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COMPARATIVE STUDIES

CROSS-NATIONAL SUMMARIES

Characteristics of the Surveys

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The World Fertility Survey (WFS) is an international research programme whose purpose is to assess the current state of human fertility throughout the world. This is being done principally through promoting and supporting nationally representative, internationally comparable, and scientifically designed and conducted sample surveys of fertility behaviour in as many countries as possible.
The WFS is being undertaken, with the collaboration of the United Nations, by the International Statistical Institute in cooperation with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. Financial support is provided principally by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the United States Agency for International Development. Substantial support is also provided by the U.K. Overseas Development Administration.
For information on Country Reports, WFS publications, and WFS depository libraries, write to the Publications Office, International Statistical Institute, 428 Prinses Beatrixlaan, P.O. Box 950, 2270 AZ Voorburg, Netherlands. For information on the WFS, generally, write to the Information Office, World Fertility Survey, International Statistical Institute, 35–37 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0BS, U.K.

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Comparative Studies
Cross National Summaries

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PREFACE

The first issues of the Cross National Summaries in the Comparative Studies series provide basic information, documentation and results of the World Fertility Survey for the nineteen countries which had their First Country Reports and Standard Recode Tapes available at the beginning of 1980.

Despite the efforts made by WFS to maintain comparability of question wording and content, field procedures and specifications of the tabulations and analysis included in the First Country Reports, it was inevitable that differences would arise as a result of the importance attached to meeting specific requirements of the countries themselves. A major attempt to enhance and facilitate comparability has been the production of Standard Recode Tapes for each country, with all the core information coded and stored in a consistent order, together with the dictionaries which provide detailed specifications for all variables.

Several of the Cross National Summaries will be concerned solely with providing detailed and systematized information on the comparability (or lack thereof) of the field procedures, survey characteristics, questionnaire content and wording and content of the First Country Reports. Such detailed appraisals constitute an essential reference base for anyone using WFS data for comparative analysis.

Other volumes of the Cross National Summaries will present comparable results from as many surveys as possible. These volumes will present the basic data from the surveys over a wide range of specific topics. In addition to the tabular material, there will be a brief accompanying text, which will draw attention primarily to any non-comparability of the data and to any obvious interpretational pitfalls to which the tables may be subject: for example many summary indices are subject to compositional differences, which are often reduced by standardisation. Finally, although these volumes are not intended to be analytic in their orientation, some brief highlighting of the major noteworthy differences and similarities is included.

We hope that these Cross National Summaries will be widely used, especially by persons in the international community who are making cross national comparisons. We also hope that the sub-series will help users to avoid assuming too much comparability when this is not the case and to avoid interpretational mistakes which can easily arise when data are presented without qualification.

SIR MAURICE KENDALL

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Although authorship is attributed to the person(s) taking primary responsibility for the production of each of the Cross National Summaries, the work has been a co-operative effort involving many staff members of WFS. In particular, the production of the tables would often have been impossible without the substantial assistance of staff in the Data Processing Division.

The overall planning and co-ordination of the Cross National Summaries has been the responsibility of an editorial committee consisting of V. C. Chidambaram, John Cleland, John Hobcraft, Judith Rattenbury, German Rodriguez, Vijay Verma and Waller Wynne.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEYS

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

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

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

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

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

In the case of the level of non-response, the range was from 0.6 to 7.0 percent. Most countries had less than 5 percent, and only four had a rate over 5 percent (Thailand, Colombia, Jamaica, and Peru). This range is quite small, and moreover, if the reason for a higher non-response rate was more mobility in the society (a higher percent of absent respondents), then this measure will not be relevant to survey quality. This is clearly the case with Peru, and partly so in Colombia and Jamaica. The refusal rate may be a better measure although it does not necessarily follow that a higher refusal rate indicates the presence of a higher degree of resistance to being interviewed in the general population — for instance, refusal may be high but concentrated in a specific problem area. The data shows that only one country, Jamaica, had a refusal rate that was noticeably different from the usual level — for the household surveys this was 3.7 percent as compared to 0.1–0.7 percent in other countries. For the Individual Survey the same difference existed, but the range narrowed, with 2.8 percent for Jamaica, compared to 0–1.1 percent for other countries.

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

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

		Characteristics of the Sample						
				Number of Interviews Completed		Eligibility for Individual Interview		
Country	Population (millions)	Individual Sample Self weighting, or Relative Sampling Fractions	Sample Domain: Target Coverage Percent	Household	Individual	Age (Years)	*De jure* or *de facto*[a]	All Women or Ever Married[b]
Asia and Pacific								
Bangladesh	83.0	Self weighting within domains. Urban:rural — 3.5:1	100	5,860	6,513	to 49	*de facto*	Ever married[c]
Fiji	0.6	Self weighting	96	4,901	4,928	15–49	*de facto*	Ever married
Indonesia	140.2	Approximately self weighting within domains. Range mainly 1–6	67	10,156	9,155	to 50	*de jure*	Ever married
Jordan	2.9	Self weighting within domains. Range mainly 1–3	100[d]	14,490	3,612	15–49	*de facto*	Ever married
Korea, Republic of	37.1	Self weighting	99	20,932	5,417	to 50	*de facto*	Ever married
Malaysia	13.0	Self weighting	85	7,755	6,316	to 49	*de facto*	Ever married
Nepal	13.4	Approximately self weighting	98	5,665	5,940	15–49	*de facto*	Ever married
Pakistan	76.8	Self weighting within domains. Urban:rural — 2:1	93	4,901	4,996	to 50	*de facto*	Ever married
Philippines	42.0	Self weighting within 4 geographical strata. 2.5:2:1.5:1	100	12,742	9,268	15–49	*de jure*	Ever married
Sri Lanka	14.2	Self weighting within domains. Range 1–5	100	8,149	6,812	to 49	*de facto*	Ever married
Thailand	45.1	Self weighting	100	4,301	3,778	to 49	*de facto*	Ever married
Caribbean and Latin America								
Colombia	25.8	Self weighting	99	9,793	5,378	15–49	*de facto*	All
Costa Rica	2.1	Self weighting	97	4,244	3,935	20–49	*de jure*	All
Dominican Republic	5.1	Self weighting	100	10,921	3,115	15–49	*de facto*	All
Guyana	0.8	Self weighting	92	4,433	~~4,720~~ 4,670	15–49	*de jure*	All[e]
Jamaica	2.1	Self weighting	100	4,613	3,096	15–49	*de jure*	All[e]
Mexico	66.9	Self weighting	100	12,220	7,310	20–49[f]	*de jure*	All
Panama	1.8	Self weighting	90	4,770	3,701	20–49	*de facto*	All
Peru	17.1	Self weighting within domains. Orient: rest — 4:1	100	7,395	5,640	15–49	*de facto*	Ever married

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

[b] Where informal unions are common, category 'ever married' includes 'ever in union'.

[c] Consummated marriages only.

[d] Excluding West Bank.

[e] Excluding full time school girls aged 15–19.

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

Table 2. Characteristics of Main Field Work

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

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

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

Table 3. Characteristics of Household Questionnaires and Supplementary Studies

Country	Household Questionnaire — Additions to Core Questionnaire						
	Used WFS Relationship Coding	Education Questions	Fertility Questions	Household Possessions and Amenities	Mortality	Nuptiality (Age–Years)	Supplementary Studies
Asia and Pacific							
Bangladesh	Yes	Yes		[a]		8+	PES
Fiji	No		Yes	Yes		No Age Limit	PES
Indonesia	No					10+	PES
Jordan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	13+	
Korea, Republic of	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	15+	
Malaysia	No	Yes		Yes		No Age Limit	
Nepal	Yes					15+	
Pakistan	Yes	Yes				10+	PES
Philippines	Yes	Yes	[b]	[c]	[b]	10+	PES
Sri Lanka	Yes			Yes		12+	
Thailand	No			Yes		12+	Husbands' Survey
Caribbean and Latin America							
Colombia	Yes	Yes	Yes			15+	
Costa Rica	Yes	Yes	[d]			15+	
Dominican Republic	No	Yes	Yes		Yes	15+	
Guyana	No	[e]		Yes		Not Asked	
Jamaica	No	[e]		[c]		Not Asked	
Mexico	Yes		[f]	[a]	[f]	15+	
Panama	Yes	Yes	[d]	Yes		15+	
Peru	Yes	Yes	[e]		Yes	15+	Response Errors Project

[a] Some information is available from individual questionnaire.
[b] Asked only of births and deaths during 1977 (Survey field work February–June 1978).
[c] Household amenities (water supply and electricity) only.
[d] Asked only of women aged 15–19 and over 50, since these were not eligible for individual interview.
[e] Asked only of women aged 15–19 to establish whether eligible for individual interview.
[f] Asked about births and deaths in the last 12 months only.
[g] Asked only of any women aged 15+ who were not eligible for individual interview.

Table 4. Characteristics of Individual Questionnaire

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

[a] Types of integrated maternity histories:
Variant A List all live births, then probe *each* interval for other pregnancies
Variant B Ask all living children
all dead children
all still births
all miscarriages and abortions
probe for x year intervals
Variant C Determine all pregnancies and obtain data on each pregnancy in sequence.

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

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

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

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

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

* Figures are derived from unweighted raw data marginals.

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

[b] Interviewers were asked to note, at the end of the interview, whether the husband or other adult had been present during the interview. Husband present: 6.5%. Other adult: 15.0%

[c] Data given as follows: — Father-in-law or mother-in-law: 9.4%
— Other males (adult): 20.5%
— Other females (adult): 37.5%

Table 7. Response Rates — Households

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

* Dwellings, not households.

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

Table 8. Response Rates — Individual

Country	Respondents Eligible[a]	Respondents Selected[b]	Successfully Interviewed: Number	Successfully Interviewed: As Percent of Eligible	Successfully Interviewed: As Percent of Selected	Reason for Failure — Percent: Refusal	Reason for Failure — Percent: Absence	Reason for Failure — Percent: Other[c]
Asia and Pacific								
Bangladesh	6,996	6,648	6,513	93.1	98.0	0.5	1.0	0.5
Fiji	5,555	5,055	4,928	88.7	97.5	0.2	1.4	0.9
Indonesia	9,687	9,367	9,155	94.3	97.7	0.0	1.7	0.6
Jordan	3,898	3,750	3,612	92.6	96.3			
Korea, Republic of	5,724	5,724	5,417	94.6	94.6	0.3	3.9	1.2
Malaysia	6,654	6,368	6,316	94.9	99.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Nepal	6,398	6,065	5,940	92.8	97.9			
Pakistan	5,391	5,046	4,996	92.7	99.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Philippines	11,122	9,609	9,268	83.3	96.5	0.3	2.4	0.8
Sri Lanka	7,434	6,854	6,812	91.6	99.4		not recorded	
Thailand	4,204	4,002	3,778	89.9	94.4		not recorded	
Caribbean and Latin America								
Colombia	5,801	5,685	5,378	92.8	94.7	1.0	2.3	2.0
Costa Rica	4,673	4,076	3,935	84.8	96.7	1.1	2.0	0.2
Dominican Republic	3,556	3,218	3,115	87.6	96.8	0.3	1.1	1.8
Guyana	5,114	4,858	4,643	90.8	95.6	0.4	1.4	2.6
Jamaica	3,987	3,308	3,096	77.7	93.6	2.8	2.2	1.3
Mexico	9,188	7,672	7,310	79.6	95.3	0.5	3.5	0.7
Panama	4,154	3,797	3,701	89.1	97.5	0.0	2.5	0.0
Peru	6,796	6,062	5,640	83.0	93.0	0.4	6.2	0.4

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

[b] Eligible respondents found in households which were successfully interviewed.

[c] This includes incomplete interviews.
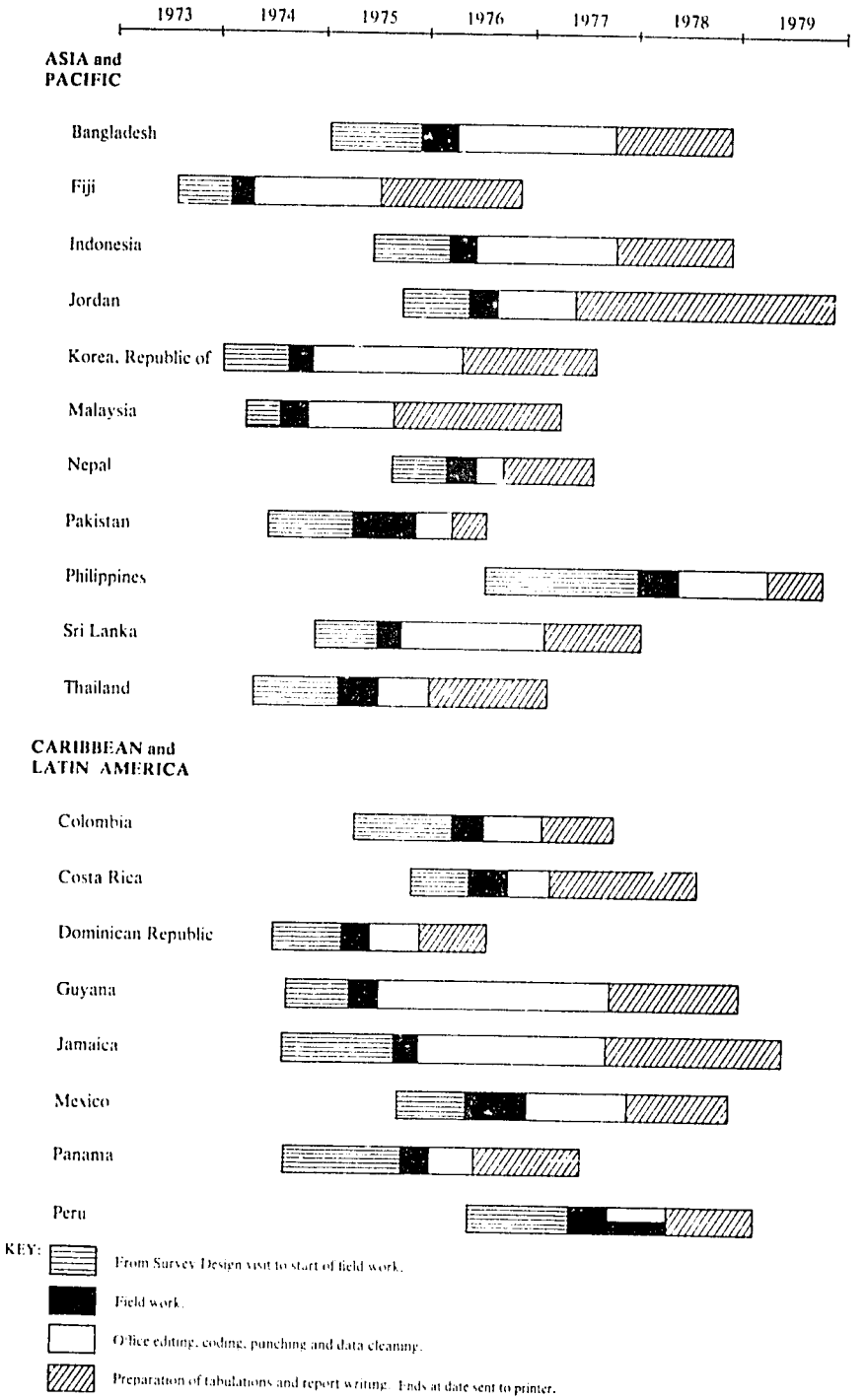
Figure 1. TIMETABLE OF SURVEYS