



DYNAMIC DATA BASE

CATALOGUE OF SURVEY DATA FILES

JANUARY 1987

PJ-444-993

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1. AN INTRODUCTION TO THE DYNAMIC DATA BASE

OBJECTIVE

The DDB promotes the analysis of high quality survey data on fertility, mortality and closely related topics.

It does so in the following main ways:

- . assembles, documents and makes accessible an expanding archive of relevant survey data;
- . develops and distributes survey processing software;
- . maintains bibliographic information on research that uses DDB data;
- . advises on analytic methodology and offers facilities to visiting scholars;
- . sponsors training in data processing and analysis;
- . undertakes methodological research;
- . distributes publications arising from the World Fertility Survey (WFS) programme.

AFFILIATION AND FACILITIES

The DDB was created in 1984 jointly by the International Statistical Institute (ISI) and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP). An initial three-year grant was provided by the US Agency for International Development. Its work is directed by a committee: D.J. van de Kaa (chairman), W. Brass (IUSSP), K.T. de Graaf Johnson (ISI), H. Leridon (IUSSP), and S. Nordbotten (ISI).

The DDB forms part of the International Statistical Institute Research Centre (ISIRC) at the headquarters of the ISI in the Netherlands. It has an experienced staff including demographers and computer programmers. In-house computer facilities include a Hewlett Packard 3000 series 42 system, supplemented by micro computers.

CONTENTS OF THE DATA ARCHIVE

The DDB archive is made up of micro survey data on computer-readable media, supported by hard-copy documentation.

The core of the DDB collection is the information gathered in the WFS programme in developing countries, 173 datasets in all. This was inherited from the WFS archive when the programme ended in 1984, together with an extensive collection of support documentation that had been put together during the 12 years of the programme.

Since then, the DDB has acquired much of the data produced by WFS-related surveys in developed countries. It has in addition negotiated the right to incorporate data from the Contraceptive Prevalence Survey programme, subject to country permission, and is rapidly expanding its holdings in this category.

Datasets arising from important surveys with which the ISIRC has been associated are available, in particular three fertility surveys completed in China in 1985. The DDB has also obtained several datasets from other related surveys.

The DDB actively seeks to acquire new high quality survey data files which are rich in substantive content and representative of large populations. All data remain the property of the donating agency and are distributed to researchers under conditions agreed with the donors.

At present, the DDB holds over 250 datasets from national surveys of individuals, households and communities conducted in some 60 countries. Topics include:

- . human fertility and its determinants;
- . childhood mortality, health and breastfeeding;
- . marriage patterns and trends;
- . contraceptive knowledge and use;
- . women's status, especially with respect to education and employment;
- . household amenities and family structure;
- . community characteristics and facilities.

The DDB is unique in the effort made to ensure that data files are structured and documented in a way that helps the user. Most datasets are supported by machine readable dictionaries and marginal distributions.

SURVEY RESEARCH SOFTWARE

The DDB supports and distributes a collection of software tools for survey processing and analysis. Some programs, such as Births, Fertility and Marital, are specially designed for demographic analysis. The current software also consists of more general programs for data editing and data transformation, preprocessors for tabulation packages, analysis programs, and sets of subroutines for string manipulation, expression processing, command processing and data dictionary processing. Many of the programs are "dictionary driven" using the WFS data dictionary system, and many use one or more of the sets of subroutines provided.

The software is written in either Fortran IV or Cobol 68, and is designed to be portable and easily implemented on most computer systems. All programs are designed to operate within 100 K of store.

Documentation for most of the software is available in the publication *Software User's Manual*, WFS Basic Documentation 12, International Statistical Institute. A summary of programs is given below.

Continued efforts are made to expand and improve this suite of software. For instance a new version of Clusters was developed in 1986, with a greatly simplified command language. All software is available for use on micro-computers. Prices of the packages are given on page 10.

Program	Description	Language
BIRTHS	analyses retrospective birth histories	Fortran
CHECDICT	checks standard (WFS) data dictionaries	Fortran
CLUSTERS	computes sampling variances	Fortran
COCGEN	generates tabulation specifications for the COCENTS package	Cobol
CODBOX	generates Cobol programs and documentation for variable construction	Fortran
COMBINER	combines data files	Fortran
CONVDICT	converts standard dictionaries to other data description formats	Fortran
CORRECTR	corrects data records	Cobol
DEIR	edits and imputes birth and marriage history data	Cobol
FERTRATE	computes fertility and related rates	Fortran
FORMAT	checks data format	Fortran
FORMIT	formats text	Fortran
FREQS	provides marginal frequency distributions	Fortran
NUPTIAL	fits models to nuptiality data	Fortran
RANGE	checks for invalid or out-of-range codes	Fortran
SORCER	handles multiple versions of program source	Fortran
STRUCT	checks data structure	Fortran
SUBSET	subsets a data file by record and/or variable	Fortran
UPDATE	updates card image data records	Cobol
WSPSS	interfaces a standard data dictionary to the SPSS package	Fortran

PROVISION OF TABULATIONS AND ANALYSES

The DDB undertakes tabulations and analyses of data at modest cost on behalf of individuals and institutions. Recent clients include the Johns Hopkins Population Information Program, the UN Economic Commission for Africa and Ministry of Public Health in Morocco.

TRAINING IN DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

The DDB undertakes training in the use of software and analysis techniques, either in the Netherlands or, more usually, on site. In 1985 and 1986, DDB staff undertook training in China, Ethiopia, Morocco and Netherlands.

It is hoped to increase the training activities substantially in the future (subject to availability of resources) by making fellowships available for utilization of DDB data and related research under the guidance of the DDB staff and possibly in collaboration with other interested research institutions in the Netherlands.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS FROM THE WFS PROGRAMME

A wide range of titles derived from the World Fertility Survey are available from the ISI Publications House. A full list of titles concerned is given in Appendix 1.

Copies may be ordered from the following address at the prices quoted below:
International Statistical Institute (Publications), 428 Prinses Beatrixlaan,
P.O. Box 950, 2270 AZ Voorburg, Netherlands.

Prices in US dollars are as follows:

Non-Series Titles

Surface Mail Airmail

*The World Fertility Survey Conference 1980, Record
of Proceedings, London 7-11 July 1980, (3 Vols).*

One set : \$10 \$35

Monographs

One book : \$10 \$20

All five books: \$30 \$50

Fertility in Pakistan

Fertility in the Philippines

The Collection of Community Data

Determinants of Fertility in Syria

Demographic Patterns in Ghana

First Country Reports

One Copy	:	\$10	\$20
Each additional:	:	\$ 1	\$ 5

All Other titles

Per copy	:	\$ 2	\$ 5
		(minimum	(minimum
		charge \$10)	charge \$25)

- N.B.**
1. All titles mailed only on receipt of prepayment.
 2. More than one copy may mean more copies of the same title or one copy of different titles.
 3. Microfiche version of country reports 1-19 (see list) are available at no charge.

2. ACCESS PROCEDURES

RELEASE CONDITIONS

The DDB has an obligation to the agencies depositing datasets to ensure that all access is responsible and fulfils any agreed conditions. At the same time, it is anxious to maximize the use of data by making access as easy as possible for researchers. In order to carry out this dual function, it has established a simple set of procedures, which are described below.

The DDB operates a three-way classification of datasets with respect to release status. *Class A* datasets can be released by the DDB as soon as a researcher has completed the application procedure (see next section). *Class C* is equally straightforward: no data can be released without the specific authority of the originating country. *Class B* is intermediate and its effect depends on the nature of the project being proposed. If a researcher wants to carry out a *comparative* study (three or more countries), the DDB can release the data straightaway, as with *Class A*. For *country-specific* studies, however, authority is required from the originating country. The DDB usually acts on behalf of clients in obtaining country clearance.

Before any dataset is released, the researcher must agree to a set of conditions relating to its use. These vary somewhat from country to country and dataset to dataset but there are three that always apply:

- . the dataset will not be copied to anybody else without explicit authorization from the DDB;
- . the data will be used only for the project for which they were acquired;
- . at least one copy of any publication arising from the research will be deposited with both the originating country and the DDB.

Of other conditions that are occasionally laid down, the most significant is a requirement to submit all proposed publications to the originating country for approval before publication takes place. This currently applies to WFS data from Jamaica, Malaysia and Nepal.

It is important to note that these conditions apply in relation to a particular project. All data release from the DDB is on a project basis; if the researcher wants to use the dataset for a further project, permission procedures must be re-initiated.

APPLICATION AND AGREEMENT FORMS

The DDB's procedures are embodied in two types of form, with quite different functions.

The *application form* must be completed by all applicants. One form must be completed for each project. It elicits the national and institutional affiliation of all those associated with the project, the administrative framework within which it is to take place, its purpose and funding, plans for publication, physical security of the data and what data are required. In addition, it calls for a one-page summary of the research to be carried out. The application form is reproduced in appendix 2.

The *agreement form* records that a researcher accepts and will observe the conditions laid down by the originating country and the DDB with respect to a dataset. One form must be completed for each dataset to be used, regardless of its release class. An example of a typical agreement form may be found in appendix 3.

It should be emphasized again that all DDB procedures are project based. Researchers are not given *carte blanche* approval for any use of a dataset. Any new project requires a new application form and new agreement forms, even if the dataset has already been lent to the researcher in connection with an earlier project.

COMPUTER FILES DISTRIBUTED

The DDB can distribute data on either magnetic tape or diskette. For a typical data file, 25 x 360 Kb diskettes or 10 x 1.2 Mb diskettes are required for IBM or compatible micro-computers.

Wherever possible, the dataset is accompanied on the tape or diskette by a set of machine-readable back-up files. There can be three sorts of these:

- . a *data dictionary*: the DDB uses a dictionary format developed by the WFS programme. This allows almost any survey dataset to be described unambiguously, including the overall structure of the data and the location, range and codes of the individual variables; a powerful tabular format is used to describe repeating blocks of data;
- . *marginals*: a complete set of totals for all variables in the file is produced; where the data contain weights, there should be two sets of marginals, one using weights, one not;
- . *SPSS file description*: a full description of the data file suitable for input to SPSS, and including value labels, etc., is produced; this is acceptable to most implementations of SPSS version 9 except for some capacity limitations which may be exceeded by descriptions of large files.

For some classes of dataset, particularly WFS-derived Standard Recode files (see page 19), the full set of three or four back-up files is always available; for other files only one or two may be currently available. It is the DDB's policy to produce eventually a full set of back-up files for all datasets that it distributes.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Where data are in their *original format* - "raw" data of some form - the main supporting documentation is normally the original questionnaire and codebook(s). Where possible, these are supplemented by a WFS-style data dictionary (printed and/or machine-readable: see previous section), even if the data are not from the WFS programme. In a few cases there are also specially produced documents.

For *transformed* or *recoded* datasets, the questionnaire and codebook no longer act as a key to the dataset, useful though they may be for reference purposes. The main transformed files are the WFS-derived Standard Recode files. For many derived files there is a special descriptive document, the "data document". This contains a brief description of survey characteristics, notes on the construction of complex variables and a complete data dictionary. There may also be a document specifying how all the variables were derived from the raw data. This document is referred to in section 7 by the abbreviation 'Var specs'. Invariably there is a data dictionary, either machine-readable or printed or both.

Known errors or inconsistencies in the data are notified to users by means of Data Alerts.

CHARGES

All data are dispatched by airmail. In order to cover postage and handling costs, a charge, payable in advance, of US\$150 is made for each dataset in the form of magnetic tape and a charge of US\$250 for each dataset in the form of diskettes. Cheques or money orders should be made payable to the International Statistical Institute. It should be noted that the charge levied is per dataset; a single survey may generate several different datasets, each of which incurs a separate charge.

The charge for the software program, Clusters, is US\$250 (tape or diskette). All other software may be acquired for a single payment of US\$250. Reduced charges for supply of multiple copies may be negotiated.

3. DATA FROM THE WFS: DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

INTRODUCTION

The WFS programme was established by the ISI in 1972 to co-ordinate international research into human fertility. Funding was provided by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the US Agency for International Development and the UK Overseas Development Administration. The main characteristics of these surveys were:

- . modern, well-designed sampling frames;
- . nationally representative samples;
- . interviews with individual women against a background of data from a household survey;
- . comparability of data across countries arising from standardized instruments;
- . a substantial publication programme;
- . production of high quality, self-consistent datasets;
- . promotion of the data for use in research throughout the world;
- . a programme of data evaluation so that each survey could be judged by potential users.

(The related programme of surveys in developed countries is discussed in section 4.)

The surveys were always conducted by a national agency - typically the government statistical office - and used local staff as much as possible. In particular, the field staff were always locally recruited. In most countries the interviews with individual women were conducted by women.

The WFS was unique in its scale and in many other ways, but probably its most outstanding achievement was to ensure that each survey led to a significant publication. With one exception (Iran) the results of every survey were fully published in a major report, running up to five volumes. Over and above these principal reports, the data from each country were used in many research programmes,

some sponsored via the WFS itself, some by the original countries, some by international organizations and some by university departments. In its final report on the WFS, the ISI was able to identify over 800 studies devoted to particular countries and more than 250 comparative studies.

In support of this research effort, 1322 datasets had been distributed by the WFS archive by the end of 1984 and this large scale distribution has been continued since through the DDB.

Although sampling methods varied from country to country, all the surveys were undertaken in two stages. They started with a household survey. This always collected basic demographic information about everyone in the household and sometimes much more extensive data on both the household members and the circumstances of the household itself. The household survey also identified women who would be eligible for interview in the next stage. For some surveys this was all ever-married women aged less than 50, for others all women aged 15 to 49, or a variant of one of these two patterns was used. It is usually possible to link household and individual survey data.

In addition, in some countries information was collected about the communities within which interviews were conducted. In a few cases husbands were interviewed as well as wives, and in many countries a subsample of women were re-interviewed for validation of the main interview.

The principal source of standardization was the use of recommended core instruments for both stages of the surveys. In addition, a series of optional modules was devised that countries could use. The three most commonly used modular additions to the individual survey instrument are: the fertility regulation module; the family planning module; and a module on factors other than contraception affecting fertility (FOTCAF). The contents of these are described below. Less commonly used modular additions to the individual instrument concern induced abortion and economic influences on fertility.

PARTICIPATION

Between 1974 and 1982, a total of 42 developing country WFS surveys were conducted. Of these 12 were in Africa, 11 in Asia and the Pacific, 4 in the Caribbean, 1 (Portugal) in Europe, 9 in Latin America and 5 in the Middle East.

THE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

The *WFS core household schedule* is essentially a household member survey, with some *recommendations* about household-level information but nothing firmly laid down.

About each member is asked: name, relationship, residence status (*de jure/de facto*), sex, age, and marital status. The coding of relationship identifies: the generation of each member relative to the head; married couples; and the mother (if present) of each member. In many surveys, education of each member is ascertained.

Recommended items surveyed about the house are: structure, size, tenancy status, facilities (water, toilet, sewerage, lighting), ownership of 'modern' objects and affiliations (language, race, religion, etc.). Only 15 surveys covered *none* of these.

In a substantial minority of surveys, the household sample was specially enlarged and additional data about fertility and mortality were collected. The fertility information, relating to (ever-married) women aged 15 years and over, comprises data on children everborn and details of the last birth. The mortality information concerns details of household members who died in the previous 24 months, as well as orphanhood and widowhood status.

THE INDIVIDUAL SURVEY

WFS Core Questionnaire Mark 1

Based on earlier models, the *WFS core questionnaire* was developed between 1972 and 1974 and was formally published as no 1 in the *WFS Basic Documentation Series*. A number of modifications were later made and published as no 10 in the same series.

The final instrument, which was used in every survey with surprisingly few changes, covers the following ground:

Section 1 Respondent's background

Current residence and residence to age 12
Date of birth
Schooling
Literacy

Section 2 Pregnancy history

Sons/daughters living at home
Sons/daughters living away
Sons/daughters that died
For each live birth: date, sex, alive/dead, age at death
For last two live births: duration of breastfeeding
Whether currently pregnant
Expected date of delivery
Whether prefers boy or girl
Number of other pregnancies
For each pregnancy: date, duration

Section 3 Contraception

Knowledge (unprompted, prompted) and ever-use
of following methods: pill, IUD, other female scientific,
douche, condom, rhythm, withdrawal, abstinence, female
sterilization, male sterilization, other

Section 4 Marriage history

Current status
Husband living at home
For each union: date, how it ended, date of end

Section 5 Fertility regulation

Current contraceptive practice or intentions
Contraception since last birth
Self-perceived fecundity
Future wishes about children (sex, how many)
Desired family size

Section 6 Work history

Occupation
When last worked
Whether family farm/other farm/other job
Working at home/away
Employer (family member/self/other)
Type of payment (cash/kind/unpaid)
Total years worked since union
Work in first birth interval
Work before first union (occupation, years worked, employer,
type of payment)

Section 7 Current/last partner's background

Age
Schooling
Literacy
Residence up to age 12
Occupation
Employment (family member/self/other)
Type of payment
Number of employees

Fertility Regulation Module (FRM)

The FRM arose from a lack of unanimity among the technical advisers for the WFS with respect to section 5 of the core questionnaire (fertility regulation). The result of subsequent discussions was the design of a simplified core section 5 and an optional enhanced version, the FRM. In fact, until the FOTCAF module came into use in 1977, most of the countries used the FRM and it effectively forms part of the core. It mainly differs from section 5 in including questions on the planning status of the last birth. Structurally, its most noticeable feature is heavy filtering. Subjects were carefully subdivided in order to relate questions to their particular circumstances.

Family Planning Module

This module could be substituted for sections 3 and 5 of the core questionnaire. In addition to the information gathered by section 3 and the fertility regulation module, it obtains information on: knowledge of, and visits to, places where family planning advice and supplies may be obtained; the parity at which contraception was started and with which method; approval/disapproval of contraception by never-users; reason for discontinuation of last contraceptive method; sources of contraceptive supply and their adequacy. The module was not intended as a vehicle for comprehensive evaluation of a national family planning programme, but it could supply some basic information on the success of certain aspects of such a programme. Countries varied more in the implementation of this module than of most others, partly reflecting the existing variability of family planning programmes and policies.

Factors Other than Contraception Affecting Fertility Module (FOFCAP)

Fertility levels are determined not only by the use or non-use of contraception but also by a host of other "intermediate" variables causally situated between fertility and the underlying socio-economic and cultural milieu. The FOFCAP module supplemented the core questionnaire with information on age at menarche, menstruation, temporary separation of the marriage partners, frequency of sexual intercourse, the timing of breast-milk supplementation, post-partum amenorrhoea, post-partum abstinence, terminal abstinence and menopause. It was structured as a collection of submodules, so it was possible for countries to choose some subsections only.

It was used in most African surveys and some others.

Country-specific questions

Countries added questions that they thought appropriate, providing they covered the material in the core questionnaire and did not result in an interview which took too long. The main additions are noted in section 7.

THE COMMUNITY SURVEY

The community survey, conducted in 17 countries, dealt with characteristics common to all people living in a community: presence or absence of a hospital or school; transportation and communication facilities; health levels and facilities; family planning facilities and prevalence; education, agricultural and industrial development levels.

The collection of community-level data was a supplementary investigation to the main survey. It was usually carried out at the same time as the main survey but required the interviewing of community leaders, the consulting of reference works, and/or simple observation of the community itself. This module required special adaptation wherever used. The community data should, ideally, be conflated with the data from the individual survey in a single file. It is available in this form for some of the surveys. On the other hand, for other surveys it is not available through the DDB.

THE HUSBANDS SURVEY

Surveys of husbands were conducted in only four countries and one of these was Iran for which data are unpublished. The other three surveys - Egypt, Ivory Coast and Thailand - are all available from the DDB.

Only Thailand attempted to interview *all* husbands and they achieved a 78 per cent matched response rate. In Egypt a 1-in-3 and in Ivory Coast a 1-in-5 subsample only was approached.

RE-INTERVIEW SURVEYS

Re-interview surveys of a subsample of respondents are potentially important tools for assessment of data reliability. In Bangladesh, Fiji, Pakistan, Philippines and Sudan there was a simple re-interview. In Indonesia there was a third interview to reconcile the first two. A more ambitious project, also using a reconciliation interview, drawing on special funding from the Canadian International Development Research Centre, was carried out in Dominican Republic, Lesotho, Peru and Turkey.

The data from these surveys have been analysed to varying extents and some of them are available from the DDB.

FILES AVAILABLE

Data from the surveys of individual women are all available as raw data in a format that reflects the original questionnaires. Very few of these files are set up in the regular, rectangular way required by almost all computer software. Much of the information is in the form of tables (marriage history, birth history, etc.) and these generally contain only as many entries as are needed for each woman. In addition, the data on fertility regulation - whether elicited by the core section 5, the fertility regulation module or the POTCAF module - are fragmented, with information needing to be brought together from different parts of the record. In the detailed catalogue (section 7), these files are described as *IN* files. (For non-WFS surveys individual raw data files are usually rectangularized.)

In a few countries, a variant format is used. All the data from both the household and the individual survey are together in one file, with the individual records kept within the household to which they belong. This rather inconvenient system was usually superseded by the creation of IN files but for countries where the more elaborate format still exists, the files are called *RD* files.

Rectangularized versions of all the individual-women files were created. Variable length tables were padded out to a constant length, fertility regulation data were tidied up, and the analytical variables needed for the main country report were created. The file structure was quite rigid but allowed for a varying last section in which country-specific variables were set out. Thus the restructured, or *revised*, files are of constant length for any given country but vary in size from one country to another. These files are called *standard revised (SR)* files.

As described by a standard WFS dictionary, an SR file has a maximum of sixteen sections:

V0	Sampling information
MH	Union history
V1	Union status and duration
BH	Birth history
V2	Cumulative fertility, living children, period fertility and birth interval data
V3	Breastfeeding
V4	Exposure status
V5	Fertility preferences
V6	Contraception (knowledge and use)
V7	Respondent's background
V8	Partner's background
V9	Characteristics of the interview
X	Semi-standard variables
S	Country-specific variables
PH	Pregnancy history
HC (or H)	Household variables

Some SR files have no X, PH or HC section.

The three histories (MH, BH and PH) are fixed-length tables. The union histories always allow for 8 entries, the birth histories for 24; the length of the pregnancy history varies from country to country, but is fixed within countries.

V0 to V9 are fixed sections and are so-called because the names of their constituent variables all start with those two characters. For example, the variable 'current age' is V010, 'method used in the last closed interval' is V640, etc. Each of the variables in these sections appears in a fixed location.

The X section consists of variables, mostly from modules, which were not covered by the original design of the SR format and were introduced later in a semi-standard format. The main difference between V and X variables is that if for any reason a country file cannot contain a particular V variable, the space is still left in the file so that all countries have V sections with exactly the same structure, while X variables are only present when needed. The X section is subdivided in the same way as the V variables; thus, all variables starting X5 are about contraception. The pregnancy (PH) section contains non-live births only. The HC section contains variables that have been transferred from the household survey. So far only a minority of SR files contain household variables. The DDB is undertaking a systematic transfer, starting with files from the African surveys.

The first round of SR files suffered from certain defects:

- . they contained errors;
- . some important variables were not defined;
- . not all the non-standard questions on the original record were transferred to the country-specific part of the file.

For some of the surveys these defects were overcome by creating revised versions of the SR file but this became difficult to do for a number of reasons. As an alternative, files called *standard supplementary (SS)* files were created. They contain no V variables but otherwise they are structured on the same principles as SR files. As far as possible, all the outstanding country-specific variables were defined as X variables, with new ones created where necessary. The SS files are not documented in this catalogue, but if one exists for a country it is automatically distributed with the SR file.

The *household list* files also come either as unrectangularized raw data files or as regular household member files. In the raw format they are called *HH* files. For each household, these contain a header record followed by a record for each household member. (The only exception is Guyana where there are no household member data; summaries of household member characteristics have been aggregated at the household level.) Since these files are difficult to process, they have mostly been transformed into household member files. These have a record for each household member. Data about the household are repeated for each member record. These files are called *HM* files. The EDB is currently enhancing HM files by creating a set of derived variables which describe the composition of the household in terms of sex-age structure of members, characteristics of partners and children etc.

4. DATA FROM THE WFS: DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

INTRODUCTION

As well as the 42 surveys carried out in developing countries, 20 developed countries carried out surveys in the WFS programme.

As these were all low fertility countries (LFCs), the core WFS questionnaire Mark 1 was not entirely suitable. A special version was developed for them, referred to here as Mark 2. However, as these countries all financed their own projects, there was no particular pressure on them to conform to a standard. The instruments used in the developed country surveys therefore vary more than they do for the developing countries.

PARTICIPATION

The countries that opted to take part in the LFC survey programme were Belgium (Flemish areas), Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, USA, Yugoslavia. In addition Portugal used instruments specially designed for the LFC programme but, as an economically developing country, was eligible for technical and financial assistance under the WFS developing country programme.

THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

It was agreed that comparative analysis should be carried out by the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). The comparative study of fertility in countries affiliated to the ECE antedates the WFS by several years. In 1967 the United Nations Office of Social Affairs for Europe established a Working Group on Social Demography which held several meetings to review current European demographic problems and to prepare a model questionnaire for fertility and family planning enquiries. From 1971 they concentrated on fertility surveys then taking place in several countries in the region and undertook a comparative study incorporating the results of those national studies. Meanwhile, the ECE decided to associate loosely with the WFS and agreed that there should be comparability in the data collected for developed and developing countries. Some of the data did not lend themselves to comparative analysis and some were not available, but 16 countries were covered by the ECE comparative study which has now resulted in publication of a

number of reports and papers. Details of sample designs and questionnaires are contained in *WFS Comparative Studies* 18 and selected results concerning contraception, fertility and expected fertility may be found in nos 20, 21 and 26 in the same series.

The countries not included in these analyses were Israel, Japan, Sweden and Switzerland.

Not all the data from the developed countries are yet available in the DDB.

WFS CORE QUESTIONNAIRE MARK 2

A draft core questionnaire for developed countries was prepared in 1973 using as points of departure:

- . the IUSCP/UN 1970 manual on variables and questionnaires;
- . the 1969 questionnaire developed by the ECE Working Group;
- . the then current draft of the WFS questionnaire Mark 1.

A second draft (1974) was pre-tested in the United Kingdom, while a third draft formed the basis for a definitive version of WFS Mark 2 (1975).

The two versions of the WFS questionnaire (Mark 1 and Mark 2) are thus closely related. Throughout, comparable questions are identical. The sequencing of the major sections of the questionnaires and the sequencing of questions within the sections are the same. Thus, in both, section 1 (respondent's background) is followed by a maternity (pregnancy) history in section 2. Sections 3 and 4 of Mark 2 (contraceptive knowledge and past fertility planning) correspond roughly to section 3 of the developing country version (contraceptive knowledge and use). These are followed in both by a marriage history. Section 6 of Mark 2 on current fertility regulation corresponds to section 5 of the Mark 1 version on fertility regulation. In both, the final sections concern the work history of the respondent and the current (last) husband's background.

Probably the most important difference is the amount of information collected on fertility planning. Mark 2 inquires into the planning status of each pregnancy, ie contraceptive use in the interval and whether the pregnancy was desired when it occurred, later, or was unwanted.

Another difference is that Mark 2 requests information on children wanted, children expected and on the desired spacing. The Mark 1 version only queries the number of children wanted.

The principal differences in respect to explanatory variables occurred in the section on work history and husband's background. The Mark 1 version inquires about the woman's work between marriage and birth of the first child but not specifically for any subsequent birth intervals; Mark 2 asks about work between the first two pregnancies and between the last two pregnancies and also ascertains the woman's income, where she worked and her intentions about future work. In addition, Mark 2 provides for information on husband's birth date, current work status, work status during the past 12 months, place and industry of employment and monthly income. The Mark 1 questionnaire does not include such questions.

COUNTRY VARIATION

The content of the questionnaires actually utilized in the developed country surveys varied greatly. Only three countries, Bulgaria, Portugal and Spain, stuck closely to the WFS/ECE recommendations and covered no other major topics; none of these had conducted any previous national fertility survey. Most countries added other topics to the questionnaire. Some emphasized housing and child care arrangements, and the respondent's time budget. Others added sections on sexual behaviour, communication between partners, the division of household tasks, and the meaning of having children. In yet others, the questionnaire gave considerable attention to the formation of the couple's relationship and to the couple's housing and economic circumstances at that time. Some surveys covered selected background topics in considerably greater detail than Mark 2. Evidently, the general character of each individual country questionnaire was largely determined by the particular policy interests of the country and the priorities established for the use of the resources allocated to the project.

The coverage of topics recommended by the WFS and the ECE was generally good as regards items on the respondent's and husband's background characteristics, on their work histories, and on the wife's pregnancy history. But there was less than universal coverage of items on fertility regulation and on family size preferences and expectations. However, all countries did ask for the contraceptive method currently being used and for expected number of children.

The main conclusion is that there is considerably greater comparability among questionnaires in this 1977 (approximately) round of European surveys than in the earlier 1970 round, and that this is in large measure due to the initiative taken by the ECE to associate its work with the World Fertility Survey programme.

More information on coverage in particular countries is given against the datasets catalogued in section 7.

FILES AVAILABLE

Most developed country WFS surveys did not include a household enumeration nor community-level data collection. The DDB usually holds a single individual-woman file similar to the raw data IV files of the developing country surveys (see page 18). However files are of fixed length and sometimes contain constructed variables in addition to the raw data. For some surveys, the DDB holds only a file containing the subset of variables used in the ECE analysis programme.

5. DATA FROM CPS SURVEYS

INTRODUCTION

Two major survey programmes during the decade 1975-85 covered fertility and family planning in developing countries. The data from one of these, the WFS, form the core material of the DDB and are discussed above. The other, the Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (CPS) programme was funded entirely by the US Agency for International Development. Most of the surveys were co-ordinated by Westinghouse Public Applied Systems of Columbia, Maryland, now named Westinghouse Institute of Resource Development. A smaller number of surveys was co-ordinated by the Centers for Disease Control, in Atlanta, Georgia.

Survey data files are maintained by these two executive agencies and are distributed to outside users, subject to varying country conditions. The files are in raw data format, only partially edited and unstandardized across surveys. With the support of the Westinghouse Institute and the Centers for Disease Control, the DDB has undertaken to acquire and enhance the analytic usefulness of the CPS files, by further editing, standardization and documentation. This task started in 1986 and will take a number of years to complete.

The WFS and the CPS had much in common but there were distinct differences in their aims and origins, and thus in the resulting surveys. The primary goal of the CPS was to produce information for the management and evaluation of family planning programmes. The CPS obtained data from representative samples of women in the reproductive age range on fertility, contraceptive practice and attitudes to family planning. It used quite a short questionnaire and placed particular emphasis on producing results soon after fieldwork was completed, when they could have the most practical influence. Like the WFS, the CPS produced a core questionnaire but it was implemented with greater variation than with the WFS.

CPS surveys generally occurred later than WFS surveys. Both types of surveys were conducted in the same number of countries but the CPS sometimes did two, or even more, surveys in the same country, whereas the WFS conducted one only (though three WFS-type surveys were done as "second rounds").

PARTICIPATION

There were 66 CPS surveys in 43 countries. They are concentrated heavily in the Americas (24 countries), with seven countries in Asia and 12 in Africa and the Middle East. Counting by survey gives even more prominence to the Americas since six separate regional surveys were done in Brazil and three each in Costa Rica and Guatemala.

There was no concomitant programme in the developed countries for the CPS.

CPS CORE QUESTIONNAIRE

The CPS core questionnaire is divided into five sections covering the following topics.

Section 1 Background characteristics

- Age
- Date of birth
- Education
- Current employment

Section 2 Fertility

- Months since last menstruation
- Currently pregnant
- Number of live births
- Date of last live birth
- Currently breastfeeding
- Number living sons/daughters
- Future wishes about children (timing of next, how many)
- Desire for last child
- Desired family size

Section 3 Fertility regulation

Knowledge (unprompted, prompted), ever use
and current use of following methods:
pill, condom, vaginal methods, injection
IUD, female sterilization, male sterilization,
(induced abortion), rhythm, withdrawal, other
Details of current use (length, problems, preference
for switching)
Details of non-current use (reasons, method preference,
preferred day of week and time of day for obtaining
supplies, approval)

Section 4 Availability

For each method known:
knowledge of supply sources
travelling time to each source
mode of transport
difficulty of access
ever visited
If home delivery of supplies mentioned:
ever been visited/visited in last 3 months
preferred day of week and time of day
reasons for not wanting

Section 5 Marital Status

Current marital status
Date of first marriage
Self-perceived fecundity
Husband's wishes for future children
Husband's approval of family planning
Husband's education

Though the CPS programme did not produce and promote modular additions to its core questionnaire, the content of individual surveys varies considerably. Of particular note is the addition of questions on maternal and child health and on teenage contraceptive knowledge and use.

FILES AVAILABLE

Eventually two types of file will be held by the DDB. A raw data file and a more completely edited, standardized file containing constructed variables in addition to the raw data. Currently only raw data files for a small number of surveys are held by the DDB. The CPS surveys did not usually include a separate household survey.

6. DATA FROM OTHER SURVEYS

WFS-BASED

Although the WFS did not carry out second surveys in any of the countries where it operated, three follow-up surveys were undertaken independently in Dominican Republic, Mexico and Pakistan. In each case, the questionnaire closely followed the WFS Mark 1 model.

The second Pakistan fertility survey was carried out in 1979, four years after the first, and was part of a Population, Labour Force and Migration survey; the survey in the Dominican Republic came after a gap of five years (1975 to 1980); the data from the survey in Mexico are not available at the DDB.

WFS-RELATED

There were two surveys that technically formed part of the main WFS programme but which have not been covered in sections above; these were in Hong Kong and in Guadeloupe and Martinique. Both surveys are in the DDB. They had associate status but neither was based closely enough on core WFS instruments to be usefully included in any of the comparative studies. The Hong Kong survey, undertaken as a subsample of a census, was particularly divergent in style, but it is of considerable analytical interest because of its large sample of nearly 60 000 women.

The WFS survey in Indonesia formed part of a larger survey project (SUPAS I-III) and the data from one of the other surveys conducted within the overall project is also in the DDB.

Since the completion of the WFS programme in 1984, the ISIRC has assisted the People's Republic of China in undertaking fertility surveys, which used an instrument similar to WFS Mark 1 but with extra detail on contraceptive use.

7. DETAILED CATALOGUE OF FILES BY COUNTRY IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Explanations of the following terms used in the detailed catalogue may be found in the earlier text as indicated below.

	<u>See page</u>
Data Release Categories A, B and C	7
WFS Core Mark 1	13-15
Fertility Regulation Module	16
Family Planning Module	16
FOTCAF Module	17
WFS Core Mark 2	23
CPS Core	27-28
Data type:	
individual raw	18
standard recode (recoded) (SR)	19-21
household members, household	21
Documentation: hard copy	
Data doc	10
Var specs	10
Documentation: machine readable	
DICT	9
MARG	9
SPSS	9

Rec len refers to the number of (8 bit) bytes per record

Number in square brackets [] denotes WFS Technical Documents

Name of survey Bangladesh Fertility Survey
 Executive agency National Institute of Population Research and Training
 Date of fieldwork 1975-76
 Data release category B
 Universe Ever-married women, -49
 Coverage National, 100%
 Size 6504
 Weights Self-weighting within rural-urban domains
 Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + fertility regulation module

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 37 059, self-weighting within domains)
 Re-interview (n = 322)
 Community (n = 158 rural clusters)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN01	Feb 84	6504/93694	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG
Standard recode	SR03	Sep 81	6504	842	Data doc [1884] Var specs [1126]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HM01	Nov 79	37059	96	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Re-interview	PES	Nov 78	322/5976	80	Questionnaire	-
Community	CD01	Apr 84	158/1422	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG

Additional Information

A considerable range of economic data was collected in this survey. The number of children (aged 5-12) at school and working, together with aspirations for education of sons and daughters were ascertained. Household survey data have been transferred to the SR file. These include ownership of dwelling, land, cattle and specified household utilities.

Limited information on non-contraceptive proximate fertility determinants was collected: the lengths of post-partum abstinence and amenorrhoea following the last live birth; and the number of temporary spousal separations during the last year.

A large number of interviews were tape recorded and 220 of these have been analysed (see reference 2 below) to provide an unusual insight into the dynamics of the interview. A small re-interview survey was also conducted but this has not been analysed because of problems in the coding of the data.

Community data were collected successfully for 155 of the 160 rural clusters, but three of these cannot be matched to the individual files. Data include: access to family planning, health, educational and other facilities; economic and agricultural characteristics; details of natural disasters since 1970.

Key References

1. Ministry of Health and Population Control, *Bangladesh Fertility Survey 1975-76: First Report*, Dhaka, 1978.
2. Thompson, L., M.N. Ali and J.B. Casterline, *The Bangladesh Fertility Survey: Evidence from Tape-Recorded Interviews*, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 41, 1982.
3. Al-Kabir, A., *Effects of Community Factors on Infant and Child Mortality in Rural Bangladesh*, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 56, 1984.

Additional Information

The sample frame of households for this survey was provided by the first round of a multi-round demographic survey (EPR). A systematic 1-in-5 subsample of households was taken from the 20 030 households covered in the EPR. Female field staff interviewed all eligible women within each selected household after updating the EPR list of women. The EPR thus obviated the need for a separate household survey. No attempt has been made to match the EPR with fertility survey data. The individual questionnaire was translated into seven languages.

As in the Nigerian WFS survey, a modification of the POTCAF module was used, whereby: (1) information was gathered about live-birth rather than pregnancy intervals; (2) provision was made to record information about the third-to-last interval, if this interval started within the five years preceding the survey. The latter amendment removes much of the selection bias inherent in the standard POTCAF module which is restricted to the last and last-but-one intervals.

Place of, and assistance at, delivery of recently born children is recorded. The existence of grandsons and granddaughters of the respondent is reported, together with the age of oldest. The purpose of these data is to test the hypothesis that the attainment of grandmotherhood is associated with terminal abstinence. The number of co-wives at time of marriage and at time of survey is recorded.

Key References

1. Institut National de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique, *Enquête sur la Fécondité au Bénin: Rapport National*, Cotonou, 1984.
2. Kodjodbe, N., Evaluation de l'Enquête Beninoise sur la Fécondité, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 84, forthcoming.

Additional Information

Extensive health data were collected for the last born child (if still alive and aged less than 5 years): type of medical facility visited in first year; TB, DPT (number and age at each), polio (number and age at each) and measles vaccinations; experience of seven illnesses (infection of navel, diarrhoea, whooping cough, pneumonia, worms, polio, measles) and how each was treated. For the respondent, numbers of children alive and deceased are recorded and questions are asked about type of social security and insurance possessed.

Key Reference

1. Consultora Boliviana de Reproducción Humana, *Encuesta de Prevalencia de Medicamentos*, La Paz, Bolivia, 1983.

Additional Information:

A systematic sample of households/compounds was taken from specially prepared lists in selected areas. A short household schedule (name, residence, sex, age) was administered but not processed. All women recorded in the household enumeration as aged between 15 and 55 were questioned in detail about their date of birth/age and those established to be aged between 15 and 49 were interviewed in detail.

In addition to standard CPS items, the following details were collected about the last birth: length of breastfeeding; frequency of suckling in last 24 hours; whether menstruation or sexual intercourse had been resumed; whether pre-natal care was given; place of delivery; medical attendance at delivery; whether a post-natal check was given.

Key Reference

1. Ministry of Health, Family Health Division, *Botswana Family Health Survey*, Gaborone, 1985.

Name of survey Enquête National sur la Fécondité du Cameroun
 Executive agency Ministère de l'Economie et du Plan
 Date of fieldwork 1978
 Data release category B
 Universe All women, 15-54
 Coverage National, 100%
 Size 8219
 Weights Weighted to allow for unequal sampling within
 domains and for non-response
 Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + FOTCAF module

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 182 065, weighted)
 Community (n = 67 urban, 200 rural)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/ Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN03	Mar 82	8219/90922	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Standard recode	SR02	Dec 82	9219	1336	Var specs [2161]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HMO3	Nov 86	18206	140	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Community Urban	CDA2	J.in 84	67	80	Questionnaire	DICT, MARG
Community Rural	CDB2	Jun 84	200/1000	80	Questionnaire	DICT, MARG

Additional Information

An expanded survey of households collected information on fertility and on deaths in the preceding 12 months. Supplementary data on the structure of the house and the services available (lighting, water and toilet) were also recorded. A detailed set of derived variables on household composition have been added to the file.

The fieldwork for the individual survey was carried out at the same time as the household survey, on a subsample of women. The individual questionnaire was available in 14 linguistic versions. Such is the linguistic complexity of the country that the main survey was preceded by a special inquiry (see reference 3 below).

The individual questionnaire deviates from the WFS core in its handling of fertility preferences. Additional topics covered in the survey include: a migration history; monogamous/polygynous status of the current marriage and rank of the wife; delivery details for the last two live births; exceptionally detailed questions on respondent's age/date of birth.

The community survey collected slightly different information for rural and urban clusters. Included in both domains was information on: access to health and other facilities; indicators of development and sanitation such as electricity, water supply, and sewage and garbage disposal.

Key References

1. Ministère de l'Economie et du Plan, *Enquête Nationale sur la Fécondité de Cameroun 1978: Rapport Principal*, Yaoundé, 1983.
2. Santow, G. and A. Bioumla, *An Evaluation of the Cameroon Fertility Survey 1978*, WFS Scientific Reports no 64, 1984.
3. Ware, H., *Language Problems in Demographic Field Work in Africa: the Case of the Cameroon Fertility Survey*, WFS Scientific Reports no 2, 1977.

Name of survey In-depth Fertility Survey (Phase 1)
 Executive agency State Statistical Bureau
 Date of fieldwork 1985
 Data release category C
 Universe Ever-married women, 15-49
 Coverage Province, 100%
 Size 5080
 Weights Self-weighting
 Contents Complete pregnancy, marriage and contraceptive histories + socio-economic background and attitudinal data

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 28 321, self-weighting),
 Community (n = 240 rural production brigades)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN01	Sep 86	5151/62147	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT
Pecoded	RE01	Nov 86	5080	1190	Data doc [RC102]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HM01	Nov 86	28321	323	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Community	CD01	Nov 86	240/720	128	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Events	EV01	Nov 86	20738	525	-	DICT, MARG, SPSS

Additional Information

Hebei province comprises the North China Plain and the West and North Hebei mountain areas. In the East it borders the Bohai Sea. It is a typical province of North China with a population of over 70 million in 1982. Abundant in important mineral resources (such as coal, iron and oil) it is relatively developed with an output of about 775 yuan per capita in 1984. The population is predominantly rural.

This survey is part of the first phase of a programme of surveys conducted by the State Statistical Bureau in collaboration with the International Statistical Institute. The other two surveys of Phase 1 were conducted in Shaanxi Province and Shanghai Municipality.

A stratified multi-stage sample design was used, the ultimate area units being neighbourhood committees in cities and production teams in rural areas. Within each selected area, systematic selection of households was made from specially prepared lists and all ever-married women aged 15-49 within selected households were eligible for the individual survey. For a description of the survey instruments and types of file held, see entries under China - Shaanxi and China - Shanghai, respectively.

Key Reference

1. State Statistical Bureau, *In-depth Fertility Survey in China, Phase 1, Preliminary Report*, Series CIDFS no 5, Beijing, 1985.

Name of survey In-depth Fertility Survey (Phase 1)
 Executive agency State Statistical Bureau
 Date of fieldwork 1985
 Data release category C
 Universe Ever-married women, 15-49
 Coverage Province, 100%
 Size 4084
 Weights Self-weighting
 Contents Complete pregnancy, marriage and contraceptive
 histories + socio-economic background and
 attitudinal data

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 24 205, self-weighting)
 Community (n = 172 rural production brigades)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/ Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN01	Sep 86	4248/51455	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT
Recoded	RE01	Nov 86	4084	1190	Data doc [RC102]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HM01	Nov 86	24205	323	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Community	CD01	Nov 86	172/516	128	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Events	EV01	Nov 86	18006	525	-	DICT, MARG, SPSS

Additional Information

Situated in the middle part of China, Shaanxi Province comprises the Qinba hilly area of West Shaanxi, the Central Shaanxi Plain and the loess plateau. It is a typical inland province of China with a population of over 28 million. It is the most economically developed province of North West China, with rich coal fields and mineral deposits. The "four hundred li long Chinchuan river basin" is a particularly well endowed agricultural area. The output per capita is about 690 yuan. The population is predominantly rural.

This survey forms part of the first phase of a programme of surveys conducted by the State Statistical Bureau in collaboration with the International Statistical Institute. The other two surveys of Phase I were conducted in Hebei Province and Shanhai Municipality. For a description of the sample and types of file held, see entries under China - Hebei and China - Shanghai, respectively.

The household and individual surveys were conducted in a single pass by the same field force of specially trained female interviewers. The household schedule collected demographic characteristics (age, sex, residence, marital status) of each member, together with a few economic and other characteristics of the household. The individual questionnaire contains a complete pregnancy history, with birth weight, length of full and partial breastfeeding, and length of post-partum amenorrhoea for each live birth. Additional health data were elicited for the last live birth and pregnancy. A complete history of contraceptive use was collected, including reason for stopping the last method used in each pregnancy interval. Attitudes towards marriage, family size and the one-child certificate were asked.

A community questionnaire was administered at the level of rural production brigades (ie the third and penultimate area stage in the sample). The questionnaire contains 23 questions on conditions of production, income, public facilities, transportation, education, health care and family planning services.

Key Reference

1. State Statistical Bureau, *In-depth Fertility Survey in China, Phase I, Preliminary Report*, Series CIDFS no 5, Beijing, 1985.

Name of survey In-depth Fertility Survey (Phase 1)
 Executive agency State Statistical Bureau
 Date of fieldwork 1985
 Data release category C
 Universe Ever-married women, 15-49
 Coverage Municipality, 100%
 Size 4143
 Weights Self-weighting
 Contents Complete pregnancy, marriage and contraceptive histories + socio-economic background and attitudinal data

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 21 558, self-weighting)
 Community (n = 64 rural production brigades)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN01	Sep 86	4178/49721	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT
Recoded	RE01	Nov 86	4143	1190	Data Doc [RC102]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HM01	Nov 86	21558	323	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Community	CD01	Nov 86	64/192	128	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Events	EV01	Nov 86	151.76	525	-	DICT, MARG, SPSS

Additional Information

Situated along the coast of the East China Sea, Shanghai Municipality has ten counties in its jurisdiction. It includes the most populous city in China, with a population of over 11 million. As the largest industrial base and seaport, Shanghai is not only one of the scientific, technological and educational centres of China but also a megapolis by world standards. The output per capita is about 6000 yuan.

This survey forms part of the first phase of a programme of surveys conducted by the State Statistical Bureau, in collaboration with the International Statistical Institute. The other two surveys of Phase 1 were conducted in Hebei and Shaanxi Provinces.

The methodology and contents of the survey are identical to those described for the Hebei survey. For a description of the sample and survey instruments, see entries under China - Hebei and China - Shaanxi, respectively.

A recode file, similar to the WFS SR files, has been created from the individual raw data. This file contains matched data from the household and community surveys. In addition, a special event file, containing data on pregnancy intervals and contraceptive use episodes, has been constructed to facilitate the retrospective event history analysis.

Key Reference

1. State Statistical Bureau, *In-depth Fertility Survey in China, Phase 1, Preliminary Report*, Series CIDFS no 5, Beijing, 1985.

Name of survey Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad
 Executive agency Corporación Centro Regional de Población
 Date of fieldwork 1976
 Data release category B
 Universe All women, 15-49
 Coverage National, 100%
 Size 5378
 Weights Self-weighting
 Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + most of fertility regulation
 and family planning modules

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 55 763, weighted within
 domains)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/ Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN03	May 85	5378/54431	80	Questionnaire Codebook File desc [1169]	DICT, MARG
Standard recode	SR02	May 85	5378	828	Data doc [1846]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HM01	Oct 79	55763	100	Questionnaire Codebook File desc [10071]	DICT, MARG, SPSS

Additional Information

The sample used was a subsample of a national master sample designed by the Ministry of Health. The individual interview was conducted with a 1-in-2.5 subsample of women in the selected households. The household and individual interviews were done by the same (female) interviewers on a single occasion. The larger household sample was used to allow more precise fertility estimates.

The household schedule covers virtually no substantive household-level data but gives, for each member: basic demographic data, education, employment and fertility (adult women only).

The abortion module was used and a complete history of non-live births is available on the SR file. Additional country-specific data include: monthly income and expenditure; age at menarche; duration of post-partum abstinence after last birth; and usual weekly coital frequency.

Key References

1. Corporación Centro Regional de Población, *Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad Colombia, 1976: Resultados Generales*, Bogota, 1977.
2. Hobcraft, J.N., *Illustrative Analysis: Evaluating Fertility Levels and Trends in Colombia*, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 15, 1980.

Additional Information

This survey was one of the few in the WFS developing countries series to exclude all women under the age of 20 from the individual enquiry. However, summary fertility information for all women aged 15-19 (and for those aged 50+) was collected in the household survey.

A complete history of induced abortions was collected, together with attitudinal data on abortion under specified circumstances. Never-married women (aged 20-49) were asked whether they had experienced sexual intercourse. The length of post-partum abstinence following the most recent birth was asked.

Key References

1. Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, *Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad, 1976*, San José, 1978.
2. Rosero, L., M.B. Gómez and V. Rodríguez de Ortega, *Determinantes de la fecundidad en Costa Rica: análisis longitudinal de tres encuestas*, Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, San José, 1982. (Summary in English as *The Determinants of Fertility Decline in Costa Rica 1964-76*, ISI, 1984.)
3. Guzmán, J.M., *Evaluación de la historia de embarazos en la Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad Costa Rica 1976*, CELADE, Serie C, no 1011, 1980. (Shortened version in *Notas de Población* no 24, 1980.)

Additional Information

The area sample frame was provided by the last round of a multi-round demographic survey (EPR, 1978-9) except in Abidjan and Bouaké where a more recent frame was available. Fieldwork for household and individual surveys was conducted by female teams in a single phase. To increase sample efficiency large compounds (20+ household members) were selected with twice the probability of small compounds but only 1-in-2 women aged 15-50 resident in large compounds was selected for the individual survey. The husbands survey was based on a subsample of 1-in-5 husbands enumerated in the household survey. Only husbands with an interviewed wife resident in the same compound were eligible for selection. Spouse-specific questions in the husband's questionnaire relate to the first wife listed in the household schedule.

In addition to standard items, the household survey enquired about nationality of, and languages spoken by, each member. A detailed set of derived household composition variables have been added to the file. The individual questionnaire (translated into six languages) included: detailed questions on marriage, distinguishing for each union between legal, customary and 'free' unions; methods of abortion; access to modern contraception; and membership of associations.

The community questionnaire covered two types of information: the facilities available and the local infrastructure; and local practices with respect to weaning and excision.

Key References

1. Direction de la Statistique, *Enquête Nationale Ivoirienne sur la Fécondité 1980-81: Rapport Principal*, Abidjan, 1984.
2. Sombo, N'Cho, *Evaluation de la Enquête National Ivoirienne sur la Fécondité 1980-81, WFS Scientific Reports* no 79, 1985.

Name of survey Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad de la República Dominicana (1975)
Executive agency Consejo Nacional de Población y Familia (CONAPOFA)
Date of fieldwork 1975
Data release category A
Universe All women, 15-49
Coverage National, 100%
Size 3115
Weights Self-weighting
Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + fertility regulation module

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 59 493, self-weighting)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN04	Feb 81	3115/36487	80	Questionnaire Codebook	-
Standard recode	SR03	Feb 81	3115	820	Data doc (1632)	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HM01	Nov 79	59493	72	Questionnaire	DICT, MARG

Additional Information

Fieldwork for both household and individual surveys was conducted jointly. 1-in-4 women aged 15-49 identified in the household enumeration was selected for the individual survey. The household schedule includes items on education, marriage, fertility and mortality.

The major addition to the WFS core questionnaire is a detailed month-by-month sexual life history for the twelve months preceding the survey (see also Venezuela). Available on the SR file are the number of months pregnant, subdivided according to use of effective or ineffective contraceptive methods (if any) prior to conception; the number of months using specific methods; the number of months without sexual intercourse and the reason (celibacy, marital dissolution, temporary absence of spouse, illness, other). From these data, various measures of contraceptive effectiveness can be derived.

Other information about contraception includes: attitudes towards sterilization; reasons for stopping method in last closed and open interval; duration of use of current/last method; source of current method and availability; reasons for changing to current/last method.

A limited amount of information was collected about MCH care relating to the last pregnancy/birth. This includes: details of pre-natal care; type of place of delivery; receipt of post-natal care and type of place; any vaccination given and type of place.

Key References

1. Consejo Nacional de Población y Familia, *Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad: Informe General*, Santo Domingo, 1976.
2. Guzmán, J.M., Evaluation of the Dominican Republic National Fertility Survey 1975, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 14, 1980.
3. Ramírez, N., P. Tactuk, E. Hardy and M. Vaessen, *The Dominican Republic Fertility Survey: An Assessment*, *WFS Occasional Papers* no 18, 1976.

Name of survey Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad de la República Dominicana (1980)

Executive agency Consejo Nacional de Población y Familia (CONAPOFA)

Date of fieldwork 1980

Data release category A

Universe All women, 15-49

Coverage National, 100%

Size 5123

Weights Self-weighting

Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + fertility regulation module, MCH care, cost-benefits of children

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 9169 households, 49 013 members, self-weighting)
 Re-interview (n = 826)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN23	Mar 83	5123/59032	80	Codebook	MARG
Standard recode	SR21	May 83	5123	882	Codebook	DICT
Household	HH21	Mar 83	9169/58182	80	Codebook	-
Re-interview	IP23	Mar 83	826/6618	80	-	-

Additional Information

This 1980 fertility survey was not officially part of the WFS programme, though its instruments followed WFS recommendations. Some technical assistance was provided by WFS staff and the data files have been edited and archived using WFS procedures. As with the 1975 survey, fieldwork for household and individual surveys was integrated.

A sample of 10 558 households were selected using compact clusters; the sample for the individual survey was obtained by subselecting half the households and interviewing all resident women aged 15-49.

The household schedule contains items on education, marriage, fertility and mortality. The individual questionnaire contains: an extensive array of questions on health care during the current pregnancy or most recent pregnancy (within the last 12 months); items on vaccination, preventative and curative health care of the last two children; perceived advantages and disadvantages of large and small families; desirable education for sons and daughters and the difficulties of ensuring that; expected sources of old age support; perceived availability of the pill, IUD, condoms and sterilization.

The household file is in a non-rectangular format. A record for each household is followed by records for each member.

A re-interview survey of 826 ever-married women was carried out about two months after the main field work. This survey formed part of a multi-national Response Errors project, the methodology of which is described in *WFS Scientific Reports no 28*.

Key References

1. Hobcraft, J. and G. Rodríguez, *The Analysis of Repeat Fertility Surveys: Examples from Dominican Republic, WFS Scientific Reports no 29, 1982*
2. Rodríguez, G. and B. Sepúlveda, *Evaluación de la Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad de la República Dominicana de 1980, WFS Scientific Reports no 63, 1984.*

Name of survey Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad
 Executive agency Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos
 Date of fieldwork 1979-80
 Data release category C
 Universe All women, 15-49
 Coverage National, 97%
 Size 6797
 Weights Self-weighting
 Contents WFS Core mark 1 + fertility regulation module and questions on MCH and women's work.

Supplementary surveys Households (n = 6979 households, self-weighting)
 Community (n = 123)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual + household raw	RD02	Jan 83	6797 ind 6979 nh /115860	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT
Standard recode	SR03	Apr 84	6797	900	-	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household	HH01	Dec 82	6979/38164	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Community Data	CD02	Jul 84	123	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG

Additional Information

The household survey covers: type and ownership of dwelling; household services; ownership of durables. For each household member there was collected: language, age, migration, education, marital status, employment situation.

The individual survey was conducted by the same interviewers in a single integrated field phase. It included questions on medical services surrounding last birth, amenorrhoea, income and employment, husband's background. These are all included in the Standard Recode file.

The community survey enquired about the presence of such facilities as police-station, cinema, bank, post office, health facilities and types of school. Other aspects of development such as electricity, type of water and sewerage system were also ascertained.

Key References

1. Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, *Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad Ecuador - 1979: Informe General*, Quito, 1984.
2. Herrera de Rivadeneira, M.I., *Evaluación de la Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad de 1979 de Ecuador*, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 51, 1984.

Name of survey The Egyptian Fertility Survey
 Executive agency Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and
 Statistics (CAPMAS)
 Date of fieldwork 1980
 Data release category C
 Universe Ever-married women, -49
 Coverage National, 100%
 Size 8788
 Weights Self-weighting
 Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + fertility regulation and family
 planning modules

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 53 731, self-weighting)
 Husbands (n = 2783, self-weighting)
 Economic (n = 2482, self-weighting)
 Community (n = 108 rural areas)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/ Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN01	May 83	8788 /131153	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG
Standard recode	SR03	Jul 84	8788	990	-	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HM01	Aug 86	53731	290	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Community	CD04	Jan 86	108/2808	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Husbands	HS01	Jul 82	2783/17080	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG
Economic	ES03	Mar 83	2482/41457	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, SPSS

Additional Information

In Phase 1 data on households and on ever-married women under 50 were collected on a single visit and always by female interviewers. The Phase 2 interviews, to collect extended household data and data on husbands, were also administered on one visit but by male interviewers.

The individual female questionnaire incorporates most of the fertility regulation module, most of the family planning module, and some questions normally part of the FOTCAF module, plus questions on: husband's migration, inter-spouse blood ties, income and working hours, father's education and costs/benefits of children.

The Phase 1 household schedule is basic but the Phase 2 household questionnaire covered employment, crops, land-ownership, income, education and household durables. It was administered to a systematic subsample of about 1-in-3 of all households where a woman was interviewed.

The husband's questionnaire was based on the WFS core for husbands (education, employment, marriage and fertility experience, contraceptive knowledge and use, fertility regulation), together with questions on the costs/benefits of children. All husbands of interviewed women in the subsample were contacted.

The community data show: population of the village by sex, age, education, economic status and marital status; recent fertility and infant mortality; transportation, distance from towns and railways; availability of 22 administrative, economic, entertainment, health and educational facilities; further information on health and education; agriculture and industrialization.

It is possible to link data across all files.

Key References

1. CAPMAS, *The Egyptian Fertility Survey 1980*, Cairo, 1983.
2. El-Deeb, P., *Evaluation of the Egyptian Fertility Survey*, CAPMAS, 1984.

Name of survey Fiji Fertility Survey
 Executive agency Bureau of Statistics
 Date of fieldwork 1974
 Data release category A
 Universe Ever-married women, 15-49
 Coverage National, 96%
 Size 4928
 Weights Self-weighting
 Contents WFS Core Mark 1

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 33 403, self-weighting)
 Re-interview (n = 371)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/ Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN02	Feb 80	4928	640	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG
Standard recode	SR01	Jan 80	4928	784	Data doc [1323] Var specs [1449]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HM01	Nov 79	33403	58	Questionnaire	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Re-interview	IP01	Jun 77	371	560	Questionnaire	

Additional Information

This survey acted as the main pilot for the WFS programme. The practical and methodological problems encountered in the survey are described in reference 3 below. A re-interview survey on a subsample of 371 women was conducted and a detailed analysis of response consistency performed (see reference 4 below). A validation of contraceptive use data against health centre records was carried out; the results are contained in the country report.

Because of its pilot nature the questionnaire deviated from the subsequent WFS core in a number of ways: breastfeeding was ascertained for the last birth only; use of contraception was recorded for the last closed pregnancy interval but not for the last closed live-birth interval; the topics of fertility preferences and female employment were handled differently.

Among the country-specific material included in the survey are: lengths of amenorrhoea and sexual abstinence after the last birth; detailed questions on date of first use, duration of use and reasons for stopping for the pill, IUD, and condom (see also Sri Lanka); wife's perception of husband's desire for additional children.

Key References

1. Bureau of Statistics, *Fiji Fertility Survey, 1974: Principal Report*, Suva, 1976.
2. Potter, J.E., Methods of Detecting Errors in WFS Data: an Application to the Fiji Fertility Survey, in *International Population Conference, Mexico City, 1977, 1*, IUSSP.
3. Sahib, M.A., N.B. Navunisaravi, R. Chandra and J.G. Cleland, The Fiji Fertility Survey: A Critical Commentary, *WFS Occasional Papers* nos 15 and 16, 1975.
4. Srikantan, K.S., An Evaluation of the Fiji Fertility Survey Based on the Post-Enumeration Survey, *WFS Occasional Papers* no 21, 1975.

Name of survey Enquête Fécondité
 Executive agency Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques
 Date of fieldwork 1978
 Data release category A
 Universe All women, 20-44
 Coverage National (except Corsica), 100%
 Size 3011
 Weights Weighted
 Contents WFS Core Mark 2 + additional information on
 contraceptive use and opinions

Supplementary surveys Husbands (n = 529, weighted)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/ Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN02	Sep 86	3011/27099	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS

Additional Information

Dwellings enumerated in the 1975 Census, supplemented by a list of more recently occupied dwellings, formed the sample frame. Only one eligible woman in each selected dwelling was chosen for interview. Of the 6938 dwellings selected, the occupants of 139 could not be contacted. 394 eligible women refused to be interviewed; the achieved sample comprises 2290 currently married women in their first union and 728 other women.

The questionnaire contains an abbreviated marriage history (details of first and most recent union) and a complete pregnancy history. The wantedness of each pregnancy is ascertained but no interval-specific data on contraceptive use were gathered. Considerable detail is collected about reasons for choosing the method of contraception, mode of use of particular methods, opinions about oral contraception and sterilization, and subfecundity.

A survey of husbands was conducted three to six months after the main survey. A total of 529 respondents, lawful spouses of the women aged 20-24 and 30-34, were interviewed using a questionnaire similar to that of the female survey. The data file is not available at the DDB.

Key References

1. Leridon, H., *Les pratiques contraceptives en France 1978, Population et Sociétés no 120*, 1979.
Also published as *Contraceptive Practice in France 1978, International Family Planning Perspectives 5(1)*, 1979.
2. Leridon, H., J.P. Sardon, P. Collomb and Y. Charbit, *La contraception en France en 1978. Une enquête INED-INSEE.I: La diffusion des diverses méthodes, Population 34 (no spécial)*, 1979.
3. Leridon, H. et al, *La Seconde Révolution Contraceptive, La Régulation des Naissances en France de 1950 à 1985, Cahier no 117, INED*, 1987.
4. International Statistical Institute, *Fertility Survey in France, 1978, WFS Summary of Findings no 32*, 1981.

Additional Information

This country was chosen as the site for an extensive pilot survey of the WFS core questionnaire and FOTCAF module (see reference 3 below). Partly as a result of this experience, it was decided to use a largely male field force for survey execution.

The fieldwork duration was prolonged to 14 months because of political and industrial crises. Nine printed linguistic versions of the questionnaire were used, but despite this effort, the use of interpreters was found necessary in about 15 per cent of interviews, particularly in the north of the country.

In addition to the FOTCAF and most of the family planning module, the abortion module was used and the SR file contains a complete non-live birth history.

Other miscellaneous country-specific information includes: place of and medical assistance with delivery of last two births; whether current marriage is monogamous or polygynous (but not respondent's rank); whether husband lives in the same household; and desired spacing of next child.

The household file includes a set of derived variables on household composition.

Key References

1. Central Bureau of Statistics, *Ghana Fertility Survey 1979-80: First Report*, Accra, 1983.
2. Owusu, J.Y., Evaluation of the Ghana Fertility Survey 1979-80, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 69, 1984.
3. Gaisie, S.K., Child-Spacing Patterns and Fertility Differentials in Ghana, in Page, H.J. and R.J. Lesthaeghe, eds *Child Spacing in Tropical Africa: Traditions and Change*, Academic Press, 1981.
4. Singh, S., J.Y. Owusu and I.H. Shah, eds *Demographic Patterns in Ghana: Evidence from the Ghana Fertility Survey 1979-80*, ISI, 1985.

Additional Information

A sample of addresses was drawn from Electoral Registers in selected parliamentary constituencies. Each selected address was sent a form asking for name, date of birth, sex and marital status of each household member. The response rate was 84 per cent. A random sample of half the addresses for which no reply was received were visited to reduce non-response bias. In 83 per cent of these initially non-responding cases, household composition details were obtained.

A total of 7792 women aged 16-49 was identified in selected households, of whom 85 per cent were successfully interviewed. Two-thirds of non-response was due to refusal. The response rate was lower (80 per cent) for single women than for married women.

For each pregnancy interval information was obtained on: use of contraception, accidental/planned status of pregnancy, employment/occupation of husband and wife, relative income of husband and wife, and perceived adequacy of income. For the intervals before marriage and first birth, expectations about housing, consumer durables etc were asked. Current sexual activity was ascertained for all respondents; the occurrence of sexual intercourse and cohabitation before marriage was asked for ever-married women. Among background characteristics measured in the survey was a housing history and number of siblings of respondent and husband.

At present, the DDB holds only a file containing a subset of variables used in the ECE comparative analysis project.

Key Reference

1. Dunnell K., *Family Formation 1976*, Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, London, 1979.

Name of survey Enquête sur la Fécondité en Guadeloupe et
Martinique

Executive agency Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques, Paris

Date of fieldwork 1976

Data release category A

Universe All women, 15-49

Coverage Martinique, Guadeloupe and the small islands
des Saintes and de Marie Galante, 100%

Size 2849

Weights Weighted (adjustment for stratification by age
with unequal probabilities)

Contents Complete marriage and maternity histories +
auxiliary data on contraception, attitudes and
socio-economic characteristics

Supplementary surveys -

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/ Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN92	Nov 86	2849/45584	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS

Additional Information

A stratified sample of women was drawn from the 1974 census enumeration. Substitution for women who could not be contacted because of migration etc was made from a supplementary sample. A total of 1409 women in Martinique and 1440 in Guadeloupe (and the dependent islands des Saintes and de Marie Galant) were successfully interviewed by 144 female field staff, most of whom were social workers.

Though the survey was affiliated to the WFS programme, its contents were influenced by the need for comparability with a 1968 Martinique Survey and departed appreciably from the WFS core.

Apart from the union (three types) and maternity histories, the following topics were included in the questionnaire: household composition; internal migration; breastfeeding and amenorrhoea in relation to the last born child; contraception and abortion.

Key References

1. Charbit, Y., and H. Leridon, *Transition Démographique et Modernisation en Guadeloupe et Martinique*, Cahier no 89, INED, 1980.
2. Charbit, Y., Union Patterns and Family Structure in Guadeloupe and Martinique, *International Journal of Sociology of the Family*, 10(1), 1980.
3. Charbit, Y. and H. Leridon, Patterns of Marital Unions and Fertility in Guadeloupe and Martinique, *Population Studies* 35(2), 1981.
4. International Statistical Institute, Enquête Sur La Fécondité en Guadeloupe et Martinique, 1976, *WFS Summaries of Findings* no 22, 1980.

Name of survey Guyana Fertility Survey
 Executive agency Statistical Bureau, Ministry of Economic
 Planning and Finance
 Date of fieldwork 1975
 Data release category A
 Universe All women, 15-49, (except full time school girls
 aged 15-19)
 Coverage National, 92%
 Size 4642
 Weights Self-weighting
 Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + fertility regulation module and
 detailed union data
 Supplementary surveys Household (n = 4666 households)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/ Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN05	Sep 80	4642	1400	Questionnaire Codebook File desc [1142]	DICT, MARG
Standard recode	SR03	Sep 80	4642	840	Data doc [1496] Var specs [1018]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household	HH01	Jan 80	4666	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG

Additional Information

Household and individual surveys were conducted in an integrated field operation by female interviewers, mainly public health nurses, working part-time rather than in a full-time team.

Data from the household survey were aggregated; sex of household head; number of males/females aged 0-14, 15-49, 50+ years; and number of males/females attending school. Household possessions were also ascertained. No information on individual household members is available.

In common with most other WFS surveys in the Caribbean, the union (marriage) history in the individual questionnaire was expanded to include non-cohabiting relationships. A history of sexual partnership was taken with allowance for more than one type of union or relationship (visiting, common law, marriage) with the same partner. A special code for each union/relationship denotes whether a new or the previous partner is involved. The total number of partners is recorded but, unlike the Jamaican WFS SR file, a separate dated history of partnerships is not available. The SR file contains a complete non-live birth history.

Key References

1. Ministry of Economic Development, *Guyana Fertility Survey 1975: Country Report*, Georgetown, 1979.
2. Balkaran, S.B., Evaluation of the Guyana Fertility Survey 1975, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 26, 1982.

Additional Information

The main survey was preceded by an extensive pilot survey in the region of Petit-Goâve, in which 747 respondents were interviewed. The household and individual surveys were conducted in a single field operation. In common with most other WFS surveys in the Caribbean, the union (marriage) history was expanded to include non-cohabiting relationships and allowed more than one type of union with the same partner. However, the identity of the partner was not coded, though the total number of partners was recorded. Each union was classified into one of four types: *unmin*, *fiancée*, *vivavec* or *placé*. The number of children born in each union was ascertained, as was the number of children of the current (last) partner who were born to other women.

Supply sources of ever-users of five main methods of contraception were recorded together with intention to use in the future. Survivorship of the respondent's mother and father and a complete history of non-live births are available on the SR file.

Key References

1. Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique, *Enquête Haïtienne sur la Fécondité (1977), Rapport National*, Port-au-Prince, 1981.
2. Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique, *Séminaire National sur les Résultats de l'Enquête Haïtienne sur la Fécondité: Rapport Final*, Port-au-Prince, 1981.
3. Tardieu, C., Evaluation des données de l'Enquête Haïtienne sur la Fécondité, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 50, 1984.

Name of survey Hong Kong By-Census
Executive agency Census and Statistics Department
Date of fieldwork 1976
Data release category A
Universe Ever-married women, 15-49
Coverage Entire Territory
Size 59 984
Weights Self-weighting
Contents Maternity history + respondent's date of birth
 and marriage, current marital status and
 socio-economic background

Supplementary surveys Household and household members

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/ Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Extracted fertility data	IN02	Mar 86	59984	120	Coding manual	DICT, MARG, SPSS

Additional Information

The Hong Kong By-Census had associate status with the WFS programme, though its methodology and contents are very different. An equal probability 10 per cent sample of permanent living quarters, temporary structures and marine vessels was used. A total of 103 238 households was enumerated yielding 59 984 ever-married women aged 15-49. Not all sampled households could be contacted during the census. The number of non-contact cases was 2529 which was 2.4 per cent of the total number of households in the sample. The enumerators were specially recruited and trained teachers and pupils (Form 6 and above); three-quarters were male.

The Hong Kong By-Census schedule was divided into three sections: household characteristics; socio-economic characteristics of household members (relationship to head, sex, date of birth, place of birth, children ever born, marital status, year of first marriage, education and training, activity status, industry, occupation and income); and a maternity history for ever-married women aged 15-49. The latter includes sex, month and year of birth, survivorship (but not age at death), and residence status (in household; not in household but in Hong Kong; outside Hong Kong).

The only file held by the DDB is a file for ever-married women aged 15-49. In addition to the maternity history it contains for each woman the following: type of place of residence, month and year of birth, number of children ever born, marital status, year of first marriage, educational attainment, activity status, occupation, work place, husband's education and occupation.

Key Reference

1. Census and Statistics Department, *Hong Kong By-Census 1976: Contribution to the WFS*, Hong Kong, 1979.

Name of survey Hungarian Fertility Survey
Executive agency Central Statistical Office
Date of fieldwork 1977
Data release category B
Universe Currently married women, 15-39
Coverage National, 100%
Size 4009
Weights Self-weighting
Contents WFS Core Mark 2 + module on family size
 preferences and employment history

Supplementary surveys

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/ Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN02	Nov 86	4009	1143	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS

Additional Information:

The survey was based on a sample of the Standard Population Survey. All married women aged less than 40 years living with their husbands in approximately 10 000 sampled dwellings were selected. The fieldwork was conducted by health visitors. 95 per cent of the selected women were successfully contacted and interviewed.

The questionnaire includes complete marriage, pregnancy and employment histories. Contraceptive use in each pregnancy interval is ascertained. Each pregnancy can be classified in terms of planning status (ie whether it was contraceptive failure or not and whether it was wanted at that time). Date of birth, sex and marital status of all people living in the household are recorded, together with dwelling characteristics and income of husband and respondent.

Key References:

1. Central Statistical Office, *Main Results of the 1977 Hungarian Fertility, Family Planning and Birth Control Study*, TCS-77, Budapest, 1978 (Hungarian), 1979 (English).
2. Central Statistical Office, *World Fertility Survey: Hungary*, Budapest, 1982.
3. International Statistical Institute, *The Hungarian Fertility Survey, 1977, WFS Summaries of Findings* no 25, 1980.

Name of survey Intercensal Population Survey Phase II (SUPAS II)
Executive agency Central Bureau of Statistics
Date of fieldwork 1976
Data release category A
Universe Total population
Coverage National, 97%
Size 281 159 individuals
Weights Weighted
Contents Households: economic and housing characteristics, details of deaths in last two years.
Individuals: demographic, social and economic characteristics.
Ever-married women: number of marriages, date of first marriage, fertility.
Currently married women: desire for more children, knowledge and use of contraception.
Supplementary surveys SUPAS I (Summary measures for sample regencies and municipalities)
SUPAS III (Fertility Survey)
Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN22	Aug 86	281159/ 340176	160	Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS

Additional Information

SUPAS II was the second phase of the Intercensal Population Survey and was based on a subsample of SUPAS I (not available at the DDB). In rural areas about 31 564 households were selected from 230 clusters and in urban areas 23 261 from 166 clusters. Fieldwork was conducted by predominantly male interviewers in a single round.

The contents of SUPAS II go beyond those normally associated with a traditional household demographic enquiry. For each household, the following information is available: size of landholding, livestock owned, use of specified agricultural implements, monthly expenditure, dwelling characteristics including source of lighting and water, possession of consumer durables, details of deaths in previous two years. For all (adult) household members, the following details are recorded: age, sex, religion, education, orphanhood, birthplace, residence five years ago and reason for migration, details of economic activity in last week, usual occupation, monthly income and work status in last year. Ever-married women were asked: number of marriages, date (age) of first marriage, children ever born and dead, date and survival of last birth. Additional questions were asked for currently married women aged 50 years or less concerning desire for more children, method-specific knowledge, ever-use and current use of contraception.

The file contains three record types: type 1 (n = 281 159) comprises information about individual household members; type 2 (n = 4149) is only present for households where a death has occurred in the last two years; type 3 (n = 54 825) contains household level information.

Key References

1. Bureau of Statistics, *1976 Intercensal Population Survey: Organization and Methods*, Technical Report Series, Monograph 1, Jakarta.
2. Bureau of Statistics, *Fertility of the Indonesian Population, 1976 Intercensal Population Survey*, Tabulation Series 1., Jakarta, 1977.

Name of survey Indonesian Fertility Survey (SUPAS III)
Executive agency Central Bureau of Statistics
Date of fieldwork 1976
Data release category A
Universe Ever-married women, -49
Coverage Java and Bali, 100%
Size 9155
Weights Self-weighting within domains
Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + fertility regulation and family
planning (part) modules

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 10 156 households, 50 994
members, self-weighting within domains)
Re-interview (n = 497)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	RD02	Sep 79	9155/90358	92	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Standard recode	SR01	Sep 79	9155	762	Data doc [1149]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HM01	Nov 79	50994	62	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS

Additional Information

The Indonesian Fertility Survey (also known as SUPAS III) was based on a subsample of a larger household survey (SUPAS II), which is also described in this catalogue. A fresh enumeration of household members was conducted as part of the fertility survey. The survey was confined to the islands of Java and Bali (= 67 per cent of total population).

The survey incorporated contraceptive availability items from the WFS family planning module: knowledge of specified sources; sources visited in last twelve months; last source visited; distance, travel time, mode/cost of transport, waiting time, amount of payment, intention to revisit and reason why not. A range of additional country-specific data on family planning dissemination was also included: specified mass media sources of information and whether each was found useful; discussions with specified categories of worker and whether discussion was found useful; nature of most useful public meeting; the topic of greatest perceived interest.

A small re-interview survey was conducted and the results are contained in reference 4 below. The DDB does not hold the file for the re-interview survey.

Key References

1. Central Bureau of Statistics, *Indonesian Fertility Survey, 1976: Principal Report*, Jakarta, 1978.
2. Central Bureau of Statistics, *Proceedings of the Seminar on Findings of the Indonesian Fertility Survey 1976*, Jakarta, 1980.
3. Suprptilah, B., Evaluation of the Indonesian Fertility Survey 1976, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 38, 1982.
4. MacDonald, A.L., P.M. Simpson and A.M. Whitfield, An Assessment of the Reliability of the Indonesia Fertility Survey Data, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 3, 1978.

Name of survey Jamaica Fertility Survey
 Executive agency The Statistical Institute of Jamaica
 Date of fieldwork 1975-76
 Data release category B (advance vetting of publications required)
 Universe All women, 15-49 (except full-time students aged 15-19)
 Coverage National, 100%
 Size 3096
 Weights Self-weighting
 Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + fertility regulation module and detailed union (marriage) data
 Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 20 812, self-weighting)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN08	Apr 81	3096	1600	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Standard recode	SR03	Apr 81	3096	1200	Data doc [1615] Var specs [1686]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HH02	May 81	20812	80	Questionnaire	DICT, MARG, SPSS

Additional Information

Household and individual surveys were conducted jointly. In addition to standard items, nature of water supply and presence of electricity were ascertained in the household survey and these data have been transferred to the SK file.

In common with most other WFS surveys in the Caribbean, the union (marriage) history was expanded to include non-cohabiting relationships. A complete history of sexual partnerships was taken with allowance for more than one type of union or relationship (visiting, common law, marriage) with the same partner. Separate parallel histories of unions and partners are preserved on the SR file.

Extensive economic data were gathered: educational aspirations for sons and daughters and the financial burden thereof; economic contributions of children to housework and family enterprises; expected sources of support in old age; nature of child care arrangements (actual or hypothetical) for working and non-working mothers; partner's attitude towards employment of wife; partner's monthly income and length of unemployment, where applicable. A complete non-live birth history is available on the SR file.

Key References

1. Department of Statistics, *Jamaica Fertility Survey 1975/76: Country Report*, Kingston, 1979.
2. Singh S, Evaluation of Jamaica National Fertility Survey 1975-76, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 34, 1982.

Name of survey The 1974 Japan National Fertility Survey
Executive agency Department of Statistics and Information,
Ministry of Health and Welfare
Date of fieldwork 1974
Data release category C
Universe Ever-married women, -50
Coverage National, 100%
Size 2870
Weights Self-weighting
Contents WFS Core Mark 2

Supplementary surveys Self-administered questionnaire concerning
abortion and contraceptive methods, for the same
sample

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/ Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual	IN01A	Nov 86	2870	200	Codebook	
Live births & foetal losses	IN01B	Nov 86	7600	26	Codebook	
Self-administered questionnaire	IN01C	Nov 86	2480	210	Codebook	
Sample IDS	IN01D	Nov 86	200	100	Codebook	

Additional Information

A stratified sample of ever-married women under age 50 was drawn using the 1974 Basic Health Survey enumeration as the frame. The fieldwork was carried out by public health nurses. The response rate was 97 per cent.

The questionnaire was similar to the WFS core Mark 2 with the fertility preferences module. A complete pregnancy history was collected but no distinction was made between spontaneous and induced foetal losses. Information about contraception was restricted to the first pregnancy interval and the last closed pregnancy interval. For these periods of time the following items were ascertained: length of contraceptive use (method unspecified), whether the pregnancy was the result of a contraceptive failure, and whether the method was stopped in order to become pregnant.

A self-administered questionnaire to be returned by mail was left with respondents. This concerned information considered to be particularly sensitive: a complete marriage history; mode of termination of each pregnancy and date of termination; specific method used in first and last closed pregnancy intervals; current method used. The response rate was 84 per cent. To protect privacy, the two data files have not been matched.

Key References

1. Statistics and Information Department, Ministry of Health and Welfare, *Japan National Fertility Survey: Final Report* (in Japanese), Tokyo, 1976.
2. International Statistical Institute, *The 1974 Japan National Fertility Survey, WFS Summaries of Findings* no 14, 1979.

Additional Information

The household survey was conducted in June-July 1976 by teams of predominantly male interviewers. The schedule has questions on fertility, adult and child mortality and on dwelling facilities such as water supply, type of toilet, lighting and possession of consumer durables.

The individual survey was conducted four to five weeks after the household survey by a predominantly female field force, on a subsample of households enumerated in the household survey.

In substantive content, the individual survey is largely confined to the WFS core plus the fertility regulation module. A complete history of induced abortions was collected but this has not yet been transferred to the SR file. It is not possible to link at the level of the household or individual women the data from the household and individual survey.

A community survey was conducted for the 55 villages in the rural sample. The following topics were covered: distance from nearest city/town; means of transport; communications; health and family planning services; educational services; availability of municipal or village council.

Key References

1. Department of Statistics, *Jordan Fertility Survey 1976: Principal Report*, Amman, 1979.
2. Abdel-Aziz, A., *Evaluation of the Jordan Fertility Survey 1976*, WFS *Scientific Reports* no 42, 1983.

Name of survey Kenya Fertility Survey
 Executive agency Central Bureau of Statistics
 Date of fieldwork 1977-1978
 Data release category B
 Universe All women, 15-50
 Coverage National, 95%
 Size 8100
 Weights Weighted to adjust for defective sample frame
 Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + FOTCAF module

Supplementary surveys Household members (N = 46 101, weighted)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN01	Feb 80	8100 /109173	84	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG
Standard recode	SR03	Oct 85	3100	1284	Data doc [2035] Var specs [2333]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HM02	May 86	46101	270	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS

Additional Information

This survey formed part of the National Integrated Sample Survey Programme and used the multi-purpose master sample frame. The entire North-Eastern Province and a few other districts, comprising an estimated 5 per cent of the total population, were excluded. In rural areas, the household sample was selected systematically from a complete enumeration of sample clusters which took place as part of the 1977 National Demographic Survey. In urban areas, a special listing was conducted. The questionnaire was available in eight local languages, plus Swahili and English. The fieldwork was carried out in three separate regional phases.

Although the full family planning module was not used, the following extra items were collected: knowledge, ever-use and use in last twelve months of family planning sources; travel mode and time to nearest source; nature of last source used, waiting time, whether satisfied and whether intends to re-visit; whether family planning use was considered in last twelve months.

Current marriages were classified into monogamous and polygynous, and number of co-wives and rank of respondent were ascertained.

The definition of female employment (ie work for money) deviated from the normal WFS treatment, which used a more liberal definition.

The household members file contains a detailed set of derived variables concerning household composition.

Key References

1. Central Bureau of Statistics, *Kenya Fertility Survey, 1977-78: First Report*, Nairobi, 1980/81.
2. Henin, R.A., A. Korten and L.H. Werner, *Evaluation of Birth Histories: a Case Study of Kenya*, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 36, 1982.
3. Mosley, W.H., L.H. Werner and S. Becker, *The Dynamics of Birth Spacing and Marital Fertility in Kenya*, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 30, 1982. (Shorter version in *Social Perspectives*, 6(5), 1981.)

Name of survey Kenya Contraceptive Prevalence Survey
Executive agency Central Bureau of Statistics
Date of fieldwork 1984
Data release category C
Universe All women, 15-49
Coverage National, 95%
Size 6581
Weights Self-weighting within rural-urban and provincial domains
Contents CPS Core

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 34 970, defacto;
self-weighting within domains)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	CP01	Nov 86	6612/26448	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG

Additional Information

A subsample from the National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP) was taken. In rural areas, a prior 1983 listing of households provided the frame, while in urban areas a special listing in selected clusters was conducted.

Each selected household was enumerated using a simple schedule (name, relationship, residence, sex, date of birth, age of each household member). The household members file is not available at the DDB. All women aged 15-49 present in the household on the previous night were eligible for the individual survey. Fieldwork was performed by 51 specially recruited female interviewers. Nine linguistic versions of the questionnaire were used.

For the last live birth, length of breastfeeding, amenorrhoea and abstinence is ascertained, as well as receipt of pre-natal care and place of delivery. Currently married women were asked about the number of co-wives.

Key References

1. Central Bureau of Statistics, *Kenya Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1984 First Report*, Nairobi 1984.
2. Central Bureau of Statistics, *Kenya Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1984 Provincial Report*, Nairobi, 1986

Name of survey Korean National Fertility Survey
 Executive agency National Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board
 Date of fieldwork 1974
 Data release category A
 Universe Ever-married women, -49
 Coverage National, 99%
 Size 5430
 Weights Self-weighting
 Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + fertility regulation and family planning (part) modules

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 104 892, self-weighting)
 Community (n = 120 villages)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN02	Nov 79	5430/92474	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG
Standard recode	SR03	Aug 80	5430	1000	Data doc [1516] Var specs [1704]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HM02	Aug 81	104892	104	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Community	CD01	Apr 81	120/420	80	Questionnaire Codebook	

Additional Information

Fieldwork for the enlarged household survey and the individual survey was performed by the same interviewers in a single operation. A subsample of 1-in-3 ever-married women aged 15-49 identified in the household survey was selected for the individual survey. The household survey collected information on fertility, mortality, nuptiality, education and dwelling characteristics. The individual survey is one of the few in the WFS developing country programme to have collected a reasonably complete history of contraceptive use. For each pregnancy interval, information is available on the (last) method used if any, and the reason for stopping use. No information is available on precise dates or durations of use-episodes. The abortion module was supplemented with additional questions on knowledge of abortion sources, means of transport and travelling time. A complete history of non-live births is available on the BR file.

A rich variety of information on indirect fertility determinants was collected: co-residence and contact with husband's and respondent's parents; mother's family size; number of sons born to mother-in-law and whether husband is the eldest son; expectations about sons' and daughters' education and perceived financial burden; expectations about various types of support from children; hours worked by respondent in last/current job; respondent's attitude to employment; husband's fertility preferences; respondent's fertility preferences at time of first marriage and desired timing of first birth; household ownership of consumer durables; size of dwelling; area of paddy/dry land owned/rented.

The community questionnaire was administered in rural clusters. Information was collected on: demographic, social, economic and cultural characteristics of the community; access to family planning, health and other facilities; and school enrolment details.

Key References

1. National Bureau of Statistics of the Economic Planning Board, *The Korean National Fertility Survey, 1974: First Country Report*, Seoul, 1977.
2. Kim, H.S., The Consistency Level of Pregnancy History Data from the 1974 Korean World Fertility Survey Data, *Journal of Population and Health Studies* 2(2), 1982.

Name of survey Lesotho Fertility Survey
 Executive agency Bureau of Statistics
 Date of fieldwork 1977
 Data release category B
 Universe Ever-married women, 15-49
 Coverage National, 100%
 Size 3603
 Weights Self-weighting
 Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + FOTCAF and family planning modules (part)

Supplementary surveys Household members Phase 1 (n = 92 258, non-self weighting)
 Household members Phase 2 (n = 24 296, self-weighting)
 Re-interview (n = 736)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual + Household 2 raw	RD08	Jun 83	3684 ind 5548 hh /45789	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Standard recode	SR03	Jun 83	3603	1000	Data doc [2119] Var specs [2177]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members 1	HM01	Jul 86	92258	404	Questionnaire	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members 2	MM01	Mar 86	24296	294	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Re-interview	SP01	Oct 86	736	1024	-	DICT, MARG, SPSS

Additional Information

A household survey on an enlarged sample was conducted by a male field force. In addition to standard items, the household questionnaire contained items on paternal and maternal orphanhood, survivorship of first spouse, details of deaths in the preceding 24 months and life time and current fertility. A set of derived variables on household composition has been added to the file.

The second phase of the survey was based on a subselection of households enumerated in the main household survey and was conducted by a female field force about six weeks later. Selected households were re-interviewed using a simple household schedule and all ever-married women aged 15-49 were eligible for the individual questionnaire. In the latter, the full family planning module was not used but information on family planning availability was collected: knowledge and ever-use of specified sources; mode of transport and travelling time to sources; waiting time at source. The utility of these data is limited by low levels of knowledge and use. A full non-live birth history is available on the SR file.

As part of a wider Response Errors Project a re-interview survey was conducted on a subsample of 736 women (see reference 3 below for results).

Key References

1. Ministry of Planning and Statistics, *Lesotho Fertility Survey 1977: First Report*, Maseru, 1981.
2. Timaeus, I. and K. Balasubramanian, Evaluation of the Lesotho Fertility Survey 1977, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 58, 1984.
3. O'Muircheartaigh, C.A., The Magnitude and Pattern of Response Variance in the Lesotho Fertility Survey, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 70, 1984.

Name of survey Malaysian Fertility and Family Survey 1974
 Executive agency National Population and Family Development Board
 Date of fieldwork 1974
 Data release category B (advance vetting of publications required)
 Universe Ever-married women, -49
 Coverage Peninsular Malaysia, 100%
 Size 6321
 Weights Self-weighting
 Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + fertility regulation module

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 41 858, self-weighting)
 Community

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/ Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN04	May 84	6321/77169	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, CODE
Standard recode	SR01	Jun 80	6321	774	Data doc [1434]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HM02	Sept 81	41858	116	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Individual + community	VA01	Jan 82	6321	5756	File desc [2015] Codebook	-

Additional Information

The sample frame was as for the Household Expenditure and Income Survey (1973-4). This covered Penninsular Malaysia, about 84 per cent of the total population.

The household schedule includes education, race, household activities, fuel and transport.

The individual questionnaire was developed before the WFS core took its final shape. The data on contraception are particularly rich: supply and medical problems, history of use, preferences, attitudes, cost, etc. Other subjects include abortion, income, religion and views on family size, woman's work, education and the value of children.

The community data covers transport to and distance from other areas and facilities, communication and media, health and education services, agricultural development, religion and racial constitutions, industrial development and access to public administration. These community data are available on a file matched with the individual data.

Key References

1. Chander, R. and V.T. Palan, *Malaysian Fertility and Family Survey 1974*, Department of Statistics, Kuala Lumpur, 1978.
2. National Family Planning Board, *Proceedings of the Seminar on the Malaysian Fertility and Family Survey/Population and Development*, 1979.
3. Mohd Yatim M., *Evaluation of the Malaysian Fertility and Family Survey 1974*, WFS Scientific Reports no 27, 1982.

Additional Information

The Mauritanian Fertility Survey is confined to the sedentary population. Nomadic peoples were excluded, partly because of problems of access and partly from the difficulty of defining a sampling frame.

The household and individual surveys were done on a single visit but by different interviewers, male for the households, female for the individual women. 1-in-4 eligible women found in the households was selected for the individual interview.

The household survey ascertained basic characteristics of the household members and details of life-time and current fertility for women aged 12 or more. Characteristics of the household and head of household and details of deaths in the preceding 36 months were also collected. A detailed set of derived household composition variables have been added to the file.

As in the Nigerian and Benin WFS surveys, a modification of the FOFCAF module was used, whereby information was gathered about live births rather than pregnancy intervals. However, unlike Benin and Nigeria information was elicited only for the open and last closed interval. In a major departure from the WFS core questionnaire, prompted knowledge of contraceptive methods was omitted with the probable consequence of under-reporting of use (see also Pakistan).

Place of and assistance at delivery of recently born children is recorded. The existence of co-wives and respondents' rank are ascertained.

An ecological survey was also conducted but the data from this are not available

Key References

1. Direction de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale, *Enquête Nationale Mauritanienne sur la Fécondité 1981*, Nouakchott, 1984.
2. Cheik, Ould Sidi Abderrahmane, Evaluation de l'Enquête Nationale Mauritanienne sur la Fécondité, (appendix: Mortality in Mauritania, I. Timaeus), *WFS Scientific Reports* no 83, forthcoming.

Name of survey Encuesta Mexicana de Fecundidad
Executive agency Dirección General de Estadística
Date of fieldwork 1976-77
Data release category B
Universe All women, 20-49
Coverage National, 100%
Size 7310
Weights Self-weighting
Content WFS Core Mark 1 + family planning module (part)

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 73 674, self-weighting)
 Community

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/ Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN01	Jan 83	7310	1284	Questionnaire Codebook	MARG, SPSS
Standard recode	SR02	Dec 80	7310	960	Data doc [1654]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HM01	Nov 79	73674	74	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS

Additional Information

This survey was based on a subsample of the National Household Survey. The household schedule included information about births and deaths in the preceding 12 months, household amenities and place of birth of each member. Unusually detailed employment data were collected for adult members: whether currently working, occupation and work status, and size of landholding and agricultural assets.

The individual survey was conducted at the same time as the household survey by the same interviewers on a subsample of one woman in two aged 20-49 who were *de jure* household members.

Supplementary contraceptive information collected in the individual survey includes: knowledge of supply source; travelling time to nearest source; ever-use and use last year of source; intention to re-use source and reasons for lack of intention.

A respondent's migration history was collected, but only the number of places of six or more months residence is available on the SR file. Respondent's and husband's income (plus area of land owned) was ascertained. Available on the SR file are household survey data concerning the presence of electricity, piped water, toilet facilities, consumer durables and details of dwelling construction. A complete history of non-live births is on the SR file. Various health care items concerning the last birth/pregnancy were collected: medical attention at and place of delivery; timing of first consultation; any reasons for failure to vaccinate last child.

A community survey was conducted in both urban and rural areas. Information was collected about number of inhabitants, Government services and main economic activity. The community data file is not held by the DDB.

Key References

1. Dirección General de Estadística, *Encuesta Mexicana de Fecundidad: Primer Informe*, Mexico City, 1979.
2. Ordorica, M. and J.E. Potter, Evaluation of the Mexican Fertility Survey 1976-77, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 21, 1981.

Name of survey Enquête Nationale sur la Fécondité et la
Planification Familiale

Executive agency Ministère de la Santé Publique

Date of fieldwork 1980

Data release category C

Universe All women, 15-50

Coverage National, 99%

Size 5800

Weights Self-weighting

Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + fertility regulation and family
planning modules and health data

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 104 129, self-weighting)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN02	Sep 83	5800/76583	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG
Standard recode	SR01	Dec 83	5800	1044	Data doc [2241] Var specs [2196]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HM03	Jun 83	104129	483	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG

Additional Information

A household survey was conducted on an enlarged sample. Information on life-time and current fertility was collected, as well as mortality data (maternal and paternal orphanhood plus details of deaths in the last 24 months). Uniquely within the WFS programme, health data was collected during the household survey: type of illness suffered by any member in the last 12 months; whether health facility was used; satisfaction with service; travelling time; reason for non-use of health facility. Other household characteristics include: toilet and water facilities; number of rooms; construction of the dwelling; presence of electricity; ownership of consumer durables. A derived set of variables on household composition have been added to the file.

The individual survey was administered to a subsample of women identified in the household survey, in an independent field operation starting a few weeks after completion of the household survey. Interviewers for both surveys were drawn from para-medical staff of the Ministry of Public Health.

Unusually detailed information on the health care of the last and penultimate child was collected in the individual survey: place of and medical assistance at birth; number and dates of each vaccination against measles, tuberculosis, DPT, polio; mother's knowledge of these diseases and of the immunization schedule; place of vaccination and mother's satisfaction with service provided.

Key Reference

1. Ministère de la Santé Publique, *Enquête sur la Fécondité et de la Planification Familiale au Maroc 1979-80: Rapport National*, Rabat, 1984.

Name of survey Nepal Fertility Survey
 Executive agency Family Planning and MCH Project, Ministry of Health
 Date of fieldwork 1976
 Data release category B (advance vetting of publications required)
 Universe Ever-married women, 15-49
 Coverage National, 98%
 Size 5940
 Weights Self-weighting
 Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + fertility regulation and family planning modules

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 31 971, self-weighting)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN04	Sep 82	5940	694	Questionnaire Codebook File desc [1183]	DICT, MARG
Standard recode	SR02	Oct 82	5940	854	Data doc [2024]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HM01	Nov 79	31971	48	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS

Additional Information

This survey was one of the two in the WFS programme to use male interviewers for the administration of the individual questionnaire, the other being Ghana. Female interviewers, however, were retained for fieldwork in the low altitude zone (Terai) of the country.

The content of the questionnaire deviates from the WFS core in two important regards: a complete marriage history was not collected because re-marriage was thought to be rare; method-specific questions on contraception were confined to pill, IUD, sterilization, condom, abstinence, 'other'; other named methods were omitted because they were deemed offensive or assumed to be unknown.

Extensive information on contraception availability was collected (knowledge of sources, travelling time to nearest source, recency of last visit, satisfaction, etc.) but its utility is limited by the low levels of knowledge and use. The number and length of temporary spousal separations in the open and last closed birth interval were ascertained. A complete history of non-live births is available on the file.

Key References

1. Ministry of Health, *Nepal Fertility Survey, 1976: First Report*, Kathmandu, 1977.
2. Nepal Family Planning and Maternal Child Health Project, *Proceedings of National Conference on Nepal Fertility Survey 1976*, Kathmandu, 1977.
3. Goldman, N., A.J. Coale and M. Weinstein, The Quality of Data in the Nepal Fertility Survey, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 6, 1979.

Name of survey Netherlands Survey on Fertility and Parenthood
Motivation

Executive agency Netherlands Interuniversity Demographic Institute

Date of fieldwork 1975

Data release category C

Universe All women married between 1963 and 1973

Coverage National, 100%

Size 4522

Weights Weighted to adjust for non-response

Contents WFS Core Mark 2 + wife's employment, costs and
satisfactions of children and family size

Supplementary surveys -

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/ Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN01	Nov 86	4522/18088	80	-	-

Additional Information

A stratified sample was drawn directly from the population registers of 187 municipalities. Although defining the sample universe by marriage cohorts deviates from the normal WFS survey design, the pattern of family formation in the Netherlands enables comparisons to be made by age groups up to the age of 35 without significant bias. More than 90 per cent of births in the years immediately preceding the survey (1972-1975) occurred among the selected marriage cohorts. Still more relevant is the fact that in the Netherlands very few children are born after 12 years of marriage. The most recent projections indicate that the oldest cohort in the sample, that of 1963, had completed 94 per cent of its fertility by 1 January 1975.

Non-response rates were fairly high: 21 per cent refusals and 6 per cent non-contact, but this is typical of large-scale sample surveys in the Netherlands. Weighting factors were introduced to adjust for differential non-response.

The questionnaire was derived largely from the WFS core Mark 2, including a detailed pregnancy history and sections on contraceptive use and the social background of the couple. Special sections were added on the wife's employment during the marriage and her motives for working, satisfactions and costs of children, and an experimental measurement of attitudes regarding different family sizes.

Key References

1. Netherlands Interuniversity Demographic Institute, *Netherlands Survey on Fertility and Parenthood Motivation, 1975: Country Report*, Voorburg, 1983.
2. International Statistical Institute, *The Netherlands Survey on Fertility and Parenthood Motivation, WFS Summaries of Findings* no 12, 1978.

Name of survey Nigeria Fertility Survey
 Executive agency National Population Bureau
 Date of fieldwork 1981-82
 Data release category C
 Universe All women, 15-49
 Coverage National, 100%
 Size 9727
 Weights Weighted
 Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + FOTCAF module

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 49 333, weighted)
 Community (n = 183 rural clusters)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN01	Jun 84	9727 /102135	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG
Standard recode	SRCL	Oct 85	9727	1552	Var specs	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HM02	Sep 85	49333	270	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Community	CD02	Oct 84	183/366	80	Questionnaire	DICT

Additional Information

The 250 enumeration areas (EAs) of the Nigeria Fertility Survey are a subsample of the EAs used for the National Demographic Sample Survey 1980. It was originally intended as a self-weighting sample but problems of implementation led to the abandoning of this. The final sample includes weights to allow for the unequal probabilities of selection. The household and individual interviews were conducted on the same visit by the same (female) interviewers. The questionnaire was translated into six languages.

The household schedule ascertained the basic characteristics of the household members together with the environmental conditions of the house and information on possessions. A detailed set of derived household composition variables have been added to the file.

As in the Benin WFS survey, a modification of the POTCAF module was used, whereby: (1) information was gathered about live-birth rather than pregnancy intervals; (2) provision was made to record information about the third to last interval, if this interval started within the five years preceding the survey. The latter amendment removes much of the selection bias inherent in the standard POTCAF module which is restricted to the last and last-but-one intervals.

Place of and assistance at delivery of recently born children is recorded. The existence of grandsons and granddaughters of the respondent is recorded, together with the age of oldest. The purpose of these data is to test the hypothesis that the attainment of grandmotherhood is associated with terminal abstinence.

The community survey covers availability of facilities (post office, health services, police, courts, bank) and provision of services (water, electricity, fuel, transport, specified goods).

Key References

1. National Population Commission, *The Nigerian Fertility Survey 1981-82, Principal Report*, Lagos, 1984.
2. Morah, B., *Evaluation of the Nigeria Fertility Survey 1981-82, WFS Scientific Reports* no 80, 1985.



Name of survey Norwegian Fertility Survey
Executive agency Central Bureau of Statistics
Date of fieldwork 1977
Data release category C
Universe All women, 18-44
Coverage National, 100%
Size 4137
Weights Self-weighting
Contents WFS Core Mark 2 + fertility preferences module +
 extensive employment and attitudinal data

Supplementary surveys

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/ Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN01	Mar 82	4137	1902	Questionnaires Codebook	-

Additional Information

The sample was drawn from the Central Register of Persons (CRP). Women who had changed their address since the most recent updating of the CRP were followed up at their new addresses. Fieldwork was performed by the regular field staff of the Central Bureau of Statistics. Non-response rate was 18 per cent, of which about half were refusals. Non-response was highest among the age groups 40-44 and 18-25 and was higher for the unmarried than the married.

In addition to the WFS Core Mark 2 and fertility preferences module, the questionnaire covers a wide range of related topics including: attitude to childbearing and female roles; details of employment in the last year; reasons for (not) working and intentions to work; an abbreviated employment history; child care arrangements and cost for working mothers; details of family of origin; attitude to abortion; political and religious involvement and attitudes; income and aspirations for specified goods.

Key References

1. Noack, T. and L. Østby, *Fertility among Norwegian women. Results from the Fertility Survey 1977* (in Norwegian), *Social Economic Studies*, 49, Oslo, 1981.
2. Noack, T. and L. Østby, *Some results from the Norwegian Fertility Survey 1977*, *Scandinavian Population Studies* 5, Oslo, 1979.
3. International Statistical Institute, *The Norwegian Fertility Survey, 1977*, *WFS Summaries of Findings* no 29, 1981.

Additional Information

The household and individual surveys were conducted in a single field phase. The individual questionnaire was printed in four local languages.

Unusually for a WFS survey, the precise mode of reporting date of each live birth (month reported, season reported, month not reported) is preserved on the SR file. A further unusual feature is the collection of the breastfeeding duration for each child. A complete history of non-live births is on the SR file.

Additional information about contraception was collected: mass media exposure to information; knowledge and use of supply sources; difficulties experienced; whether visited by or met a family planning worker and, if so, how long ago; reason for lack of future intention to use and reason for stopping last method. It should be noted however that there was no probing for knowledge of contraceptive methods with the probable result that contraceptive use is under-reported.

The community survey collected information on the following characteristics of each selected village in the rural domain: transportation, communication, health, family planning, educational facilities and access to agricultural infrastructure. Data were collected for 193 of the 200 clusters. The DDB does not hold a file for this survey. The re-interview survey was never processed.

Key References

1. Population Planning Council of Pakistan, *Pakistan Fertility Survey: First Report*, Islamabad, 1976.
2. Alam, I. and H. Dinesen, eds *Fertility in Pakistan: a Review of Findings from the Pakistan Fertility Survey*, ISI, 1984. (Includes evaluation study).
3. Nizamuddin, M., *Collecting WFS Community Data: the Pakistan Experience*, in J.B. Casterline, ed *The Collection and Analysis of Community Data*, ISI, 1985.

Additional Information

The Population, Labour Force and Migration (PLM) Survey was conducted in late 1979 on a national sample of over 10 244 households (40 per cent urban). The sampling was done on the basis of the 1972 Census frame, adjusted for the estimated population in 1979-80. The urban population was over-sampled and consequently "raising factors" need to be used when national estimates are derived. The households were surveyed in two separate rounds using four different sets of schedules/questionnaires (Migration, Labour Force, Income & Expenditure and Fertility). The DDB holds the file only for the fertility segment of the PLM. The survey work was done by the staff of the Central Statistical Office in Karachi.

The fertility questionnaire followed closely that of the 1975 Pakistan Fertility Survey and thus corresponds to the WFS core Mark 1. The base for this component was the migration survey and 9 732 ever married eligible women between the ages of 10 and 49 were interviewed. As in 1975, method-specific probing of knowledge was not included and thus contraceptive use is likely to be underreported.

Key References

1. Ifran, M., An Introduction to Studies in Population, Labour Force and Migration: a PIDE/ILO-UNFPA Project, *Research Report 113*, Islamabad; Pakistan Institute of Development Economics.
2. Alam, T., et al Fertility Levels, Trends and Differentials in Pakistan: Evidence from the PLM Survey 1979-80., *Studies in Population, Labour Force and Migration, Report 1*.
3. Mahmood, N. and Mubashir Ali, Nuptiality Patterns in Pakistan, *Studies in Population, Labour force and Migration, Report 2*.

Name of survey Encuesta de Fecundidad
 Executive agency Oficina de Estudios de Población, Ministerio de
 Salud
 Date of fieldwork 1975-76
 Data release category B
 Universe All women, 20-49
 Coverage National, 90%
 Size 3701
 Weights Self-weighting
 Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + fertility regulation module

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 23 960, self-weighting)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/ Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readabl
Individual + household raw	IN01	Jul 83	3701 ind 3161 hh /31930	80	Questionnaire Codebook File desc [1176]	DICT, MARG
Standard recode	SR02	Jul 83	3701	878	Data doc [2107]	DICT, MARG, SPS
Household members	HM01	Nov 79	23960	90	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPS

Additional Information

The survey domain excluded remote areas and those inhabited primarily by the indigenous population. This survey, atypically for the WFS programme, defined the universe for the individual enquiry as all women aged 20-49. In the household survey, however, fertility questions were asked of women aged 15-19 (and of women aged 50+). Information on household amenities was also collected in the household survey.

The abortion module was used and a complete history of non-live births is available on the SR file. Never-married women in the individual sample were not asked questions on contraceptive knowledge or use. Country specific topics include religiosity (church attendance, frequency of communion, perceived importance of religion) and pap smears (knowledge and experience, interest, and reasons for lack of interest).

Key Reference

1. Ministerio de Salud, *Encuesta de Fecundidad, 1977 - Informe General*, Panama City, 1978.

Name of survey Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad
 Executive agency Dirección General de Estadística y Censos
 Date of fieldwork 1979
 Data release category C
 Universe All women, 15-49
 Coverage National, 94%
 Size 4622
 Weights Self-weighting
 Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + most of the fertility
 regulation and family planning modules

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 4030 households,
 self-weighting)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readabl
Individual raw	IN02	Oct 80	4622/40139	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG
Standard recode	SR03	Sep 81	4622	928	Var specs {1106}	DICT, MARG

Additional Information

The sample was based on a multi-stage, stratified design. It omitted 6 per cent of the population living in remote areas. Household and individual surveys were conducted in a single field operation. Interviews, conducted by female interviewers, were attempted with all women, 15-49, who had slept the previous night in the selected households.

The questionnaire incorporates most of the fertility and family planning modules. In addition there was a section on medical support during and after the last childbirth, and questions on abstinence from sexual relations after the last live birth. The questionnaire was in Spanish but a Guaraní version was available.

The household schedule was standard. The file is not available at the DDB.

Key References

1. Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, *Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad*, Asunción, 1981.
2. Schoemaker, J.F., *Evaluación de la Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad del Paraguay de 1979*, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 62, 1984.

Name of survey Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad del Perú
 Executive agency Instituto Nacional de Estadística
 Date of fieldwork 1977-78
 Data release category A
 Universe Ever-married women, 15-49
 Coverage National, 100%
 Size 5640
 Weights Self-weighting within domains
 Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + fertility regulation module

Supplementary surveys Household (n = 41 304, self-weighting within domains)
 Community (n = 366 rural clusters/urban primary sampling units)
 Re-interview (n = 1198)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN02	Feb 79	5640 /115730	80	Questionnaire Codebook	-
Standard recode	SR02	Jul 83	5640	904	Data doc [2201]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HM01	Nov 79	41304	84	Questionnaire	DICT, MARG
Community	CD01	Apr 84	366	80	Questionnaire	-
Re-interview	IP02	May 79	1198/13888	124	-	-

Additional Information

The fieldwork was unusually long (July 1977 - June 1978) due to climatic and administrative problems. The Eastern Region (the jungle) was heavily over-sampled to allow reporting for this numerically small population. This was the only Latin American WFS survey to use an ever-married sample. However, single women (and women aged 50 or more) enumerated in the household survey were asked about life-time fertility and date of last birth. Also included on the household schedule were items on maternal and paternal orphanhood.

Supplementary MCH information was collected in the individual survey on the last pregnancy/live birth: place of medical attention (if any) at pre-natal, delivery and post-natal stages; whether the child had been vaccinated. Lengths of full breastfeeding, post-partum abstinence and amenorrhoea were ascertained for the penultimate but not last birth. A limited amount of additional information about contraception was collected: source of supply of current/last method and duration of use; reasons for stopping in open and last closed birth interval. As part of a larger Response Errors project, a re-interview survey of 1198 women was conducted. (See reference 3 below.)

Community-level data were collected for the selected clusters in rural and for larger ESUs in urban areas. The presence of the following services/facilities were recorded: health facility, types of school, piped water supply, sewerage, electricity, transport, commercial and recreation centres, banks and security services. Predominant and secondary economic activities were also recorded.

Key references

1. Dirección General de Censos, Encuestas y Demografía, *Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad del Perú, 1977-78: Informe General*, Lima, 1979.
2. Céspedes, Y., Evaluation of the Peru National Fertility Survey 1977-78, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 33, 1982.
3. O'Muircheartaigh, C.A., The Magnitude and Pattern of Response Variance in the Peru Fertility Survey, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 45, 1984.
4. Young, F.W., B. Edmonston and N. Andes, Community-Level Determinants of Infant and Child Mortality in Peru, *Social Indicators Research* 12(1), 1983.

Name of survey Primera Encuesta Nacional de Prevalencia de
Anticonceptivos
Executive agency Instituto Nacional de Estadística
Date of fieldwork 1981
Data release category A
Universe All women, 15-49
Coverage National, 100%
Size 6437
Weights Self-weighting within regional domains
Contents CPS core + pre-natal care, abortion and mortality

Supplementary surveys

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/ Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	CP01	Apr 86	6437	373	Questionnaire Codebook	-

Additional Information

The main additions to the CPS core concern health care and mortality. For the last pregnancy (whether terminated in a live birth or not), the number of ante-natal visits and type of health facility visited were ascertained. For last born children whose birth occurred within the previous three years, registration of birth, survival status and age at death, cause of death and whether medical attention was received were asked. The total numbers of dead sons and daughters were recorded.

Key Reference

1. Instituto Nacional de Estadística, *Aspectos Demográficos y Prevalencia de Anticonceptivos en el Perú*, Lima, 1983.

Name of survey Republic of Philippines Fertility Survey
 Executive agency National Census and Statistics Office
 Date of fieldwork 1978
 Data release category C
 Universe Ever-married women, 15-49
 Coverage National, 95%
 Size 9268
 Weights Self-weighting within domains
 Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + fertility regulation, family planning and POTCAF modules

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 76 196, self-weighting within domains)
 Re-interview (n = 645)
 Community (n = 352)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN06	Apr 83	9268	2240	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Standard recode	SR05	Jan 83	9268	1186	Data doc [1949] Var specs [1728]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HM01	Feb 80	76196	76	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Re-interview	IP01	Jun 83	645/7701	80	Questionnaire	-
Community	CD01	Jun 83	352	309	Questionnaire	DICT

Additional Information

The questionnaire was printed in five linguistic versions and an additional three versions were available in mimeographed form. This survey has an unusually rich substance as it used the WFS FOTCAF, family planning and abortion modules. A complete history of non-live births is available on the SR file. Household survey data have also been added to the SR file. These include information on lighting, cooking, drinking water, sanitation and dwelling size.

The female employment data are unusually detailed and include: dates of most recent employment; whether currently working; and whether worked in each birth interval. The husband's work location, mode of transport and travelling time to work is ascertained. Additional background information is available on religiosity of husband and wife, on newspaper readership and current and childhood language. The current residence of each child (at home/elsewhere) is recorded.

A community survey was conducted in rural *barangays*. This elicited information on accessibility of facilities and services. A re-interview survey was also conducted, with fieldwork starting at least one month after the main interview.

Key References

1. National Census and Statistics Office; University of the Philippines Population Institute; National Economic and Development Authority, *Republic of the Philippines Fertility Survey, 1978: First Report*, Manila, 1979.
2. National Census and Statistics Office, *Proceedings of the National Seminar on the 1978 Republic of the Philippines Fertility Survey*, Manila, Aug 1980.
3. Reyes, F.L., Evaluation of the Republic of the Philippines Fertility Survey 1978, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 19, 1981.
4. Engracia, L.T., C. Mejia and J.B. Casterline, eds *Fertility in the Philippines: Further Analysis of the Republic of the Philippines Fertility Survey 1978*. IST, 1984

Name of survey Family Survey
 Executive agency Central Statistical Office
 Date of fieldwork 1977
 Data release category C
 Universe Currently married women, -45
 Coverage National, 100%
 Size 9799
 Weights Self-weighting
 Contents WFS Core Mark 2

Supplementary surveys

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/ Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN01	Nov 86	9799	240	File layout	DICT, MARG, SPSS

Additional Information

The survey was carried out by the Central Statistical Office, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. For the sample, a 1 per cent selection of census districts was made; a complete list of all married women under age 45 was compiled in each selected area and 1-in-4 was selected for the survey. The definition of marriage included informal unions. The non-response rate was about 20 per cent, of which about 3 per cent was caused by refusal.

The questionnaire was closely similar to the WFS core Mark 2.

Key Reference

1. Central Statistical Office, *The Fertility of Women in Poland* (in Polish), Warsaw, 1980.
2. Central Statistical Office, Zbigniew Smolinski, *Family Survey 1977* (in Polish), *Statistical News* no. 1 1978, Warsaw, 1978.

Name of survey Portuguese Fertility Survey
 Executive agency Instituto Nacional de Estatística
 Date of fieldwork 1979-80
 Data release category B
 Universe Ever-married women, 15-49
 Coverage National (excluding Azores and Madeira), 100%
 Size 5148
 Weights Self-weighting
 Contents WFS Core Mark 2

Supplementary surveys Household (n = 15 115 households (10 879 complete), 37 609 members, self-weighting)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN03	Mar 82	5148/56137	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG
Standard recode	SR01	Dec 82	5148	1274	Data doc [2208]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household	HH01	Feb 82	15115 /52724	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG

Additional Information

This survey represents a bridge between the two main components (developing versus developed countries) of the WFS programme. Because Portugal is a low fertility European country, the survey used the WFS core questionnaire Mark 2 as its departure point. As a survey in a country classified by the United Nations as developing, it was eligible for external financial support and technical co-ordination from WFS headquarters. The sample was based on the National Master Sample. A household enumeration (response rate = 80 per cent) was followed by detailed interviews with ever-married women. The refusal rate for the individual survey was only 2 per cent. Fieldwork started in October 1979 and ended in July 1980 and was conducted by eight teams of female interviewers. The long duration was caused by delays in funding and subsequent attrition of field staff.

The individual questionnaire contains: a full pregnancy history; details of contraceptive use and failure in each pregnancy interval; the classification of each pregnancy as wanted or unwanted. Reasons for wanting or not wanting more children were probed in detail.

The household file is in a non-rectangular format. A record for each household is followed by records for each member.

Key References

1. Instituto Nacional de Estatística, *Inquérito Português à Fecundidade: Relatório Principal*, Lisbon, 1983.
2. Conim, C., Evaluation of the Portugal Fertility Survey 1979-80, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 81, 1986.

Name of survey Enquête Sénégalaise sur la Fécondité
 Executive agency Direction de la Statistique
 Date of fieldwork 1978
 Data release category C
 Universe All women, 15-49
 Coverage National, 100%
 Size 3985
 Weights Self-weighting
 Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + FOTCAP module

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 193 032, self-weighting)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN01	Aug 80	3985/31903	128	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Standard recode	SR04	Apr 83	3985	1040	Data doc [2126] Var specs [2334]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HM02	Dec 80	193032	48	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS

Additional Information

This survey was performed as the first phase of the three-phase National Demographic Survey. The household survey comprised a complete enumeration of each selected area and was conducted by a predominantly male field force. Information on internal migration, marriage and ethnicity was collected but there were no items on fertility or mortality. 1-in-9 of the women aged 15-49 identified in the household enumeration was selected for the individual survey, which was conducted at the same time by a separate female field force. The questionnaire was translated into four main local languages.

The WFS FOTCAF module was used but questions on post-partum abstinence were omitted. Current marriages were classified into monogamous and polygynous unions, and the rank of the wife established. A complete history of non-live births is available on the SR file.

Key References

1. Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, *Enquête Sénégalaise sur la Fécondité 1973: Rapport National d'Analyse*, Dakar, 1981.
2. Gueye, L., *Enquête Sénégalaise sur la Fécondité: Rapport d'évaluation*, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 49, 1984.
3. Charbit, Y., L. Gueye and S. Ndiaye (eds), *Nuptialité et fécondité au Sénégal*, Presses Universitaires de France, Travaux et Documents, Cahier no 112, 1985.

Additional Information

The sample was specially designed to provide adequate representation of six ecological/cultural zones. Fieldwork was conducted by specially recruited and trained interviewers.

Household survey data have been transferred to the SR file. These include: source of water supply; lighting; toilet facilities; dwelling construction and ownership; ownership of consumer durables; size of area cultivated and cattle owned (agricultural households only); and an overall standard of living score. Additional economic information is available from the individual survey in the form of the respondent's employment in each birth interval and husband's salary, as reported by wife.

For three major methods of contraception (pill, IUD, condom), calendar year of first use, source of information, length of use and reasons for stopping were ascertained (see also Fiji).

Key References

1. Ministry of Plan Implementation, *World Fertility Survey, Sri Lanka, 1975: First Report*, Colombo, 1978.
2. Alam, I. and J.G. Cleland, *Illustrative Analysis: Recent Fertility Trends in Sri Lanka, WFS Scientific Reports no 25*, 1981.

Name of survey Sudan Fertility Survey
Executive agency Department of Statistics, Ministry of National Planning
Date of fieldwork 1978-9
Data release category C
Universe Ever-married women, -50
Coverage North Sudan, 100%
Size 3115
Weights Self-weighting within domains
Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + POTCAF module

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 68 602, self-weighting within domains)
 Community

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases, Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN04	Jun 82	3115/42837	80	Questionnaire Codebooks	DICT, MARG
Standard recode	SR05	Jul 82	3115	948	Var specs [1780]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HM03	May 86	68602	444	Questionnaire Var specs [1701]	DICT, MARG, SPSS

Additional Information

The survey was carried out in North Sudan only, representing 60 per cent of the population.

An extended household survey was conducted to discover: basic characteristics, nuptiality, fertility, housing and environmental conditions, and ownership of modern durables. A set of derived variables on household composition has been added to the file. Within a 1-in-3 subsample of households, all ever-married women aged less than 51 were approached for interview. These households were interviewed by female interviewers; the remaining two-thirds of the households were interviewed by men.

The WFS core questionnaire was extended to include the FOTCAF module.

The community survey covered location, utilities, transportation and communications, health and educational services, and local organizations.

The questionnaires were in simplified classical Arabic, with a dialectal Arabic version of individual questionnaires also available if needed.

The data file for the community survey is not available at the DDB.

Key References

1. Ministry of National Planning, *The Sudan Fertility Survey 1979: Principal Report*, Khartoum, 1982.
2. Rizgalla, M.K., *Evaluation of the Sudan Fertility Survey 1979*, WFS *Scientific Reports* no 72, 1985.

Name of survey Syria Fertility Survey 1978
 Executive agency Central Bureau of Statistics
 Date of fieldwork 1978
 Data release category A
 Universe Ever-married women, -49
 Coverage National, 100%
 Size 4487
 Weights Self-weighting
 Contents WFS Core Mark 2 + FOTCAF module (part)

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 97 310, self-weighting)
 Community (n = 130)

Files available at DOB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN01	Jan 81	4487/46624	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG
Standard recode	SR02	Oct 81	4487	1024	Data doc [1934] Var specs [1922]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HM01	Aug 81	97310	200	Questionnaire Codebook Var specs [1778]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Community	CD01	Oct 84	130	80	Questionnaire	DICT, MARG

Additional Information

There was a large household survey with an extended questionnaire covering: basic characteristics, children ever born/surviving, current fertility, adult mortality, ownership of 'modern' objects and housing conditions. Interviews with ever-married women aged 15-49 were conducted on the same visit, by the female interviewers, at a systematic 1-in-3 subsample of households. This questionnaire used the WFS core together with most of the questions in the FOTCAF module.

The sample design occupies one stage for most rural districts, two stages for larger villages and small urban areas and three stages for large urban areas.

The community data cover: distance from urban areas; public utilities and transport; media and communication; health and educational services.

Key References

1. Central Bureau of Statistics, *Syria Fertility Survey 1978: Principal Report*, Damascus, 1982.
2. Ali, I., *Evaluation of the Syria Fertility Survey 1978*, Central Bureau of Statistics, 1983.
3. Farid, S.M. and K. Alloush, eds *Determinants of Fertility in Syria*, ISI, 1987.

Name of survey The Survey of Fertility in Thailand
 Executive agency Institute of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn
 University
 Date of fieldwork 1975
 Data release category A
 Universe Ever-married women, -49
 Coverage National, 100%
 Size 3820
 Weights Weighted to adjust for rounding errors in selection
 Contents WFS Core Mark 1

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 25 577, weighted)
 Husbands (n = 2955, matched to wives, weighted)
 Community (n = 239 villages)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN01	May 79	3820/38200	94	Questionnaire Codebook File desc [1164]	DICT, MARG
Standard recode	SR03	May 84	3820	800	Data doc [1349]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HM01	Nov 79	25577	76	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Community	CD01	Jan 82	239/717	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG

Additional Information

The sample was based on the household listings prepared for Round III of the Survey of Population Change. Fieldwork occurred in two phases. In March and April 1985, male interviewers conducted a household enumeration and a survey of currently married husbands whose wives were aged under 50 years. In the second phase, which took place in April to June, ever-married women aged less than 50 years in the same sample of households were interviewed by female staff. A total of about 3300 interviews with husbands were completed, of which 2955 were manually matched to the information collected from the wife.

The questionnaire for women adhered strictly to the WFS core Mark 1. The data from the matched subsample of husbands are available on the SR file. They include: household income; a standard of living index; size of family enterprise (if any); husband's knowledge and use of contraception; fertility preferences; perceived advantages of large and small families; expectations of support from children; the financial burden of educating sons and daughters; child care arrangements if wife worked.

A community survey was conducted in rural areas. Detailed information on community development was collected: use of mechanical equipment for agriculture; accessibility of rice mills; nature of the agricultural labour force; marketing arrangements; the presence of manufacturing industries etc. Access to health and family planning facilities were also ascertained.

Key References

1. Institute of Population Studies and National Statistical Office, *The Survey of Fertility in Thailand: Country Report*, Bangkok, 1977.
2. Arnold, F. and C. Pejaranonda, *Economic Factors and Family Size Decisions in Thailand*, SOFT Report no 2, 1977.

Name of survey Trinidad and Tobago Fertility Survey
 Executive agency Central Statistical Office
 Date of fieldwork 1977
 Data release category A
 Universe All women, 15-49 (except full time students aged
 15-19)
 Coverage National, 100%
 Size 4355
 Weights Weighted
 Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + family planning module

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 21 588, weighted)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec'n	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN08	Sep 82	4355	1972	Questionnaire Coding manual	DICT, MARG
Standard recode	SR02	Apr 83	4981	1000	Data doc [2104] Var specs [1247]	DICT, MARG
Household members	HM02	Oct 81	21588	50	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS

Additional Information

The sample frame was derived from the Continuous Sample Survey of Population (CSSP); it was designed to be self-weighting, but weights were introduced to adjust for variation in average household size. (Selection probabilities were based on population size but actual selection was in terms of households.) Interviewers usually administered the household schedule and the individual questionnaire in a single visit. All women aged 15-49 who were not full-time school students were eligible for interview.

In order to reconstruct a more adequate population base, a record for each student (n = 626) is available on the SR file. These records contain only age, residence details, and household variables.

As in most other WFS Caribbean surveys, the union (marriage) history was expanded to include non-cohabiting relationships. A complete history of sexual partnerships was obtained, with allowance for more than one type of union/relationship with the same partner. Separate parallel histories of unions and partners are preserved on the SR file.

The abortion module was used and a complete history of non-live births is available on the SR file. Child care arrangements for working mothers were elicited.

The income of the current partner and general household income is recorded. Household survey data on dwelling type size and ownership, on water supply and lighting and on ownership of household facilities have been transferred to the SR file.

Key References

1. Central Statistical Office, *Trinidad and Tobago Fertility Survey, 1977, Country Report*, Port of Spain, 1981.
2. Hunte, D., *Evaluation of the Trinidad and Tobago Fertility Survey 1977, WFS Scientific Reports no 44, 1983,*

Name of survey Enquête Tunisienne sur la Fécondité
 Executive agency Office National de la Famille et de la Population
 Date of fieldwork 1978
 Data release category C
 Universe Ever-married women, 15-49
 Coverage National, 100%
 Size 4123
 Weights Self-weighting
 Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + FOTCAF module

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 33 149, self-weighting)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN04	Nov 82	4123/42740	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG
Standard recode	SR02	Oct 82	4123	1064	-	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HM04	Jul 86	33149	344	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS

Additional Information

The sampling frame of the Tunisia Fertility Survey was grafted onto that of the annual Survey of Employment. The household and individual interviews were conducted on a single visit by the same interviewers.

The household survey is basic, except that education is ascertained for all over 6 years of age and marital and occupational status for all over 15. A detailed set of derived household composition variables have been added to the file.

Extra effort was made in the individual survey to check ages by asking to see documentation where possible. Questioning on abortion was more detailed than for any other WFS survey in Africa, covering both personal experience and general views on abortion.

Key Reference:

1. Office National du Planning Familial et de la Population, *Enquête Tunisienne sur la Fécondité 1978: Rapport Principal*, Tunis, 1983.

Name of survey Turkish Fertility Survey
 Executive agency Institute of Population Studies, Hacettepe
 University
 Date of fieldwork 1978
 Data release category C
 Universe Ever-married women, -49
 Coverage National, 100%
 Size 4431
 Weights Self-weighting
 Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + fertility regulation and family
 planning modules

Supplementary surveys Household members (n = 27 056, self-weighting)
 Re-interview (n = 650)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Standard recode	SR01	Jan 82	4431	862	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household members	HM01	Jan 82	27056	80	Questionnaire	DICT, MARG

Additional Information

In addition to standard items on age, sex, residence, relationship, education and marital status, place of birth of each household member was ascertained in the household survey. A considerable amount of economic data was collected in the individual survey. Women with children aged less than 14 were questioned in detail about child care arrangements (actual or hypothetical). Their interest in finding work (if not currently working) was ascertained, together with the husband's attitude. Expected sources of support in old age (income, pension, relatives, children etc.) were asked. Duration of residence in current location and details of previous place of residence are recorded.

In addition to the family planning module, attitudes towards male and female sterilization were recorded.

As part of a wider Response Errors project, a re-interview survey was conducted on a subsample of respondents. The DDB does not hold the file for this survey.

Key References

1. Hacettepe Institute of Population Studies, *Turkish Fertility Survey 1978: First Report*, Ankara, 1980.
2. Üner, S., Evaluation of the Turkish Fertility Survey 1978, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 43, 1983.
3. Aksungar, T., *A Study on the Response Reliability of the Turkish Fertility Survey* (in Turkish), Hacettepe University, Faculty of Medical Science, 1981.

Additional Information

A multi-stage stratified sample design was used. Interviews were administered to ever-married women, and single women who had children living with them in the same household. Single women were included partly because of the increasing incidence of births among them, and partly because of the inter-related rise in the numbers of women living in consensual unions rather than in formal marriage. Professional field staff were used to take the interview.

The sample is not self-weighting and weights are employed to adjust for unequal probabilities of selection by area and race, and for post-stratification by age and race. Non-contacted women were not replaced, but a 50 per cent systematic cluster sample of non-response bases was drawn for examination by experienced interviewers.

The file held by DDB contains none of the detached pregnancy data collected in this survey.

Key References

1. Grady, W., *National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle II: Sample Design, Estimation Procedures, and Variance Estimation*, Vital and Health Statistics, Series 2 no 87. National Center for Health Statistics. US Department of Health and Human Services, 1981.
2. Eckard, E., *Wanted and Unwanted Births Reported by Mothers: 15-44 Years of Age: United States, 1976*, Advance Data no 56. National Center for Health Statistics. US Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1980.
3. Vaughan, B., J. Trussell, J. Menken, E. Jones and W. Grady, *Contraceptive Efficacy Among Married Women Aged 15-44 Years: United States*, Vital and Health Statistics, Series 23, no.5. National Center for Health Statistics. US Department of Health and Human Services, 1980.

Name of survey Encuesta de Fecundidad
 Executive agency Oficina Central de Estadística e Informática
 Date of fieldwork 1977
 Data release category C
 Universe All women, 15-44
 Coverage National, 98%
 Size 4361
 Weights Self-weighting
 Contents WFS Core Mark 1 + most of the fertility
 regulation and family planning modules

Supplementary surveys Household (n = 8384 households, 39 503 members,
 self-weighting)

Files available at DDB

Data type	Dataset name	Creation date	Cases/Records	Rec len	Documentation	
					Hard copy	Machine readable
Individual raw	IN02	Sep 81	4361/45813	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG
Standard recode	SR01	Aug 81	4361	1000	Data doc [2160] Var specs [1746]	DICT, MARG, SPSS
Household	HH02	Apr 84	8384/47887	80	Questionnaire Codebook	DICT, MARG,

Additional Information

The sample is based on a subset of the areas selected for the National Household Survey but using different households. Individual and household interviews were conducted in the same visit. Half the eligible women identified in the selected households were interviewed. The Sur region was omitted (2 per cent of the population, 30 per cent of the territory).

The household questionnaire covers accommodation, household services and education.

The major addition to the WFS core questionnaire is a detailed month-by-month sexual life history for the twelve months preceeding the survey (see also Dominican Republic 1975 Survey). Available are the type of pregnancy, subdivided according to use of effective or ineffective contraceptive methods (if any) prior to conception; the number of months using specific methods, the number of months without sexual intercourse and the reason (celibacy, marital dissolution, temporary absence of spouse, illness, other). From these data, various measures of contraceptive effectiveness can be derived.

The household file is in a non-rectangular format. A record for each household is followed by records for each household member.

Key References

1. Oficina Central de Estadística e Informática, *Venezuela: Informe Final de la Encuesta de Fecundidad, 1977*, Caracas, 1980/82.
2. Vielma, G., Evaluation of the Venezuela Fertility Survey 1977, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 35, 1982.
3. Gaslonde, S. and E. Carrasco, The Impact of Some Intermediate Variables on Fertility: Evidence from the Venezuela National Fertility Survey 1977, *WFS Occasional Papers* no 23, 1982.

Additional Information

The Yemen Arab Republic Fertility Survey was carried out in the same areas as the 1975 census, thus covering about 94 per cent of the total population. The sampling frame was specially designed and made as much use as possible of existing administrative divisions. All households in selected clusters were interviewed. For the individual survey, clusters were divided into four subclusters; interviews were attempted with all eligible women in all households in one subcluster of each cluster. Female interviewers were used in selected subclusters; elsewhere, male interviewers were used. The achieved sample size for the individual survey is lower than expected because of flooding which resulted in failure to contact about 700 households.

The household schedule covers household possessions (including toilet, water, lighting and cooking facilities), mortality in the last 24 months and orphanhood questions, education and fertility. Comparison of household and individual survey data suggest appreciable omission of births from the former.

Key References

1. Central Planning Organization, *Yemen Arab Republic Fertility Survey 1979*, Sana'a, 1984.
2. Al-Tohamy, A-M. and I. Kalule-Sabiti, Evaluation of the Yemen Arab Republic Fertility Survey 1979, *WFS Scientific Reports* no 76, 1985.

APPENDIX 1

WFS Publications List

**TITLES PRODUCED RESULTING FROM THE WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY
PROGRAMME OF THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE**

At the time of going to press (December 1986) the stock of a small number of titles has been exhausted and these are not available: details are given in the list.

GENERAL BROCHURE (1979): English, French, Spanish, Arabic

ANNUAL REPORTS: *The World Fertility Survey: The First Three Years*
The World Fertility Survey: January 1975 - December 1975
The World Fertility Survey: January 1976 - December 1976
The World Fertility Survey: January 1977 - December 1977
The World Fertility Survey: January 1978 - December 1978
The World Fertility Survey: January 1979 - December 1979
The World Fertility Survey: January 1980 - December 1980
The World Fertility Survey: Annual Report 1981
The World Fertility Survey: Annual Report 1982
The World Fertility Survey: Final Report 1985

NON-SERIES TITLES:

World Fertility Survey: Major Findings and Implications
World Fertility Survey: Fertility in the Developing World (Charts)
The World Fertility Survey and its 1980 Conference, (English, French), E. Grebenik
World Fertility Survey, Conference 1980, Report of Proceedings, London 7-11 July 1980,
 3 vols.
World Fertility Survey: An Assessment, J.G. Cleland and C.S. Scott (eds)
 (published by and available from Oxford University Press England)
The Determinants of Fertility Decline in Costa Rica 1964-76, L. Romero et al.
Fertility in Pakistan: A Review of Findings from the Pakistan Fertility Survey, I. Alam and B. Dinesen (eds)
Fertility in the Philippines: Further Analysis of the Republic of the Philippines Fertility Survey 1978, L.T. Engracia et al.
The Collection and Analysis of Community Data, J.B. Casterline (ed)
Determinants of Fertility in Syria, S.M. Farid and K. Alloush (eds)
Demographic Patterns in Ghana: Evidence from the Ghana Fertility Survey, S. Singh et al. (eds).
Nuptialité et fécondité au Sénégal, Y. Charbit et al. (eds) (French) (published by I.N.E.D. France)

BASIC DOCUMENTATION:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Core Questionnaires | English, French, Spanish, Arabic |
| 2. Survey Organization Manual | English, French, Spanish, Arabic |
| 3. Manual on Sample Design | English = <u>Out of print</u> , French, Spanish, Arabic |
| 4. Training Manual | English, French, Spanish, Arabic |
| 5. Supervisors' Instructions | English, French, Spanish, Arabic |
| 6. Interviewers' Instructions | English, French, Spanish, Arabic |
| 7. Editing and Coding Manual | English, French, Spanish, Arabic |
| 8. Guidelines for Country Report No. 1 | English, French, Spanish, Arabic |
| 9. Strategies for the Analysis of WFS Data | English = <u>Out of print</u> , French, Spanish |
| 10. Modifications to the WFS Core Questionnaires and Related Documents | English, French, Spanish |
| 11. Data Processing Guidelines (2 vols.) | English, French, (vol.1 only) |
| 12. Software User's Manual | English |

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OCCASIONAL PAPERS (English only, except No. 19):

1. *Fertility and Related Surveys*, W.G. Duncan
2. *The World Fertility Survey: Problems and Possibilities*, J.C. Caldwell
- WFS Inventory: Major Fertility and Related Surveys 1960-1973*, S. Baum et al.
3. Asia
4. Africa
5. Latin America
6. Europe, North America and Australia
7. *The Study of Fertility and Fertility Change in Tropical Africa*, J.C. Caldwell
8. *Community-level Data in Fertility Surveys*, R. Freedman
9. *Examples of Community-level Questionnaires*, R. Freedman
10. *A Selected Bibliography of Works on Fertility*, G.T. Acsádi
11. *Economic Data for Fertility Analysis*, D.S. Freedman (W. E. Mueller)
12. *Economic Modules for Use in Fertility Surveys in Less Developed Countries*, D.S. Freedman and E. Mueller
13. *Ideal Family Size*, H. Ware, Out of Print
14. *Modernism*, D. Goldberg
15. *The Fiji Fertility Survey: A Critical Commentary*, M.A. Sahib et al.
16. *The Fiji Fertility Survey: A Critical Commentary*, M.A. Sahib et al.
- Appendices
17. *Sampling Errors for Fertility Surveys*, L. Kish et al.
18. *The Dominican Republic Fertility Survey: An Assessment*, N. Ramírez et al.
19. *WFS Modules: Abortion, Factors other than Contraception Affecting Fertility, Family Planning, General Mortality* (available in English, French, Spanish), WFS Central Staff
20. *The General Linear Model and Direct Standardization: A Comparison*, R.J.A. Little and T. Pullum
21. *An Evaluation of the Fiji Fertility Survey Based on the Post-Enumeration Survey*
K.S. Srikanthan
22. *Regional Workshop on Techniques of Analysis of World Fertility Survey Data*
23. *The Impact of Some Intermediate Variables on Fertility, Applied to the Venezuela National Fertility Survey 1977*, S. Gaslonde and E. Carrasco, Out of print
24. *Utilization of Research in Dominican Republic: The Use of the National Fertility Survey of 1975*, M.M. Ortega
25. *Analysis of WFS Data in Colombia, Panama, Paraguay and Peru: Highlights from the CELADE Research and Training Seminar*, A.M. Conning and A.M. Marckwardt

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS (English only):

1. *Assessing the Availability of Fertility Regulation Methods: Report on a Methodological Study* G. Rodríguez
2. *Language Problems in Demographic Field Work in Africa: The Case of the Cameroon Fertility Survey*, H. Ware
3. *An Assessment of the Reliability of the Indonesia Fertility Survey Data*, A.L. MacDonald et al.
4. *Illustrative Analysis: Contraceptive Sterilization and Births Averted in Panama*
C.F. Westoff et al.
5. *Illustrative Analysis: Socio-Economic Determinants of Contraceptive Use in Thailand*, J.G. Cleland et al.
6. *The Quality of Data in the Nepal Fertility Survey*, N. Goldman et al.
7. *Birth Interval Analysis in Fertility Surveys*, K. Srinivasan
8. *Socio-Economic Determinants of Infant and Child Mortality in Sri Lanka: An Analysis of Post-War Experience*, S.A. Meegama
9. *Illustrative Analysis: Fertility Preferences in Sri Lanka*, T.W. Pullum
10. *Illustrative Analysis: Infant and Child Mortality in Colombia*, J.L. Somoza

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11. *An Analysis of Nuptiality Data in the Colombia National Fertility Survey*, C.E. Flórez and N. Goldman
12. *Illustrative Analysis: Socio-Economic Differentials in Cumulative Fertility in Sri Lanka, A Marriage Cohort Approach*, R.J.A. Little and S. Perera, Out of Print
13. *Illustrative Analysis: Age at First Marriage in Sri Lanka and Thailand*, J. Trussell
14. *Evaluation of the Dominican Republic National Fertility Survey 1975*, J.M. Guzmán
15. *Illustrative Analysis: Evaluating Fertility Levels and Trends in Colombia*, J.N. Hobcraft
16. *Illustrative Analysis: Life Table Analysis of Birth Intervals in Colombia*, G. Rodríguez and J.N. Hobcraft
17. *Illustrative Analysis: Marriage Dissolution and Remarriage in Sri Lanka and Thailand*, D.P. Smith
18. *Contraceptive Use in Sri Lanka*, G. Immerwahr
19. *Evaluation of the Republic of the Philippines Fertility Survey 1978*, F. Reyes
20. *Modern Contraceptive Use in Indonesia: A Challenge to Conventional Wisdom*, R. Freedman et al.
21. *Evaluation of the Mexican Fertility Survey 1976-77*, M. Ordorica and J.E. Potter
22. *Preferences for Number and Sex of Children and Contraceptive Use in Korea*, N.I. Kim and B.M. Choi
23. *Factors Affecting Contraceptive Use in Peninsular Malaysia*, T.N. Peng and I. Abdurahman
24. *Contraceptive Use in Java-Bali: A Multivariate Analysis of the Determinants of Contraceptive Use*, B. Soeradji and S.H. Hatmadji
25. *Illustrative Analysis: Recent Fertility Trends in Sri Lanka*, I. Alam and J. Cleland
26. *Evaluation of the Guyana Fertility Survey 1975*, S. Balkaran
27. *Evaluation of the Malaysian Fertility and Family Survey 1974*, M.M. Yatim
28. *Methodology of the Response Errors Project*, C.A. O'Muircheartaigh
29. *The Analysis of Repeat Fertility Surveys: Examples from Dominican Republic*, I. Hobcraft and G. Rodríguez
30. *The Dynamics of Birth Spacing and Marital Fertility in Kenya*, W.H. Mosley et al.
31. *The Fertility of Famil Estate Workers in Sri Lanka*, C.M. Langford
32. *Infant Mortality in Kenya: Evidence from the Kenya Fertility Survey*, F.L. Mott
33. *Evaluation of the Peru National Fertility Survey 1977-78*, Y. Caspedes
34. *Evaluation of the Jamaica Fertility Survey 1975-76*, S. Singh
35. *Evaluation of the Venezuela Fertility Survey 1977*, G. Vielma
36. *Evaluation of Birth Histories: A Case Study of Kenya*, R.A. Henin et al.
37. *Illustrative Analysis: Breastfeeding in Pakistan*, h.J. Page et al.
38. *Evaluation of the Indonesian Fertility Survey 1976*, B. Supraptillah
39. *Illustrative Analysis: Family Structure and Fertility*, J.C. Caldwell et al.
40. *An Exploratory Study of the 'Synthesis Framework' of Fertility Determination with World Fertility Survey Data*, R.A. Easterlin and E.M. Crimmins
41. *Collecting Demographic Data in Bangladesh: Evidence from Tape-Recorded Interviews*, L.V. Thompson et al.
42. *Evaluation of the Jordan Fertility Survey 1976*, A. Abdel-Aziz
43. *Evaluation of the Turkish Fertility Survey 1978*, S. Üner
44. *Evaluation of the Trinidad and Tobago Fertility Survey 1977*, D. Hunte
45. *The Magnitude and Pattern of Response Variance in the Peru Fertility Survey*, C.A. O'Muircheartaigh
46. *The Study of Birth Intervals in Jordan*, A. Abdel-Aziz
47. *Mortality Levels and Trends in Jordan Estimated from the Results of the 1976 Fertility Survey*, J.G.C. Blacker et al.
48. *Putting Back the K and A in KAP: A Study of the Implications of Knowledge and Attitudes for Fertility in Costa Rica*, J.M. Stycos
49. *Enquête Sénégalaise sur la Fécondité: Rapport d'Évaluation*, L. Gueye
50. *Evaluation des données de l'Enquête Haïtienne sur la Fécondité*, C. Tardieu
51. *Evaluacion de la Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad de 1979 de Ecuador*, M. Ines Herrera de Rivadeneira

52. A Validation Study of Backward and Forward Pregnancy Histories in Matlab, Bangladesh, S. Becker and S. Mahmud
53. The Proximate Determinants of Fertility in Ghana, S.K. Gaisie
54. An Assessment of the Machine Eliciting Policies of the World Fertility Survey, T.W. Pullum et al.
55. Response Rates, Callbacks and Coverage: The WFS Experience, A.M. Marckwardt
56. Effects of Community Factors on Infant and Child Mortality in Rural Bangladesh, A. Al-Kabir
57. Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago: Socio-Economic Differentials in Cumulative Fertility, S. Singh
58. Evaluation of the Lesotho Fertility Survey 1977, I. Timaeus and K. Balasubramanian
59. Mortality in Lesotho: a study of Levels, Trends and Differentials Based on Retrospective Survey Data, I. Timaeus
60. Contraceptive Use and Fertility in the Commonwealth Caribbean, N. Abdullan and J. Harewood
61. Les Déterminants proches de la fécondité en Haïti, F. Fortunat
62. Evaluación de la Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad del Paraguay de 1979, J.F. Shoemaker
63. Evaluación de la Encuesta Nacional de la República Dominicana de 1980, B.K. Sepúlveda
64. An Evaluation of the Cameroon Fertility Survey 1978, G. Santow and A. Bioumla
65. Caribbean Family Structures: Past Research and Recent Evidence from the WFS on Mortality, Y. Charbit
66. Méthodes d'estimation du Niveau futur de la fécondité à partir du nombre d'enfants désirés et les facteurs socio-économiques en Haïti, Y. Courbage
67. Matings & Fertility, J. Harewood
68. Fertility Preferences in Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, from World Fertility Survey, 1975-77: A Multiple Indicator Approach, P.E. Lightbourne
69. Evaluation of the Ghana Fertility Survey 1977-80, J.Y. Owusu
70. The Magnitude and Pattern of Response Variance in the Lesotho Fertility Survey, C.A. O'Muircheartaigh
71. The Proximate Determinants of Fertility and their Effect on Fertility Patterns: an Illustrative Analysis Applied to Kenya, H.J. Page and B. Perry
72. Evaluation of the Sudan Fertility Survey 1979, M.K. Rizqalla
73. The Proximate Determinants of Fertility in Sudan, I.A. El-Nagr and I. Kalule-Sabiti
74. Factores determinantes de una mortalidad prematura en el Ecuador, E.M. Borja
Out of Print
75. Infant and Child Mortality and Fertility: Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Jamaica, G.E. Ebanks
76. Evaluation of the Yemen Arab Republic Fertility Survey 1979, A.M. Al-Tohamy
77. Levels and Trends in Child and Adult Mortality in Peru, K. Moser
78. The Proximate Determinants of Fertility in Lesotho, A.M. Mpiti and I. Kalule-Sabiti
79. Evaluation de l'Enquête Nationale Ivoirienne sur la Fécondité 1980-81, N. Sombo
80. Evaluation of the Nigeria Fertility Survey 1981-82, B.C. Morah
81. Evaluation of the Portugal Fertility Survey 1979-80, C. Conim
82. La mortalité infantile et juvénile en Haïti, J.A. Rousseau
83. Evaluation de l'Enquête Nationale Mauritanienne sur la Fécondité, Cheik Ould Sidi Abderrahmane (appendix: Mortality in Mauritania, I. Timaeus)
84. Evaluation de l'Enquête Beninoise sur la Fécondité, N. Kodjodbe

TECHNICAL BULLETINS (English only):

1. Some Notes on Statistical Problems Likely to Arise in the Analysis of WFS Surveys
Sir Maurice Kendall
2. Path Analysis and Model Building, M.G. Kendall and C.A. O'Muircheartaigh
3. Standardization, T.W. Pullum

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4. *Basic Fertility Measures from Retrospective Birth Histories*, V. Verma
5. *Generalized Linear Models for Cross-Classified Data from the WFS*, R.J.A. Little
6. *Life Table Analysis*, D.P. Smith
7. *Maximum Likelihood Estimation of the Parameters of Coale's Model Nuptiality Schedule from Survey Data*, G. Rodríguez and J. Trussell
8. *Progressive Fertility Analysis*, N.B. Ryder
9. *Linear Models for WFS Data*, R.J.A. Little
10. *Sampling Errors of Fertility Rates from the WFS*, R.J.A. Little
11. *The Estimation and Presentation of Sampling Errors*, V. Verma Out of print

COMPARATIVE STUDIES (English only):

1. *Characteristics of the Surveys*, S. Singh and P. Platridis
2. *Comparability of Questionnaires*, S. Singh
3. *Comparability of First Country Report Tabulations*, S. Singh
4. *Background Characteristics Used in WFS Surveys*, S. Singh
5. *Age & Date Reporting*, V.C. Chidambaram and Z.A. Sathar
6. *The Demographic Characteristics of Household Populations*, M. Kabir
7. *Age at First Marriage*, D.P. Smith
8. *Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods*, M. Vaessen
9. *Contraceptive Practice*, E. Carrasco
10. *Urban-Rural Differentials in Contraceptive Use*, R.E. Lightbourne
11. *Current Fertility*, R. Hanenberg
12. *Children Ever Born*, M. Hodson and J. Gibbs
13. *Breastfeeding*, B. Ferry
14. *Family Size Preferences*, R.E. Lightbourne and A.L. Macdonald
15. *Age at First Birth*, J.B. Casterline and J. Trussell
16. *Some Aspects of WFS Data Quality: A Preliminary Assessment*, V.C. Chidambaram et al
17. *Birth Histories*, M. Goldman and J. Hobcraft
18. *Basic Characteristics, Sample Designs and Questionnaires*, J. Berent et al.
19. *Differentials in Age at First Marriage*, J. McCarthy
20. *Family Planning in Europe and USA in the 1970s*, J. Berent
21. *Socio-Economic Differentials in Achieved Fertility*, E.F. Jones
22. *Coort Nuptiality in Asia and the Pacific: An Analysis of WFS Surveys*, P.C. Smith et al.
23. *Breastfeeding Differentials*, B. Ferry and D.P. Smith
24. *Infant and Child Mortality: Levels, Trends and Demographic Differentials*, S.O. Rutstein
25. *Speed of Reproduction*, J. Hobcraft and J.B. Casterline
26. *Family Size Preferences in Europe and USA: Ultimate Expected Number of Children*
J. Berent
27. *Preferences for the Sex of Children and their Influence on Reproductive Behaviour*
J. Cleland et al.
28. *Birth Intervals*, J. Hobcraft and J. McDonald
29. *Childspacing in Asia: Similarities and Differences*, R.R. Rindfuss et al.
30. *A Comparative Analysis of Determinants of Birth Intervals*, G. Rodríguez et al.
31. *Childlessness and Infecundity*, M. Vaessen
32. *Comparability of Questionnaires, Forty-one WFS Countries*, S. Singh
33. *Socio-Economic Differentials in Recent Fertility*, I. Alam and J.B. Casterline
34. *Marriage Dissolution and Re-Marriage*, D.P. Smith et al.
35. *Nuptiality & Fertility: a study of Starting, Stopping and Spacing Behaviour*, P. McDonald
36. *Differentials in Contraceptive Use*, Z.A. Sathar and V.C. Chidambaram
37. *The Availability of Contraceptive Services*, E.F. Jones
38. *Timing and Spacing of Births*, K. Ford
39. *The Proximate Determinants of Fertility*, J.B. Casterline, et al
40. *Biological & Traditional Factors that Influence Fertility*, S. Singh and B. Ferry

41. *Correlates of Breastfeeding*, D.P. Smith and B. Ferry
42. *Socio-Economic Differentials in Recent Fertility*, H. Ashurst et al.
43. *Infant and Child Mortality: Levels, Trends and Demographic Differentials*, S.O. Rutstein
44. *Assessment of the Quality of Data in 41 WFS Surveys: a Comparative Approach*, N. Goldman et al.
45. *The Demographic Characteristics of Household Populations*, Y. Zoughlami and D. Allsopp

SUMMARIES:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>The Fiji Fertility Survey 1974</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 2. <i>The Dominican Republic Fertility Survey, 1975</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 3. <i>The Pakistan Fertility Survey 1976</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 4. <i>The Malaysian Fertility and Family Survey 1974</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 5. <i>The Nepal Fertility Survey, 1976</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 6. <i>The Survey of Fertility in Thailand, 1975</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 7. <i>The Sri Lanka Fertility Survey, 1975</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 8. <i>The Korean National Fertility Survey, 1974</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 9. <i>The Colombia Fertility Survey, 1976</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 10. <i>The Panama Fertility Survey, 1976</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 11. <i>The Indonesia Fertility Survey, 1976</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 12. <i>The Netherlands Survey on Fertility and Parenthood Motivation, 1975</i> | English, |
| 13. <i>The Bangladesh Fertility Survey, 1975</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 14. <i>The 1974 Japan National Fertility Survey</i> | English, |
| 15. <i>Republic of the Philippines Fertility Survey, 1978</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 16. <i>The Czechoslovak Fertility Survey, 1977</i> | <u>Out of Print</u> |
| 17. <i>The Mexico Fertility Survey, 1976-1977</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 18. <i>The Guyana Fertility Survey, 1975</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 19. <i>The 1976 Costa Rica Fertility Survey</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 20. <i>The Jordan Fertility Survey 1976</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 21. <i>The Peru Fertility Survey, 1977</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 22. <i>Guadeloupe and Martinique Fertility Survey, 1976</i> | French |
| 23. <i>Fertility Survey in Spain 1977</i> | English, Spanish |
| 24. <i>The Flemish Survey on Family Development, 1975-1976</i> | English, |
| 25. <i>The Hungarian Fertility Survey, 1977</i> | English, |
| 26. <i>The Kenya Fertility Survey, 1978</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 27. <i>The Jamaica Fertility Survey, 1975-76</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 28. <i>Turkish Fertility Survey, 1978</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 29. <i>The Norwegian Fertility Survey 1977-78</i> | English, |
| 30. <i>The Senegal Fertility Survey 1978</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 31. <i>The Haiti Fertility Survey 1977</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 32. <i>Fertility Survey in France, 1978</i> | English, |
| 33. <i>The Trinidad and Tobago Fertility Survey 1977</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 34. <i>The Lesotho Fertility Survey 1977</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 35. <i>The Syrian Fertility Survey 1978</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 36. <i>The Sudan Fertility Survey 1979</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 37. <i>Fertility Survey in Italy, 1979</i> | English |
| 38. <i>The Paraguay Fertility Survey, 1979</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 39. <i>The Ghana Fertility Survey, 1979-80</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 40. <i>The Portugal Fertility Survey, 1979-80</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 41. <i>The Cameroon Fertility Survey, 1978</i> | English, French, Spanish |
| 42. <i>The Egyptian Fertility Survey, 1980</i> | English |
| 43. <i>Fertility Survey in Sweden, 1981</i> | English |
| 44. <i>Fertility Survey in Mauritania, 1981</i> | French |
| 45. <i>Fertility Survey in Venezuela</i> | Spanish |

46. Fertility Survey in Tunisia, 1978	French
47. Fertility Survey in Morocco, 1979-80	French
48. Fertility Survey in Benin, 1982	French
49. The Nigeria Fertility Survey, 1981-82	English
50. The Ivory Coast Fertility Survey	French
51. The Ecuador Fertility Survey	Spanish

WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY: FIRST COUNTRY REPORTS

Usually published by the respective country.

The First Country Reports are available in bound and microfiche forms. Microfiche versions of the Reports are available free of charge. For details regarding bound copies see page 5.

1. Bangladesh Fertility Survey, 1975: First Report, bound, microfiche
2. Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad Colombia, 1976: Resultados Generales, bound, microfiche
3. Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad, 1976, Costa Rica, bound, microfiche
4. Fiji Fertility Survey, 1974: Principal Report, bound, microfiche
5. Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad, 1975: Informe General, (Dominican Republic), bound, microfiche
6. Indonesia Fertility Survey 1976: Principal Report, vols. I and II, bound
7. The Korean National Fertility Survey, 1974: First Country Report, bound, microfiche
8. Malaysia Fertility and Family Survey, 1974: First Country Report, bound, microfiche
9. Nepal Fertility Survey 1976: First Report, bound, microfiche
10. Pakistan Fertility Survey: First Report, bound, microfiche
11. Encuesta de Fecundidad: Informe General, Panama, 1977, bound, microfiche
12. World Fertility Survey, Sri Lanka, 1975: First Report, bound
13. The Survey of Fertility in Thailand: Country Report, vols. I and II, bound, microfiche
14. Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad del Peru, 1977-1978: Informe General, bound, microfiche
15. Encuesta Mexicana de Fecundidad: Primer Informe Nacional, vols. I, II, and III. bound, microfiche
16. Republic of the Philippines Fertility Survey, 1978: First Report, bound = Out of print, microfiche
17. Guyana Fertility Survey 1975: Country Report, vols. I and II, bound, microfiche
18. Jamaica Fertility Survey 1975-76: Country Report, vols. I and II, bound, microfiche
19. Jordan Fertility Survey 1976: Principal Report, vols. I and II, bound, microfiche
20. Hong Kong By-Census 1976: Contribution to the WFS, bound
21. Turkish Fertility Survey, 1978: First Report, vols. I and II, bound
22. Kenya Fertility Survey 1977-1978: First Report, vols. I and II, out of print
23. Enquête Haitienne sur la Fécondité (1977): Rapport National, vols. I and II, bound
24. Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad, Republica del Paraguay, bound
25. Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad, Venezuela, 1977: vols. I and II, bound
26. Enquête Sénégalaise sur la Fécondité 1978: Rapport National d'Analyse, vols. I and II, out of print
27. Trinidad and Tobago Fertility Survey 1977: Country Report, vols. I and II, bound
28. The Sudan Fertility Survey 1979: Principal Report, vols. I and II, bound
29. Syria Fertility Survey 1978: Principal Report, vols. I and II, out of print
30. Lesotho Fertility Survey 1977: First Report, vols. I and II, out of print
31. Ghana Fertility Survey 1979-1980: First Report, vols. I and II, bound
32. Enquête Nationale sur la Fécondité du Cameroun 1978: Rapport Principal, vol. I, Analyse des principaux résultats (French), out of print vol. I, Analysis of Main Findings (English), bound vols. II-1 and II-2, Tableaux Statistiques, bound (French), with translated English Table of Contents.

33. *Inquérito Português à Fecundidade: Relatório principal, vols. I and II, bound*
34. *Enquête Tunisienne sur la Fécondité 1978: Rapport Principal, vols. I and II, out of print*
35. *The Egyptian Fertility Survey 1980, vols. I, II, III, and IV, bound*
36. *Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad Ecuador 1979, First Report Vols I and II, bound*
37. *Yemen Arab Republic Fertility Survey 1980, First Report Vols I and II, bound*
38. *Fertility Survey Hungary 1982, First Report, bound*
39. *Enquête Nationale sur la Fécondité et la Planification Familiale au Maroc, 1979-80. Rapport National vols. I, II, III and IV, bound*
40. *Enquête Nationale Mauritanienne sur la Fécondité 1981, Rapport Principal vols. I and II, bound, Vol II out of print*
41. *Enquête sur la Fécondité au Benin 1982, Rapport National, vols. I and II, bound, Vol. II out of print*
42. *The Nigeria Fertility Survey 1981/1982, Principal Report, vols. I and II, bound*
43. *Enquête Ivoirienne sur la Fécondité 1980-81, Rapport Principal, vols. I and II bound*
44. *Netherlands Survey on Fertility and Parenthood Motivacion, 1975, bound*

APPENDIX 2

Application Form

**RESEARCH
CENTRE**



428 Prinses Beatrixlaan, PO Box 950
3270 AZ Voorburg, Netherlands
Tel: 31 70 69 43 41 Telex 32260 sin
Cable: statist voorburg

Dynamic Data Base

Application for use of
dataset (s)

This form is intended as a guide.

Use extra sheets as necessary.

<p>1 Institution/department (full address)</p> <p>(Please note address for invoice, if different.)</p>	
<p>2 List everyone associated with the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Give titles and initials . Show address or nationality if either differ from that of the institution . Mark S against those with a supervisory role . Mark * against the person(s) responsible for data security 	
<p>3 Datasets to be used</p>	<p><u>Already at the institution</u></p> <hr/> <p><u>To be supplied</u></p>

4	Duration of project	start:	finish:
5	<p>Where clearance must be sought, should ISIRC The Hague apply or will you apply direct?</p> <p>Indicate any special circumstances.</p>		
6	<p>For projects leading to an academic qualification (MSc, PhD, etc), give details.</p> <p>For other projects, indicate source of sponsorship, funding or other support.</p>		
7	<p>What sort of publication is envisaged?</p>		
8	<p><u>For first application from institution:</u></p> <p>Where will the data be kept and what security system will be used for protecting them from unauthorized users?</p>		
Tape format required:		Labels: (ANS IBM Unlabelled)	
		Code: (ASCII EBCDIC)	

Date _____

Signed _____

WS'

APPENDIX 3

Example of Agreement Form

166.



(Country) Fertility Survey

428 Prinses Beatrixlaan, PO Box 950
2270 AZ Voorburg, Netherlands
Tel (31 70) 69 43 41 Telex 32260 isir nl
Cable statist voorburg

Conditions for release of data

Person (s) requesting data:

Address:

Outline of project (and/or reference to other documents):

Conditions:

1. The data shall not be used for any other purpose than the above specific study.
2. The data shall not be handed over to anyone else without prior approval of ISRC.
3. Two copies of any publication substantially arising from these data shall be sent to ISRC.

I/We do hereby bind to undertake to observe these conditions in relation to the above project.

Signatures: _____

Dates: _____