

Demographic and Health Surveys

Phase III

# Model "A" Questionnaire

With Commentary For High Contraceptive Prevalence Countries

**DHS-III Basic Documentation**—1

Demographic and Health Surveys Phase III

## **Model "A" Questionnaire**

With Commentary For High Contraceptive Prevalence Countries

### DHS-III Basic Documentation Number 1

Macro International Inc. Calverton, Maryland

December 1995

The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) is a 13-year project to assist government and private agencies in developing countries to conduct national sample surveys on population and maternal and child health. Funded primarily by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), DHS is administered by Macro International Inc. in Columbia, Maryland.

The main objectives of the DHS program are: (1) to promote widespread dissemination and utilization of DHS data among policymakers, (2) to expand the international population and health database, (3) to advance survey methodology, and (4) to develop in participating countries the skills and resources necessary to conduct high-quality demographic and health surveys.

For information about the Demographic and Health Surveys program, write to DHS, Macro International Inc., 11785 Beltsville Drive, Suite 300, Calverton, MD 20705, U.S.A. (Telephone 301-572-0200; Telefax 301-572-0999).

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#### INTRODUCTION

The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) program is in the third phase of a 13-year project that began in September 1984. All three phases of the DHS program are intended to provide basic information on population and infant and child health for a large number of developing countries. DHS-III continues the objectives of the first two phases: (1) to promote widespread dissemination and utilization of DHS data among policymakers, (2) to expand the international population and health data base, (3) to advance survey methodology, and (4) to develop in participating countries the technical skills and resources necessary to conduct high-quality demographic and health surveys.

These are essentially the same goals as those of the preceding survey programs—the World Fertility Survey and the Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys. The DHS program is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development and is administered by Macro International Inc.

A systematic review of the DHS questionnaires was carried out in preparation for the third round of surveys. The present document is the result of that effort. Changes in the questionnaires include new content—reflecting the interests of survey countries and donor organizations—and modifications to question flow for the benefit of both interviewer and respondent. An extensive field trial was conducted in Trinidad and Tobago to evaluate interviewer procedures and to identify problems of respondent comprehension.

As in DHS-I and DHS-II, two model questionnaires were developed for use in DHS survey countries: the "A" questionnaire for countries with high contraceptive prevalence (described in this document), and the "B" questionnaire for countries with low contraceptive prevalence (see DHS-III Basic Documentation No. 2). Except for the use of a calendar and greater detail on contraception in the "A" questionnaire, the two versions are essentially the same. The decision as to which questionnaire to use in a particular country is made early in the survey process in consultation with the local implementing agency. Countries are encouraged to add questions on topics of special interest.

The use of "A" and "B" questionnaires is a response to the need to recognize the cultural diversity of DHS survey countries, as is the addition of country-specific questions. At the same time, it is important to collect nationally-comparable data using standardized methods of training, data collection, data processing, and report preparation.

Although the DHS questionnaires reflect various competing interests (due to the multiple objectives of the DHS program), the primary focus remains the collection of information of interest to policymakers and program managers. This includes data for (1) estimating levels of fertility and infant and child mortality; (2) estimating durations of breastfeeding and other proximate determinants of fertility; (3) measuring contraceptive knowledge and use, contraceptive availability and acceptability, effectiveness of methods, and discontinuation rates; (4) assessing unmet need for family planning; (5) identifying reasons for nonuse of contraception and measuring levels of unwanted fertility; (6) measuring preferences for additional children; (7) measuring the prevalence of childhood diseases and assessing treatment patterns; (8) estimating coverage rates for maternity care and childhood vaccinations; (9) assessing nutritional status of women and children; and (10) assessing infant feeding practices.

Indicators obtained from DHS surveys provide a yardstick by which program activity can be evaluated. Additionally, the DHS questionnaires are designed to respond to specific program interests.

The DHS-III questionnaires include questions about pill brand identification and exposure to mass media—topics of interest to organizations involved in social marketing. In DHS-III, questions were added about knowledge and perception of AIDS, behavioral responses to the AIDS epidemic (e.g., use of condoms or changes in sexual activity), and perceptions about the contraceptive efficacy of breastfeeding. The section on women's employment was also expanded.

A continuing challenge to questionnaire design is the integration of family planning and demographic topics with topics relevant to child health and survival. As in earlier phases of the DHS program, a significant proportion of questionnaire content is devoted to child health; however, the overall goal is to achieve an appropriate balance of coverage for all topics.

Health indicators included in this version of the DHS questionnaire are: source of drinking water, type of toilet facilities, prenatal care, assistance at delivery, birth weight, tetanus toxoid immunization, immunization of children under three, infant feeding practices, prevalence of diarrhea, fever, and respiratory disease, and treatment of these diseases. The questionnaires also provide for the measurement of height and weight of women who have given birth in the three years prior to the survey and their surviving children (under age three) as indicators of nutritional status. The inclusion of health topics permits the linking of health and demographic variables, e.g., the analysis of the relationship between the length of birth intervals and the height and weight of young children.

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*

The DHS model questionnaires have benefitted from the contributions of many individuals in the fields of international population and maternal and child health. The staff of the Demographic and Health Surveys program gratefully acknowledges the comments and suggestions provided by colleagues in host-country institutions, members of the DHS Scientific Advisory Committee, and individuals from more than 50 international agencies and organizations concerned with policy formulation and program implementation in the fields of population and maternal and child health.

The current revision of the DHS questionnaires is the result of a coordinated effort of DHS staff under the direction of Jeremiah M. Sullivan. Elisabeth Sommerfelt was instrumental in developing the health sections of the questionnaire. Other DHS staff who invested considerable time and effort in questionnaire development were Fred Arnold, Mohamed Ayad, Bernard Barrère, George Bicego, Ann Blanc, Trevor Croft, Anne Cross, Chika Ezeh, Pavalavalli Govindasamy, Albert Marckwardt, Laura Nyblade, Luis Ochoa, Sri Poedjastoeti, Guillermo Rojas, Shea Rutstein, Martin Vaessen, Ann Way, and former DHS staff persons Ties Boerma, Penelope Nestel, and Kia Reinis. The senior DHS consultants, Robert Black and Charles Westoff, contributed substantially to this effort.

#### DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE MODEL "A"

[NAME OF COUNTRY] [NAME OF ORGANIZATION]

DATE

IDENTIFICATION*	
PLACE NAME	
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD	
CLUSTER NUMBER	
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	
REGION	
URBAN/RURAL (urban=1, rural=2)	
LARGE CITY/SMALL CITY/TOWN/COUNTRYSIDE** (large city=1, small city=2, town=3, countryside=4)	

	INTERVIEWER VISITS								
		1		2	3		FI	NAL VISIT	
DATE							DAY MON YEA	тн	
INTERVIEWER'S NAME RESULT***							NAM Res		
NEXT VISIT:	DATE TIME							AL NO. VISITS	
***RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT									
RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT 3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD 4 POSTPONED 5 REFUSED 6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING 7 DWELLING DESTROYED 8 DWELLING NOT FOUND 9 OTHER (specify)									
SUPER	RVISOR			FIELD EDITOR		OFF ED I		KEYED BY	
NAME			NAME		[]				_

\* This section should be adapted for country-specific survey design.

DATE

\*\* 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 collected in the Household Schedule 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 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 children's access to resources and their well-being, and also allow 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

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

ELIGI- BILITY	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN 15-49 15-49	(15)	5	02	03	04	05	90	07
ENCE DLD***	IF ALIVE Does (NAME)'s natural father live in this house- houd? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER	(14)							
PARENTAL SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE FOR PERSONS LESS THAN 15 YEARS OLD***	Is natural father alive?		Yes No DK 1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	128
SURVIVORSHI DNS LESS THA	IF ALIVE Does (NAME)'s natural mother live in this house- hold? IF YES: What is her name? MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER	(12)							
PARENTAL FOR PERS	Is 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
OLDER	SCHOOL IF AGE LESS THAN 25 YEARS (NAME) still in school?	(10)	Yes No 1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	7	1 2	1 2
EDUCATION 6 YEARS OR	IF ATTENDED SCHOOL What is the IF AG highest LESS level of 25 (NAME) YEAR attended? What is the Is highest Is grade (NAME) (NAME) still completed in at that schoo								
IF AGE	Has ever been to school ?	(8)	tes nu	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	2
AGE	How old is (NAME)?	(7)	IN YEAKS						
SEX	Is male or ?	3	<b>1</b> 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
RESIDENCE		(5) vre no	tes NU 1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
RESI	D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D	(4)	tes nu 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)							
LINE NO.		Ê	01	02	03	04	05	06	07

LINE	RESIDENTS/VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP	RESIDENCE	DENCE (5)	SEX (6)	AGE (7)	(8)	EDUCATION (9)	(10)	PARENTAL (11)	SURVIVORSH (12)	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE (12) (13) (13) (	ENCE (14)	ELIG. (15)
			YFS ND	YES NO	ц Ж	IN YEARS	YES NO	LEVEL GRADE	YES NO	YES NO DK		YES NO DK		
08					1 2				1 2	128		1 2 8		08
60			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 2		1 2	128		1 2 8		60
10			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 2		1 2	128		128		10
11			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 2		1 2	128		1 2 8		11
12			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 2		1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8		12
13			1 2	1 2	1 2		1 2		1 2	1 2 8		128		13
14			1 2	1 2	1		1 2		1 2	1 2 8		1 2 8		14
TICK	TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED	SHEET USED												
Just 1)	to make sure that I have a complete listing: Are there any other persons such as small children or infants that we have not listed?	nave a complete Dersons such as	complete listing: such as small ch	: hildren or	infants	that we h	ave not	isted?	YES	ENTE	ENTER EACH IN TABLE	TABLE	-	UN NO
	In addition, are there any other people who may not be such as domestic servants, lodgers or friends who usual	re any other pe /ants, lodgers	ople who or frien	may not b ds who usu	e members ally live	members of your family, ly live here?	family,		YES	ENTER	ER EACH IN TABLE	TABLE	-	N N
3)	Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, anyone else who slept here last night that have not been	or temporary v t here last nig	risitors ht that l	staying he have not b	re, or een listed?	ch?			YES	ENTER	ER EACH IN TABLE	TABLE	-	NO NO
* 0028993232 082899323	CODES FOR Q.3 RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD: 01 = HEAD 02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND 03 = SON OR DAUGHTER 04 = SON IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW 05 = SON IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW 06 = PARENT-IN-LAW 08 = BROTHER OR SISTER	: HOUSEHOLD: SHTER-IN-LAW	10 = 01 11 = ADD 12 = NO 98 = DOI	OTHER RELATIVE ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEP CHILD NOT RELATED DON'T KNOW	VE ER/STEP (	HILD	*	<ul> <li>CODES FOR Q.9</li> <li>EDUCATION LEVEL:</li> <li>1 = PRIMARY</li> <li>2 = SECONDARY</li> <li>3 = HIGHER</li> <li>8 = DON'T KNOM</li> <li>6DUCATION GRADE:</li> <li>00 = LESS THAN 1</li> <li>98 = DON'T KNOM</li> </ul>		*** YEAR COMPLETED		<pre>Q.11 THROUGH Q.14: These questions refer to the biological parents of the child. Record 00 if parent not member of household.</pre>	to the the child ot member	

Water and toilet facilities (16-18)

These questions relate to the determinants of infant and child mortality and morbidity and are relevant for cross-national comparative analyses. The major headings for source of drinking water (16) and for type of toilet facilities (18) should be included 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.

A question on the travel time to the source of water is included to obtain an indirect measure of the amount of water available.

The main interest in the type of toilet facility is in the hygienic conditions offered by the household's facility. The major headings distinguish between flush toilet, pit toilet/latrine, and no specific facility.

Household possessions and dwelling characteristics (19-22)

Whether the household has electricity, a radio, television, telephone, and a refrigerator are included primarily to provide some index of the standard of living or socioeconomic status. The main material of the floor is another such indicator. Such information is considered more useful than direct questions on income. A question on the number of rooms used for sleeping is included as an indicator of density or crowding.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
16	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?*	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO RESIDENCE/YARD/PLOT11 PUBLIC TAP	↓ 18 ↓ 18 ↓ 18 ↓ 18
17	Now long door it take to go there, get water		
17	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES	
18	What kind of toilet facility does your household have?*	FLUSH TOILET         OWN FLUSH TOILET11         SHARED FLUSH TOILET12         PIT TOILET/LATRINE         TRADITIONAL PIT TOILET21         VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT         (VIP) LATRINE22         NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD31         OTHER96	
19	Does your household have:**	YES NO	1
	Electricity? A radio? A television? A telephone? A refrigerator?	ELECTRICITY	
20	How many rooms in your household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS	
21	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR.*** RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL FLOOR         EARTH/SAND	

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

\*\* Additional indicators of socioeconomic status may be added.
\*\*\* In some countries, it may be desirable to ask an additional question on the material of walls or ceilings.

Type of salt (23)

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The type of salt used for cooking is included in order to assess the presence or absence of iodine in the diet, which has implications for health.

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NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
22	Does any member of your household own:*	YES NO	1
	A bicycle? A motorcycle? A car?	BICYCLE	
23	What type of salt is usually used for cooking in your household?** (ASK TO SEE SALT PACKAGE).	LOCAL SALT01 PACKAGED SALT (IODIZED)02 PACKAGED SALT (NOT IODIZED)03 SALT FOR ANIMALS04 LOOSE SALT05	
_		OTHER96 (SPECIFY)	

\* Additional indicators of socioeconomic status may be added. \*\* Question and response categories to be developed locally, as appropriate.

#### DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS MODEL "A" QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HIGH CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE COUNTRIES

[NAME OF COUNTRY] [NAME OF ORGANIZATION]

IDENTIFICATION*	
PLACE NAME	
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD	
CLUSTER NUMBER	
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	
REGION	
URBAN/RURAL (urban=1, rural=2)	Land 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
LARGE CITY/SMALL CITY/TOWN/COUNTRYSIDE**	
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN	

	INTERVIEWER VISITS							
		1		2	3	FINAL VISIT		
DATE					-	DAY MONTH		
INTERVIEWER'S NAM	ME					YEAR NAME RESULT		
NEXT VISIT:	DATE TIME					TOTAL NO. OF VISITS		
***RESULT CODES:	2 NO	MPLETED T AT HOME STPONED	5 PA	FUSED RTLY COMPLETED CAPACITATED	7 OTHER	(specify)		

COUNTRY-SPECIFIC INFORMATION: LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE, LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW, NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT, AND WHETHER TRANSLATOR USED

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	OFFICE	KEYED
NAME	NAME	EDITOR	BY
DATE	DATE		

\* 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 101 and 813, is used to determine the length of the interview.

#### Childhood residence and mobility (102-104)

These questions begin the individual interview and are intended to provide a basis for developing an index of rural to urban migration (in conjunction with later questions (726-728) on residential mobility). 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 woman (105-106)

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 (107-114)

Education is one of the main factors influencing fertility, infant and child mortality, and health care. The questions on education follow the same sequence as in the earlier versions of the DHS questionnaire. Probes for the type of education received are required in countries where the educational system (or the number of grades at each level) has changed in the last 30 years. A new question was added for young women in DHS-III to determine their reasons for stopping attendance at school. This may be useful in analyses of teenage pregnancy and early childbearing as well as for other reasons.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES SKIP
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?	CITY1 TOWN2 COUNTRYSIDE3
103	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE)?	YEARS
104	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in the countryside?	CITY1 TOWN2 COUNTRYSIDE3
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES1 ↓ NO2 →114
108	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?*	PRIMARY1 SECONDARY2 HIGHER3
109	What is the highest (grade/form/year) you completed at that level?*	GRADE
110	CHECK 106: AGE 24 OR BELOW OR ABOVE OR ABOVE	<b>1</b> 1:
111	Are you currently attending school?	YES1 → 11. NO2 1
112	What was the main reason you stopped attending school?	GOT PREGNANT01         GOT MARRIED02         TO CARE FOR YOUNGER CHILDREN03         FAMILY NEEDED HELP ON FARM         OR IN BUSINESS04         COULD NOT PAY SCHOOL FEES05         NEEDED TO EARN MONEY06         GRADUATED/HAD ENOUGH SCHOOLING.07         DID NOT PASS ENTRANCE EXAMS08         DID NOT ACCESSIBLE/TOO FAR10         OTHER96         (SPECIFY)         DON'T KNOW

#### SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

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\* Revise according to the local educational system.

#### Exposure to mass media (115-117)

Exposure to modern ideas and values through the press, radio and television are associated with the adoption of fertility control. These questions are intended to provide a simple index of such exposure.

#### Religion and ethnicity (118-119)

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 ethnicity. This information is also of potential programmatic value in identifying particular groups that may have special needs.

#### Household characteristics of non-usual residents (120-128)

These questions are asked only of women who are interviewed in a household that is not their usual residence (i.e., visitors). Questions 121-122 identify the respondent's place of residence and region of residence. Questions 123-128 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	SKIP
113	CHECK 108: PRIMARY SECONDARY OR HIGHER		<b> </b> →115
114	Can you read and understand a letter or newspaper easily, with difficulty, or not at all?	EASILY	<b> </b> →116
115	Do you usually read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week?	YES1 NO2	
116	Do you usually listen to a radio every day?	YES1 NO2	
117	Do you usually watch television at least once a week?	YES1 NO2	
118	COUNTRY-SPECIFIC QUESTION ON RELIGION.		
119	COUNTRY-SPECIFIC QUESTION ON ETHNICITY.		
120	CHECK Q.4 IN THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE THE WOMAN INTERVIEWED THE WOMAN INTERVIEWED IS NOT A USUAL IS A USUAL RESIDENT RESIDENT		201
121	Now I would like to ask about the place in which you usually live. What is the name of the place in which you usually live? (NAME OF PLACE) Is that a city, town, or in the countryside?*	CAPITAL CITY, LARGE CITY1 SMALL CITY2 TOWN	
122	In which [STATE/PROVINCE] is that located?**	STATE/PROVINCE	
123	Now I would like to ask about the household in which you usually live. What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?***	PIPED WATER         PIPED INTO         RESIDENCE/YARD/PLOT11         PUBLIC TAP12         WELL WATER         WELL IN RESIDENCE/YARD/PLOT21         PUBLIC WELL	↓ 125 ↓ 125 ↓ 125

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 broad categories must be maintained.

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NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
124	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES	
125	What kind of toilet facility does your household have?*	FLUSH TOILET         OWN FLUSH TOILET11         SHARED FLUSH TOILET12         PIT TOILET/LATRINE         TRADITIONAL PIT TOILET21         VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT         (VIP) LATRINE	
126	Does your household have:** Electricity? A radio? A television? A telephone? A refrigerator?	YES         NO           ELECTRICITY	
127	Could you describe the main material of the floor of your home?***	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH/SAND	
128	Does any member of your household own:**	YES NO	
	A bicycle? A motorcycle? A car?	BICYCLE	

Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest; however, the broad categories must be maintained.
 \*\* Additional indicators of socioeconomic status may be added.
 \*\*\* In some countries, it may be desirable to ask an additional question on the material of walls or ceilings.

#### **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 infant/child deaths) in the woman's history and set the stage for the detailed history in 211-221.

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

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

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NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	YES1 NO2	→206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES1 NO2 _	→204
203	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, 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 No2	-▶206
205	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, 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 signs of life but survived only a few hours or days?	YES1 NO2 —	→208
207	How many boys have died?	BOYS DEAD	
	And how many girls have died?	GIRLS DEAD	
	IF NONE, RECORD '00'.		
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 CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.		
210	CHECK 208:		
1	ONE OR MORE NO BIRTHS		→227

#### Birth history (211-226)

The birth history is the heart of the survey. Fertility and infant and child mortality rates are derived from information collected in the birth history.

Fertility surveys conducted in developing countries over the past few decades have differed widely in their approach to collecting data on births. The complexity of questionnaires has ranged from that found in the Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys, which included a simple question on the date of the last live birth, to that in the World Fertility Survey, which included a complete history of all live births that a respondent ever had. Another strategy is the so-called "last live birth questions," in which respondents are asked about the dates of both their last live birth and the penultimate birth (as well as any pregnancies that occurred after the last live birth). Yet another approach to collecting recent fertility information is to use a "truncated birth history" approach, e.g., 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. Moreover, in countries with a previous DHS, WFS, or other survey, the full birth history allows joint analysis of overlapping histories, thereby enhancing the ability to distinguish genuine trends from errors.

The interviewer is required to probe and convert all dates to calendar form. These probes may be timeconsuming, 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-III questionnaire has added an interviewer calculation and probe (220-223) to determine whether there have been any birth intervals that were four years or longer. If so, the respondent is asked if there were any live births during that long interval (221 and 223). The aim is to improve the reporting of both births and infant deaths.

The first entry in the monthly calendar (located on the last page of the questionnaire) is in 226 where the interviewer is instructed to record in column 1 the dates of births in the last 5 to 6 years, along with the months of gestation.

211 Now I would like to record the names of all your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had. RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES.

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RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES.									
212	213	214	215	216	217 IF ALIVE:	218 IF ALIVE	219 IF DEAD:	220	221
What name was given to your (first/next) baby? (NAME)	Were any of these births twins?	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 was he/she born?	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	Is (NAME) living with you?	How old was (NAME) 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.	FROM YEAR OF BIRTH OF (NAME) SUBTRACT YEAR OF PREVIOUS BIRTH. IS THE DIFFERENCE 4 OR MORE?	Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME)?
01	SING1	BOY1	MONTH	YES1	AGE IN	YES17	DAYS1		
	MULT2	GIRL2	YEAR	NO2	YEARS	NO2-	MONTHS2		
			لـــــلــــــل	219		(NEXT ⊲ BIRTH)	YEARS3		
02	SING1	BOY1	MONTH	YES1	AGE IN	YES1 <sub>٦</sub>	DAYS1	YES1	YES1
	MULT2	GIRL2	YEAR	NO2	YEARS	NO2-	MONTHS2	NO2	NO2
				219		(GO TO∢- 220)	YEARS3	(NEXT ∢ BIRTH)	
03	SING1	BOY1	MONTH	YES1	AGE IN	YES1 <sub>٦</sub>	DAYS1	YES1	YES1
	MULT2	GIRL2	YEAR	NO2	YEARS	NO2-	MONTHS2	NO2	NO2
				219		(GO TO∢ 220)	YEARS3	(NEXT ↓ BIRTH)	
04	SING1	воу1	MONTH	YES1	AGE IN	YES17	DAYS1	YES1	YES1
	MULT2	GIRL2	YEAR	NO2	YEARS	NO2-	MONTHS2	NO2	NO2
				¥ 219		(GO TO∢ 220)	YEARS3	(NEXT ◀- BIRTH)	
05	SING1	BOY1	MONTH	YES1	AGE IN	YES1	DAYS1	YES1	YES1
	MULT2	GIRL2	YEAR	NO2	YEARS	NO2-	MONTHS2	NO2	NO2
				219		(GO TO∢ 220)	YEARS3	(NEXT ◀」 BIRTH)	
06	SING1	BOY1	MONTH	YES1	AGE IN	YES1	DAYS1	YES1	YES1
	MULT2	GIRL2	YEAR	NO2	YEARS	NO2-	MONTHS2	NO2	NO2
				219		(GO TO∢ 220)	YEARS3	(NEXT - BIRTH)	
07	SING1	BOY1	MONTH.	YES1	AGE IN	YES1	DAYS1	YES1	YES1
	MULT2	GIRL2	YEAR	NO2	YEARS	NO2-	MONTHS2	NO2	NO2
				219		(GO TO∢ 220)	YEARS3	(NEXT ◀ BIRTH)	

212	213	214	215	216	217 IF ALIVE:	218 IF ALIVE	219 IF DEAD:	220	221
What name was given to your next baby? (NAME)	Were any of these births twins?	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 was he/she born?	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	Is (NAME) living with you?	How old was (NAME) 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.	FROM YEAR OF BIRTH OF (NAME) SUBTRACT YEAR OF PREVIOUS BIRTH. IS THE DIFFERENCE 4 OR MORE?	live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS
08	STNC 1	POY 1		VF0 1		XE0 1		VE0 1	×50 4
	SING1 MULT2	BOY1 GIRL2	MONTH	YES1 NO2	AGE IN YEARS	YES1	DAYS1	YES1	YES1
	MOL 1 2	GIKLZ		NU2     219		NO2- (GO TO∢ 220)	MONTHS2 YEARS3	NO2 (NEXT 4 BIRTH)	NO2
09	SING1	BOY1	MONTH.	YES1	AGE IN	YES17	DAYS1	YES1	YES1
	MULT2	GIRL2	YEAR	NO2	YEARS	NO2-	MONTHS2	NO2	NO2
				     219		(GO TO∢ 220)	YEARS3	(NEXT - BIRTH)	
10	SING1	BOY1	MONTH	YES1	AGE IN	YES17	DAYS1	YES1	YES1
	MULT2	GIRL2	YEAR	NO2	YEARS	NO2-	MONTHS2	NO2	NO2
				219		(GO TO∢ 220)	YEARS3	(NEXT ↓ BIRTH)	
222 FROM	YEAR OF IN	TERVIEW SU	BTRACT YEAR OF L	AST BIRTH	•		YES	1→G	io to 223
IS TH	E DIFFEREN	CE 4 YEARS	OR MORE?				NO	2	io to 224
223 Have	you had an	y live bir	ths since the bi	rth of (N	AME OF LAST	BIRTH)?		YES NO	
224 СОМРА	RE 208 WIT	H NUMBER O	F BIRTHS IN HIST	ORY ABOVE	AND MARK:				
		UMBERS RE SAME	NUMBER	1	(PROBE	AND RECON	CILE)		
		CHECK: FOR	↓ ▼ EACH BIRTH: YEA	R OF BIRT	H IS RECORD	ED.			
		FOR	EACH LIVING CHI	LD: CURRE	NT AGE IS R	ECORDED.			
	FOR EACH DEAD CHILD: AGE AT DEATH IS RECORDED.								
		FOR	AGE AT DEATH 12	MONTHS C	R 1 YR.: PR	OBE TO DET	ERMINE EXACT NUMBER	OF MONTHS.	
	225 CHECK 215 AND ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS SINCE JANUARY 1991.*								
			ARY 1989** ENTER ONTHS. WRITE NAM				COLUMN 1 OF THE CALE	NDAR AND 'I	י IN
* For fieldwork beginning in 1995, 1996, or 1997, the year should be 1992, 1993, or 1994, respectively. ** For fieldwork beginning in 1995, 1996, or 1997, the year should be 1990, 1991, or 1992, respectively.									

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#### Current and recent pregnancy history (227-235)

If the woman reports that she is now pregnant, she is asked how many months. This information is also recorded in column 1 of the calendar. The planning status of that pregnancy is then determined in 229 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 (miscarriage, abortion or stillbirth) are determined in 230-235 and information about such pregnancies that occurred in the past 5 to 6 years is also recorded in column 1 of the calendar. Such information, though frequently underreported, is used to avoid misclassifying months in which the woman is in fact pregnant as months of exposure to the risk of pregnancy. This classification is relevant to calculations of rates of contraceptive failure, discontinuation, and the likelihood of conception.

#### Menstruation and knowledge of the ovulatory cycle (236-238)

Question 236 is used to provide a basis for classifying fecundity status and to improve the reporting of current pregnancy. Unlike earlier surveys that have asked women's perceptions about their ability to conceive, the DHS relies on reporting of menstruation in conjunction with other information on contraception and lactation to classify fecundity status. Women are also queried to determine the accuracy of their knowledge of when during the cycle they are most likely to get pregnant.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
227	Are you pregnant now?	YES1 NO2 — UNSURE8 —	l □ <sub>▶230</sub>
228	How many months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. ENTER 'P'S IN COLUMN 1 OF CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS	
229	At the time you became pregnant, did you want to become pregnant then, did you want to wait until later, or did you not want to have any more children at all?	THEN1 LATER2 NOT WANT MORE CHILDREN3	
230	Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, was aborted, or ended in a stillbirth?	YES1 NO2	<b> </b> →236
231	When did the last such pregnancy end?	MONTH	
232	CHECK 231:		
	LAST PREGNANCY LAST PREGNANCY ENDED SINCE ENDED BEFORE JAN. 1989* JAN. 1989*		→236
233	How many months pregnant were you when the last pregnancy ended?	MONTHS	
	RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. ENTER 'T' IN COLUMN 1 OF CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.		
234	Have you ever had any other pregnancies which did not result in a live birth?	YES1 NO2 —	→236
235	ASK THE DATE AND THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY FOR EACH EARLIE	R PREGNANCY BACK TO JANUARY 1989*.	
	ENTER 'T' IN COLUMN 1 OF CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT EA	CH PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND	
236	When did your last menstrual period start? (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO1 WEEKS AGO2 MONTHS AGO3 YEARS AGO4 IN MENOPAUSE994 BEFORE LAST BIRTH995 NEVER MENSTRUATED996	
237	Between the first day of a woman's period and the first day of her next period, are there certain times when she has a greater chance of becoming pregnant than other times?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8	I □_→301
238	During which times of the monthly cycle does a woman have the greatest chance of becoming pregnant?	DURING HER PERIOD01         RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD         HAS ENDED02         IN THE MIDDLE OF THE CYCLE03         JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS04         OTHER96         (SPECIFY)         DON'T KNOW	

\* For fieldwork beginning in 1995, 1996, or 1997, the year should be 1990, 1991, or 1992, respectively.

#### SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

#### Knowledge and use of methods (301-304)

The respondent is first asked which methods she has ever heard about and the interviewer records these spontaneously mentioned methods in 301. She is then asked in 302 whether she has ever heard of each method she did not spontaneously mention; this is done by reading the description of each method not mentioned by the respondent in 301. For each method mentioned in 301 or 302, information about whether she has ever used that method is collected in 303. Whether any method was ever used is then recorded in 304.

While this procedure may seem tedious, experience has indicated that such methodical questioning is necessary to obtain accurate data. Information collected in these questions forms the basis for estimates of prevalence of both modern and traditional methods and, by clearly communicating the concept of contraception, also serves to lead into later questions about family planning.

	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.						
THEN PROCEED DOWN COLUMN 302, READINOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. CIRCLE	CIRCLE CODE 1 IN 301 FOR EACH METHOD MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. THEN PROCEED DOWN COLUMN 302, 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 301 OR 302, ASK 303.						
301 Which ways or methods have you heard	Which ways or methods have you heard about? 302 Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?						
	SPONTANEOUS YES	PROBED YES	NO	used (METHOD)?			
01 PILL Women can take a pill ———————————————————————————————————	1	2	3-7	YES1 No2			
02 IUD Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	1	2	3	YES1 NO2			
03 INJECTABLES Women can have an injection by a doctor or nurse which stops them from becoming pregnant for several months.	1	2	3-	YES1 NO2			
04 IMPLANTS Women can have several small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for several years.	1	2	3-	YES1 NO2			
05 DIAPHRAGM,FOAM,JELLY Women can place a sponge, suppository, diaphragm, jelly, or cream inside themselves before intercourse.	1	2	3	YES1 NO2			
06 CONDOM Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis during sexual intercourse.	1	2	3	YES1 NO2			
07 FEMALE STERILIZATION Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	1	2	3-	Have you ever had an operation to avoid having any more children? YES2			
08 MALE STERILIZATION Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	1	2	3	Have you ever had a partner who had an operation to avoid having children? YES			
09 RHYTHM, PERIODIC ABSTINENCE Every month that a woman is sexually active she can avoid having sexual intercourse on the days of the month she is most likely to get pregnant.	1	2	3	YES1 NO2			
10 WITHDRAWAL Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	1	2	3-7	YES1 NO2			
11 Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	1 (SPECI	FY)	3	YES1 NO2			
	(SPECI	FY)		YES1 NO2			
304 CHECK 303: NOT A SINGLE "YES" (NEVER USED)	AT LEAST ONE "YES" (EVER USED)						

#### SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

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#### Probe on contraceptive use (305-307)

A follow-up probe (305-307) for women who had reported never using any method is included to provide one more check on the classification of user status. This is important because if the respondent is classified as a "never user," she is skipped out of all subsequent questions asked of users of contraception.

#### First use of contraception (308-309)

These questions are to determine the respondent's introduction to contraception—the method she first used and the number of children she had, if any, at that time.

#### <u>Current use</u> (313-314)

These questions provide the basic information needed to estimate contraceptive prevalence rates by method. They also determine which questions users and nonusers are asked in the remainder of Section 3 and in subsequent parts of the questionnaire.

<u>Pill use</u> (315-317)

Details on brand and cost of pills are included for the evaluation of social marketing programs.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
305	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES1 NO2	→307
306	ENTER "O" IN COLUMN 1 OF CALENDAR IN EACH BLANK MONTH.		→331
307	What have you used or done?		1
	CORRECT 303 AND 304 (AND 302 IF NECESSARY).		
308	Now I would like to ask you about the first time that you did something or used a method to avoid getting pregnant. What was the first method you ever used?*	PILL01         IUD02         INJECTABLES03         IMPLANTS04         DIAPHRAGM/FOAM/JELLY05         CONDOM06         FEMALE STERILIZATION06         FEMALE STERILIZATION07         MALE STERILIZATION08         PERIODIC ABSTINENCE09         WITHDRAWAL10         OTHER96         (SPECIFY)	
309	How many living children did you have at that time, if any? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN	
311	CHECK 303:		
	WOMAN NOT WOMAN STERILIZED STERILIZED		<b>→</b> 314A
312	CHECK 227: NOT PREGNANT PREGNANT OR UNSURE		→325
313	Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES1 NO2	<b>I</b> →325
314 314A	Which method are you using?* CIRCLE '07' FOR FEMALE STERILIZATION.	PILL.       .01         IUD.       .02         INJECTABLES.       .03         IMPLANTS.       .04         DIAPHRAGM/FOAM/JELLY.       .05         CONDOM.       .06         FEMALE STERILIZATION.       .07         MALE STERILIZATION.       .08         PERIODIC ABSTINENCE.       .09         WITHDRAWAL.       .10         OTHER_       .96	→318 >323
·····		(SPECIFY)	<b>I</b>
315	May I see the package of pills you are now using?**	PACKAGE SEEN1	
	RECORD NAME OF BRAND IF PACKAGE IS SEEN.	PACKAGE NOT SEEN2	- <u></u> →317
316	Do you know the brand name of the pills you are now using?**	BRAND NAME	
	RECORD NAME OF BRAND.	DON'T KNOW98	
317	How much does one packet (cycle) of pills cost you?	COST	<b>Ⅰ</b> _→324

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\* Response categories may be added for other methods. \*\* Question should be maintained only in countries that have an active social marketing program.

# Sterilization (318-322)

Women who reported sterilization as their method (314 or 314A) are asked to identify the type of facility in which the operation took place and the date it was performed, which is recorded in column 1 of the calendar. Two questions ascertain whether the woman regrets that she or her husband had the sterilization procedure, either because they now want another child, or for some other reason. This reaction is thought to be increasingly common in countries where men and women are electing sterilization at younger ages.

#### Days to abstain (323)

Women who are currently using periodic abstinence are queried as to how they determine when to abstain. This information is important for assessing failure rates of the method.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES SKIP
318	Where did the sterilization take place?* IF SOURCE IS HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CON (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER12 FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC13 MOBILE CLINIC14 OTHER PUBLIC16 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC21 PRIVATE DOCTOR23 MOBILE CLINIC24 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL26 (SPECIFY)
		OTHER96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW98
319	Do you regret that (you/your husband) had the operat not to have any (more) children?	on YES1 NO2 $\longrightarrow$ 321
320	Why do you regret the operation?	RESPONDENT WANTS ANOTHER CHILD.01 PARTNER WANTS ANOTHER CHILD02 SIDE EFFECTS03 CHILD DIED04 OTHER96 (SPECIFY)
321	In what month and year was the sterilization perform	2d? MONTH
322	INTERVIEW IN COLUMN 1 OF THE CALENDAR AND	STERILIZED AFTER JANUARY 1989** ENTER CODE FOR STERILIZATION IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN COLUMN 1 OF THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE OF THE OPERATION. THEN SKIP TO325
323	How do you determine which days of your monthly cycl not to have sexual relations?	BASED ON CALENDAR01 BASED ON BODY TEMPERATURE02 BASED ON CERVICAL MUCUS (BILLINGS METHOD)03 BASED ON BODY TEMPERATURE AND CERVICAL MUCUS04 NO SPECIFIC SYSTEM05 OTHER96 (SPECIFY)

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Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest; however, the broad categories must be maintained.
 \*\* For fieldwork beginning in 1995, 1996, or 1997, the year should be 1990, 1991, or 1992, respectively.

#### Duration of use, exposure and discontinuation (324-325)

These questions and instructions to the interviewer for recording information in columns 1 and 2 of the calendar are at the heart of the rationale for the calendar. The calendar is used to probe for periods of use and nonuse of methods and the reasons for discontinuing use. Each month in the last 5 to 6 years has been coded in column 1 in terms of the type of exposure to the risk of conception. Reasons for discontinuation are coded in column 2. This information permits the calculation of life table rates of contraceptive failure by method, discontinuations by reason, and the waiting time for conception.

Source of current method (328-330)

These questions are aimed at ascertaining the type of facility that was last visited to obtain the method currently used. Particular interest lies in the distinction between the public and private sectors. New questions were added to the DHS-III questionnaire (329-330) to determine whether a choice of facilities was involved and, if so, the reason for the choice that was made.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
324	ENTER METHOD CODE FROM 314 IN CURRENT MONTH IN COLUMN 1 OF WHEN SHE STARTED USING METHOD THIS TIME. ENTER METHOD CODE ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: • When did you start using continuously? • How long have you been using this method conti	IN EACH MONTH OF USE.	
325	I would like to ask you some questions about the times you may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the		
	USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 1989.* USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS.		
	IN COLUMN 1, ENTER CODE IN EACH MONTH OF METHOD USE OR '0' ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: COLUMN 1: • When was the last time you used a method? Whic • When did you start using that method? How long • How long did you use the method then?	ch method was that?	
	IN COLUMN 2, ENTER CODES FOR DISCONTINUATION NEXT TO LAST NUMBER OF CODES IN COL.2 MUST BE SAME AS NUMBER OF INTERRU	MONTH OF USE. PTIONS OF METHOD USE IN COLUMN 1.	
	ASK WHY SHE STOPPED USING THE METHOD. IF A PREGNANCY FOLLOW UNINTENTIONALLY WHILE USING THE METHOD OR DELIBERATELY STO	WED, ASK WHETHER SHE BECAME PREGNANT PPED TO GET PREGNANT.	
	ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: COLUMN 2: • Why did you stop using the (METHOD)? • Did you become pregnant while using (METHOD), or did you stop for some other reason?	or did you stop to get pregnant,	
	IF DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO BECOME PREGNANT, ASK: • How many months did it take you to get pregna AND ENTER 'O' IN EACH SUCH MONTH IN COLUMN 1.	nt after you stopped using (METHOD)?	
327	CHECK 314: CIRCLE METHOD CODE:	NOT ASKED	→329A
328	Where did you obtain (METHOD) the last time?** IF SOURCE IS HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR         GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL11         GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER12         FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC13         MOBILE CLINIC14         FIELDWORKER15         OTHER PUBLIC16         (SPECIFY)         PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR         PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC21         PHARMACY	
		MEDICAL26         (SPECIFY)           OTHER SOURCE         31           CHURCH	

\* For fieldwork beginning in 1995, 1996, or 1997, the year should be 1990, 1991, or 1992, respectively.
 \*\* Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest; however, the broad categories must be maintained.

# Reasons for nonuse and knowledge of source (331-333)

In 331, women currently not using a method are directly asked for the main reason. Many such women are not exposed to risk—they may be pregnant, menopausal, subfecund, not having sex, or not exposed for other reasons. Some women who are exposed to risk say that they are trying to have another child, while others may be concerned about possible side effects or costs, or may regard contraception as inconvenient. Still others are opposed to contraception or ignorant of methods or sources of supply.

The objective of 332 and 333 is to determine whether nonuse may be related to lack of information about where to obtain contraception. Question 333 provides a basis for comparing the types of sources known to nonusers and to users.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
329	Do you know another place where you could have obtained (METHOD) the last time?*	YES1 NO2	334
329A	At the time of the sterilization operation, did you know another place where you could have received the operation?*		
330	People select the place where they get family planning services for various reasons. What was the main reason you went to (NAME OF PLACE IN Q.328 OR Q.318) instead of some other place you know about?* RECORD RESPONSE AND CIRCLE CODE.	ACCESS-RELATED REASONS CLOSER TO HOME	→334
331	What is the main reason you are not using a method of contraception to avoid pregnancy?	NOT MARRIED	

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\* Include only in countries where at least 15 percent of women are using a modern method of contraception.

Visits for family planning (334-336)

These questions are intended to estimate the frequency of contact with family planning professionals, either in the form of a visit by a family planning worker, or while at a more general health facility.

Breastfeeding to avoid pregnancy (337-342)

Questions on the possible contraceptive impact of breastfeeding are included for the first time in the DHS-III questionnaire. Women who believe that breastfeeding has a contraceptive effect are asked whether they have breastfed for this purpose.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
332	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES1 NO2 -	<b>I</b> →334
333	Where is that?* IF SOURCE IS HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR         GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL	
334	Were you visited by a family planning program worker in the last 12 months?	YES1 NO2	
335	Have you visited a health facility for any reason in the last 12 months?	YES1 NO2	   337
336	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	YES1 NO2	
337	Do you think that breastfeeding can affect a woman's chance of becoming pregnant?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8	<b> </b> →401 <b> </b>
338	Do you think a woman's chance of becoming pregnant is increased or decreased by breastfeeding?	INCREASED	<b>&gt;</b> 401
339	CHECK 210: ONE OR MORE NO BIRTHS		<b> </b> →401
340	Have you ever relied on breastfeeding as a method of avoiding pregnancy?	YES1 NO2	<b>↓</b> 401
341	CHECK 227 AND 311: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE EITHER PREGNANT AND NOT STERILIZED OR STERILIZED		<b>↓</b> 401
342	Are you currently relying on breastfeeding to avoid getting pregnant?	YES1 NO2	

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

# SECTION 4A. PREGNANCY AND BREASTFEEDING

The questions in this section refer to all children born in the 3 to 4 years before the survey in order to obtain a representative sample of live births in the country during that period. The reference period is a change from earlier DHS questionnaires which used a five-year reference period. This change was introduced in order to reduce the length of the interview and the repetition of questions about different children.

# Fertility planning (405-406)

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 405 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 how much longer they would like to have waited (406). This information permits determining the preferred length of birth intervals.

# Antenatal care (407-409)

In order to detect problems associated with pregnancy and childbearing, all pregnant women should have routine antenatal check-ups. Questions 407 and 408 ascertain whether the woman received antenatal care, by whom, and how early in her pregnancy.

The number of visits made during each pregnancy (409) indicates if a woman received an adequate number of antenatal care check-ups. Analysis of information regarding the number of visits (409), in conjunction with information about the stage of pregnancy when antenatal care was started (408), gives an indication of whether women who have 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 as a result of medical complications arising toward the end of pregnancy, necessitating many visits.

The term for "antenatal care" (407-409) should correspond to the term used for routine, preventive antenatal care in the country, e.g., "control de embarazo" in Spanish.

# Tetanus toxoid (410-411)

Neonatal tetanus, an almost universally fatal disease, can be prevented by the 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 3 to 4 years preceding the survey is obtained from 410. 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 injections from other injections by specifying where the injection is given (i.e., in the arm). Analysis of the number of tetanus toxoid doses given (411) for first and higher order births indicates whether the antenatal care services are providing adequate tetanus toxoid coverage.

#### SECTION 4A. PREGNANCY AND BREASTFEEDING

401	CHECK 225: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS SINCE JAN. 1991* V V V V V V V V V V V V V	е —	
402	ENTER THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AND SURVIVAL STATUS OF EACH BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 1991* IN THE TABLE. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRES).		
	Now I would like to ask you some more quest born in the past three years. (We will tal		rour children
403		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
	LINE NUMBER FROM Q212	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER
404	FROM Q212	NAME	NAME
	AND Q216	ALIVE C DEAD	ALIVE DEAD
405	At the time you became pregnant with (NAME), did you want to become pregnant then, did you want to wait until later, or did you want no (more) children at all?	THEN	THEN1- (SKIP TO 407) ◀ LATER2 NO MORE3- (SKIP TO 407) ◀
406	How much longer would you like to have waited?	MONTHS1	MONTHS1 YEARS2 DON'T KNOW
407	When you were pregnant with (NAME), did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?** IF YES: Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL PERSONS SEEN.	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTORA NURSE/MIDWIFEB AUXILIARY MIDWIFEC OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANTD OTHERX (SPECIFY) NO ONEY	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTORA NURSE/MIDWIFEB AUXILIARY MIDWIFEC OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANTD OTHERX (SPECIFY) NO ONEY
408	How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care?	MONTHS	MONTHS
409	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NO. OF TIMES	NO. OF TIMES DON'T KNOW
410	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?	YES1 NO2- (SKIP TO 412)∢ DON'T KNOW8-	YES1 NO2 (SKIP TO 412) DON'T KNOW8
411	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get this injection?	TIMES	TIMES DON'T KNOW8

\* For fieldwork beginning in 1995, 1996, or 1997, the year should be 1992, 1993, or 1994, repectively.
 \*\* Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest; however, the broad categories must be maintained. It is also important to select the appropriate term for "antenatal care".
 \*\*\* Vaccination practices may vary; this question should specify where the injection is given, e.g., arm or shoulder.

# Delivery (412-413, 415) and obstetric complications (414)

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 (412) and identifying the person who assisted the woman during delivery (413) will help identify groups that are underserved by the health care system. Delivery by caesarean section (415) is necessary for some women due to pregnancy complications. Differential caesarean section rates (415) 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 caesarean section rates, indicating that this surgical operation is performed for nonmedical as well as medical reasons.

Obstetric complications place the mother and infant at risk of permanent injury or even death if appropriate obstetric care is not available (414). Prolonged labor may result if the birth canal is not large enough to allow the infant to pass through. Women with prolonged labor need to be evaluated to determine whether intervention is required, e.g., a caesarean section. Excessive bleeding during or after delivery may require transfusion to save the life of the mother. Abnormal hemorrhage may be prevented if adequate obstetric services are available. Infection associated with childbirth (puerperal sepsis) requires treatment with antibiotics. Convulsions may indicate eclampsia, a life-threatening condition. Knowledge of the occurrence of severe obstetric complications will aid countries in the planning and development of better services.

# Size of newborn baby (416-418)

Low-birth-weight babies are more likely to die than babies with normal birth weights. Respondents are asked to give both the baby's birth weight (417-418) and, since some babies will not have been weighed at birth, their subjective assessment of the baby's size at birth (416). Analysis of the responses of women who can answer both of these questions (416 and 418) gives an indication of what women mean by each of the subjective categories ("very small," "average," etc.) in 416. This information allows an estimate of the average birth weight. 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. Birth weight and the size of the baby at birth also serve as proxies for the newborn's health status and as predictors of subsequent morbidity and mortality.

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
		NAME	NAME
412	Where did you give birth to (NAME)?*	HOME YOUR HOME11 OTHER HOME12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL21 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER22 GOVT. HEALTH POST23 OTHER PUBLIC (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (SPECIFY) OTHER96 (SPECIFY)	HOME YOUR HOME11 OTHER HOME12 PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL21 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER22 GOVT. HEALTH POST23 OTHER PUBLIC 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER96 (SPECIFY)
413	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL PERSONS ASSISTING.*	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTORA NURSE/MIDWIFEB AUXILIARY MIDWIFEC OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANTD RELATIVE/FRIENDE OTHERX (SPECIFY) NO ONEY	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTORA NURSE/MIDWIFEB AUXILIARY MIDWIFEC OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANTD RELATIVE/FRIENDE OTHERX (SPECIFY) NO ONEY
414	Around the time of the birth of (NAME), did you have any of the following problems:	YES NO	YES NO
	Long labor, that is, did your regular contractions last more than 12 hours?	LABOR MORE THAN 12 HOURS1 2	LABOR MORE THAN 12 HOURS1 2
	Excessive bleeding that was so much that you feared it was life threatening?	EXCESSIVE BLEEDING1 2	EXCESSIVE BLEEDING1 2
	A high fever with bad smelling vaginal discharge?	FEVER/BAD SMELLING VAG. DISCHARGE1 2	FEVER/BAD SMELLING VAG. DISCHARGE1 2
	Convulsions not caused by fever?	CONVULSIONS1 2	CONVULSIONS1 2
415	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean section?	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2
416	When (NAME) was born, was he/she: very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE	VERY LARGE

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

# Postpartum amenorrhea and abstinence (419-424)

Information on the duration of postpartum amenorrhea and abstinence is collected to determine the effects of these variables on the length of the birth interval and on the general level of fertility in the population. These durations vary greatly across countries and are associated with the probability of conception and the use of contraception.

# Breastfeeding and other feeding practices

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 stopping breastfeeding (425-430)

For each child born in the last 3 to 4 years, the respondent is asked whether the baby was breastfed (425) and the duration of breastfeeding (428-429). Respondents are also asked about the reason for stopping breastfeeding (430).

Question 426 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/she does not receive the colostrum, which contains high concentrations of antibodies that protect the baby from infection. Delay in placing the baby at the breast may contribute to breastfeeding failure.

ļ		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
		NAME	NAME
417	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES1	YES1
417	Was (NAME) weighed at birth:	NO2 (SKIP TO 419)∢	NO2 (SKIP TO 420)∢
418	How much did (NAME) weigh?	GRAMS FROM CARD1	GRAMS FROM CARD1
	RECORD WEIGHT FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	GRAMS FROM	GRAMS FROM
		RECALL2	DON'T KNOW
419	Has your period returned since the birth of (NAME)?	YES1	
		NO2- (SKIP TO 422)	
420	Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy?		YES1 NO2-
			(SKIP TO 424)∢
421	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have	MONTHS	MONTHS
وسنتعر	a period?	DON'T KNOW98	DON'T KNOW98
422	CHECK 227:	PREGNANT PREGNANT PREGNANT OR UNSURE	
	RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	(SKIP TO 424)	
423	Have you resumed sexual relations since the birth of (NAME)?	YES1 NO2 (SKIP TO 425)∢	
424	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have	MONTHS	MONTHS
	sexual relations?	DON'T KNOW98	DON'T KNOW
425	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES1 NO2- (SKIP TO 431)∢	YES1 NO2 (SKIP TO 431)∢
426	How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast?		
	IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR,	IMMEDIATELY	IMMEDIATELY
	RECORD '00' HOURS. IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS,	DAYS2	DAYS2
	RECORD HOURS. OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.		
427	CHECK 404:	ALIVE C DEAD	
	CHILD ALIVE?	(SKIP TO 429	(SKIP TO 429)
428	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES1 (SKIP TO 432)	(SKIP TO 432)
429	For how many months did you breastfeed (NAME)?	MONTHS	MONTHS
		DON'T KNOW	B DON'T KNOW98

# Frequency of breastfeeding (432-433) and supplemental foods (435-438)

Two issues are of importance with regard to the effect of feeding practices on child health, mortality and physical growth: 1) Introducing breast milk substitutes to young infants interferes with the establishment of successful lactation and contributes to breastfeeding failure. The milk substitute or infant formula given to the baby is often watered down, providing too few calories. Additionally, the milk substitute may be contaminated with bacteria that are present in the container or in the water used to prepare the milk substitute, exposing the infant to the cycle of malnutrition and diarrheal illness. 2) Introducing weaning foods too late will result in malnutrition since the child does not receive enough calories for his/her needs.

The use of breast milk substitutes also affects the duration of amenorrhea. The decrease in suckling, which results from the use of milk substitutes, leads to a decrease in the production of pituitary hormones by the mother and, therefore, to a shorter duration of postpartum amenorrhea.

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 on the day preceding the interview (435) combined with current breastfeeding status (428) permits an assessment of the intensity of breastfeeding. In order to gain a more complete picture of the child's feeding pattern, the mother is also asked about foods and liquids given in the seven days preceding the interview (438). The question about the number of meals eaten on the day prior to the interview (437) gives an indication of children's access to food.

# Bottle feeding (434)

Question 434 asks whether the 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 breast milk and spends less time suckling at the breast.

		NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
	NAME	NAME
Why did you stop breastfeeding (NAME)?	MOTHER ILL/WEAK01CHILD ILL/WEAK02CHILD DIED03NIPPLE/BREAST PROBLEM04NOT ENOUGH MILK05MOTHER WORKING06CHILD REFUSED07WEANING AGE/AGE TO STOP.08BECAME PREGNANT09STARTED USING00CONTRACEPTION10	MOTHER ILL/WEAK01 CHILD ILL/WEAK02 CHILD DIED03 NIPPLE/BREAST PROBLEM04 NOT ENOUGH MILK05 MOTHER WORKING06 CHILD REFUSED07 WEANING AGE/AGE TO STOP.08 BECAME PREGNANT09 STARTED USING CONTRACEPTION10
	OTHER96 (SPECIFY)	OTHER96 (SPECIFY)
CHECK 404: CHILD ALIVE?	••••••	ALIVE DEAD (SKIP TO 434) (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 440)
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	NUMBER OF NIGHTTIME FEEDINGS
How many times did you breastfeed yesterday during the daylight hours? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER.	NUMBER OF DAYLIGHT FEEDINGS	NUMBER OF DAYLIGHT FEEDINGS
Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8
At any time yesterday or last night, was (NAME) given any of the following:*	YES NO DK	YES NO DK
Plain water? Sugar water? Juice? Herbal tea? Baby formula? Tinned or powdered milk? Fresh milk? Any other liquids? Any food made from [WHEAT, MAIZE, RICE, SORGHUM, or LOCAL GRAIN] such as [PORRIDGE, BREAD, or NOODLES]? Any food made from [CASSAVA, PLANTAIN, YAMS, or LOCAL TUBER]? Eggs, fish, or poultry? Meat?	PLAIN WATER1       2       8         SUGAR WATER1       2       8         JUICE1       2       8         HERBAL TEA1       2       8         TINNED/POWDR'D       1       2         TINNED/POWDR'D MLK1       2       8         FRESH MILK1       2       8         FOOD MADE FROM       [GRAIN]       2         ITUBER]1       2       8         FOOD MADE FROM	PLAIN WATER1       2       8         SUGAR WATER1       2       8         JUICE1       2       8         HERBAL TEA1       2       8         HERBAL FORMULA1       2       8         TINNED/POWDR'D MLK1       2       8         FRESH MILK1       2       8         FOOD MADE FROM       [GRAIN]       2       8         FOOD MADE FROM       1       2       8         GGS/FISH/POULTRY1       2       8         MEAT
	<pre>breastfeeding (NAME)? CHECK 404: CHILD ALIVE? How many times did you breastfeed last night between sunset and sunrise? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER. How many times did you breastfeed yesterday during the daylight hours? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER. Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night? At any time yesterday or last night? At any time yesterday or last night? At any time yesterday or last night? Mat any time yesterday or last night? At any time yesterday or last night? Plain water? Sugar water? Julice? Herbal tea? Baby formula? Tinned or powdered milk? Fresh milk? Any other liquids? Any food made from [CASSAVA, PLANTAIN, YAMS, or LOCAL TUBERI? Eggs, fish, or poultry?</pre>	breastfeeding (NAME)?       CHILD ILL/WEAK02         cHILD DID LL/WEAK03       NIPPLE/BREAST PROBLEM04         NOT ER WORKING06       OTHEN WORKING06         CHILD ALTOR       OTHER WORKING06         CHILD ALTOR       OTHER WORKING06         CHILD ALTOR       OTHER CONTRACEPTION07         CHECK 404:       ALTOR         CHILD ALTOR?       ALTOR         CHECK 404:       ALTOR         CHILD ALTOR?       CHECK 404:         CHILD ALTOR?

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\* List of liquids and foods to be adapted locally and revised based on the pretest. Additional liquids or foods should be added to include common weaning foods. All items shown here should be included.

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		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
436	CHECK 435: FOOD OR LIQUID GIVEN YESTERDAY?	"YES" TO ONE OR MORE (SKIP TO 438)	"YES" "NO/DK" TO ONE TO ALL OR MORE (SKIP TO 438)
437	(Aside from breastfeeding,) how many times did (NAME) eat yesterday, including both meals and snacks? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES	NUMBER OF TIMES
438	On how many days during the last seven days was (NAME) given any of the following:*	RECORD THE NUMBER OF DAYS.	RECORD THE NUMBER OF DAYS.
	Plain water?	PLAIN WATER	PLAIN WATER
	Any kind of milk (other than breast milk)?	MILK	MILK
	Liquids other than plain water or milk?	OTHER LIQUIDS	OTHER LIQUIDS
	Food made from [WHEAT, MAIZE, RICE, SORGHUM, or LOCAL GRAIN]?	FOOD MADE FROM [GRAIN]	FOOD MADE FROM [GRAIN]
	Food made from [CASSAVA, PLANTAIN, YAMS, or LOCAL TUBER]?	FOOD MADE FROM [TUBER]	FOOD MADE FROM [TUBER]
	Eggs, fish, or poultry?	EGGS/FISH/POULTRY	EGGS/FISH/POULTRY
	Meat?	MEAT	MEAT
	Any other solid or semi-solid foods?	OTHER SOLID/SEMI- SOLID FOODS	OTHER SOLID/SEMI- SOLID FOODS
	IF DON'T KNOW, RECORD '8'		
439		GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 440.	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 440.

\* List of liquids and foods to be adapted locally and revised based on the pretest. Additional liquids or foods should be added to include common weaning foods. All items shown here should be included.

# SECTION 4B. IMMUNIZATION AND HEALTH

### <u>Vaccination information obtained from written records and from the mother's recall (443-448)</u>

Information about the immunization status of surviving children born in the last 3 to 4 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 vaccinations, 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 and tetanus (DPT), poliomyelitis and measles are copied to the questionnaire from the vaccination cards (445). 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 (446).

When there is no card, the mother is asked if she ever had a card for that child (444). This allows estimation of the effect of card loss on the coverage data obtained from the written records. The mother is also asked which immunizations the child has received, if any (447-448). The questions probing for immunizations determine whether the child ever received BCG vaccine, polio and DPT vaccines (including the number of doses) and measles vaccine (448). 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, although other vaccination schedules may be used. The DPT vaccine is an injection usually given at the same time as the oral polio vaccine. If four doses of polio vaccine are given, one of these is usually given soon after birth. Asking about both oral polio and DPT allows an assessment of the accuracy of the answers about polio vaccine given at birth. Measles vaccine is given as an injection, and is usually recommended to be given at nine months of age.

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 9, 905). The BCG vaccination rate based on the written immunization record (445) and the mother's report (448) can be compared with the coverage rate based on the BCG scar.

SECTION 4B. IMMUNIZATION AND HEALTH

440 ENTER LINE NUMBER, NAME, AND SURVIVAL STATUS OF EACH BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 1991\* IN THE TABLE. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRES). 441 LAST BIRTH NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH LINE NUMBER FROM Q212 LINE..... LINE..... 442 FROM Q212 NAME NAME DEAD 4 AND Q216 ALIVE 4 DEAD L ALIVE (GO TO 442 IN (GO TO 442 IN NEXT COLUMN; NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 465.) GO TO 465.) 443 Do you have a card where (NAME'S) YES, SEEN.....1--vaccinations are written down?\*\* (SKIP TO 445) -----(SKIP TO 445) -----YES, NOT SEEN.....2-YES, NOT SEEN.....2-IF YES: May I see it please? (SKIP TO 447) ----(SKIP TO 447) ----444 Did you ever have a vaccination card YES.....1-YES.....1for (NAME)? (SKIP TO 447) -----(SKIP TO 447)∢----NO.....2 NO.....2---445 (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 IS RECORDED. DAY MO YR DAY MO YR BCG BCG.... BCG.... Polio 0 (at birth) P0.... P0.... Polio 1 P1.... P1.... Polio 2 P2.... P2.... Polio 3 P3.... P3.... DPT 1 D1.... D1.... DPT 2 D2.... D2.... DPT 3 D3.... D3.... Measles MEA.... MEA.... 446 Has (NAME) received any vaccinations YES.....1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS I YES.....1that are not recorded on this card? (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS -AND WRITE '66' IN THE AND WRITE '66' IN THE RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF RESPONDENT CORRESPONDING DAY CORRESPONDING DAY MENTIONS BCG, POLIO 0-3, DPT 1-3, COLUMN IN 445)-COLUMN IN 445)-AND/OR MEASLES VACCINE(S). NO.....2-NO.....2-(SKIP TO 449)∢-(SKIP TO 449) ----

\* For fieldwork beginning in 1995, 1996, or 1997, the year should be 1992, 1993, or 1994, 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.

Diarrhea and acute lower respiratory tract infection (e.g., pneumonia) are major causes of death in young children. The questions about 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. The question about fever is primarily asked to allow an analysis of the combination of these symptoms.

#### Cough/acute respiratory tract infection and fever (449-453)

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 *lower* 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 (WHO) 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 question asking whether the child has been ill with a cough in the past two weeks (450) is followed by a question on whether the child was breathing rapidly (451). Children who are more severely ill and who have an acute *lower* respiratory infection, primarily pneumonia, have an increased respiratory rate, i.e., they breathe more rapidly than normal. Fever (449) associated with the cough may also indicate a more severe illness, though it should be kept in mind that undernourished children may have severe infections without having a fever.

Contact with health services is ascertained in reference to any illness associated with a cough in the past two weeks (452-453). Since WHO's case management approach to ALRI focuses on the correct treatment by health personnel, including community health workers, it is important to know what proportion of children should be evaluated by health personnel. 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 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
		NAME	NAME
447	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent him/her from getting diseases?	YES1 NO2- (SKIP TO 449)∢ DON'T KNOW8-	YES1 NO2~ (SKIP TO 449)∢ DON'T KNOW8
448	Please tell me if (NAME) received any of the following vaccinations:*		
448A	A BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the left arm or shoulder that caused a scar?**	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8
448B	Polio vaccine, that is, drops in the mouth?	YES1 NO2 (SKIP TO 448E)◀ DON'T KNOW8	YES1 NO2 (SKIP TO 448E)∢ DON'T KNOW8-
448C	How many times?	NUMBER OF TIMES	NUMBER OF TIMES
448D	When was the first polio vaccine given, just after birth or later?	JUST AFTER BIRTH1 LATER2	JUST AFTER BIRTH1 LATER2
448E	DPT vaccination, that is, an injection usually given at the same time as polio drops?	YES1 NO2- (SKIP TO 448G)∢ DON'T KNOW8-	YES1 NO2- (SKIP TO 448G)∢ DON'T KNOW8-
448F	How many times?	NUMBER OF TIMES	NUMBER OF TIMES
448G	An injection to prevent measles?	YES2 NO2 DON'T KNOW8	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8
449	Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8
450	Has (NAME) been ill with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES1 NO2 (SKIP TO 454)∢ DON'T KNOW8-	YES1 NO2 (SKIP TO 454)∢ DON'T KNOW8
451	When (NAME) was ill with a cough, did he/she breathe more rapidly than usual with short, rapid breaths?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8
452	Did you seek advice or treatment for the cough?	YES1 NO2- (SKIP TO 454)∢	YES1 NO2

\* To be developed locally since immunization practices may vary from country to country, as may the terms used for the vaccinations.
\*\* Adapt question locally after determining the most common injection site (usually the left arm or shoulder). Children under 3 years will be checked for a BCG scar, normally during the height and weight measurement in Section 9.

#### Diarrhea and treatment with oral rehydration therapy (454-463)

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

The two-week reference period (454) was chosen in order to obtain large enough sample sizes to allow meaningful analyses of the responses to the questions about management of the diarrhea. 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). The question about blood in the stool (455) will provide an approximation of the percentage of children who have dysentery. In order to get an idea of the severity of the diarrhea the respondent is asked how many times the child had bowel movements on the worst day of the diarrhea (456).

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. 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 (457). While it is important to give increased fluids in order to prevent dehydration, continued feeding while the child is ill with diarrhea is also important in order to prevent, or minimize, the development of undernutrition. Hence mothers are also asked about the amount of solid foods given during diarrhea (458).

All mothers of children with diarrhea are asked whether the children received fluid made from a packet of oral rehydration salts (459). Mothers are also asked whether the child was given liquids made from ingredients that are readily available in the home. This list includes the specific recommended home fluids that are promoted for the prevention and treatment of dehydration; it also includes unacceptable fluids which may be given to children with diarrhea (e.g. sweetened teas, soft drinks, liquids containing caffeine). The respondents are also asked to list any other treatment given for the diarrhea (460-461) 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 (462-463). The categories used for the health facilities in the response to this question should be the same as the categories used with regard to cough.

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
453	Where did you seek advice or treatment?* Anywhere else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITALA GOVT. HEALTH CENTERB GOVT. HEALTH POSTC MOBILE CLINICD COMM. HEALTH WORKERE OTHER PUBLIC F (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINICG PHARMACYH PRIVATE DOCTORI MOBILE CLINICJ COMM. HEALTH WORKERK OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL L (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOPM TRAD. PRACTITIONERN	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITALA GOVT. HEALTH CENTERB GOVT. HEALTH POSTC MOBILE CLINICD COMM. HEALTH WORKERE OTHER PUBLIC F PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINICG PHARMACYH PRIVATE DOCTORI MOBILE CLINICJ COMM. HEALTH WORKERK OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL L (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOPM TRAD. PRACTITIONERN
454	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last two weeks?**	(SPECIFY) YES1 NO2- (SKIP TO 464)∢ DON'T KNOW8-	(SPECIFY) YES1 NO2 (SKIP TO 464)∢ DON'T KNOW8-
455	Was there any blood in the stools?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8
456	On the worst day of the diarrhea, how many bowel movements did (NAME) have?	NUMBER OF BOWEL MOVEMENTS	NUMBER OF BOWEL MOVEMENTS
457	Was he/she given the same amount to drink as before the diarrhea, or more, or less?	SAME	SAME1 MORE2 LESS3 DON'T KNOW8
458	Was he/she given the same amount of food to eat as before the diarrhea, or more, or less?	SAME1 MORE2 LESS3 DON'T KNOW8	SAME1           MORE2           LESS3           DON'T KNOW8

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Coding categories to be developed locally and revised based on the pretest; however, the large categories must be maintained.
 \*\* The term(s) used for diarrhea should encompass the expressions used for all forms of diarrhea including bloody stools (consistent with dysentery), watery stools, etc.

•

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
		NAME	NAME
459	When (NAME) had diarrhea, was he/she given any of the following to drink:*	YES NO DK	YES NO DK
	A fluid made from a special packet called [LOCAL NAME]? Thin watery gruel made from [RICE OR	FLUID FROM ORS PKT1 2 8	FLUID FROM ORS PKT1 2 8
	OTHER LOCAL GRAIN, TUBER, PLANTAIN]? Soup?	SOUP1 2 8	SOUP1 2 8
	Homemade sugar-salt-water solution? [LOCAL UNACCEPTABLE FLUID]? Milk or infant formula?	SUGSALT-WAT. SOL1 2 8 [UNACCEPTABLE FL.]1 2 8 MILK/INFANT FORMULA.1 2 8	SUGSALT-WAT. SOL1 2 8 [UNACCEPTABLE FL.]1 2 8 MILK/INFANT FORMULA.1 2 8
	Yoghurt-based drink? [OTHER LOCAL ACCEPTABLE FLUID]? Water?	YOGHURT-BASED DR1 2 8 [ACCEPTABLE FL.]1 2 8 WATER1 2 8	YOGHURT-BASED DR1 2 8 [ACCEPTABLE FL.]1 2 8 WATER1 2 8
	Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUID1 2 8	OTHER LIQUID1 2 8
460	Was anything (else) given to treat the diarrhea?	YES1 NO2 (SKIP TO 462) DON'T KNOW8	YES1 NO2 (SKIP TO 462) DON'T KNOW8
461	What was given to treat the diarrhea?	PILL OR SYRUPA	PILL OR SYRUPA INJECTIONB
	Anything else?	(I.V.) INTRAVENOUSC HOME REMEDIES/ HERBAL MEDICINESD	(I.V.) INTRAVENOUSC HOME REMEDIES/ HERBAL MEDICINESD
	RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	OTHERX	OTHERX
	Did you seek advice or treatment	YES1	YES1
462	for the diarrhea?	NO	NO
463	Where did you seek advice or treatment?**	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITALA	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITALA
	Anywhere else?	GOVT. HEALTH CENTERB GOVT. HEALTH POSTC MOBILE CLINICD	GOVT. HEALTH CENTERB GOVT. HEALTH POSTC MOBILE CLINICD
	RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	COMM. HEALTH WORKERE OTHER PUBLIC	COMM. HEALTH WORKERE
		F (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR	F (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINICG PHARMACYH	PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINICG PHARMACYH
		PRIVATE DOCTORI MOBILE CLINICJ COMM. HEALTH WORKERK	PRIVATE DOCTORI MOBILE CLINICJ COMM. HEALTH WORKERK
		OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL L (SPECIFY)	OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (SPECIFY)
		OTHER SOURCE SHOPM TRAD. PRACTITIONERN	OTHER SOURCE SHOPM TRAD. PRACTITIONERN
		OTHERX (SPECIFY)	OTHERX (SPECIFY)
464		GO BACK TO 442 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR,	GO BACK TO 442 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR,
		IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 465.	IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 465.

\* The response categories should be adapted to include terms used locally for the recommended home fluids (RHF). Ingredients promoted by the National Control of Diarrheal Diseases (CDD) Program or by the Ministry of Health (MOH) to make the RHF should be reflected in the categories. Unacceptable fluids identified by the CDD Program or the MOH should be included (e.g.: sweetened teas, soft drinks, fluids containing caffeine).

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

# Knowledge of appropriate treatment of children with cough and diarrhea (465-470)

Four questions about how to manage a child with cough or diarrhea are asked of all respondents, regardless of whether they have children, in order to ascertain the general level of knowledge.

The responses to the questions about the amount of liquids (465) and solids (466) to be given to a child with diarrhea can be compared with the responses to the questions on what was actually done during a diarrhea episode (457, 458). Questions are also asked to determine if respondents know which danger signs indicate that they should seek health care for a child who is ill with diarrhea or a cough (467, 468). Respondents are asked if they have ever heard of packets of oral rehydration salts (470).

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
465	When a child has diarrhea, should he/she be given less to drink than usual, about the same amount, or more than usual?	LESS TO DRINK1 ABOUT SAME AMOUNT TO DRINK2 MORE TO DRINK3 DON'T KNOW8	
466	When a child has diarrhea, should he/she be given less to eat than usual, about the same amount, or more than usual?	LESS TO EAT	
467	When a child is sick with diarrhea, what signs of illness would tell you that he or she should be taken to a health facility or health worker? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	REPEATED WATERY STOOLS	
468	When a child is sick with a cough, what signs of illness would tell you that he or she should be taken to a health facility or health worker? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	RAPID BREATHING.       A         DIFFICULT BREATHING.       B         NOISY BREATHING.       C         FEVER.       D         UNABLE TO DRINK.       E         NOT EATING/NOT DRINKING WELL.       F         GETTING SICKER/VERY SICK.       G         NOT GETTING BETTER.       H         OTHERX       (SPECIFY)         DON'T KNOW.       Z	
469	CHECK 459, ALL COLUMNS:		
	NO CHILD ANY CHILD RECEIVED ORS RECEIVED ORS		<b>→</b> 501
470	Have you ever heard of a special product called [LOCAL NAME] you can get for the treatment of diarrhea?	YES1 NO2	

# **SECTION 5. MARRIAGE**

#### Marital status and co-residence (502-511)

These questions are used to classify respondents by marital status. Throughout the DHS program, the concept "married" has included women in both formal and informal unions. In DHS-III, a new question (503) was added to classify women not currently in a union by whether they have a sex partner. This information is important for the study of adolescent pregnancy as well as for the collection of data in countries where visiting relationships are common.

# Date and age at marriage (512-514)

The duration of marriage is a key variable for many demographic analyses. The age at which marriage begins, although an increasingly imperfect indicator of the beginning of exposure to the risk of pregnancy, is highly correlated with lifetime fertility. A woman is asked to supply the month and year of her (first) union, or if the year is not remembered, the age at which she first started living with her partner. This information is recorded in column 3 of the calendar; every month in this column will classify the woman as in union or not in union.

SECTION 5. MARRIAGE\*

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES SKIP
501	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT.	YES NO CHILDREN UNDER 101 2 HUSBAND/PARTNER1 2 OTHER MALES1 2 OTHER FEMALES1 2
502	Are you currently married or living with a man?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED1 YES, LIVING WITH A MAN2 NO, NOT IN UNION
503	Do you currently have a regular sexual partner, an occasional sexual partner, or no sexual partner at all?	REGULAR SEXUAL PARTNER1 OCCASIONAL SEXUAL PARTNER2 NO SEXUAL PARTNER3
504	Have you ever been married or lived with a man?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED1 $\longrightarrow$ 506 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN2 $\longrightarrow$ 511 NO3
505	ENTER 'O' IN COLUMN 3 OF CALENDAR IN THE MONTH OF INTERVIE AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 1989**.	EW, <b>I</b> 515
506	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED
507	Is your husband/partner living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVES WITH HER1 STAYING ELSEWHERE2
511	Have you been married or lived with a man only once, or more than once?	ONCE1 MORE THAN ONCE2
512	CHECK 511: MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE In what month and year did you start living with your husband/partner? MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE V Now we will talk about your first husband/partner. In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH98 DON'T KNOW MONTH98 YEAR
513	How old were you when you started living with him?	AGE
514	DETERMINE MONTHS MARRIED OR IN UNION SINCE JANUARY 1989** OF CALENDAR FOR EACH MONTH MARRIED OR IN UNION, AND ENTER NOT MARRIED/NOT IN UNION, SINCE JANUARY 1989**. FOR WOMEN WITH MORE THAN ONE UNION: PROBE FOR DATE WHEN C IF APPROPRIATE, FOR STARTING AND TERMINATION DATES OF ANY FOR WOMEN NOT CURRENTLY IN UNION: PROBE FOR DATE WHEN LAS	R 'O' FOR EACH MONTH CURRENT UNION STARTED AND, Y PREVIOUS UNIONS.
	FOR WOMEN NOT CURRENILY IN UNION: PROBE FOR DATE WHEN LAS DATE AND, IF APPROPRIATE, FOR THE STARTING AND TERMINATIC	ON DATES OF ANY PREVIOUS UNIONS.

\* To add questions on polygamous unions, see 508-510 in DHS-III Basic Documentation No. 2: Model "B" Questionnaire. \*\* For fieldwork beginning in 1995, 1996, or 1997, the year should be 1990, 1991, or 1992, respectively. Sexual activity (515 and 519)

Information about sexual activity has many uses. It bears directly on exposure to the risk of pregnancy for unmarried teenagers as well as for currently married women. Age at first sexual intercourse is a more appropriate marker for the beginning of exposure to pregnancy than age at first marriage, which may occur later in time.

All women are asked 515 about the last time they had intercourse. The portion of the question in parentheses (if ever) provides a different phrasing of the question for women who have never been in a union and do not currently have a sex partner. Use of the phrase "if ever" is intended to soften the question for young teenagers. The question replaces an the earlier question that simply asked whether the woman had ever had sexual intercourse. The new question is intended to reduce underreporting of sexual experience, which occurred in many earlier surveys.

<u>Condom use</u> (516-518)

Women who earlier had reported knowing about the condom are asked whether their partner used one the last time they had sex. Women who did not report knowing the method earlier in the interview are given a description of the method and asked if they used it the last time they had sex. The reason for this repetition is that earlier in the interview condoms are discussed in the context of family planning. Since condoms protect against AIDS as well, it is important to determine whether women are using condoms for family planning purposes or for protection against sexually transmitted diseases. Both groups of women are then asked about their knowledge of where they can get condoms.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
515	Now I need to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some family planning issues. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse (if ever)?	NEVER	
516	CHECK 301 AND 302: KNOWS CONDOM The last time you had sex, was a condom used? DOES NOT KNOW CONDOM Some men use a condom, which means that they put a rubber sheath on their penis during sexual intercourse. The last time you had sex, was a condom used?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8	
517	Do you know of a place where you can get condoms?	YES1 NO2 —	<b>I</b> →519
518	Where is that?*  IF SOURCE IS HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.  (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR         GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL11         GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER12         FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC13         MOBILE CLINIC14         FIELDWORKER15         OTHER PUBLIC16         (SPECIFY)         PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR         PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC21         PHARMACY22         PRIVATE DOCTOR23         MOBILE CLINIC24         FIELDWORKER25         OTHER PRIVATE         MEDICAL26         (SPECIFY)         OTHER SOURCE         SHOP31         CHURCH32         FRIEND/RELATIVE	
519	How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse?	AGE	

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

# SECTION 6. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

#### Reproductive intentions (602-605)

These questions determine the basic preferences of women for future childbearing, in terms of whether additional children are wanted and desired spacing of the next child. Research indicates that reproductive intentions are highly correlated with contraceptive prevalence and fertility rates. The data are also used to construct measures of unmet need for family planning.

Intention to use contraception (607-611)

Women who are not currently using contraception, which includes currently pregnant women as well as past users and never users, are asked about their intention to use (with a distinction between use in the near future and later use), and the method they would prefer. Such data provide an indication of the future demand for services. Reasons for not intending to use are elicited in 610 and cover a wide variety of possibilities. In previous DHS questionnaires, these questions were located in Section 3. They have been relocated here so that contraceptive intentions will be closer to reproductive intentions. SECTION 6. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	CHECK 314:		
	NEITHER HE OR SHE STERILIZED STERILIZED		 612
602	СНЕСК 227:		
	NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child or would you prefer not to have any (more) children? PREGNANT PREGNANT PREGNANT PREGNANT PREGNANT PREGNANT Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child or would you prefer not to have any more children?		606
603	CHECK 227: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? PREGNANT After the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS	
604	CHECK 227:		1
	NOT PREGNANT		<b> </b> 
605	If you became pregnant in the next few weeks, would you be happy, unhappy, or would it not matter very much?	HAPPY1 UNHAPPY2 WOULD NOT MATTER3	
606	CHECK 313: USING A METHOD? NOT NOT ASKED USING USING USING		612
607	Do you think you will use a method to delay or avoid pregnancy within the next 12 months?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8	
608	Do you think you will use a method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8	
609	Which method would you prefer to use?	PILL.         01           IUD.         02           INJECTABLES.         03           IMPLANTS.         04           DIAPHRAGM/FOAM/JELLY.         05           CONDOM.         06           FEMALE STERILIZATION.         06           FEMALE STERILIZATION.         07           MALE STERILIZATION.         07           MALE STERILIZATION.         08           PERIODIC ABSTINENCE.         09           WITHDRAWAL.         10           OTHER	→612

Ideal number of children (612-613)

Questions such as 612 have been used in previous surveys to measure fertility norms, and the question was retained here primarily for purposes of comparison with earlier surveys. An improvement over previous surveys is the rephrasing of the question when posed to mothers, to reduce the tendency of respondents to rationalize existing children. Question 613 on the ideal number of boys and girls has been added to the DHS-III questionnaire to assess the extent of son preference in different societies.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS What is the main reason that you think you will never use a method?	CODING CATEGORIES         NOT MARRIED	
		LACK OF KNOWLEDGE KNOWS NO METHOD41 KNOWS NO SOURCE42 METHOD-RELATED REASONS HEALTH CONCERNS51 FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS52 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR53 COST TOO MUCH54 INCONVENIENT TO USE55 INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES56	612
		OTHER96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW98 -	
611	Would you ever use a method if you were married?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8	
612	CHECK 216: HAS LIVING CHILDREN 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? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NUMBER	
613	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter?	BOYS NUMBER	

## Approval of contraception (614)

Although disapproval of contraception may be reported earlier in the interview as a reason for nonuse or as a reason for not intending to use in the future, this explicit question permits estimation of the overall proportion of women who approve or disapprove of contraception.

## Mass media (615-619)

Many countries are now using radio, television and the print media to communicate messages about family planning. These questions measure exposure to such messages, and explore informal social networks that may initiate or reinforce these messages.

## Husband's attitude toward family planning (621-623)

Limited to women in union, questions 621 and 623 aim at assessing women's perceptions of their husband's or partner's attitude toward contraception in general, and the desired number of children in particular. As discussion of family planning between partners is thought to be instrumental in the decision to take joint action to control fertility, question 622 is intended to assess the extent to which couples communicate about family planning.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
614	Would you say that you approve or disapprove of couples using a method to avoid getting pregnant?	APPROVE	
615	Is it acceptable or not acceptable to you for information on family planning to be provided: On the radio? On the television?	NOT ACCEPT-ACCEPT- ABLE ABLE DK RADIO1 2 8 TELEVISION1 2 8	
616	In the last few months have you heard about family planning:	YES NO	l
	On the radio? On the television? In a newspaper or magazine? From a poster? From leaflets or brochures?	RADIO12TELEVISION12NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE12POSTER12LEAFLETS OR BROCHURES12	
617	COUNTRY-SPECIFIC QUESTIONS ON FAMILY PLANNING MESSAGES ON THE RADIO AND TELEVISION.		
618	In the last few months have you discussed the practice of family planning with friends, neighbors, or relatives?	YES1 NO2	<b>I</b> →620
619	With whom? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	HUSBAND/PARTNER	
620	CHECK 502: YES, YES, NO, CURRENTLY LIVING WITH NOT IN MARRIED A MAN UNION		<b>→</b> 701
621	Spouses/partners do not always agree on everything. Now I want to ask you about your husband's/partner's views on family planning. Do you think that your husband/partner approves or disapproves of couples using a method to avoid pregnancy?	APPROVES	
622	How often have you talked to your husband/partner about family planning in the past year?	NEVER	
623	Do you think your husband/partner wants the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	SAME NUMBER	

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

## Husband's age and education (702-705)

Husband's age is asked of all women currently in a union. The questions on education are the same as those that are asked about the woman's education at the beginning of the questionnaire, and are asked of all women who either are currently in a union or were previously in a union.

## Husband's work (706-708)

These questions are intended to provide at least a limited picture of the husband's position in the world of work. (The socioeconomic status of the family is more directly assessed through the list of household items owned and the dwelling characteristics, which are collected in the Household Schedule.) The data on occupation permits descriptive generalizations about the sectors of society in which fertility is changing.

Women's employment and earnings (709-723)

The coverage of this subject has been greatly expanded in DHS-III. While still obtaining employment status in the cash economy and occupation, there is now also much more detail about the amount of time worked in the past 12 months as well as information on earnings. The interest in the general topic of women's employment and earnings is directed more toward obtaining descriptive information on important aspects of women's status than toward relating such information to fertility. As a measure of women's independence, a question has been added to determine who it is that decides how the respondent's earnings will be spent (722).

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

4

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	CHECK 502 AND 504:		→703
	CURRENTLY FORMERLY MARRIED/ NEVER MARRIED MARRIED/ NEVER MARRIED LIVING WITH LIVED WITH AND NEVER A A MAN IN UNION		→703 →709
702	How old was your husband/partner on his last birthday?	AGE	
703	Did your (last) husband/partner ever attend school?	YES1   NO2	→706
704	What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, secondary, or higher?*	PRIMARY         1           SECONDARY         2           HIGHER         3           DON'T KNOW         8	<b>→</b> 706
705	What was the highest grade/form/year he completed at that level?*	GRADE	
706	What is/was your (last) husband/partner's occupation? That is, what kind of work does/did he mainly do?		
707	CHECK 706: WORKS/WORKED DOES/DID NOT IN AGRICULTURE WORK IN AGRI- CULTURE		→709
708	Does/did your husband/partner work mainly on his own land or on family land, or does/did he rent land, or does/did he work on someone else's land?	HIS LAND	
709	Aside from your own housework, are you currently working?	YES1	<b>→</b> 712
710	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	<b>→</b> 712
711	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES1   NO2 -	<b> </b> →726
712	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do?		
713	CHECK 712: WORKS IN DOES NOT WORK AGRICULTURE IN AGRICULTURE		→715
714	Do you work mainly on your own land or on family land, or do you rent land, or work on someone else's land?	OWN LAND	

\* Revise according to the local educational system.

Child care (725)

As in DHS-II, information is collected about child care for working mothers with young children.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES SKIP	
715	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER	
716	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR2 ONCE IN A WHILE3	
717	During the last 12 months, how many months did you work?	NUMBER OF MONTHS	
718	During the last 12 months, how many days a week did you usually work (in the months that you worked)?	NUMBER OF DAYS	<b> </b> →720
719	During the last 12 months, approximately how many days did you work?	NUMBER OF DAYS	
720	Do you earn cash for your work? PROBE: Do you make money for working?	YES1 NO2 -	<b>I</b> →723
721	How much do you usually earn for this work? PROBE: Is this by the day, by the week, or by the month?	PER HOUR1	
722	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED YES, LIVING WITH A MAN Who mainly decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your husband/partner, you and your husband/partner jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT DECIDES	
723	Do you usually work at home of away from home:	AWAY2	
724	CHECK 217 AND 218: IS A CHILD LIVING AT HOME WHO IS AGE 5 OR LESS? YES NO		726
725	Who usually takes care of (NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD AT HOME) while you are working?	RESPONDENT01         HUSBAND/PARTNER02         OLDER FEMALE CHILD03         OLDER MALE CHILD04         OTHER RELATIVES05         NEIGHBORS06         FRIENDS07         SERVANTS/HIRED HELP08         CHILD IS IN SCHOOL09         INSTITUTIONAL CHILDCARE10         HAS NOT WORKED         SINCE LAST BIRTH	

Residential mobility (726-728)

Information on the subject of moves from one community to another is collected and recorded in column 4 of the calendar. This subject is included both for general descriptive purposes as well as for its possible significance for fertility.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
726	Have you lived in only one community or in more than one community since January 1989*?	ONE COMMUNITY1 MORE THAN ONE COMMUNITY2 -	<b>7</b> 728
727	IN COLUMN 4 OF CALENDAR, ENTER THE APPROPRIATE CODE FOR CU ('1' CITY, '2' TOWN, '3' COUNTRYSIDE). BEGIN IN THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND CONTINUE WITH ALL PRECEDING MONTHS BACK TO JAN. 1989.* THEN SKIP TO	RRENT COMMUNITY,	
728 In what month and year did you move to (NAME OF COMMUNITY OF INTERVIEW)? IN COLUMN 4 OF CALENDAR, ENTER 'X' IN THE MONTH AND YEAR OF THE MOVE. IN 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?			

\* For fieldwork beginning in 1995, 1996, or 1997, the year should be 1990, 1991, or 1992, respectively.

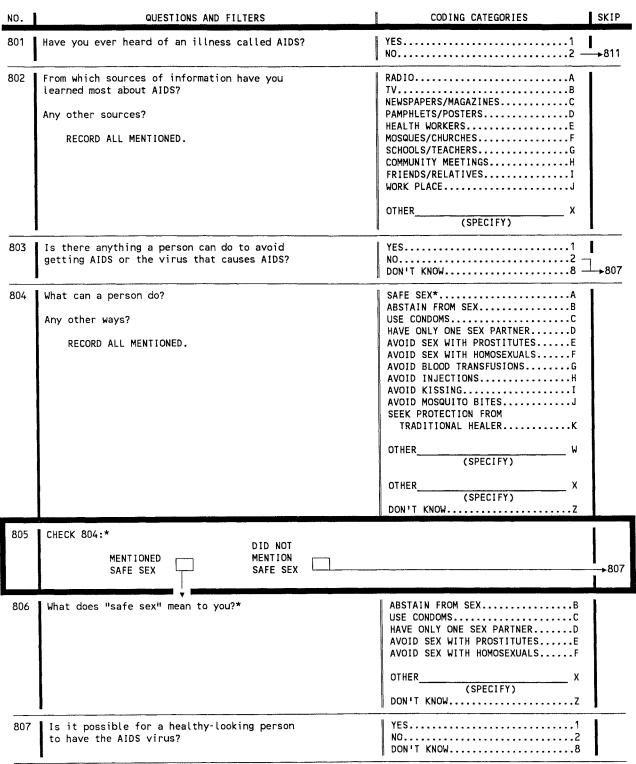
## SECTION 8. AIDS

Several questions, mainly on knowledge of AIDS, were included in earlier DHS questionnaires in some countries. Because of the growing importance of the problem, DHS-III now includes an expanded set of questions on AIDS in the model questionnaires for all countries, as well as a special module for some countries. AIDS questions have also been developed for the surveys of men.

Knowledge of AIDS and its prevention (801-808)

These questions obtain basic information about whether women have heard of AIDS, the sources of such information, and whether they believe that AIDS can be cured. A subset of questions in this group (803-806) focuses on what the respondent believes can be done to avoid contracting the disease.

SECTION 8. AIDS



\* To be used only in countries which use the term "safe sex" as part of an educational campaign.

# Perceptions of risk and risk-avoidance behavior (809-810)

It is important to learn whether women feel they are at risk of contracting AIDS (809). Sexually active women are asked whether they have changed their sexual behavior in order to avoid AIDS and if so, what kind of change they made (810). When tabulated with perceptions of risk, these questions may yield information about the effectiveness of educational efforts.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
808	Do you think that persons with AIDS almost never die from the disease, sometimes die, or almost always die from the disease?	ALMOST NEVER	
809	Do you think your chances of getting AIDS are small, moderate, great, or no risk at all?	SMALL.1MODERATE.2GREAT.3NO RISK AT ALL.4HAS AIDS.5	
810	Has your knowledge of AIDS influenced or changed your decisions about having sex or your sexual behavior? IF YES, PROBE: In what way? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	DID NOT START SEXA STOPPED ALL SEXB STARTED USING CONDOMSC RESTRICTED SEX TO ONE PARTNERD REDUCED NUMBER OF PARTNERSE OTHERX (SPECIFY) NO CHANGE IN SEXUAL BEHAVIORY DON'T KNOWZ	
811	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR	

## SECTION 9. HEIGHT AND WEIGHT

All respondents who have given birth in the three years prior to the survey are measured and weighed, as are their living children born during that period. In DHS-II, respondents and children born in the five years prior to the survey were measured; this change from a five-year to a three-year period is consistent with the change made in Section 4.

### Checking for a BCG scar (905)

Each child will be checked for the presence of a BCG scar by the measurer who obtains the child's height/length and weight. In conjunction with 447 and 450A, this will help to determine whether the child has received a BCG vaccination.

### Measuring and weighing young children and mothers (906-910)

The anthropometric (nutritional) status of the young children in a population—i.e., the measurement of their height/length (906-907) and weight (908)—is an indicator of children's health. Nutritional status is influenced by food intake and the number and types of illnesses. In turn, the amount and types of food received are influenced by food availability and by infant feeding practices. In addition, factors such as childhood vaccinations, source of drinking water, and type of sanitation facilities influence children'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 (906) and weight (908) of women of reproductive age is useful for several reasons. First, a woman's nutritional status is a useful indicator of the family's socioeconomic status; a woman's height-for-age reflects her nutritional history before reaching puberty, and her weight-for-age reflects the current availability of food in the household.

Determination of women's anthropometric status also provides important information for maternal and child health programs. Poor 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. Finally, this information is useful to examine differentials in women's nutritional status between different population subgroups within survey countries.

#### SECTION 9. HEIGHT AND WEIGHT

<b>9</b> 01	CHECK 215:			
	ONE OR MORE	NO		
	BIRTHS SINCE	BIRTHS SINCE		
	JAN. 1991* L	JAN. 1991*	 END	

IN 902 (COLUMNS 2 AND 3) RECORD THE LINE NUMBER FOR EACH CHILD BORN SINCE JANUARY 1991\* AND STILL ALIVE. IN 903 AND 904 RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH DATE FOR THE RESPONDENT AND FOR ALL LIVING CHILDREN BORN SINCE JANUARY 1991\*. IN 906 AND 908 RECORD HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF THE RESPONDENT AND THE LIVING CHILDREN. (NOTE: ALL RESPONDENTS WITH ONE OR MORE BIRTHS SINCE JANUARY 1991\* SHOULD BE WEIGHED AND MEASURED EVEN IF ALL OF THE CHILDREN HAVE DIED. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 LIVING CHILDREN BORN SINCE JANUARY 1991\*, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRES).

		[1] RESPONDENT	2 YOUNGEST LIVING CHILD	3 NEXT-TO- YOUNGEST LIVING CHILD
902	LINE NO. FROM Q.212			
903	NAME FROM Q.212 FOR CHILDREN	(NAME)	(NAME)	(NAME)
904	DATE OF BIRTH FROM Q.215, AND ASK FOR DAY OF BIRTH		DAY	DAY
905	BCG SCAR ON TOP OF LEFT SHOULDER**		SCAR SEEN1 NO SCAR2	SCAR SEEN1 NO SCAR2
906	HEIGHT (in centimeters)			
907	WAS LENGTH/HEIGHT OF CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?		LYING1 STANDING2	LYING1 STANDING2
908	WEIGHT (in kilograms)		0 .	0
909	DATE WEIGHED AND MEASURED	DAY	DAY	DAY
910	RESULT	MEASURED1 NOT PRESENT3 REFUSED4 OTHER6 (SPECIFY)	CHILD MEASURED1 CHILD SICK2 CHILD NOT PRESENT3 CHILD REFUSED4 MOTHER REFUSED5 OTHER6 (SPECIFY)	CHILD MEASURED1 CHILD SICK2 CHILD NOT PRESENT3 CHILD REFUSED4 MOTHER REFUSED5 OTHER6 (SPECIFY)
911	NAME OF MEASURER:	N.	AME OF ASSISTANT:	

\* For fieldwork beginning in 1995, 1996, or 1997, the year should be 1992, 1993, or 1994, 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	анан алан алан алан алан алан алан алан	
Specific Questions:		
Any Other Comments:		
	SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS	
Name of Supervisor:		Date:
	EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS	
		····
Name of Editor:		Date:

# CALENDAR

This is the fold-out sheet at the end of the questionnaire on which information about recent births, pregnancies, contraception, reasons for discontinuation of methods, marital history and residential mobility is recorded. Information is recorded by using the codes to the left of the calendar.

INSTRUCTIONS: ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX. FOR COLUMNS 1, 3, AND 4, ALL MONTHS SHOULD BE FILLED IN. INFORMATION TO BE CODED FOR EACH COLUMN COL.1: Births, Pregnancies, Contraceptive Use B BIRTHS P PREGNANCIES T TERMINATIONS	1         2         3         4           12         DEC         01         01         DEC           11         NOV         02         02         NOV           10         OCT         03         03         OCT           09         SEP         04         04         SEP           1         08         AUG         05         05         AUG           9         07         JUL         06         06         JUL           9         06         JUL         07         JUL         06           9         06         JUL         07         JUL         07           9         06         JUL         07         JUL         07           9         06         JUL         07         JUL         06           9         06         JUL         07         JUL         06           9         06         JUL         07         JUL         08         MAY           *         04         APR         09         O9         APR         03         MAR         10         MAR           02         FEB         11         11
0 NO METHOD 1 PILL 2 IUD 3 INJECTABLES 4 IMPLANTS 5 DIAPHRAGM/FOAM/JELLY 6 CONDOM 7 FEMALE STERILIZATION 8 MALE STERILIZATION 9 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE A WITHDRAWAL X OTHER (SPECIFY)	12       DEC       13       13       DEC         11       NOV       14       14       NGV         10       OCT       15       15       OCT         09       SEP       16       16       SEP         1       08       AUG       17       17       AUG         9       07       JUL       18       18       JUL       9         9       06       JUN       19       19       JUN       9         3       05       MAY       20       20       MAY       20         04       APR       21       21       APR       23       FEB       23       ES       23       FEB         01       JAN       24       24       24       JAN       24       JAN
COL.2: Discontinuation of Contraceptive Use 0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY 1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING 2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT 3 HUSBAND DISAPPROVED 4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD 5 HEALTH CONCERNS 6 SIDE EFFECTS 7 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR 8 COST TOO MUCH	12       DEC       25       DEC         11       NOV       26       26       NOV         10       OCT       27       27       OCT         09       SEP       28       28       SEP         1       08       AUG       29       29       AUG       10         9       07       JUL       30       30       JUL       9         9       06       JUN       31       31       JUN       9         2       05       MAY       32       32       MAY       2         04       APR       33       33       APR       34       MAR         02       FEB       35       35       FEB       35       FEB         01       JAN       36       36       JAN
9 INCONVENIENT TO USE F FATALISTIC A DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSE D MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION X OTHER	12       DEC       37       37       DEC         11       NOV       38       38       NOV         10       OCT       39       39       OCT         09       SEP       40       40       SEP         1       08       AUG       41       AUG       1         9       06       JUN       43       43       JUN       9         1       05       MAY       44       44       MAY       1         04       APR       45       45       APR       45       APR         03       MAR       46       46       MAR       48       JAN         01       JAN       48       48       JAN       48       JAN
COL.4: Moves and Types of Communities X CHANGE OF COMMUNITY 1 CITY 2 TOWN 3 COUNTRYSIDE	12 DEC       49       49       DEC         11 NOV       50       50       NOV         10 OCT       51       51       OCT         09 SEP       52       52       SEP         1 08 AUG       53       53       AUG       1         9 07 JUL       54       54       JUL       9         9 06 JUN       55       55       JUN 9       0       05 MAY       56       56       MAY 0         0 04 APR       57       57       APR       03 MAR       58       58       MAR       02 FEB       59       59       FEB       01 JAN       60       60       JAN
	12       DEC       61       DEC         11       NOV       62       62       NOV         10       OCT       63       63       OCT         09       SEP       64       64       SEP         1       08       AUG       65       65       AUG       1         9       07       JUL       66       66       JUL       9         8       06       JUN       67       67       JUN       8         9       05       MAY       68       68       AAP       9         04       APR       69       69       APR       03       AAR       70       71       FEB         01       JAN       72       72       JAN       72       JAN

\* For fieldwork beginning in 1995, 1996, or 1997, the years should be adjusted.

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