

Description
of the
Demographic and Health Surveys
Individual Recode
Data File

MEASURE DHS (DHS V)

Version 1.0

(With differences from DHS IV)

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Foreword

DHS surveys collect primary data using several types of questionnaires. A household questionnaire is used to collect information on characteristics of the household's dwelling unit, and data related to the height and weight for women and children in the household. It is also used to identify members of the household who are eligible for an individual interview. Eligible respondents are then interviewed using an individual questionnaire.

In a majority of DHS surveys eligible individuals include women of reproductive age (15-49) and men age 15-59, or in some cases 15-54. In some countries only women are interviewed. Individual questionnaires include information on fertility, family planning and maternal and child health. Data are available from DHS for each of these surveys by request through the mail or from our web site at www.measuredhs.com. Data from DHS surveys are produced in both raw and recode formats. A raw data file includes the data as they were collected, without any structural changes. These files are generally not distributed, but they are also available on request. A recode data file is in a standardized format, with the same structure across countries participating in each DHS phase. This standardization is meant to facilitate comparisons across surveys. This document describes the standard recode defined for the fifth round of DHS surveys (MEASURE *DHS*). Recode structures are defined for households, women and men.

DHS also collects data using other types of surveys and questionnaires. These include surveys of education, health service providers, communities, household health expenditures, young adults, and others. These data are also available, but there are no recode definitions for them.

Data Archive,
Demographic and Health Surveys - MEASURE *DHS*

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General Description

Introduction

This document contains two parts. The first part is a general discussion of the recode file, including the rationale for recoding; description of the physical structure in which the recode file is available; coding standards used in the data file; location of identification information; use of century month codes for dates and imputation of partial dates; DHS model questionnaires; sections and occurrences. The second part provides a description of each variable in the data file, giving additional information that is not available in the dictionary.

Rationale for Recoding

The individual data are transformed into a standardized recode dataset for several reasons:

- First, dates for several key events are imputed as much analysis of the data is based on these events and their dates are often incomplete or missing. The imputed dates are included in the data file to allow analysts to produce results consistent with those published by DHS and to save analysts the time and trouble of creating their own imputation schemes.
- Second, variables as collected in the original questionnaire are in a form convenient for collection but not always for analysis. Often the same question is asked in several places in the questionnaire, but to different respondents. In the recode file these variables are combined and created in a form that is easy to use for analysis.
- Third, summary variables are often necessary in analysis and many of these, including the summary variables that are used in the DHS reports, are included in the recode file.
- Fourth, certain indices, particularly the anthropometric indices from the height and weight data, are calculated from the data and included in the recode file.
- Finally, and in many ways most importantly, the data in the recode file are in a standardized format allowing easy comparison of data between countries.

The DHS approach to creating standardized individual recode data files for each country is part of the DHS policy to make the data accessible, providing the analyst with the data in the most convenient form for analysis. This approach, while providing easy access to the data, is not without its pitfalls. **DHS strongly suggests that analysts become familiar with the questionnaires used in the surveys they are analyzing.** The questionnaires used in one country, while containing essentially the same information, may be different in many ways from those used in another country. In creating the standardized individual recode data files these differences require special consideration and total standardization is obviously not possible. The recode data file is structured in two parts, standard sections and country-specific sections. The standard sections contain the same variables in the same positions for all countries. The country-specific sections contain all variables specific to the country and so are not standardized across countries.

Data File Structure

The recode data file is available in three different structures; the structure to use depends on the hardware and software requirements of the analyst:

- Flat** Each record of the data file represents one case (respondent), with all variables being placed one after the other on the same record. The repeating sections of the recode file are placed one after the other on the record, with the maximum number of occurrences of each section being represented in the data file. Each variable in a repeating section is placed immediately after the preceding variable of the same occurrence, such that all variables for occurrence 1 precede all variables for occurrence 2 of a section. For example, in the birth history BIDX, BORD, B0, B1 etc. for the first occurrence appear followed by the second occurrence of BIDX, BORD, B0, B1 etc. The length of the records in the data file is fixed, exceeding 4000 characters in total. The total size of the data file is on average approximately 40M bytes, depending on the sample size, with the largest files being over 380 M bytes in size. The flat file is designed for users using statistical packages that only support data structures containing a fixed number of records per case. This format is similar to the format of the World Fertility Survey standard recode files. An SPSS/PC+, SAS or STATA data file description is distributed with this file format.
- Rectangular** Each case (respondent) in the data file contains a fixed number of records, with each record representing a section of the data file. For repeating sections there is a record for each occurrence of the section, with the maximum number of occurrences of each repeating section being included in the data file. The number of records in a data file will vary from country to country as the number of country-specific sections of the data file varies, but for the standard sections of the data file there are 70 records, excluding the calendar. For data files distributed on magnetic tape the record length of each record will be fixed at the length of the longest record in the data file, but for PC users the record length will vary, with each record terminating with a CR/LF, as for standard DOS text files. The total size of the data file is about 55 M bytes, with the largest files being over 550 M bytes in size. On magnetic tape the file size is considerably larger. The rectangular file is designed for microcomputer users using software that requires a fixed number of records per case. An SPSS/PC+, SAS or STATA data file description is distributed with this file format.
- Hierarchical** The hierarchical data structure is identical to the rectangular data structure, with the exception that records exist only for the occurrences of the sections that are necessary. As an example of the difference, if a woman has 6 children there will be 6 records in the birth history section in the hierarchical structure, but 20 records (the maximum number of occurrences for this section) in the rectangular data structure, with the last 14 occurrences filled with blanks. The record length will be the same as for the rectangular file. The total size of the file is approximately 25 M bytes, depending on the sample size, with the largest files being over 265 M bytes in size. The hierarchical data structure is designed for use with ISSA, the Integrated System for Survey Analysis, available from DHS and CPro. An ISSA dictionary is distributed with this file format.

Coding Standards

Special codes are used throughout the data file for certain responses. The general coding scheme is presented below. The codes given apply to 4 digit, 3 digit, 2 digit and 1 digit variables, respectively. If there are other special responses to questions, these are coded in decreasing order from these special codes, i.e., 9996, 996, 96, 6; 9995, 995, 95, 5; etc.

BLANK	Variable is <u>not applicable</u> for this respondent either because the question was not asked in a particular country or because the question was not asked of this respondent due to the flow or skip pattern of the questionnaire.
9999, 999, 99, 9	This question should have been answered by the respondent, but the questionnaire contained no information for this variable (<u>missing data</u>).
9998, 998, 98, 8	The respondent replied " <u>Don't know</u> " to this question.
9997, 997, 97, 7	The answer to this question was <u>inconsistent</u> with other responses in the questionnaire and it was thought that this response was probably in error. The response was changed to this code to avoid further problems due to inconsistency of information. This usually takes place during the secondary editing stage of data processing.

In addition a code of 0 is generally used as a negative response in the data file. For example, "No education" is coded 0 for V106, "No problem" is coded 0 for V467A, and a simple response of "No" is coded 0 in all standard sections of the data file. In the country-specific sections of the data file, variables are generally coded in the same way as they were on the questionnaire and a "No" answer usually has code 0.

In certain questions a two-digit coding scheme is used in which the first digit, representing the major coding category, is standard, but the second digit is country-specific. This applies to questions such as those relating to water source, toilet facilities, and source of contraception. For example, for source of contraception the major categories are:

- 1 Public Sector
- 2 Private Medical Sector
- 3 Other Private Sector
- 4 Other

The coding scheme for V326 (last source of contraception for current users of modern methods) might use codes such as:

- 11 Government hospital
- 12 Government health center
- ...
- 21 Private hospital or clinic
- 22 Private doctor
- ...
- 31 Shop
- ...

In the above coding scheme, the first digit is the standard major category; the second digit is country-specific.

Respondent Identification

Each record of the data file starts with the identification for each case in the data file, and has the variable name CASEID (see description of CASEID). It occupies the first 15 character positions of each record, irrespective of the type of data file structure.

Record Identification

For rectangular and hierarchical data files, each record has an identifying code in character positions 16-17 of the record. This record identification identifies the section of the data file that is contained on the record (e.g., 21 for the birth history). Repeating sections will have the same record identification for each occurrence of the section. In the hierarchical data files a variable following the record identification in each section specifies which occurrence of the section the record represents; in the rectangular data files the variable exists for all occurrences that are non-blank.

Survey Identification

For each survey there is a two-character alphabetic country identification code plus a one-digit data structure code in variable V000. The variable V000 occupies positions 16-18 of the record for flat files, and positions 18-20 of the first record of the rectangular or hierarchical data files. The one-digit data structure code is always 5 for MEASURE *DHS* surveys, except for those MEASURE *DHS* + surveys that used DHS III Model questionnaires. The country codes are as follows:

DHS V:

Armenia	AM	Gabon	GA	Malawi	MW	Rwanda	RW
Bangladesh	BD	Ghana	GH	Mali	ML	Tanzania	TZ
Benin	BJ	Guatemala	GU	Mauritania	MR	Turkey	TR
Cambodia	KH	Guinea	GN	Namibia	NM	Turkmenistan	TM
Colombia	CO	Haiti	HT	Nepal	NP	Uganda	UG
Dominican R.	DR	Jordan	JO	Nicaragua	NC	Zambia	ZM
Egypt	EG	India	IA	Nigeria	NG	Zimbabwe	ZW
Ethiopia	ET	Kazakhstan	KK	Peru	PE		

Century Month Code

All dates in the data file are expressed in terms of months and years and also as century month codes. A century month code (CMC) is the number of the month since the start of the century. For example, January 1900 is CMC 1, January 1901 is CMC 13, January 1980 is CMC 961, and September 1994 is CMC 1137. The CMC for a date is calculated from the month and year as follows:

$$\text{CMC} = (\text{YY} * 12) + \text{MM} \quad \text{for month MM in year 19YY.}$$

To calculate the month and year from the CMC use the following formulae:

$$\text{YY} = \text{int}((\text{CMC} - 1) / 12)$$

$$\text{MM} = \text{CMC} - (\text{YY} * 12)$$

For Dates in 2000 and after the CMC is calculated as follows:

$$\text{CMC} = ((\text{YYYY}-1900) * 12) + \text{MM} \quad \text{for month MM in year YYYY.}$$

To calculate the month and year from the CMC use the following formulae:

$$\text{YYYY} = \text{int}((\text{CMC} - 1) / 12) + 1900$$

$$\text{MM} = \text{CMC} - ((\text{YYYY}-1900) * 12)$$

Imputed Dates

For key events in the respondent's life, dates have been imputed when the full date of the event was not provided by the respondent or in some cases if dates are inconsistent (e.g. less than 7 months between births). These events are the date of birth of the respondent, the date of first union or marriage, the date of birth of each child of the respondent, the date of conception of the current pregnancy (based on the duration of pregnancy), the date of start of use of current method, and. For each of these dates only the imputed data are available in the recode data file, but a date flag has been included in the file to show what format the information was in prior to imputation, and what basis was used for the imputation. The codes for this date flag are as follows:

- 1 Both month and year of the event were specified and so no imputation was necessary.
- 2 The year of the event was not given, but the month of the event and the age of the respondent or child or, in the case of the date of first union, the respondent's age at first union were specified. In most cases this information uniquely identifies the exact date of the event. In a few cases the year of the event was imputed from a choice of two possible years.
- 3 The year of the event, but not the month, and the age of the respondent or child or, in the case of the date of first union, the respondent's age at first union were specified and only the month of the event was imputed.
- 4 The year of birth, but not the month, and the age of the respondent or child were specified. However, in surveys where it is believed the year of birth is calculated from the age, the year of birth is ignored when the year of birth plus the age add up to the year of interview.
- 5 The year of the event was given but the month of the event was not specified, and neither was the age. The month of the event was imputed.
- 6 Neither the month nor the year of the event were specified, but age was given and the year and month of the event were imputed from the age.
- 7 Only the month of the event was given, without the year or age. The year of the event was imputed from other information. (For current pregnancy, duration of pregnancy was given.)

- 8 No information was given concerning the date of the event. But month and year of the event were imputed from other information. (For current pregnancy, duration of pregnancy was not given.)

For the date of conception of the current pregnancy only codes 7 and 8 are used. The date of interview is required to be fully specified in all cases and so no imputation is necessary for this variable and no format flag exists for the date of interview.

A full description of the imputation process is given in the DHS Data Processing Manual.

Model Questionnaires

Two core questionnaires were used during the DHS surveys, Model "A" questionnaire for High Contraceptive Prevalence Countries and Model "B" questionnaire for Low Contraceptive Prevalence Countries. The two questionnaires contain basically the same information, although the Model "A" questionnaire contains a detailed calendar of events in the five years preceding the interview, whereas the Model "B" questionnaire contains a simpler series of questions.

In the variable description section that follows, the column labeled "Model" indicates in which questionnaire the question is asked. An "A" indicates that the variable refers to a question asked only in countries that used a Model "A" questionnaire, and a "B" indicates that the variable relates to a question asked only in countries that used the Model "B" questionnaire. If the column is blank, then the question is asked in both Model "A" and Model "B" questionnaires. If the column contains an "X", then the question is not included in either of the Model questionnaires, but was used in a sufficient number of surveys to justify its inclusion as a standard variable. If the column contains "MM", then the questions come from the maternal mortality module. If the column contains "FG", then the questions come from the female genital cutting module.

Sections and Occurrences

The data file is broken down into a number of logical sections. These sections translate directly into records for the rectangular and hierarchical data structures. The logical sections are designed to map the sections of the model questionnaires, although some sections of the model questionnaire are split into more than one section in the recode data file. Some of these sections are repeating or multiple occurrence sections while others are single occurrence sections. Single sections contain simple, single-answer variables.

Multiple sections are used to represent sets of questions that are repeated for a number of events. The birth history is an example of a multiple section, where questions relating to children are asked for each child, and each child has an entry in the birth history. Each entry in the multiple section is known as an occurrence of the section. In rectangular and hierarchical data files each occurrence of the section occupies a separate record. Multiple sections are used for sets of questions where the number of occurrences may vary.

In contrast, sets of questions for which there are a fixed number of occurrences are held in a group. A group is similar to a multiple section, but is stored on a single record for rectangular and hierarchical files. In addition single variables may also be included in a section containing a group. In the recode file the contraceptive table (REC31) is stored as a group containing 20 entries, one for each contraceptive method. For the flat files there is no difference between groups and multiple sections.

Section and Variable Descriptions

The section description following gives an outline of the sections of the recode file and the types of information they contain. The description is based on the rectangular and hierarchical files. The section description gives the name of the section, the section code used to identify the section in the data file, the length of the record for that section, the section class (S for single and M for multiple), the minimum and maximum number of occurrences of the section in each case, and the section label.

The section description is followed by variable descriptions. The variable descriptions provide additional background information relating to each variable.

Section and Variable Description

Level Label	Level Name	Type	Rec		
Record Label	Record Name	Value	Req	Max	Len
WOMAN	WOMAN				
Respondent's basic data	REC01	W01	Yes	1	130
Respondent's basic data	REC11	W11	No	1	122
Reproduction	REC21	W21	No	20	55
Reproduction (cont.)	REC22	W22	No	1	99
Contraception Table	REC31	W31	No	1	100
Contraception knowledge & use	REC32	W32	No	1	147
Maternity	REC41	W41	No	6	206
Health & Breastfeeding	REC42	W42	No	1	237
Health	REC43	W43	No	6	244
Height and Weight	REC44	W44	No	6	92
Marriage/Exposure	REC51	W51	No	1	64
Fertility preferences	REC61	W61	No	1	53
Partner's Characteristics	REC71	W71	No	1	57
AIDS, STIs and Condom Use	REC75	W75	No	1	166
AIDS, STIs and Condom Use continuation	REC80	W80	No	1	84
Characteristics of Interview	REC81	W81	No	1	38
Calendar	REC82	W82	?	9	99
Maternal mortality	REC83	W83	?	20	53
Maternal mortality (suite)	REC84	W84	?	1	38
Malaria	RECML	WL1	?	6	82
Domestic violence	RECDV	WD1	?	1	201
Women status	RECWS	WS1	?	1	157
Female genital cutting	RECGC	WG1	?	1	55
Country specific - single vars	REC91	W91	?	1	18
Country specific - births	REC92	W92	?	20	20
Country specific - Maternity	REC94	W94	?	6	19
Country specific - Health	REC95	W95	?	6	19
Country specific - Ht/Wt	REC96	W96	?	6	19
Country specific	REC97	W97	?	?	??
Country specific	REC98	W98	?	?	??
Country specific	REC99	W99	?	?	??

? Implies that the entry is country-specific

Section 01 (REC01)

Respondent's Basic Data

Var Model Description

CASEID	Case identification, used to uniquely identify each respondent. In most surveys this is constructed by concatenating the cluster or sample point number, the household number and the respondent's line number, but in some surveys this may be the questionnaire number taken from the front page of the questionnaire.
V000	Alphabetic country code to identify the survey from which the data were collected. The code is based on an international standard code. This variable is 3 characters in length, with the third character indicating the format of the recode file used for this survey. For all surveys in MEASURE <i>DHS</i> this code will be 5. For example: BJ5 is Benin, KH5 is Cambodia, CO5 is Colombia.
V001	Cluster number is the number identifying the sample point as used during the fieldwork. This variable may be a composite of several variables in the questionnaire. If so, the original variables are included in REC91 as country-specific variables.
V002	Household number is the number identifying the household in which the respondent was interviewed, within the sample point. In some cases, this variable may be the combination of dwelling number and household number within dwelling. In these cases, the original variables are included as country-specific variables.
V003	Respondent's line number in the household schedule.
V004	Ultimate area unit is a number assigned to each sample point to identify the ultimate area units used in the collection of data. This variable is usually the same as the cluster number, but may be a sequentially numbered variable for samples with a more complicated structure.
V005	Sample weight is an 8 digit variable with 6 implied decimal places. To use the sample weight divide it by 1000000 before applying the weighting factor. All sample weights are normalized such that the weighted number of cases is identical to the unweighted number of cases when using the full dataset with no selection. This variable should be used to weight all tabulations produced using the data file. For self-weighting samples this variable is equal to 1000000.
V006	Month of interview.
V007	Year of interview.
V008	Century month code of date of interview (see note on century month codes).
V009	Month of birth of respondent (see note on imputed dates).
V010	Year of birth of respondent (see note on imputed dates).V011 Century month code of date of birth of the respondent (see note on century month codes).
V012	Current age in completed years is calculated from the century month code of the date of birth of the respondent (V011) and the century month code of the date of interview (V008). In a few cases the age in the data file will be different from that reported by the respondent when the respondent's birthday was in the month of interview, but she had not yet had her birthday. If the respondent correctly reported her age at her last birthday (and not her age at her next birthday) then the calculated age was rounded up from the reported age, to avoid inconsistencies between the age and the century month code for the birth.

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
V013		Current age in 5-year groups is produced by grouping V012.
V014		Completeness of information for the date of birth of the respondent (see note on imputed dates).
V015		Result of individual interview. Code 1 represents a completed interview. For all other cases, only REC01 will exist in the data file. For flat and rectangular format data files, cases with a result code different than 1 are dropped from the file.
V016		Day of the month in which the interview took place.
V017		Century month code for the first month of the calendar. This is constant for all cases and is the century month code of January of the first year of the calendar.
V018		Row of calendar representing the month of interview. The calendar is numbered from 1 to 80, with month 80 being January of the first year of the calendar. This variable is coded 0 for incomplete interviews.
V019	A	Records the length of the calendar to use for this case. V019 is equal to 80-V018+1. This variable is coded 0 for incomplete interviews.
V019A		Number of calendar columns. In the model B questionnaire only 1 column is used and 4 columns in the model A questionnaire.
V020		The ever-married sample indicator is a constant for all cases in the data file. For all woman samples it is code 0, and for ever married samples it is code 1.
V021		Primary sampling unit is a number assigned to sample points to identify the primary sampling units for use in the calculation of sampling errors. This variable is usually the same as the cluster number and/or the ultimate area unit, but may differ if the sample design required a multistage selection process.
V022		Sample strata defines the pairings or groupings of primary sampling units used in the calculation of sampling errors when using the Taylor series expansion method.
V023		Sample domain defines the basic geographic units within which the sample was designed. For example, if the sample was designed to be self-weighting within region, this variable would define those regions; if the sample was designed to be self-weighting within major urban areas, other urban areas and rural areas, this variable would define the major urban, other urban and rural areas. If the sample is self-weighted at the national level, this variable is code 0.
V024		<i>De facto</i> region of residence. This is a copy of V101, added to this section to allow for analysis of completion rates by region.
V025		<i>De facto</i> type of place of residence. This is a copy of V102, added to this section to allow for analysis of completion rates by urban/rural residence.
V026		<i>De facto</i> place of residence is the type of place in which the respondent was interviewed. This is a copy of V134, added to this section to allow for analysis of completion rates by type of place of residence (Capital city, small town, town and countryside).

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
V027		Number of visits for the interview. This is a copy of V804.
V028		Interviewer identification code. Codes are country-specific. This variable occupies 3 digits. This is a copy of V805.
V029		Data entry keyer code. Codes are country-specific. This is a copy of V806.
V030		Field supervisor's code. Codes are country-specific. This variable uses 3.
V031		Field editor's code. Codes are country-specific. This variable uses 3.
V032		Office editor's code. Codes are country-specific.
V033		Ultimate area unit selection probability is the probability of selection of the ultimate area unit, ignoring the household selection. This variable can be used in conjunction with data for the sample point, such as service availability data.
V034	X	Line number of husband as recorded in the household schedule. This variable can be used, in conjunction with the cluster or sample point number and the household number to match the women's data with the husbands' data, to allow for the analysis of couples.
V040		Cluster altitude in meters. Used to adjust the anemia level.
V042	X	Household selection for hemoglobin.
V043	X	Selection for women's status module. This variable is set to not applicable in case there is no women's status module.
V044	X	Selection for domestic violence module. This variable is set to not applicable in case there is no domestic violence module.

Section 11 (REC11)

Respondent's Basic Data

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
V101		<i>De facto</i> region of residence. Region in which the respondent was interviewed. Codes are country-specific. This variable is now two digits. For <i>de jure</i> region of residence, see V139.
V102		<i>De facto</i> type of place of residence. Type of place of residence where the respondent was interviewed as either urban or rural. Note that this is not the respondent's own categorization, but was created based on whether the cluster or sample point number is defined as urban or rural. See also V134. For <i>de jure</i> type of place of residence, see V140.
V103		Childhood place of residence is classified into city, town and countryside as reported by the respondent. In some countries, additional codes are used for capital/major cities (code 0) and for abroad (code 4).
V104		Number of years the respondent has lived in the village, town, or city where she was interviewed. Visitors to the community are coded 96.
V105		Type of place of previous residence is coded as for V103. In some countries, additional codes are used for capital/major cities (code 0) and for abroad (code 4). BASE: All respondents except those answering "Always" or "Visitor" to V104 (V104 <> 95 & V104 <> 96).
V106		Highest education level attended. This is a standardized variable providing level of education in the following categories: No education, Primary, Secondary, and Higher. In some countries the educational system does not fit naturally within this scheme and a different categorization was used for the Final Report. In this case, this variable is constructed as accurately as possible from the country's own scheme and the variable used for the Final Report is included as a country-specific variable.
V107		Highest year of education gives the years of education completed at the level given in V106. BASE: All respondents except those answering "No education" or with missing data for V106 (V106 <> 0 & V106 <> 9).
V113		Major source of drinking water for members of the household. Individual codes are country-specific, but the major categories are standard.
V115		Time taken to get to the water source for drinking water. BASE: All respondents except those with drinking water either piped to, or available from a well in, the residence, yard or plot, or who use rainwater or bottled water (V113 <> 11 & V113 <> 21 & V113 <> 41 & V113 <> 61). The actual selection criteria is country-specific.
V116		Type of toilet facility in the household. Individual codes are country-specific, but the major categories are standard.
		Whether the household has:
V119		Electricity.
V120		A radio.
V121		A television.
V122		A refrigerator.

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
		Whether a member of the household has:
V123		A bicycle.
V124		A motorcycle/scooter.
V125		A car/truck.
V127		Main material of the floor. Individual codes are country-specific, but the major categories are standard.
V128	X	Main material of the walls. Individual codes are country-specific, but the major categories are standard.
V129	X	Main material of the roof. Individual codes are country-specific, but the major categories are standard.
V130		Religion. Both the question and the codes are country-specific.
V131		Ethnicity. Both the question and the codes are country-specific.
V133		Education in single years. This variable is constructed from the educational level (V106) and the grade at that level (V107) as follows: <div style="margin-left: 40px;"> V106 => V133 0 => 0 1 => V107 2 => V107+x 3 => V107+y 9 => 99 </div> x = years to complete primary education y = years to complete primary and secondary education where both x and y are country-specific.
V134		<i>De facto</i> place of residence is the type of place in which the respondent was interviewed. Urban areas are classified into large cities (capital cities and cities with over 1 million population), small cities (population over 50,000), and towns (other urban areas), and all rural areas are assumed to be countryside. Note that this classification differs from that used in DHS I.
V135		Whether the respondent is a usual resident of the household or is just visiting the household. Responses of "Visitor" to V104 are visitors to the city, town or village where the interview took place, but V135 shows respondents who were visitors to the household.
V136		Total number of household members is the number of usual residents plus the number of visitors who slept in the house the previous night that were listed in the household schedule.
V137		Number of children resident in the household and aged 5 and under. Visiting children are not included.
V138		Number of eligible women in the household. Eligible women are usually defined to be women aged 15-49 who slept in the household the previous night, irrespective of whether they usually reside in the household or are visiting the household. In some countries an ever-married sample is used for the individual interview, and so the eligibility criteria is further restricted to ever-married women.
V139		<i>De jure</i> region of usual residence. For <i>de facto</i> region of residence, see V101.
V140		<i>De jure</i> type of place of usual residence. For <i>de facto</i> type of place of residence, see V102.

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
V141		<i>De jure</i> place of residence. In most countries, no differentiation is made between large cities and small cities in this variable.
V149		Educational achievement recodes the education of the respondent into the following categories: None, incomplete primary, complete primary, incomplete secondary, complete secondary, higher education. See related variables V106, V107, V133.
V150		Relationship to the head of the household. These data are taken from the household schedule.
V151		Sex of the head of the household.
V152		Age of the head of the household.
V153		Whether the household has a telephone.

Inflation factors for ever-married samples

Variables AWFAC TT to AWFAC TE are standard inflation factors to be applied to the denominators when using ever-married samples to produce estimates for all women. To produce these estimates for all women it is necessary to apply the inflation factors to account for the proportion of women who were never married. Each factor is stored in 5-digit variables, with two implied decimal places. A value of 00128 means an inflation factor of 1.28 should be applied to the individual case to allow for never-married women. This means that for every 100 ever-married women found in the household schedule of a particular age and with the same background characteristic, there are 128 women in total, i.e. 100 ever-married women plus 28 never-married women. These inflation factors are used in the calculation of fertility rates, median ages at first union and first birth, mean number of children ever born, and other all-woman-based estimates. Note that these inflation factors do not need to be used when the denominator for an estimate only includes women who have ever been married. Four standard factors are produced for ever-married samples. Additional factors may appear as country-specific inflation factors if they were calculated to produce tabulations for the final report of a particular country. Country-specific variables are located in REC91.

AWFACTT	All-woman factor for the total population.
AWFACTU	All-woman factor for the urban/rural breakdowns.
AWFACTR	All-woman factor for the regional breakdowns.
AWFACTE	All-woman factor for the educational breakdowns.
AWFACTW	All-woman factor for the wealth index breakdowns.
V155	Literacy. Whether a respondent who attended primary schooling can read a whole or part of a sentence showed. A respondent who attended secondary education or higher are coded 2 as well as respondent who could read a whole sentence.
V156	Ever participated in a literacy program or any other program that involves learning to read and write (not including primary school)
V157	Frequency of reading newspaper or magazine
V158	Frequency of listening to radio
V159	Frequency of watching television
V160	Toilet facilities shared with other households
V161	Type of cooking fuel
V166	Results of salt iodine test
V167	Number of trips in last 12 months
V168	Away for more than one month in last 12 months
V190	Wealth index
V191	Wealth index factor score (5 decimals)
ML101	Type of bednet(s) slept under last night

Section 21 (REC21)

Reproduction

The birth history contains up to 20 entries for births, and is ordered in reverse order such that the last birth is given first in the birth history and the first birth is given last. For respondents with more than 20 births, the birth history contains the last 19 births plus the first birth. However, all variables relating to intervals between births are calculated based on the actual births, and not just the births given in the birth history. The variable V224 contains the count of entries in the birth history, and is thus the index to the last entry in the birth history which contains the information relating to the first birth.

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
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BIDX		Birth history index numbers the entries in the birth history from 1 to n, where the nth birth is the first birth.
------	--	---

BORD		Birth order number gives the order in which the children were born and so is the reverse order from BIDX.
------	--	---

B0		Twin code gives an order number for each child of a multiple birth. Code 0 indicates a single birth, code 1-upwards give the number of the child. Twins are ordered in the birth history with the higher twin codes appearing before the lower twin codes. See the example of the birth history structure below.
----	--	--

B1		Month of birth of child (see note on imputed dates).
----	--	--

B2		Year of birth of child (see note on imputed dates). This variable now occupies 4 digits.
----	--	--

B3		Century month code for the date of birth of the child (see note on century month codes).
----	--	--

B4		Sex of child.
----	--	---------------

B5		Whether child was alive or dead at the time of interview.
----	--	---

B6		Age at death of the child as reported in the questionnaire. The first digit of the age at death gives the units in which it was reported: 1 - Days, 2 - Months, 3 - Years, 9 - Special responses. The last two digits give the age at death in those units. Age at death is usually reported in days if it was less than one month, in months if it was less than two years and otherwise in years. If the last two digits contain a value greater than 90 then this is a special response. For example, 298 means the age at death was a number of months, and the exact number was unknown, but lies between 1 and 23 months.
----	--	---

BASE: Dead children (B5 = 0).

B7		Age at death of the child in completed months gives a calculated age at death from the reported information. If it was reported in days these are truncated to completed months, if reported in months these are used directly, but if reported in years then truncated years are used, i.e., 3 years becomes 36 months. For ages at death that were not specified, an age at death is imputed using a hot deck approach by taking the same age at death as the last child encountered of the same birth order in the data file. This variable is no longer truncated at 90 months and now occupies three digits.
----	--	---

BASE: Dead children (B5 = 0).

B8		Current age of the child in single years for all living children.
----	--	---

BASE: Living children (B5 = 1).

- | <u>Var</u> | <u>Model</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|------------|--------------|--|
| B9 | | The person the child usually lives with. The Respondent is coded 0, father coded 1, other relatives coded 2, other people coded 3, and children aged 15 and over who were not asked who they live with are coded 4. Note that this coding is different from DHS I.
BASE: Living children (B5 = 1). |
| B10 | | Completeness of information for the date of birth of the child (see note on imputed dates). Codes are different from the codes used in DHS I. |
| B11 | | Preceding birth interval is calculated as the difference in months between the current birth and the previous birth, counting twins as one birth.
BASE: All births except the first birth and its twins. |
| B12 | | Succeeding birth interval is calculated as the difference in months between the current birth and the following birth, counting twins as one birth.
BASE: All births except the last birth and its twins. |
| B13 | | Flag for age at death is coded as follows:
0 No flag
1 Age at death plus the date of birth would place the death after the interview
2 Age at death is less than the reported duration of breastfeeding
3 Age at death is less than the age the child was first given supplemental foods
4 Age at death is less than age the child was first breastfed
5 Age at death plus the date of birth would place the death before the last vaccination
6 Reported age at death is outside the range expected for the units given
7 Age at death was imputed, however the units were given
8 Age at death was imputed, no units were given
BASE: Dead children (B5 = 0). |
| B15 | | Whether there were any other live births in the interval between the birth and the previously reported birth.

Note: Variables B14 and B15 are questions used in the interview to try and ascertain if the respondent had omitted any live births while reporting her birth history. The birth history may have been modified during the interviewing process, and the responses may not now correspond to the interval between the birth and the preceding birth recorded in this section. The data have been included to help indicate cases where the respondent may have omitted live births while originally reporting the birth history. The omitted births should be included in this final version of the birth history. |
| B16 | | Child's line number in household. |

Example Birth History:

BIDX	BORD	B0	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11	B12	B13	B15	B16
1	5	2	2	2005	1262	1	1			0	0	1	36			0	6
2	4	1	2	2005	1262	2	1			0	0	1	36			0	5
3	3	0	2	2002	1226	2	1			3	0	1	24	36		0	4
4	2	0	2	2000	1202	1	2	206	6			1	29	24	0	0	
5	1	0	9	1997	1173	2	1			8	4	1		29			0

In this example there are five children, including a pair of twins. There are two boys and three girls. One of the boys has died 6 months after he was born, four of the other living children live with their mother

Var Model Description

and the other is living elsewhere. Exact dates of birth were available for all the children. The birth intervals are calculated between births excluding children of multiple births. For example the preceding interval for the first entry is the difference between the CMC for the first entry and the third entry because the second entry is a twin of the first entry.

Section 22 (REC22)

Reproduction

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
V201		Total number of children ever born. If there are fewer than twenty births then this is the same as V224 (Number of entries in the birth history), but if there are more than twenty births then this gives the full number, while V224 will be 20.
V202		Total number of sons living at home.
V203		Total number of daughters living at home.
V204		Total number of sons living away from home.
V205		Total number of daughters living away from home.
V206		Total number of sons who have died.
V207		Total number of daughters who have died. V201 is the sum of variables V202 to V207.
V208		Total number of births in the last five years is defined as all births in the months 0 to 59 prior to the month of interview, where month 0 is the month of interview.
V209		Total number of births in the past year is defined as all births in the months 0 to 12 (not 0 to 11) prior to the month of interview.
V210		Total number of births in the month of interview.
V211		Century month code of the date of first birth is the same as B3 (V224). BASE: All respondents with one or more births (V201 > 0).
V212		Age of the respondent at first birth is calculated from the CMC of the date of first birth and the CMC of the date of birth of the respondent. BASE: All respondents with one or more births (V201 > 0).
V213		Whether the respondent is currently pregnant.
V214		Imputed duration of the current pregnancy. In the imputation process a date of conception of the current pregnancy is calculated from the reported duration of the current pregnancy, if known, or imputed from other available information (see note on imputed dates). The imputed duration of pregnancy is then calculated from that date of conception. BASE: Currently pregnant women (V213 = 1).
V215		Time since last menstrual period as reported by the respondent. The first digit gives the units in which the response was given by the respondent: 1 - Days ago, 2 - Weeks ago, 3 - Months ago, 4 - Years ago, 9 - Special answers. The last two digits give the time since the last period in those units. If the last two digits contain a number greater than 90 then this is a special response. For example, 199 means the response was in days but the number of days was missing on the questionnaire.
V216		Whether the respondent menstruated in the last six weeks is calculated from V215.
V217		Knowledge of the ovulatory cycle indicates when during her monthly cycle the respondent thinks a woman has the greatest chance of becoming pregnant.
V218		Total number of living children is the sum of variables V202 to V205.

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
V219		Total number of living children including current pregnancy is calculated from V218 by adding 1 if the respondent is pregnant.
V220		Total number of living children including current pregnancy is a grouping of the previous variable, truncating the number to 6 if it was greater than 6.
V221		Interval between the first marriage and first birth in months. If the first birth was prior to the first marriage then this variable is coded 996 "Negative interval." BASE: Ever-married women who have had one or more births (V501 > 0 & V201 > 0).
V222		Interval between the last birth and the date of the interview in months. BASE: Respondents who have had one or more births (V201 > 0).
V223		Completeness of information relating to the date of conception of the current pregnancy. This variable indicates whether the date of conception was exactly specified by the duration of the current pregnancy or the duration was imputed from other information (see note on imputed dates). Codes are different from those used in DHS I.
V224		Number of entries in the birth history (REC21). This variable is also the index to the first birth in the birth history. If there are fewer than twenty births then this is the same as V201 (number of children ever born), but if there are more than twenty births then this will be 20, while V201 gives the full number.
V225		At the time the respondent became pregnant with the current pregnancy, whether the current pregnancy was wanted then, later or not at all. BASE: Currently pregnant women (V213 = 1).
V226		Computed time since the last menstrual period. This is computed from the response for V215, with durations exceeding the interval since the last birth (V227 = 7, 9) recoded to the response "Before last birth" (code 995) and inconsistent responses flagged on variable V227 (codes 1-6) recoded to 997.
V227		Flag variable indicating inconsistencies found in editing the response for variable V215. 0 No flag 1 Duration given is greater than the interval since the last birth and the respondent did <u>not</u> say, in the maternity section, that she was still amenorrheic since her last birth 2 Duration given plus the duration of amenorrhea after the last birth is greater than the interval since the last birth 3 Duration was reported, but the respondent's period had not returned since the last birth 4 Respondent reported her last period was before her last birth, but she had never given birth 5 Respondent reported never having menstruated, but reported in the maternity section that her period had returned after her last birth 6 Respondent reported her last period was before her last birth, but reported in the maternity section that her period had returned after her last birth 7 Respondent reported a duration since her last period, but this would place her last period <u>during</u> her last pregnancy 8 Respondent reported never having menstruated, but she had children 9 Duration was reported, but the duration would place her period before her last birth

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
V228	A	Whether the respondent ever had a pregnancy that terminated in a miscarriage, abortion, or still birth, i.e., did not result in a live birth.

Pregnancy terminations

Variables V229 to V234 relate to pregnancy terminations (pregnancies that did not result in a live birth).

BASE: Respondents who have had one or more terminated pregnancies (V228 = 1).

V229	A	Month of the last pregnancy termination.
V230	A	Year of the last pregnancy termination. The date of last termination is taken from a single question in the body of the questionnaire. This variable now occupies 4 digits.
V231	A	Century month code of the last pregnancy termination. The CMC date of termination is calculated from the preceding questions, or from the calendar, if possible, in cases where an exact date was not given for the date of last pregnancy termination.
V232	A	Date flag for the last terminated pregnancy.
V233	A	Months pregnant when the pregnancy terminated. BASE: Respondents who have had one or more terminated pregnancies since the cutoff date for the calendar/health section (V228 = 1 & V231 >= V017).
V234	A	Whether the respondent had other pregnancy terminations before the last one. BASE: Respondents who have had one or more terminated pregnancies since the cutoff date for the calendar/health section (V228 = 1 & V231 >= V017).
V235	A	Birth history index for last child born prior to the start of the calendar. Index is zero if no child was born before the start of the calendar.
V237		Whether there were any other live births in the interval between the last birth and the date of interview. See B15 for more explanation.
V238		Total number of births in the last three years is defined as all births in the months 0 to 35 prior to the month of interview, where month 0 is the month of interview.

Pregnancies terminated prior to beginning of calendar

V239		Whether or not, the respondent had pregnancies that miscarried, aborted or ended in still birth before calendar beginning
V240		Month of last termination prior to calendar
V241		Year of last termination prior to calendar
V242		CMC termination ended prior to calendar
V243		Completeness of information for the last termination date prior to calendar

Section 31 (REC31)

Contraceptive Table

Var Model Description

- V301 Knowledge of any method is classified into modern, traditional and folkloric methods as follows: Modern methods are Pill, IUD, Injections, Diaphragm, Condom, Female Sterilization, Male Sterilization, Implants, female condom, Foam/Jelly and lactational amenorrhea. Traditional methods are Periodic Abstinence (Rhythm), Withdrawal, and Abstinence. Folkloric methods are the category "other". If a respondent knows both a traditional method and a modern method then the modern method takes priority and she is coded as knowing a modern method. Similarly, if a woman knows a traditional method and a folkloric method, the traditional method takes priority.
- V302 Ever use of a modern, traditional or folkloric method is created in the same way as V301.

Contraceptive Table

The contraceptive table contains entries for 20 contraceptive methods, and for each entry gives information relating to knowledge of the method, ever use of the method, and knowledge of a source for the method. Entries 1 to 15 are standard but entries 15 to 20 are used for country-specific methods. The methods relating to each entry are as follows:

1	Pill	11	Norplant™ or implants
2	IUD	12	Abstinence
3	Injections	13	Lactational amenorrhea
4	Diaphragm	14	Female condom
5	Condom	15	Foam and jelly
6	Female Sterilization	16	
7	Male Sterilization	17	Country specific method 1
8	Periodic Abstinence (Rhythm)	18	Country specific method 2
9	Withdrawal	19	Country specific method 3
10	Other methods	20	Country specific method 4

For Foam/Jelly, if questions about the methods are asked separately (for example, foaming tablets in one set of questions and jelly combined in another set of questions), the original responses are recorded as country-specific variables and the standard variables presented in this section are a composite of the two sets of questions.

In general, the list of the methods used in the contraceptive table does not exist. The variable that is used to recognize these methods is V312. In some cases additional codes are used in the contraceptive table and these should exist in the documentation of the distributed data file.

The contraceptive table contains variables V304A to V3076 as follows:

- V304A Whether the method is modern, traditional or folkloric.
- V304 Knowledge of the method. If questions relating to the method were not asked in a particular country then code 8 "Not asked" is used.

Var Model Description

V305 Whether the respondent has ever used the contraceptive method.
 BASE: Respondents who knew of the method according to V304, either spontaneously (1) or after probing (being read a description of the method) (2).

V307 Method currently used. This is a multiple occurrence variable that gives all the methods used by the respondent.
 BASE: Respondents who ever used the method according to V305.

Example Contraceptive Table:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	17	20
	Pill	IUD	Inj.	Dia.	Cond	F.S.	M.S.	P.Ab	With	Other	Norpl	Abst	Lact.	F.C.	Jelly	CS1	CS4
V304A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	3	3
V304	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	8	0	1	7	8	8
V305	0	0	0		0	0	0				0			0			
V307				0											0		

In this example the entries in the table are shown across the page while the variables in each entry are shown down the page. The numbers shown above the method names are the occurrence or entry number associated with that method. The respondent knew eight methods. Diaphragm and foam and jelly were not asked in the contraceptive table but were asked in the current method used. The respondent never used a method and is not currently using a method. The respondent is not using the diaphragm or the jelly.

Section 32 (REC32)

Contraceptive Use

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
V310		Number of living children at the time the respondent first used a contraceptive method. BASE: All respondents who have ever used a contraceptive method (V302 > 0).
V311		Number of living children at the time of first use is a grouped form of V310, with 4 or more truncated to 4 and respondents who have never used a contraceptive method coded 5.
V312		Current contraceptive method. Pregnant women are coded 0 "Not currently using."
V313		Type of contraceptive method categorizes the current contraceptive method as either a modern method, a traditional method, or a folkloric method.
V315		Month started using a contraceptive method by the respondent or her current partner (see note on imputed dates).
V316		Year started using a contraceptive method by the respondent or her current partner (see note on imputed dates). This variable now occupies 4 digits.
V317		Century month code for the date started using a contraceptive method by (see note on century month codes).
V318		Completeness of information for the date of sterilization of the respondent or her partner (see note on imputed dates). Codes for DHS III are different from the codes used in DHS I.

Sterilization.

Variables V319 to V322 relate to dates of sterilization.

BASE: Women who are sterilized or whose partner is sterilized (V312 = 6 or V312 = 7).

V319		Years since sterilization in 2-year groups, truncated at 10 years.
V320		Age at sterilization in 5-year groups <25, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49.
V321		Marital duration at sterilization in 5-year groups with single women and those sterilized before marriage coded 0.
V322		Parity at sterilization, truncated at 5+ children.

Source of modern contraceptive methods.

Variables V326 and V327 relate to sources of contraception for current users of modern methods. See variables V379 to V380 for additional information relating to the source of modern contraceptive methods.

BASE: Respondents currently using a modern method (V312 >= 1 & V312 <= 7 or V312 = 11 or V312 >= 13 & V312 <= 16).

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
V323		Brand of pill used. BASE: Pill users. (V312 = 1).
V323A		Brand of condom used BASE: Condom users (V312 = 5).
V325A		Cost of current method
V326		The last source visited to obtain the current modern contraceptive method. Codes are country-specific, but the major categories are standard.
V327		The last source visited for users of modern methods in standard coding groups constructed from V326. The standard coding categories for this variable have been changed to separate non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from other private sector sources.

Current use of contraception.

Variables V337 relates to the current use of contraception.
BASE: Current users of contraception (V312 <> 0).

V337		Months of use of the current contraceptive method. For Model "B" questionnaires, if the number of months of use exceeds 8 years, it is coded as 96 For Model "A" questionnaires, if the woman is using the method throughout the calendar, the duration is coded as 95.
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Last method discontinued in the last five years.

Variables V359 and V360 relate to the last method discontinued in the last five years. The information for these variables is taken from the calendar.
BASE: Respondents who discontinued use of a method in the last five years.

V359	A	Last method discontinued in the last five years.
V360	A	Reason for the discontinuation of the last method discontinued in the last five years.

Pattern and intentions for future use.

Variables V361 to V364 relate to the respondent's past contraceptive practice and future intentions for using contraception.

V361		Pattern of past contraceptive use. For model "B" questionnaires the questions relating to contraceptive use since the last birth are not asked and thus the respondent cannot be categorized as having used a method since the last birth or having only used a method before the last birth. In countries using the model "B" questionnaire, all past users are given code 3. In countries using model "A" questionnaires, all women who have not used in the calendar are treated as past users and given code 3.
V362		Intention to use a contraceptive method in the future is based on two questions in the model questionnaires, and classifies those intending to use a method in the future by whether they intend to use that method in the next twelve months or not. The two "Unsure" categories correspond to replies of unsure about using a method in the future (unsure about use) or, for those intending to use a method in the future, unsure about whether they intend to use that

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
		method in the next twelve months (unsure about timing). In some countries, women who had never had sexual intercourse were not asked these questions, and are coded 6 on V362. BASE: All respondents not currently using contraception (V312 = 0).
V363		Preferred future method for respondents intending to use a method in the future. BASE: Respondents not currently using a method, but intending to use a method in the future (V312 = 0 & (V362 = 1 or V362 = 2 or V362 = 3)).
V364		Contraceptive use and intention shows current users of modern methods, current users of traditional methods, non-users who intend to use in the future and non-users not intending to use a method. In some countries, women who had never had sexual intercourse were not asked the questions relating to their intention to use contraception in the future, and are coded 5 on V364.
V367		Whether the last child born in the last three/five years was wanted at that time, later or not at all. BASE: Women who gave birth to a child in the last three/five years (V417 > 0).
V372		Shown pill package. BASE: Pill users (V312 = 1)
V372A		Shown condom package. BASE: Condom users (V312 = 5)

Reasons for Non-Use of Contraceptive Methods.

V375A		Reason the respondent is not using a method of contraception to avoid pregnancy. BASE: Women who are not currently using a contraceptive method and who are not pregnant (V312 = 0 & V213 <> 1).
V376		Reason the respondent does not intend to use a method of contraception in the future. The coding categories have changed in DHS III from those used in DHS II. BASE: All women not currently using a contraceptive method and not intending to use a method in the future (V362 = 5).
V376A		Whether the respondent would use a method in the future if she was married. BASE: Women who says they do not intend to use a method because they are not married (V376 = 11).

Sources of Contraception.

V379		Source of any method of contraception is formed from a combination of responses. For current users of modern methods, it is the source of that method. For women who are not currently using any method, it is a source from which they know they can obtain family planning methods, if they know any source. This is not in general part of the standard questionnaire since it is replaced with a multiple-choice question. However it is left as a standard variable in case the question asked has only one answer.
V380		Source of any method of contraception coded in standard coding categories is created from V379.

Var Model Description

Whether the respondent has heard about family planning in the last few months from any of the following sources:

- V384A Heard FP on radio last months
- V384B Heard FP on TV last months
- V384C Heard FP newspaper last months

Family Planning Related Visits

- V393 Whether the respondent was visited by a family planning worker in the twelve months preceding the interview.
- V394 Whether the respondent visited a health facility for any reason in the twelve months preceding the interview.
- V395 Whether any of the staff at the health facility talked to the respondent about family planning.
BASE: Women who visited a health facility in the preceding 12 months (V394 = 1).

V3A00A-Z Source of family planning for non users. This question has multiple coding categories and each category is recorded separately in these variables. Most of the categories are standard (VA00A, B, C, D, E, J, K, L, M, N, S, T, U, X). However, room has been left for country-specific categories (VA00F, G, H, I, O, P, Q, R, V, W). Any category not used in a particular country is left blank.

Public Sector

- V3A00A Government hospital
- V3A00B Government health center
- V3A00C FP clinic
- V3A00D Mobile clinic
- V3A00E Fieldworker
- V3A00F Country-Specific public sector
- V3A00G Country-Specific public sector
- V3A00H Country-Specific public sector
- V3A00I Other public sector

Medical Private Sector

- V3A00J Private hospital/clinic
- V3A00K Private Pharmacy
- V3A00L Private Doctor
- V3A00M Private mobile clinic
- V3A00N Fieldworker
- V3A00O Country-Specific medical private sector
- V3A00P Country-Specific medical private sector
- V3A00Q Country-Specific medical private sector
- V3A00R Other medical private sector

Other Private Sector

- V3A00S Shop
- V3A00T Traditional practitioner
- V3A00U Friend, relative

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>								
V3A00V		Country-Specific other private sector								
V3A00W		Country-Specific other private sector								
V3A00X		Other								
V3A00Y		No source								
V3A00Z		Any source								
V3A01		Before the sterilization operation, whether the respondent was told that sterilization would mean no more children.								
V3A02		Told about side effects or problems the respondent might have when first obtained the method she is currently using.								
V3A03		Told about side effects by health or FP worker								
V3A04		Told how to deal with side effects								
V3A05		Told about the availability of other FP methods than the one she is using.								
V3A06		Told about other FP methods by health or FP worker								
V3A07		First source for current method. This variable is grouped into 4 major categories: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>Public sector</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>Private medical</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30</td> <td>Other private</td> </tr> <tr> <td>96</td> <td>Other</td> </tr> </table>	10	Public sector	20	Private medical	30	Other private	96	Other
10	Public sector									
20	Private medical									
30	Other private									
96	Other									
V3A08A-Z		Reason for not using. This question has multiple coding categories and each category is recorded separately in these variables. Most of the categories are standard (VA00A-T). However, room has been left for country-specific categories (VA00U-W). Any category not used in a particular country is left blank.								
V3A08A		Not married								
V3A08B		Not having sex								
V3A08C		Infrequent sex								
V3A08D		Menopausal/hysterectomy								
V3A08E		Subfecund/infecund								
V3A08F		Postpartum amenorrheic								
V3A08G		Breastfeeding								
V3A08H		Fatalistic								
V3A08I		Respondent opposed								
V3A08J		Husband/partner opposed								
V3A08K		Others opposed								
V3A08L		Religious prohibition								
V3A08M		Knows no method								
V3A08N		Knows no source								
V3A08O		Health concerns								
V3A08P		Fear of side effects								
V3A08Q		Lack of access/too far								
V3A08R		Costs too much								
V3A08S		Inconvenient to use								
V3A08T		Interferes with the body's processes								
V3A08U		Country specific								
V3A08V		Country specific								

Var Model Description

V3A08W Country specific
V3A08X Other
V3A08Z Don't know

V3A09A How many pill cycles did get last time.
 BASE: Pill users (V312 = 1).
V3A09B How many condoms did get last time.
 BASE: Condom users (V312 = 5).

Section 41 (REC41)

Maternity

The maternity history contains up to six entries, relating to births in the three/five years preceding interview. The use of three/five years is country specific. The entries are in reverse order, such that the first entry relates to the last birth in the last three/five years. There is an entry for all children born in the last three/five years including all twins. The period of three/five years includes months 0 to 35/59 prior to the interview, with month 0 being the month of interview. If there are more than six births in the last three/five years then only the last six are included in the maternity history. Each of the following variables, duration of breastfeeding (M5), duration of postpartum amenorrhea (M7) and duration of postpartum abstinence (M9) may have several cases coded 97 "Inconsistent" since the duration of breastfeeding, amenorrhea or abstinence was impossible in the interval between the birth and the following birth or date of interview if the most recent birth (only the date of interview in the case of breastfeeding).

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
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MIDX		Index to the birth history. All births in the last three/five years have entries in this section, and thus the index increases by one each entry. See the example maternity history below. For twins the information in their entries will be identical for all variables relating to prenatal care.
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Tetanus toxicoid.

M1		The number of tetanus toxicoid injections given during the pregnancy to avoid convulsions after birth. This variable indicated whether the respondent received a tetanus toxicoid injection during the pregnancy for DHS-I countries.
----	--	---

M1A		Tetanus injections before pregnancy.
-----	--	--------------------------------------

BASE: Women who received one tetanus toxicoid injection during last pregnancy (M1 = 1).

M1B		Month last tetanus injection before pregnancy. Women who received a tetanus toxicoid injection before the last birth were asked this question.
-----	--	--

M1C		Year last tetanus injection before pregnancy. Women who received a tetanus toxicoid injection before the last birth were asked this question.
-----	--	---

M1D		Years ago received last tetanus injection before pregnancy. Women who received a tetanus toxicoid injection before the last birth were asked this question.
-----	--	---

M1E		Last tetanus injection before pregnancy (CMC). Women who received a tetanus toxicoid injection before the last birth were asked this question.
-----	--	--

M2A-N		The type of person who gave prenatal care to the respondent prior to the birth. This question has multiple coding categories and each category is recorded separately in these variables. Most of the categories are standard (M2A, B, C, F, G, J, N), however room has been left for country-specific categories (M2D, E, H, I, K, L). Any category not used in a particular country is left blank.
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M2A		Doctor.
-----	--	---------

M2B		Nurse/Midwife.
-----	--	----------------

M2C		Auxiliary Midwife.
-----	--	--------------------

M2D		Country-specific health professional.
-----	--	---------------------------------------

M2E		Country-specific health professional.
-----	--	---------------------------------------

M2F	X	Trained (traditional) birth attendant.
-----	---	--

M2G		Traditional birth attendant.
-----	--	------------------------------

M2H	X	Relative. (non-standard and rarely used).
-----	---	---

M2I		Country-specific other person.
-----	--	--------------------------------

M2J		Country-specific other person.
-----	--	--------------------------------

M2K		Other responses - uncoded.
-----	--	----------------------------

M2L		Country-specific other.
-----	--	-------------------------

M2M	Country-specific other.
M2N	No one.
M3A-N	The type of person who assisted with the delivery of the child. The coding of these variables is the same as for M2A-N, except that the category "Relative" is a standard category (M3H) for this variable.
M4	The duration of breastfeeding of the child in months. The maximum period allowed during the data editing was the interval between the date of birth of the child and the date of interview. Cases which exceeded this duration were left with the original response, but are coded with one of the flag codes on variable M27 and were set to code 97 "Inconsistent" on variable M5. The code 96 (breastfed until died) is no longer used.
M5	The calculated months of breastfeeding gives the duration of breastfeeding as in M4, but with the duration calculated if the respondent is still breastfeeding the child or the child was breastfed until it died. Inconsistent durations based on the original reporting of the duration of breastfeeding are recoded to 97. In cases where the duration was one month longer than the interval the duration was shortened by one month, consistent with the "Rule of one" applied in DHS I. If the duration of breastfeeding exceeded the age of death of the child, the duration of breastfeeding was changed to the age at death of the child.
M6	The duration of postpartum amenorrhea after the birth of the child in months. The maximum period allowed during the data editing was the interval between the date of birth of the child and the date of conception of the following child (date birth less nine months was used for the date of conception) or the date of interview if there was no following birth. Cases which exceeded this duration were left with the original response, but are coded with one of the flag codes on variable M28 and were set to code 97 "Inconsistent" on variable M7.
M7	The calculated months of postpartum amenorrhea give the duration of amenorrhea as in M6, but with the duration calculated if the period did not return after the birth and before the following birth or the date of interview. Inconsistent durations based on the original reporting of the duration of amenorrhea are recoded to 97. In cases where the duration was one month longer than the interval the duration was shortened by one month, consistent with the "Rule of one" applied in DHS I.
M8	The duration of postpartum abstinence after the birth of the child in months. The maximum period allowed is calculated in the same way as for M6 and cases exceeding this duration were left with the original response, but are coded with one of the flag codes on variable M29 and are coded 97 "Inconsistent" on M9.
M9	The calculated months of postpartum abstinence give the duration of abstinence as in M8, but with the duration calculated if the respondent was still abstaining after the birth. Inconsistent durations based on the original reporting of the duration of abstinence are recoded to 97. In cases where the duration was one month longer than the interval the duration was shortened by one month, consistent with the "Rule of one" applied in DHS I.
M10	Whether the child was wanted at the time of <u>pregnancy</u> , whether the child was wanted, but later, or whether the child was not wanted at all.

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
M11		For women who wanted the child later, how much longer the respondent would have preferred to wait. The first digit gives the units in which the respondent gave her answer, code 1 indicates a response in months, code 2 in years, with 9 meaning a special answer was given. The last two digits give the time in the units given. Any value for time greater than 90 is a special answer.
M13		Timing of first antenatal visit for the pregnancy is given in months from the start of the pregnancy. BASE: Women who had seen someone for antenatal care (M2N <> 1).
M14		Number of antenatal visits during the pregnancy. Women who did not see anyone for antenatal care during the pregnancy are coded 0.
M15		Place of delivery of the child. Coding categories are standard and are constructed with a major category for the first digit and a minor category for the second digit. Country-specific codes are added under the respective major coding categories as needed. For example "Home of traditional birth attendant" would be coded 13 since the category relates to a home (major category 1) and categories 11 and 12 are already used as standard categories.
M17		Whether child was born by caesarian section.
M18		Size of child as reported subjectively by the respondent.
M19		Weight of child at birth given in kilograms with three implied decimal places (or grams with no decimal places). Children who were not weighed are coded 9996. In some countries, the birth weight was collected in grams, i.e. a total of four digits, whereas other countries collected the weight in kilograms to one decimal place, i.e. a total of two digits. In the latter case, the third and fourth digits are set to zeros. In a few countries, the weight was collected in pounds and/or ounces. For these countries, the original weight variables are stored as a country-specific variable and this variable contains the weight converted to kilograms.
M19A		Whether the weight at birth (variable M19) was recorded from a health card (code 1) or from the mother's recall (code 2). Children who were not weighed at birth are coded 0.
M27		Flag variable for breastfeeding, indicating types of problems found in editing the duration of breastfeeding.
M28		Flag variable for postpartum amenorrhea, indicating types of problems found in editing the duration of postpartum amenorrhea.
M29		Flag variable for postpartum abstinence, indicating types of problems found in editing the duration of postpartum abstinence. Codes for these flag variables are as follows: 0 No problem. 1 Duration exceeds interval between birth and succeeding birth (for amenorrhea and abstinence) or date of interview (for breastfeeding). 2 Duration exceeds interval but only by one month. In DHS I the duration would have been modified to fit the interval in this case. This modification is made to the calculated months of postpartum amenorrhea (M7), postpartum abstinence (M9) or breastfeeding (M5) starting from DHS III. 3 Duration of breastfeeding exceeds the age at death of the child.

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
M34		Time after the birth at which the respondent first breastfed the child. The first digit gives the units in which the respondent gave her answer. Code 0 means the child was breastfed immediately after birth, code 1 indicates the response was in hours, code 2 in days, with code 9 meaning a special answer was given. The last two digits give the time in the units given. Any value for time greater than 90 is a special answer. The response "Immediately" is recorded as 000. BASE: Child who were ever breastfed (M4 <> 94).
M35		Number of times the child was breastfed during the previous night. BASE: Children still being breastfed (M4 = 95).
M36		Number of times the child was breastfed during the daylight hours the previous day. BASE: Children still being breastfed (M4 = 95).
M38		Whether the child drank anything from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day and night. BASE: Living children (B5(MIDX) = 1).
M39		The number of times the children received anything to eat, aside from breast milk, including both meals and snacks. Children who are being exclusively breastfed are coded 0. BASE: Living children (B5(MIDX) = 1).

Care given during the last antenatal visit for the pregnancy

BASE: Last births under 36 (60) months

M42A	During pregnancy - weighed
M42B	During pregnancy - height measured
M42C	During pregnancy - blood pressure taken
M42D	During pregnancy - urine sample taken
M42E	During pregnancy - blood sample taken

Pregnancy complications

BASE: Last births under 36 (60) months

M43	Told about pregnancy complications at the time of last antenatal visit
M44	Told where to go for pregnancy complications

Iron supplementation

BASE: Last births under 36 (60) months

M45	During pregnancy, given or bought iron tablets/syrup
M46	Days tablets or syrup taken

Vision during pregnancy

BASE: Last births under 36 (60) months

M47	During pregnancy, had difficulty with daylight vision
M48	During pregnancy, had difficulty with night blindness

Var Model Description

Medication taken to prevent from Malaria

BASE: Last births under 36 (60) months

M49A	During pregnancy - took Fansidar for Malaria
M49B	During pregnancy - took Chloroquine for Malaria
M49C	During pregnancy - took Unknown Drug for Malaria
M49D	During pregnancy - took country specific drug for Malaria
M49E	During pregnancy - took country specific drug for Malaria
M49F	During pregnancy - took country specific drug for Malaria
M49G	During pregnancy - took country specific drug for Malaria
M49X	During pregnancy - took other drug for Malaria
M49Z	During pregnancy - took no drug for Malaria

Check up after delivery

BASE: Last birth under 36(60) months.

M51A	Time after the delivery for the respondent to receive a checkup.
M54	Received Vitamin A dose in first 2 months after delivery

Liquids given before milk began to flow

M55A	First 3 days, given milk other than breast milk
M55B	First 3 days, given plain water
M55C	First 3 days, given sugar/glucose water
M55D	First 3 days, given gripe water
M55E	First 3 days, given sugar/salt/water solution
M55F	First 3 days, given fruit juice
M55G	First 3 days, given infant formula
M55H	First 3 days, given tea/infusions
M55I	First 3 days, given honey
M55J	First 3 days, given country specific
M55K	First 3 days, given country specific
M55L	First 3 days, given country specific
M55M	First 3 days, given country specific
M55N	First 3 days, given country specific
M55X	First 3 days, given other
M55Z	First 3 days, given nothing

Place for antenatal care

Women who received antenatal care were asked about the place where they received an antenatal care.

M57A	Your home
M57B	Other home
M57C	Country specific home
M57D	Country specific home
M57E	Government hospital
M57F	Government health center
M57G	Government health post
M57H	Public mobile clinic

Var Model Description

M57I Country specific public
M57J Country specific public
M57K Country specific public
M57L Other public
M57M Private hospital/clinic
M57N Private mobile clinic
M57O Country specific private
M57P Country specific private
M57Q Country specific private
M57R Other private
M57S Country specific other
M57T Country specific other
M57U Country specific other
M57V Country specific other
M57X Other

M60 Drugs for intestinal parasites

M61 Time spent at place of delivery

Postpartum checkup for mothers in a health facility after delivery and before discharge

M62 Anyone checked respondent health before discharge
M63 How long before discharging respondent health check took place
M64 Who checked respondent health before discharge

Reason for not delivering in a health facility

M65A Cost too much
M65B Facility not open
M65C Too far/no transport
M65D Don't trust facility/poor service
M65E No female provider
M65F Husband/family didn't allow
M65G Not necessary
M65H Not customary
M65I Country specific
M65J Country specific
M65K Country specific
M65L Country specific
M65X Other

Postpartum check up after discharge

M66 After discharge/delivery at home anyone checked respondent health
M67 How long after discharge/delivery at home respondent health check took place
M68 Who checked respondent health after discharge/delivery at home
M69 Where respondent check after discharge/delivery at home took place

Newborn check up

Var Model Description

M70 Baby postnatal check within 2 months
M71 How long after delivery postnatal check took place
M72 Who performed postnatal checkup
M73 Where was the baby checked for the first time

Example Maternity History:

MIDX.....	1.....	2.....	3.....
M1.....	3.....	.....	.....
M1A-N.....	.....000_0_0_1.....	.....	.....
M3A-N.....	.....000_10_0_0.....	.....000_10_0_0.....	.....000_10_0_0.....
M4.....	.....95.....	.....95.....	.....17.....
M5.....	.....11.....	.....11.....	.....17.....
M6.....	.....7.....	.....7.....	.....2.....
M7.....	.....7.....	.....7.....	.....2.....
M8.....	.....10.....	.....10.....	.....12.....
M9.....	.....10.....	.....10.....	.....12.....
M10.....	.....1.....	.....1.....	.....1.....
M11.....	.....	.....	.....
M13.....	.....	.....	.....
M14.....	.....0.....	.....	.....
M15.....	.....11.....	.....11.....	.....11.....
M17.....	.....0.....	.....0.....	.....0.....
M18.....	.....2.....	.....3.....	.....2.....
M19.....	.....9996.....	.....9996.....	.....9996.....
M19A.....	.....0.....	.....0.....	.....0.....
M27.....	.....0.....	.....0.....	.....0.....
M28.....	.....0.....	.....0.....	.....0.....
M29.....	.....0.....	.....0.....	.....0.....
M34.....	.....100.....	.....	.....
M35.....	.....3.....	.....	.....
M36.....	.....3.....	.....	.....
M38.....	.....0.....	.....1.....	.....0.....
M39.....	.....	.....	.....
M42A-E.....	.....	.....	.....
M43.....	.....	.....	.....
M44.....	.....	.....	.....
M45.....	.....0.....	.....	.....
M46.....	.....	.....	.....
M47.....	.....0.....	.....	.....
M48.....	.....0.....	.....	.....
M49A-Z.....	.....	.....	.....
M51A.....	.....101.....	.....	.....
M54.....	.....0.....	.....	.....
M55A-Z.....	.....011_0000_00.....	.....	.....
M57A-X.....	.....	.....	.....
M60.....	.....0.....	.....	.....
M61.....	.....	.....	.....
M62.....	.....	.....	.....
M63.....	.....	.....	.....
M64.....	.....	.....	.....
M65A-X.....	.....1000000_00000.....	.....	.....
M66.....	.....1.....	.....1.....	.....1.....
M67.....	.....101.....	.....	.....
M68.....	.....21.....	.....	.....
M69.....	.....11.....	.....	.....
M70.....	.....0.....	.....	.....
M71.....	.....	.....	.....
M72.....	.....	.....	.....
M73.....	.....	.....	.....

In this example, based on the birth history example, there are three entries representing the three children born in the last three/five years. The first two entries relate to twins and so most of their prenatal care information is identical. The respondent received three tetanus injections, did not receive any prenatal care, but received delivery assistance from a traditional birth attendant. Both twins are still being breastfed, 11 months after the birth, while the other had stopped breastfeeding after 17 months. The respondent's periods had returned 7 months after the last birth and the respondent is still abstaining from sexual relations for 10 months after the birth. All three children were wanted at that point in time. The respondent did not receive an antenatal care during her pregnancy. The last child received a tetanus injection. None of the children was born by caesarian section. The last twin and the child number 3 were larger than average but the second twin had an average size at birth. None of the children was measured at birth. The last born child was immediately put to breast. He was breastfed three times during the day and tree times during the night. He was checked an hour after he was born. He did not receive any dose of Vitamin A. He received plain water and sugar/glucose water the first 3 days. He did not receive any drug for intestinal parasites. The reason the last born child and subsequently his twin were not delivered in a health facility is the cost. After delivery of the three children at home the health of the responent was checked within one hour for the last birth at home by the traditional birth attendant. However the last born child was not checked.

Section 42 (REC42)

Maternity and Feeding

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
V401	A	Whether the last child born in the last three/five years was born by caesarean section. BASE: Respondents who have had one or more births in the three/five years preceding the survey (V417 > 0).
V404		Whether the respondent is currently breastfeeding a child. This is based on the entries in the maternity history for children born in the last three/five years. If no child was born in the last three/five years, the respondent is assumed not to be breastfeeding. This variable is created by looking for any child which is still being breastfed, and not just whether the last child is being breastfed.
V405		Whether the respondent is currently postpartum amenorrheic. This variable is created from the maternity history by checking if the period returned after the last birth. If the woman is currently pregnant then she is coded as not currently amenorrheic, irrespective of whether her period returned after the last birth. If there are no births in the last three/five years then this variable is coded 0 "Not currently amenorrheic."
V406		Whether the respondent is currently postpartum abstaining. This variable is created from the maternity history by checking if the respondent has resumed sexual relations since the last birth. If there are no births in the last three/five years then this variable is coded 0 "Not currently abstaining."
V407		Number of times the last child was breastfed during the previous night. BASE: Respondents still breastfeeding the last child (V404 = 1).
V408		Number of times the last child was breastfed during the daylight hours the previous day. BASE: Respondents still breastfeeding the last child (V404 = 1).
		Other foods given to the child in the last 24 hours.
V409		Plain water.
V409A		Sugar water.
V410		Juice.
V410A		Tea or coffee.
V411		Powdered or tinned milk.
V411A		Baby formula.
V412		Fresh milk.
V412A		Baby cereal.
V412B		Other porridge/gruel.
V413		Other liquid.
V413A-D		Country-specific other liquids.
V414A-D		Country-specific foods.
V414E		Bread, noddles, other foods made from grains.
V414F		Potatoes, cassava or other tubers.
V414G		Eggs.
V414H		Meat (beef, pork, lamb, chicken, etc).
V414I		pumpkin, carrots, squash (yellow or orange inside)
V414J		Any dark green leafy vegetables
V414K		Mangoes, papayas, other vitamin A fruits
V414L		Any other fruits
V414M		Liver, heart, other organs

- V414N Fish or shellfish
V414O Food made from beans, peas, lentils, nuts
V414P Cheese, yogurt , other milk products
V414Q Oil, fats, butter, products made of them
V414R Chocolates, sweets, candies, pastries, etc
V414S Other solid-semisolid food
V414T Country specific foods
V414U Country specific foods
BASE: At least one child born in the last three years and living with the respondent (B3 <36 and B9 = 0).
- V415 Whether the child drank anything from a bottle with a nipple the previous day and night.
BASE: Respondents whose last child born in the last three/five years was still alive (V417 > 0 & B5(1) = 1).
- V416 Whether the respondent has heard of the special-named oral rehydration product for treating children with diarrhea. This variable is coded 1 if the respondent had used the ORS product to treat a child in the previous two weeks, 2 if the respondent had heard of the ORS product.
BASE: All respondents.
- V416 Whether the respondent has heard of the special-named oral rehydration product for treating children with diarrhea. This variable is coded 1 if the respondent had used the ORS product to treat a child in the previous two weeks, 2 if the respondent had heard of the ORS product.
BASE: All respondents.
- V417 Number of entries in the maternity history.
V418 Number of entries in the health history.
V419 Number of entries in the height and weight table.
- V420 Code assigned to the person measuring the children for the height and weight section. Codes are country-specific.
BASE: Respondents who had given birth to a child in the last three/five years (V417 > 0).
- V421 Code assigned to the assistant measurer. Codes are country-specific.
BASE: Respondents who had given birth to a child in the last three/five years (V417 > 0).
- V426 Time after the birth at which the respondent first breastfed the last child. The first digit gives the units in which the respondent gave her answer. Code 0 means the child was breastfed immediately after birth, code 1 indicates the response was in hours, code 2 in days, with code 9 meaning a special answer was given. The last two digits give the time in the units given. Any value for time greater than 90 is a special answer. The response "Immediately" is recorded as 000.
BASE: Respondents whose last child born in the last three/five years was ever breastfed. (V417 > 0 & M4(1) <> 94).

Maternal Anthropometry

Data on maternal anthropometry is only collected for mothers of children born in the three/five years preceding the survey (months 0 to 59 before the survey).

BASE: Mothers of children born in the preceding three/five years (V417 > 0).

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
V437		Weight of the respondent in kilograms. There is one implied decimal place in the weight (decimal points are not included in the data file). To produce the weight in kilograms, divide V437 by 10.
V438		Height of the respondent in centimeters. There is one implied decimal place in the height (decimal points are not included in the data file). To produce the height in centimeters, divide V438 by 10.
V439		Height for Age percentile.
V440		Height for Age standard deviations from the reference median.
V441		Height for Age percent of reference median.
V442		Weight for Height percent of reference median based on DHS reference standard.
V443		Weight for Height percent of reference median based on Metropolitan Life or Foggarty reference standard.
V444		Weight for Height percent of reference median based on WHO reference standard.
		<p>The NCHS/FELS/CDC reference standard only contains data for children up to the age of 18 years. For all women aged 18 and over, the value of 215 months (17 years, 11 months) is used for their age, on the assumption that women are fully grown by the age of 18. Weight-for-age indices are not included as the weight of an adult woman is very dependent on her height. For the weight-for-height indicators, the CDC standard only applies up to a height of 137 centimeters, and almost all adult women are taller than this height. For this reason the weight-for-height Z-scores and percentiles are not available. However, three measures of percent of reference median are included, one based on the Metropolitan Life or Foggarty standard, the second based on the WHO standard and a third based on a DHS standard. These indices have been adjusted for pregnant women according to duration of pregnancy.</p> <p>The anthropometric indices above are based on the CDC Standard Deviation-derived Growth Reference Curves derived from the NCHS/FELS/CDC Reference Population. The measures are presented with two implied decimal places (no decimal points are included in the data file). To produce the actual measure, divide the variable by 100. If either the weight or the height of the respondent is missing, then the corresponding measures above are set to the missing code 9999 or 99999. If either the height or the weight is outside of the acceptable range for the calculation of these measures, then the corresponding measures are set to code 9998 or 99998.</p>
V444A		Weight for Height standard deviations from the reference median based on the DHS reference standard.
V445		Body mass index (BMI), or Quetelet's index, for the respondent is defined as her weight in kilograms divided by the square of her height in meters (W/H^2). There are two implied decimal place in the BMI (decimal points are not included in the data file). To produce the BMI divide by 100. The BMI has <u>not</u> been adjusted for pregnant women.
V446		Rohrer's index for the respondent is defined as her weight in kilograms divided by her height in meters cubed (W/H^3). There are two implied decimal place in the Rohrer's index (decimal points are not included in the data file). To produce the Rohrer's index divide by 100. The Rohrer's index has <u>not</u> been adjusted for pregnant women.
V447		Result of measurement of the respondent. Fully measured women are coded 0, and reasons for not measuring the respondent are coded 2 and above (see HW13).

Var Model Description

V447A Women's age in years from household report

Respondents 15-17

V452A Under age 18 (HH report). Respondents aged 15-17 have their caretaker line number collected and used for getting the consent to draw blood for anemia testing.

V452B Line number of parent/responsible adult

Anemia testing

V452C Read consent statement. A consent statement is read to the respondent for agreement before taking a sample of blood.

V453 Hemoglobin level (g/dl - 1 decimal)

V454 Currently pregnant (household report)

V455 Result of measuring (Hemoglobin)

V456 Hemoglobin level adjusted by altitude (g/dl - 1 decimal)

V457 Anemia level

V458 Agrees to referral. In case where the anemia level is severe, respondents are asked whether this information can be given to a doctor at a specified health facility for follow up.

Bednets in the household

V459 Have bednet for sleeping (household report)

V460 Children under 5 slept under bednet last night (HH report)

V461 Respondent slept under bednet

V462 Washed hands before preparing last meal

Tobacco use

Type of tobacco the respondent currently smokes

V463A Cigarettes

V463B Pipe

V463C Other tobacco

V463D Country specific

V463E Country specific

V463F Country specific

V463G Country specific

V463X Smokes other

V463Z Does not smoke

V464 Number of cigarettes in last 24 hours
BASE: Respondents smoking cigarettes.

V465 Disposal of youngest child's stools when not using toilet.
BASE: Respondents with children under 5 living with them.

V466 When child is seriously ill, the respondent can decide by herself whether or not the child should be taken for medical treatment.
BASE: Respondents with children living with them.

Var Model Description

Getting medical care for herself

In case where the respondent is sick, this set of questions give an answer to the major problems preventing her from getting a medical advice or treatment.

- V467A Knowing where to go
- V467B Getting permission to go
- V467C Getting money needed for treatment
- V467D Distance to the health facility
- V467E Having to take transport
- V467F Not wanting to go alone
- V467G Concern that there may not be a female health provider
- V467H Concern that there may not be a provider
- V467I Concern that there may not be drugs available
- V467J Country specific
- V467K Country specific
- V467L Country specific
- V467M Country specific

V468 Column used for variables related only to last births. In the standard, some questions are asked about the last child but in some countries these questions are asked about all children born in the last three/five years. This variable gives an indication on whether the questionnaire followed the standard or was changed to include more children.

V468 Whether the columns are used for last birth only variables

Feeding practices for the respondent

BASE: Mothers of children under 36 months living with the respondent

- V471A Mother had tinned, powdered or fresh milk
- V471B Mother had tea or coffe
- V471C Mother had any other liquid
- V471D Mother had CS liquid
- V471E Mother had CS liquid
- V471F Mother had CS liquid
- V471G Mother had CS liquid
- V472A Mother had CS foods
- V472B Mother had CS foods
- V472C Mother had CS foods
- V472D Mother had CS foods
- V472E Mother had bread, noddles, other made from grains
- V472F Mother had potatoes, cassave, or other tubers
- V472G Mother had eggs
- V472H Mother had meat (beef, pork, lamb, chicken, etc)
- V472I Mother had pumpink, carrots, squash (yellow or orange inside)
- V472J Mother had any dark green leafy vegetables
- V472K Mother had mangoes, papayas, other vitamin A fruits
- V472L Mother had any other fuits
- V472M Mother had liver, heart, other organs
- V472N Mother had fish or shellfish
- V472O Mother had food made from beans, peas, lentis, nuts

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
V472P		Mother had cheese, yogurt , other milk products
V472Q		Mother had oil, fats, butter, products made of them
V472R		Mother had chocolates, sweets, candies, pastries, etc
V472S		Mother had other solid-semisolid food
V472T		Mother had CS foods
V472U		Mother had CS foods

HIV related variables.

V473A		Read consent statement (HIV)
V473B		Result of measuring (HIV)

Tuberculosis related variables.

Tuberculosis transmission

V474		Heard of Tuberculosis or TB
V474A		Air when coughing or sneezing
V474B		Sharing utensils
V474C		Touching a person with TB
V474D		Tuberculosis spread through food
V474E		Sexual contact
V474F		Mosquito bites
V474G		Country specific
V474H		Country specific
V474I		Country specific
V474J		Country specific
V474X		Other
V474Z		Don't know

Other tuberculosis related variables

V475		Can tuberculosis be cured
V476		Keep secret when family member gets TB

Injections last 12 months

V477		Number of injections in last 12 months
V478		Injections administered by a health worker
V479		Source for injection by health worker
V480		Syringe and needle from new, unopened package

Health insurance related variables.

V481		Covered by health insurance
V481A		Mutual/community organization
V481B		Provided by employer
V481C		Social security
V481D		Private/commercial purchased
V481E		Country specific
V481F		Country specific

Var Model Description

V481G Country specific
V481H Country specific
V481X Other

Child arrangements in case unable to care for children.

V482A Arrange care of biological children under age 18
V482B Primary caregiver of children under age 18
V482C Arrange care of non-biological children < 18

Section 43 (REC43)

Health History

The health history contains up to six entries, relating to children born in the last three/five years. All children born in the last three/five years, covering months 0 to 35/59 prior to the interview, as for the maternity history, are included. The children who have died are included in this section, whereas in the DHS I individual recode only living children were included. For children who have died, none of the variables are applicable, but the entry is included to facilitate linking with children=s data in other sections. If there are more than six children born in the last three/five years then only the last six are included in the health history. See the example health history below.

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
------------	--------------	--------------------

HIDX		Index to the birth history. <u>All</u> children born in the last three/five years have entries in this section. Children of multiple births each have their own entry as in the maternity history.
------	--	--

H1		Whether the respondent has a health card for the child and whether she could produce it for the interviewer. Code 1 means the interviewer saw the health card for the child, whereas code 2 means the respondent reported she had a health card for the child but the interviewer did not see it. Code 3 indicates that the respondent had a health card for the child at some point in time, but no longer has the health card. The health card is used to verify whether specific vaccinations were given and to record the dates of vaccination of the children rather than asking the respondent to report vaccinations.
----	--	--

H2		Whether a date of vaccination was recorded on the health card for BCG. Code 1 means the child has a date recorded for the vaccination. Code 2 is used to indicate that the respondent reported that the child had received the vaccination although the health card was not seen or did not exist, or the vaccination was not recorded on the health card, but was reported by the mother. Code 3 is used to indicate situations where the health card is clearly marked to indicate that the vaccination was given, but no date was recorded on the health card for the vaccination.
----	--	---

H2D		BCG vaccination date - day.
-----	--	-----------------------------

H2M		BCG vaccination date - month.
-----	--	-------------------------------

H2Y		BCG vaccination date - year. This variable now occupies 4 digits.
-----	--	---

H3		DPT 1 vaccination. As for H2, H2D, H2M, H2Y.
----	--	--

H4		Polio 1 vaccination. As for H2, H2D, H2M, H2Y.
----	--	--

H5		DPT 2 vaccination. As for H2, H2D, H2M, H2Y.
----	--	--

H6		Polio 2 vaccination. As for H2, H2D, H2M, H2Y.
----	--	--

H7		DPT 3 vaccination. As for H2, H2D, H2M, H2Y.
----	--	--

H8		Polio 3 vaccination. As for H2, H2D, H2M, H2Y.
----	--	--

H9		Measles vaccination. As for H2, H2D, H2M, H2Y.
----	--	--

H0		Polio 0 (at birth) As for H2, H2D, H2M, H2Y.
----	--	--

If the vaccination date reported is inconsistent with the date of birth or the date of interview or with the dates of other vaccinations part or all of the date of vaccination may be set to 97 "Inconsistent."

BASE: Children who have the vaccination recorded on the health card (H2 = 1).

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
H10		<p>Whether the child ever received any vaccination to prevent him/her from getting diseases. This variable comes from a single question in the model questionnaires, which is used if the respondent does not have a health card for the child, and is <u>not</u> a summary of the preceding variables.</p> <p>BASE: Children whose mother could not produce a health card (H1 = 0 or H1 = 2 or H1 = 3).</p>

Diarrhea

Variables H11 to H21 relate to the prevalence and treatment of diarrhea.

BASE: All living children born in the last three/five years for H11, and children having an episode of diarrhea in the last two weeks (H11 = 1 or H11 = 2) for H11A to H21.

H11		<p>Whether the child had diarrhea in the last 24 hours or within the last two weeks. Code 1 is country specific for surveys after DHS II. Code 1 indicates that the child had been ill in the last 24 hours; code 2 indicates that the child had been ill with diarrhea in the last two weeks. In case the question about diarrhea in the last 24 hours is used, the code 1 can be used, in this case the code 2 is used to indicate that the child had diarrhea the last two weeks but not in the last 24 hours otherwise the code 2 is for the last 2 weeks including the last 24 hours.</p>
H11B		Whether there was any blood in the stools.
H12A-X		<p>The place at which medical treatment or advice was sought for the last episode of diarrhea. This question has multiple coding categories and each category is recorded separately in these variables. Most of the categories are standard (H12A, B, C, D, E, J, K, L, M, N, S, T, X). However, room has been left for country-specific categories (H12F, G, H, I, O, P, Q, R, U, V, W). Any category not used in a particular country is left blank.</p>

Public Sector.

H12A	Government Hospital.
H12B	Government Health Center.
H12C	Government Health Post.
H12D	Mobile Clinic.
H12E	Community Health Worker.
H12F	Country-specific public sector.
H12G	Country-specific public sector.
H12H	Country-specific public sector.
H12I	Other public sector.

Medical Private Sector.

H12J	Private Hospital or Clinic.
H12K	Pharmacy.
H12L	Private Doctor.
H12M	Mobile Clinic.
H12N	Community Health Worker.
H12O	Country-specific medical private sector.
H12P	Country-specific medical private sector.
H12Q	Country-specific medical private sector.
H12R	Other medical private sector.

Other Private Sector.

H12S	Shop.
H12T	Traditional Practitioner.

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
H12U		Country-specific medical private sector.
H12V		Country-specific medical private sector.
H12W		Country-specific medical private sector.
H12X		Other.
H12Y		Whether no treatment or advice was sought for the diarrhea as reported by the respondent.
H12Z		Whether the child was taken to a medical facility for treatment of the diarrhea. This usually includes being taken to all Public Sector facilities and all Medical Private Sector facilities except for Pharmacy. This variable is a summary of these preceding variables as is used in the final reports.
H13		Whether the child received a sugar-salt-water solution from a special packet (ORS). H13 is coded 1 if the respondent spontaneously reported giving ORS to treat the diarrhea, and code 2 if it was reported only after probing. Code 1 is country specific for surveys after DHS-II.
H13B		Given a pre-packaged ORS liquid.
H14		Whether the child was given the recommended home solution. H14 is coded 1 if the respondent spontaneously reported giving the recommended home solution to treat the diarrhea, and code 2 if it was reported only after probing. Code 1 is country specific for surveys after DHS-II.
H15		Whether the child was given antibiotic pills or syrups.
H15A	X	Whether the child was given antimotility.
H15B		Whether the child was given an antibiotic injection.
H15C		Whether the child was given an IV (Intravenous feeding).
H15D		Whether the child was given home remedies or herbal medicines.
H15E		Whether the child was given zinc
H15F		Whether the child was given other (not antibiotic, antimotility, zinc)
H15G		Whether the child was given an unknown pill or syrup
H15H		Whether the child was given non antibiotic injection
H15I		Whether the child was given an unknown injection
H15J-M		Country-specific other treatments.
H20		Whether the child received any other treatment.
H21A		Whether the respondent reported that the child received no treatment.
H21		Whether the child received any treatment or whether advice or treatment was sought for the child. This is a summary of the preceding variables H12A to H12Z, H13, H14, H15 to H15M and H20.

Fever

H22 Whether the child had fever in the last two weeks.

Variables H22, H31, H32A-Z and H37A-Z relate to the prevalence and treatment of fever or cough in the two weeks preceding the interview.

BASE: All living children born in the last three/five years for H22 and H31, and children suffering from fever/cough in the last two weeks for H32A to H32Z and H37A to H37Z (H22 = 1 or H31 = 1 or H31 = 2).

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
H31		Whether the child had suffered from a cough in the last two weeks and whether the child had been ill with the cough in the last 24 hours. Code 1 indicates that the child had been ill in the last 24 hours; code 2 indicates that the child had been ill with the cough in the last two weeks. Code 1 is country specific for surveys after DHS II. In case code 1 is used, code 2 indicates that the child had cough in last two weeks but not in the last 24 hours.
H31B		Whether the child had suffered from rapid breathing when he/she had the cough. BASE: Child who had suffered from a cough (H31 = 1 or H31 = 2).
H31C		Whether the child has a problem in the chest or a blocked or running nose.
H31D		Amount offered to the child to drink.
H31E		Amount offered to the child to eat.
H32A-X		The place at which medical treatment or advice was sought for the last episode of fever and/or cough. This question has multiple coding categories and each category is recorded separately in these variables. Most of the categories are standard (H32A, B, C, D, E, J, K, L, M, N, S, T, X). However, room has been left for country-specific categories (H32F, G, H, I, O, P, Q, R, U, V, W). Any category not used in a particular country is left blank.
		Public Sector.
H32A		Government Hospital.
H32B		Government Health Center.
H32C		Government Health Post.
H32D		Mobile Clinic.
H32E		Community Health Worker.
H32F		Country-specific public sector.
H32G		Country-specific public sector.
H32H		Country-specific public sector.
H32I		Other public sector.
		Medical Private Sector.
H32J		Private Hospital or Clinic.
H32K		Pharmacy.
H32L		Private Doctor.
H32M		Mobile Clinic.
H32N		Community Health Worker.
H32O		Country-specific medical private sector.
H32P		Country-specific medical private sector.
H32Q		Country-specific medical private sector.
H32R		Other medical private sector.
		Other Private Sector.
H32S		Shop.
H32T		Traditional Practitioner.
H32U		Country-specific other private sector.
H32V		Country-specific other private sector.
H32W		Country-specific other private sector.
H32X		Other.
H32Y		Whether no treatment or advice was sought for the fever and/or cough as reported by the respondent.

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
H32Z		Whether the child was taken to a medical facility for treatment of the fever and/or cough. This usually includes being taken to all Public Sector facilities and all Medical Private Sector facilities except for Pharmacy. This variable is a summary of these preceding variables as is used in the final reports.
<u>Vitamin A vaccination</u>		
H33		Received Vitamin A. As for H2.
H33D		Vitamin A Day. As for H2D.
H33M		Vitamin A month. As for H2M.
H33Y		Vitamin A year. As for H2Y.
H34		Whether the respondent received or not a vitamin A dose in form of an ampoule, a capsule or syrup in last 6 months
BASE: For variables H33 to H34 is all living children born in the last five years		
<u>Vaccination campaigns</u>		
H35		Any vaccinations in the last 2 years given as part of a national immunization day campaign
H36A		Vaccinated during Campaign A
H36B		Vaccinated during Campaign B
H36C		Vaccinated during Campaign C
H36D		Vaccinated during Campaign D
H36E		Vaccinated during Campaign E
H36F		Vaccinated during Campaign F
BASE for H36A-F: Vaccination campaigns conducted in the area (H35 = 1).		
<u>Treatment taken for fever/cough</u>		
H37A		Fansidar
H37B		Chloroquine
H37C		Amodiaquine
H37D		Quinine
H37E		Combination with artemisinin
H37F		Country specific antimalarial
H37G		Country specific antimalarial
H37H		Other antimalarial
H37I		Pills/syrup
H37J		Injection
H37K		Aspirin
H37L		Acetaminophen
H37M		Ibuprofen
H37N		Country specific
H37O		Country specific
H37P		Country specific
H37X		Other
H37Y		Nothing
H37Z		Don't know if or what was taken
BASE for H37A-Z: Children under three/five with fever last two weeks (H22 = 1).		

Var Model Description

Drinking and eating pattern during diarrhea

H38 Amount offered to drink
 H39 Amount offered to eat
 BASE: Diarrhea last two weeks.

Vitamin A second most recent vaccination

H40 Received Vitamin A2. As for H33.
 H40D Vitamin A2 Day. As for H33D.
 H40M Vitamin A2 month. As for H33M.
 H40Y Vitamin A2 year. As for H33Y.

Vitamin A

H41A Received vitamin A after most recent in card
 H41B Ever received Vitamin A dose

 H42 Taking iron pills, sprinkles for syrup

 H43 Drugs for intestinal parasites in last 6 months

Diarrhea

H44A Place first sought treatment for diarrhea
 H44B Days after diarrhea sought advice or treatment
 H44C Still has diarrhea
 BASE: Diarrhea last two weeks.

H45 Times zinc was given

Fever

H46A Place first sought treatment for fever
 H46B Days after fever sought advice or treatment
 BASE: Children with fever last 2 weeks.

Example Health History:

HIDX.....	1.....	2.....	3.....
H1.....	1.....	1.....	3.....
H2.....	1. 21.10. 2005.....	1. 22. _8. 2005.....	2. _ . _ . _ . _ .
H3.....	1. 21.10. 2005.....	1. 22. _8. 2005.....	2. _ . _ . _ . _ .
H4.....	1. 21.10. 2005.....	1. 22. _8. 2005.....	2. _ . _ . _ . _ .
H5.....	0. _ . _ . _ . _ .	1. 22. 10. 2005.....	2. _ . _ . _ . _ .
H6.....	0. _ . _ . _ . _ .	1. 22. 10. 2005.....	2. _ . _ . _ . _ .
H7.....	0. _ . _ . _ . _ .	0. _ . _ . _ . _ .	2. _ . _ . _ . _ .
H8.....	0. _ . _ . _ . _ .	0. _ . _ . _ . _ .	2. _ . _ . _ . _ .
H9.....	0. _ . _ . _ . _ .	0. _ . _ . _ . _ .	2. _ . _ . _ . _ .
H0.....	0. _ . _ . _ . _ .	0. _ . _ . _ . _ .	0. _ . _ . _ . _ .
H10.....	_ . _ . _ . _ . _ .	_ . _ . _ . _ . _ .	1.....

```

H11.....0.....0.....0
H11B.....-.....-.....-
H12A-Z.....-.....-.....-
H13.....-.....-.....-
H13B.....-.....-.....-
H14.....-.....-.....-
H15.....-.....-.....-
H15A-M.....-.....-.....-
H20.....-.....-.....-
H21A.....-.....-.....-
H21.....-.....-.....-
H22.....1.....0.....0
H31.....2.....0.....0
H31B.....1.....-.....-
H31C.....1.....-.....-
H31D.....5.....-.....-
H31E.....0.....-.....-
H32A.....01000000010_00_000_001...
H33.....0.....0.....0
H34.....-.....-.....-
H35.....-.....-.....-
H36A-F.....-.....-.....-
H37A-Z.....00_0_00_0_010100.....
H38.....-.....-.....-
H39.....-.....-.....-
H40.....0.....0.....0
H41A.....-.....-.....-
H41B.....-.....-.....-
H42.....-.....-.....-
H43.....-.....-.....-
H44A.....-.....-.....-
H44B.....-.....-.....-
H44C.....-.....-.....-
H45.....-.....-.....-
H46A.....21.....-.....-
H46B.....0.....-.....-

```

In this example, based on the birth history example, there are three entries representing three living children born in the last three/five years. The first two entries are twins. The last born child has a health card and has dates reported for BCG, DPT 1 and Polio 1 vaccinations. The second twin has a health card and was immunized for BCG, DPT1, DPT2, Polio 1 and Polio 2. The child in the third entry no longer has a health card. His mother reported that he received BCG, DPT 1, DPT2, DPT3 and Polio 1, Polio 2 and Polio 3 vaccinations. The child did not receive Polio 0. In the two weeks prior to the interview, none of the children listed had an episode of diarrhea. The last child had fever and cough with short and rapid breathing and problem in the chest or blocked or running nose in the two weeks prior to the interview, and was treated for it with increasing of quantity of liquids and was taken to a government health center and a private hospital or clinic in H32A-Z. None of the children born in the last three/five years received Vitamin A. The sick child received a drug cocktail and other medication in H37A-Z. The first Place where a treatment was sought was a private hospital the same day he had a fever.

Section 44 (REC44)

Height and Weight

The height and weight table contains information relating to children born in the period three/five years, i.e., 0 to 35/59 months prior to the interview. The entries are in reverse order, such that the youngest child is reported first. All live births in the period are included in the table, including children who have subsequently died.

The information included in this section comes from data collected in the household questionnaire and transferred to the woman's level.

BASE: Living children for variables HW1-HW12, HW14-HW58 (B5(HWIDX) = 1).

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
HWIDX		Index to the birth history. All live births born in the specified period have entries in this section.
HW1		Age in months of the child is calculated from the country month code of the date of interview less the century month code of the date of birth of the child.
HW2		Weight in kilograms. There is one implied decimal place in the weight (decimal points are not included in the data file). To produce the weight in kilograms divide HW2 by 10.
HW3		Height in centimeters. There is one implied decimal place in the height (decimal points are not included in the data file). To produce the height in centimeters divide HW3 by 10. Height is supposed to be the recumbent length for children less than 24 months old and the standing height for children born 24 or more months prior to the interview.
HW4		Height for Age percentile.
HW5		Height for Age standard deviations from the reference median.
HW6		Height for Age percent of reference median.
HW7		Weight for Age percentile.
HW8		Weight for Age standard deviations from the reference median.
HW9		Weight for Age percent of reference median.
HW10		Weight for Height percentile.
HW11		Weight for Height standard deviations from the reference median.
HW12		Weight for Height percent of reference median.
		The measures above were calculated using the CDC Standard Deviation-derived Growth Reference Curves derived from the NCHS/FELS/CDC Reference Population. The measures are presented with two implied decimal places (no decimal points are included in the data file). To produce the actual measure, divide the variable by 100. If either the weight or the height of the child is missing then all of the above measures are set to the missing code 9999 or 99999. If either the height or the weight is outside of the acceptable range for the calculation of these measures then all of the above measures is set to code 9998 or 99998.
HW13		Reason the child was not measured. Fully measured children are coded 0, dead children are coded 1, and other reasons for not measuring the child are coded 2 and above.

HW15	Whether the child was measured lying down or standing up. In DHS surveys, children aged less than 24 months are to be measured lying down, children age 24 months or older are to be measured standing up. There may, however, be a considerable discrepancy between policy and practice!
HW16	Day of birth of the child. This is used in conjunction with the date of measurement of the child to more finely calculate the age of the child in days when computing the anthropometric measures. This level of accuracy can be important in very young children. The age of the child calculated from the day of birth information is not used as a background characteristic for tabulations, but purely to produce a more accurate set of anthropometric indices.
HW17	Day of measurement.
HW18	Month of measurement.
HW19	Year of measurement. This variable now occupies 4 digits.
HW51	Line number of parent/caretaker
HW52	Whether the consent to draw a droplet of blood was granted after reading a consent statement to a parent/responsible adult.
HW53	Hemoglobin level in g/dl with 1 implied decimal
HW55	Result of measuring (Hemoglobin)
HW56	Hemoglobin level adjusted by altitude in g/dl with 1 implied decimal
HW57	Anemia level. Levels below 7.0 g/dl are considered as severe anemia, levels between 7.1g/dl and 9.9g/dl are considered as moderate anemia and cases between 10.0 g/dl and 10.9 g/dl are considered as mild anemia.
HW58	Agrees to referral. In case where the anemia level is severe, respondents are asked whether this information can be given to a doctor at a specified health facility for follow up
HW70	Height for age standard deviation (according to WHO)
HW71	Weight for age standard deviation (according to WHO)
HW72	Weight for height standard deviations (according to WHO)
HW73	BMI standard deviations (according to WHO)

The measures above were calculated using the new Child Growth Standards released by the World Health Organization on April 27 2006. The new Standards are the result of an intensive study initiated by WHO in 1997 to develop a new international standard for assessing the physical growth nutritional status and motor development in all children from birth to age five. WHO and its principal partner, the United Nations University, undertook a Multi-centre Growth Reference Study which is a community-based, multi-country projects involving more than eight thousand children from Brazil, Ghana, India, Norway, Oman, and the United States of America. The measures are presented with two implied decimal places (no decimal points are included in the data file). To produce the actual measure, divide the variable by 100. If either the weight or the height of the child is missing then all of the above measures are set to the missing code 9999 or 99999. If either the height or the weight is outside of the acceptable range for the calculation of these measures then all of the above measures is set to code 9998 or 99998.

Var Model Description

Example Height and Weight Table:

```

HWIDX.....1.....2.....3
HW1.....11.....11.....47
HW2....._78....._86....._96
HW3....._690....._728....._807
HW4....._86.....1613....._0
HW5.....-238....._-99.....-513
HW6....._9155....._9649....._7878
HW7....._148....._816....._1
HW8.....-217.....-139.....-370
HW9....._7816....._8601....._5798
HW10.....2644.....1900....._657
HW11.....-63.....-88.....-151
HW12....._9434....._9265....._8598
HW13.....0.....0.....0
HW15.....1.....1.....2
HW16....._6....._5....._13
HW17.....19.....20.....19
HW18....._1....._1....._1
HW19.....2006.....2006.....2006
HW51....._1....._2....._7
HW52.....1.....1.....1
HW53....._95....._93....._92
HW55.....0.....0.....0
HW56.........._
HW57.....4.....4.....4
HW58....._....._....._

```

In this example, based on the birth history example, three children are included. In the first entry, the child is aged 11 months and measures 7.8 kg and 96.0 cm. His anthropometric measurements are given to 1 implied decimal place. The second twin measures 8.6 kg and 72.8 cm. Both twins were measured lying down. In the third entry, the child was measured and weighs 9.6 kg and measures 80.7 cm. He was measured standing up. None of the children is anemic and they have a hemoglobin level of 9.5 g/dl, 9.3 g/dl and 9.2 g/dl, respectively. No question on referral was asked.

Section 51 (REC51)

Marriage

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
V501		Current marital status of the respondent.
V502		Whether the respondent is currently, formerly or never married (or lived with a partner). Currently married includes married women and women living with a partner, and formerly married includes widowed, divorced, separated women and women who have lived with a partner but are not now living with a partner.
V503		Whether the respondent has been married or lived with a man once or more than once. BASE: Ever-married women (V501 <> 0).
V504		Whether the partner lives in the household or is now living elsewhere. BASE: Currently married or in union women (V502 = 1).
V505	B	Whether the respondent is in a polygynous union and the number of other wives the respondent's partner currently has. BASE: Currently married or in union women (V502 = 1).
V506	B	The rank of the respondent among the partner's wives. BASE: Currently married or in union women in a polygynous union (V502 = 1 & V505 > 0).

First marriage or union

Variables V507 to V513 relate to the date of start of the first marriage or union.
BASE: Ever-married women (V501 <> 0).

V507		Month of start of first marriage or union (see note on imputed dates).
V508		Year of start of first marriage or union (see note on imputed dates). This variable now occupies 4 digits.
V509		Century month code of the date of start of first marriage or union (see note on century month codes).
V510		Completeness of information for the date of start of the first marriage or union (see note on imputed dates).
V511		Age at start of first marriage or union is calculated from the century month code of the date of start of first marriage or union and the century month code of the date of birth of the respondent.
V512		Years since start of first marriage or union is calculated from the century month code of the start of first marriage or union and the century month code of the date of interview.
V513		Marital duration is actually the number of years elapsed since the start of the first marriage or union until the date of interview grouped into five-year groups, irrespective of whether the respondent is still married to her first partner.

Var Model Description

Sexual intercourse

Variables V525 to V528 relate to age at first intercourse, frequency of intercourse and time since last sexual relations. BASE (for variables V527 to V532): Respondents who have had sexual intercourse (V525 <> 0).

V525	Age at first sexual intercourse. Respondents who had never had sex are coded 0. The response category "First sexual intercourse at first union" has been added in DHS III.
V527	Time since the last sexual relations as reported by the respondent. The first digit gives the units in which the respondent gave her answer: 1 - Days ago, 2 - Weeks ago, 3 - Months ago, 4 - Years ago, with 9 meaning a special answer was given. The last two digits give the time in the units given. Any value for time greater than 90 is a special answer.
V528	Time since the last sexual intercourse in days is calculated from the preceding variable. Durations of more than 30 days are grouped into one category 31+. If the respondent said she had had sexual relations in the last four weeks, but replied that her last sexual intercourse was one month before the interview, then this is recoded to 30 days. Otherwise, one month is coded 31+ days.
V529	Computed time since last sexual intercourse. This is computed from the responses for V527, with durations exceeding the interval since the last birth (V530 = 9) recoded as "Before last birth" and inconsistent responses flagged on variable V530 (codes 1-8) recoded to 97.
V530	Flag variable indicating inconsistencies found in editing the responses for variable V527. 0 No flag 1 Duration given is greater than the interval since the last birth and the respondent did <u>not</u> say, in the maternity section, that she was still abstaining from sexual relations since her last birth 2 Duration given plus the duration of abstinence after the last birth is greater than the interval since the last birth 3 Duration was reported, but the respondent had not resumed sexual intercourse since the last birth 4 Respondent reported her last intercourse was before her last birth, but she had never given birth 5 Respondent reported her last intercourse was before her last <u>birth</u> , but she was currently pregnant 6 Respondent reported her last intercourse was before her last birth, but reported in the maternity section that she had resumed sexual intercourse after her last birth 7 Respondent reported a duration since her last intercourse, but this would place her last intercourse <u>before</u> her last <u>pregnancy</u> 8 Respondent reported a duration since her last intercourse, but this response was inconsistent with her response concerning the number of times she had had sexual intercourse in the four weeks preceding the survey. 9 Duration was reported, but the duration would place her last sexual intercourse before her last <u>birth</u> .
V531	Age at first sexual intercourse - imputed. This is the same as V525, except for respondents who reported that their first sexual intercourse was at the time of their union. For these cases, the age at first sex is taken from the age at first union. In cases where the age at first sex was inconsistent with the age at conception of the first child, but only by one year (V532

Var Model Description

= 3), the age at first sex was reduced by one year, consistent with the "Rule of one" applied in DHS I. Other cases flagged as inconsistent on variable V532 (codes 1, 2, 4, 5) are recoded as 97 (inconsistent). Cases coded 6 on V532 are not changed.

V532 Flag variable for inconsistencies found in editing the responses for V525.

0	No flag
1	Respondent reported age at first sexual intercourse that exceeds her current age
2	Respondent reported her age at first sexual intercourse as occurring more than one year <u>after</u> the conception of her first child
3	Respondent reported her age at first sexual intercourse as occurring up to one year <u>after</u> the conception of her first child
4	Respondent reported that her first sexual intercourse was at the time of her first marriage, but the respondent was never married
5	Respondent reported that her first sexual intercourse was at the time of her first marriage, but her first marriage occurred <u>after</u> the conception of her first child
6	Respondent reported her first sexual intercourse as being <u>after</u> her first marriage

V535 Whether the respondent has ever been married or lived with a man.

BASE: Women who are not currently married and not living with a man (V502 <> 1).

V536 Recent sexual activity. It gives the sexual activity of the respondents during the last four weeks coded as follows:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 0 | Never had intercourse |
| 1 | Active in last 4 weeks |
| 2 | Not active in last 4 weeks - postpartum abstinence after the birth of the last child |
| 3 | Not active in last 4 weeks - not postpartum abstinence after the birth of the last child |

BASE: All women. Respondent who never had sex were coded 0.

V537 Months of abstinence. Postpartum or not postpartum abstinence.

BASE: Women sexually active during the last 4 weeks (V536 = 2 or V536 = 3).

Var Model Description

Section 61 (REC61)

Fertility Preferences

Var Model Description

V602 Fertility preferences. This variable comes primarily from a single question in the DHS III and MEASURE *DHS* questionnaires. This is the same question used in the DHS I Model "B" questionnaire, and the DHS II and DHSIII Model "A" and "B" questionnaires. However, for DHS I Model "A" questionnaires, this variable was constructed from a series of questions. Women who respond that they want another child, but when asked when they would like the next child, respond that they cannot get pregnant, are classified in the "declared infecund category", and not in the "Wants another" category. These women can be identified in variable V616, where the original response to the question asking how long they would like to wait before having another child is recorded. In some countries, women who had never had sexual intercourse were not asked the questions relating to desire for future children, and are coded 6 on V602.

BASE: *All women.*

V603 Preferred waiting time before the birth of another child is created from a single question asking how long from the date of interview the respondent would like to wait before the birth of the next child. If the respondent answered "Don't know" or gave an "Other" answer when she was asked how long she would like to wait for her next child, she is no longer asked how old she would like her youngest child to be when the next child is born. In some countries there may be some additional non-numeric responses to the question of how long to wait before the next birth. These are assigned additional codes on a country-specific basis.

BASE: *All women who want another child (V602 = 1).*

V604 The preferred waiting time to the next birth is grouped into 12-month categories with responses of more than six years coded as 6+ years. Non-numeric responses are coded into one group (7 "Non-numeric"), but with "Don't know" and missing responses in their own categories (8 & 9). The additional response "Soon/Now" is not grouped with the other non-numeric codes, but is recoded as less than one year waiting time.

BASE: *All women who want another child (V602 = 1).*

V605 Desire for more children is a constructed variable classifying respondents who want more children by whether they want the next child soon (less than 2 years) or they want the next child later (2+ years). Sterilized women and women who want no more children are now recorded in separate categories. In some countries, women who had never had sexual intercourse were not asked the questions relating to desire for future children, and are coded 8 on V605.

BASE: *All women.*

V613 The ideal number of children that the respondent would have liked to have in her whole life, irrespective of the number she already has. In many countries it was possible for a respondent to reply to this question with a range of values, in which case this variable contains the midpoint between these values. If the midpoint is not an exact number then the number is rounded up in half the cases and rounded down for the other half. In situations

Var Model Description

where a range of values was collected, the original variables are included as country-specific variables. In some countries, additional country-specific categories are included, such as "It depends on God" or "As many as I can support" and are given country-specific codes.

V614 This variable groups the preceding variable such that 6 or more children are in one category 6+ and all non-numeric responses are coded 7.

V616 This variable records the original response to the question "How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child?" The first digit gives the units in which the respondent answered (1 indicates months, 2 indicates years, and 9 indicates a special response), while the last two digits give the time in those units. If the units value is 9 then the variable contains a special response, and if the duration value is greater than 90 this also indicates a special response. For example, code 994 is used for the responses "Soon/Now", and code 299 would mean that the response was given in years but the actual duration was missing on the questionnaire.
BASE: All women who want another child (V602 = 1), plus those originally responding that they want another child, but then say they cannot get pregnant (see also V602).

V621 Whether the respondent believes her partner wants the same number of children, more children or fewer children than she wants herself.
BASE: Currently married or in-union women and neither partner is sterilized (V502 = 1 & V312 <> 6 & V312 <> 7).

V623 The exposure status variable differentiates between pregnant women, postpartum amenorrheic women, menopausal or infecund women, and fecund women:
! Pregnant women.
! Postpartum amenorrheic women are those whose period has not returned since the last birth in the three/five years preceding the survey.
! Women are defined as being menopausal if they are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic, are not currently using a contraceptive method, and have not had a period in the six months preceding the survey or report that they are in menopause.
! Women are defined as being infecund if they are not menopausal and not postpartum amenorrheic and not pregnant, have had no birth in the five years preceding the survey, and either (Model "A" countries) have been continuously married and have not used contraception in the five years preceding the survey, or (Model "B" countries) have been married one time and first married five or more years before the survey and have never used contraception.
! Fecund women are all women not included in the preceding categories.

V624 The need for family planning variable categorizes women according to whether they have an unmet need or a met need, to space or to limit their future births:
! Unmet need for spacing includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed, postpartum amenorrheic women whose last birth was mistimed, and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic and who are not using any method of family planning and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth, are undecided about the timing of the next birth, or are undecided whether to have another child.
! Unmet need for limiting includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted, postpartum amenorrheic women whose last birth was unwanted and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic and who are not using any method of family planning and who want no more children.

Var Model Description

! Met need for spacing includes women who are using some method of family planning and say they want to have another child, are undecided about the timing of the next birth, or are undecided whether to have another child.

! Met need for limiting includes women who are using family planning and who want no more children. Note that the specific methods are not taken into account here.

In Model "A" countries, pregnant and postpartum amenorrheic women whose pregnancy was the result of a contraceptive failure are not included in the category of unmet need, but are categorized as spacing failures or limiting failures. In Model "B" countries, no distinction is made since the information on contraceptive failure is not ascertained.

For formerly married and never married women, two additional categories exist. Women who have never had sex are separated into a separate category, as are women who would be categorized as having an unmet need to space or to limit, but who had not had sex in the month before the interview.

The remaining cases are those women who have no need for contraceptive methods, either because they desire a child soon (within the next two years) or because they are menopausal or infecund. Note that the infecund or menopausal category on this variable contains fewer cases than variable V623 as those women that are categorized as infecund or menopausal, but are currently using a contraceptive method are recorded in the two "met need" categories.

Additionally, the code for the category "infecund or menopausal" has been changed to code 9 to allow for the two extra coding categories for formerly married or never married women. BASE: All women.

NOTE: This definition was used in the majority of the DHS II survey reports.

V625 Exposure status (definition 2) reclassifies variable V623, using a more liberal definition of infecundity. There are two differences between this definition and the definition used in V623:

1) For Model "B" countries, it is only possible to say that a women had been continuously married throughout the preceding five years if she was in her first union. This definition has been relaxed in V625, such that the respondent need only have been first married at least five years ago, and not necessarily continuously married throughout the last five years. For Model "A" countries, there is no change to this part of the definition.

2) Two additional variables have been used to declare a woman infecund. If the respondent said she cannot get pregnant when asked about preferences for additional children (V602 = 5), or if she reported that she was menopausal or had a hysterectomy when giving the reason she was not currently using a contraceptive method (V376 = 14), the respondent is coded as infecund.

V626 Unmet need (definition 2) follows exactly the same logic as V624, but uses the definition of fecundity given in V625. This variable was not used in DHS II survey reports, but has been used in the majority of DHSIII survey reports.

BASE: *All women.*

V627 Ideal number of boys.

V628 Ideal number of girls.

V629 Ideal number of either sex.

These three variables should sum to the total ideal number of children given in variables V613. If the response to the question for variables V613 is a non-numeric response, these variables are coded with the same response. In addition, there may be non-numeric

Var Model Description

responses on each of these questions. Country specific categories for non-numeric responses may also be recorded for these variables.

Whether the respondent discussed the practice of family planning with any of the following people:

V631 If the respondent discovered that she became pregnant would that be a problem.

V632 Women using contraception are asked who decided on the use of contraception.

Reason for not having sex

All respondents were asked about when they think is justified to refuse sex with their husband.

- V633A Husband has STD
- V633B Husband has other women
- V633C Recent birth
- V633D Tired, mood
- V633E Country specific
- V633F Country specific
- V633G Country specific

V634 Whether the husband knows that respondent is using contraception.

Section 71 (REC71)**Partner's Characteristics and Women's Work**

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
V701		The current or most recent husband or partner's highest level of education attended. See variable V106. BASE: Ever-married women (V501 <> 0).
V702		Highest year of education gives the years of education completed at the level given in V701. BASE: Ever-married women except those answering "No education" or with missing data for V701 (V501 <> 0 & V701 <> 0 & V701 <> 8 & V701 <> 9).
V704		Current or last husband or partner's most recent occupation as collected in the country. Codes are country-specific. BASE: Ever-married women (V501 <> 0).
V705		Standardized partner's occupation groups. Agricultural categories also include fishermen, foresters and hunters and are <u>not</u> the basis for selection of agricultural/non-agricultural workers for the variables that follow. This selection is based on a country specific coding scheme in variable V704. In countries, where it is not possible to differentiate between self-employed agricultural workers and agricultural employees, no attempt has been made to use other information, and code 4 has been used for both categories. The analyst may wish to use other related information to differentiate between these two categories. BASE: Ever-married women (V501 <> 0).
V714		Whether the respondent is currently working.
V714A		Whether the respondent has a job from which she was absent.
V715		Most recent husband or partner's education in single years. See variable V133. BASE: Ever-married women (V501 <> 0).
V716		Respondent's occupation as collected in the country. Codes are country-specific. BASE: Women who are currently working or who have worked in the last 12 months (V731 = 1 or V731 = 2).
V717		Standardized respondent's occupation groups. Agricultural categories also include fishermen, foresters and hunters and are <u>not</u> the basis for selection of agricultural/non-agricultural workers. In countries, where it is not possible to differentiate between self-employed agricultural workers and agricultural employees, no attempt has been made to use other information, and code 4 has been used for both categories. The analyst may wish to use other related information to differentiate between these two categories. BASE: Women who are currently working or who have worked in the last 12 months (V731 = 1 or V731 = 2).
V719		Whether the respondent works for a family member, for someone else or is self-employed. BASE: Women currently working (V731 = 1 or V731 = 2).
V721		Whether the respondent works at home or away from home. BASE: Women currently working (V731 = 1 or V731 = 2).

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
V729		Educational achievement recodes the education of the partner into the following categories: None, incomplete primary, complete primary, incomplete secondary, complete secondary, higher education, unknown level of education. If the grade within a level is unknown, it is assumed that the level was not completed. See related variables V702, V703, V715. BASE: Ever-married women (V501 <> 0).
V730		Age of the respondent's husband or partner. BASE: Currently married or in union women (V502 = 1).
V731		Whether the respondent worked in the last 12 months.
V732		Whether the respondent works throughout they year, seasonally, or just occasionally. BASE: Women who are currently working or who have worked in the past year (V731 = 1 or V731 = 2).
V739		The person who mainly decides how the money earned by the respondent is used. BASE: Women paid cash for their work (V720 = 1).
V740		Whether the respondent works on her own land, family land, rented land or on someone else's land. BASE: Women who are currently working or who have worked in the last 12 months, and who work or worked in agriculture (V716 = country-specific agricultural category).
V741		Type of earnings for work. The respondent is asked whether they receive cash for their work, they are paid in kind, a combination of the two or not paid. BASE: Respondents who have worked during the last 12 months (V731 = 1 or V731 = 2).
<u>Final say in the family on the following decisions</u>		
V743A		Respondent's health care
V743B		Making large household purchases
V743C		Making household purchases for daily needs
V743D		Visits to family or relatives
V743E		Food to be cooked each day
V743F		What to do with money husband earns
<u>When wife's beating or hitting is justified</u>		
V744A		Goes out without telling him
V744B		Neglects the children
V744C		Argues with him
V744D		Refuses to have sex with him
V744E		Burns the food.
V746		Whether the respondent earns more than her partner.

Var Model Description

Section 75 (REC75)

AIDS and Condom Use

Var Model Description

AIDS related questions that were not included here are added in section 80 (REC80). The user must take a look at section 80 for missing questions.

V750 Heard of AIDS or other sexually transmitted Diseases.

V751 Whether the respondent has ever heard of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome).

Reduce chances of AIDS

Respondents were asked whether not having sex at all or using condoms or having just one sexual partner would reduce their chances of getting AIDS.

BASE: Heard of AIDS (V751 = 1)

V754BP Not having sex at all
V754CP Always using condoms during sex
V754DP 1 sex partner with no other partners

Get AIDS

Respondents were asked if transmission of AIDS can happen by being bitten by a mosquito or by sharing food with a person who has AIDS.

BASE: Heard of AIDS (V751 = 1)

V754JP From mosquito bites
V754WP Sharing food with person who has AIDS

V756 Whether the respondent believes it is possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus.

BASE: Women who have heard of AIDS (V751 = 1).

V761 Whether the respondent used a condom the last time she had sexual intercourse.

BASE: Women who have ever had sexual intercourse (V525 <> 0).

Used condom during intercourse

V761B With other man (1)
V761C X With other man (2).

Knowledge of a source for male condoms

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
V762AA		Government hospital
V762AB		Government health center/post
V762AC		Family planning clinic
V762AD		Mobile clinic
V762AE		Public field worker
V762AF		Other public
V762AG		Public Country specific
V762AH		Public Country specific
V762AI		Public Country specific
V762AJ		Private hospital, clinic
V762AK		Pharmacy
V762AL		Private doctor
V762AM		Private mobile clinic
V762AN		Private field worker
V762AO		Other private
V762AP		Private Country specific
V762AQ		Private Country specific
V762AR		Private Country specific
V762AS		Shop
V762AT		Church
V762AU		Friends, relatives
V762AV		Country specific
V762AW		Country specific
V762AX		Other
V762AZ		Don't know a source for condom

Knowledge of a source for female condoms

V762BA		Government hospital
V762BB		Government health center/post
V762BC		Family planning clinic
V762BD		Mobile clinic
V762BE		Public field worker
V762BF		Other public
V762BG		Public Country specific
V762BH		Public Country specific
V762BI		Public Country specific
V762BJ		Private hospital, clinic
V762BK		Pharmacy
V762BL		Private doctor
V762BM		Private mobile clinic
V762BN		Private field worker
V762BO		Other private
V762BP		Private Country specific
V762BQ		Private Country specific
V762BR		Private Country specific
V762BS		Shop
V762BT		Church
V762BU		Friends, relatives
V762BV		Country specific
V762BW		Country specific

Var Model Description

V762BX Other
 V762BZ Don't know a source for condom

Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) caught in last 12 months

V763A X Any STD
 V763B X Genital sore/ulcer
 V763C X Genital discharge
 V763D X Country specific
 V763E X Country specific
 V763F X Country specific
 V763G X Country specific

Number of sexual partners during the last 12 months

V766A Number of men other than the husband
 V766B Number of men including the husband

Relationship with last sexual partner

V767A Last partner
 V767B Other sexual partner (1)
 V767C Other sexual partner (2)

Length of time knows last sexual partner

V768A Last partner
 V768B Other sexual partner (1)
 V768C Other sexual partner (2)

Could get a condom herself

V769 Male condom
 V769A Female condom

Seek advice or treatment for an STD

V770 X Last STD infection
 BASE: Had an STD last 12 months.

Place where advice or treatment is sought for STD in the last 12 months

V770A X Government clinic
 V770B X Health center
 V770C X Public VCT center
 V770D X FP clinic
 V770E X Mobile clinic
 V770F X Fieldworker
 V770G X Country Specific public

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
V770H	X	Country Specific public
V770I	X	Country Specific public
V770J	X	Other public
V770K	X	Private hosp/clinic/doctor
V770L	X	Private VCT center
V770M	X	Pharmacy
V770N	X	Mobile clinic
V770O	X	Fieldworker
V770P	X	Country Specific private
V770Q	X	Country Specific private
V770R	X	Country Specific private
V770S	X	Other private
V770T	X	Shop
V770U	X	Country Specific other
V770V	X	Country Specific other
V770W	X	Country Specific other
V770X	X	Seek advice other

._ See V838A.

Ways of transmission from mother to child

V774A		During pregnancy
V774B		During delivery
V774C		By breastfeeding
V775		Respondent knows personally someone who has or died of AIDS
V777		Family allowed to keep secret an AIDS infection of a member
V778		Respondent willing to care for a relative in the household who has AIDS
V779	X	Person with AIDS allowed to continue teaching
V780	X	Should children be taught about condoms

AIDS test

V781	X	Ever been tested for AIDS
V783	X	Know a place to get AIDS test

Place for AIDS test

BASE: Respondents who have never been tested.

V784A		Government hospital
V784B		Health center
V784C		Public VCT center
V784D		FP clinic
V784E		Mobile clinic

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
V784F		Fieldworker
V784G		Country Specific public
V784H		Country Specific public
V784I		Country Specific public
V784J		Other public
V784K		Private hospital/clinic/doctor
V784L		Private VCT center
V784M		Pharmacy
V784N		Mobile clinic
V784O		Fieldworker
V784P		Country Specific private
V784Q		Country Specific private
V784R		Country Specific private
V784S		Other private
V784T		Country Specific other
V784U		Country Specific other
V784V		Country Specific other
V784X		Other
V785		Heard about other STDs

Var Model Description

Section 80 (REC80)

AIDS, STIs and Condom Use continuation

Var Model Description

V820 Condom used at first sexual intercourse.
BASE: Youth 15-24 who ever had sex.

Age of sexual partner

BASE: Youth 15-24 who ever had sex.

V821A Last sexual partner younger, the same age or older.

V821B Next to last sexual partner younger, the same age or older.

V821C Second to last sexual partner younger, the same age or older.

V822 Wife justified to ask husband to use condom if he has an STI.

Get AIDS

V823 Can get AIDS by witchcraft or supernatural means.

V824 Drugs to avoid AIDS transmission to baby during pregnancy.

V825 Would buy vegetables from vendor with AIDS.

AIDS test

V826 When was last time you were tested.

V827 Last test was on your own, offered or required.

V828 Did get results for last test.

V829 Place where last AIDS test was taken. This variable comes from two different questions, the first question is the place of the last test and the second question is the place of last test during an antenatal care.

Sexual partner.

V830 Age of first sexual partner.

BASE: Youth 15-24 who ever had sex.

V831 First sexual partner younger, same age or older.

BASE: Youth 15-24 who ever had sex.

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
		Time since last intercourse
V832B		With next to last sexual partner.
V832C		With second to last sexual partner.
		Condom use last 12 months every time had sex
V833A		With last sex partner.
V833B		With next to last sex partner.
V833C		Every time had sex with second to last sex partner.
		Age of sexual partner BASE: Youth 15-24 who ever had sex.
V834A		Last sexual partner.
V834B		Next to last sexual partner.
V834C		Second to last sexual partner.
		Alcohol consumption during sexual intercourse
V835A		Last time had sex.
V835B		Next to last time had sex.
V835C		Second to last time had sex.
V836		Total lifetime number of sexual partners.
V837		Heard of drugs to help infected people to live longer.
		Advices during antenatal care visits
V838A		AIDS transmitted mother to child.
V838B		Things to do to prevent AIDS.
V838C		Getting tested for AIDS virus.
		AIDS test as part of antenatal care visit for last birth
V839		Offered AIDS test.
V840		Tested for AIDS virus.
V841		Got results of AIDS test.
V842		Place where AIDS test was taken.
V843		Tested for AIDS since test.

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
		Knows someone denied services because of AIDS last 12 months
V844		Health services.
V845		Social events.
V846		Verbally abused.
V847		People with AIDS should be ashamed of themselves.
V848		People with AIDS should be blamed for bringing disease to community.
V849		Children 12-14 should wait for sex until marriage.
V850A		Can respondent refuse sex.
V850B		Can ask partner to use condom.
		Attitudes towards life sex for men and Women
V851A		Young men should wait for sex until marriage.
V851B		Most young men wait for sex until marriage.
V851C		Unmarried sexually active men should only have sex with one partner.
V851D		Most unmarried sexually active men have only one partner.
V851E		Married men should only have sex with their wives.
V851F		Most married men only have sex with their wives.
V851G		Young women should wait for sex until marriage.
V851H		Most young women wait for sex until marriage.
V851I		Unmarried sexually active women should have only one partner.
V851J		Most unmarried sexually active women have only one partner.
V851K		Married women should only have sex with their husbands.
V851L		Most married women only have sex with their husbands.

Section 81 (REC81)

Characteristics of the Interview

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
V801		Time of the start of the interview. The first two digits give the time in hours using the 24-hour clock, and the last two digits give the minutes within that hour.
V802		Time of the end of interview is coded as for the start of interview.
V803		Length of interview in minutes is calculated from the previous two variables, but with interviews that required more than one visit being coded 96.
V804		Number of visits for the interview.
V805		Interviewer identification code. Codes are country-specific. This variable occupies 3 digits starting from DHS III.
V806		Data entry keyer code. Codes are country-specific.
V811		Presence of children aged under 10 at the end of the husband's background and woman's work section of the interview.
V812		Presence of the husband at the end of the marriage and sexual intercourse section of the interview.
V813		Presence of other males at the end of the marriage and sexual intercourse section of the interview.
V814		Presence of other females at the end of the marriage and sexual intercourse section of the interview.

Section 82 (REC82)

Calendar

Var Model Description

- VCOL A Column number of the entries in the calendar, indicating the type of data found in the entry in the calendar.
- VCAL A The calendar of events representing the 5+ years prior to the date of interview. The calendar is split into 9 records, representing each of the 9 columns. Each of the 9 columns contains a single character for each month in the time period. The data are stored as single variables of 80 characters, allowing for up to 80 months to be represented in the calendar. The first character in each variable represents the most recent point in time, while the 80th character position represents data for January of the year in which the calendar started. The calendars are fixed at the 80th character position, such that the first few entries in the calendar represent points in time after the date of interview, and are consequently left blank. The columns are as follows:

Column Description

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Births, pregnancies and contraceptive use |
| 2 | Reasons for discontinuation of contraceptive use |
| 3 | Marital/union status |
| 4 | Residence |
| 5 | Source of contraception |
| 6 | Country specific |
| 7 | Country specific |
| 8 | Country specific |
| 9 | Country specific |

The entire calendar is usually inserted in questionnaires of countries using the model A. However, MEASURE DHS includes, in model B questionnaires, a reduced calendar that has one column on births, pregnancies (column 1).

Column Description

- | | | | |
|---|--|----------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Records each of the births and pregnancies during the calendar period, as well as each episode of contraceptive use and non-use. The following codes are used in column 1: | | |
| 0 | Non-use of contraception | L | Lactational amenorrhea |
| 1 | Pill | C | Female condom |
| 2 | IUD | F | Foam and Jelly |
| 3 | Injections | α | Country-specific method 1 |
| 4 | Diaphragm | β | Country-specific method 2 |
| 5 | Condom | τ | Country-specific method 3 |
| 6 | Female sterilization | ? | Unknown method/missing data |
| 7 | Male sterilization | P | Pregnancy |
| 8 | Periodic abstinence/rhythm | T | Terminated pregnancy/non-live birth |
| 9 | Withdrawal | B | Birth |
| W | Other traditional methods | | |
| N | Norplant | | |
| A | Abstinence | | |

All codes are standard except for codes α , β , and τ which are country-specific letter .

Column Description

2 Records the reason for discontinuation of a method. The discontinuation code appears in the row of the last month of use of the method for the episode. All other rows in the column are left blank, except for those in which discontinuations took place. The standard codes are as follows:

1	Became pregnant while using	C	Cost
2	Wanted to become pregnant	F	Fatalistic
3	Husband disapproved	A	Difficult to get pregnant/menopause
4	Side effects	D	Marital dissolution
5	Health concerns	W	Other reasons
6	Access/availability	K	Don't know
7	Wanted more effective method	α	Country-specific reason 1
8	Inconvenient to use	β	Country-specific reason 2
9	Infrequent sex/husband away	τ	Country-specific reason 3

All codes are standard except for codes α , β , and τ which are country-specific letter codes representing additional reasons for discontinuation.

3 Records the episodes of marriage in the calendar period. The following codes are used:

X	In union (married or living together)
0	Not in union

- 4 Residence
- 5 Source of contraception
- 6 Country specific
- 7 Country specific
- 8 Country specific
- 9 Country specific

Rows in the calendar, representing months after the month of interview, are left blank. With this exception, columns 1, 3 and 4 do not contain any blank characters.

Var Model Description

Section 83 (REC83)

Maternal Mortality

The Maternal Mortality section is a country specific section that exists only for those countries that have a maternal mortality module. It contains up to 20 entries containing information related to all of the sisters and brothers of the respondents.

Var Model Description

MMIDX	MM	Index to maternal mortality history.
MM1	MM	Sex of sibling.
MM2	MM	Whether the sibling is dead or alive.
MM3	MM	Current age of sibling in years. BASE: All living siblings (MM2 = 1).
MM4	MM	CMC date of birth of sibling. This is based on a crude imputation process. The analysts may elect to perform their own imputation based on their own assumptions.
MM5	X	Sibling's marital status. Whether the sibling is/was ever married or not. BASE: All siblings whose age is/was greater than or equal to the cut off age (MM3 >= MMC5).
MM6	MM	Number of years ago the respondent's brother or sister died.
MM7	MM	Age at death of sibling in years.
MM8	MM	CMC date of death of sibling. The analyst may choose to perform their own imputation procedure, as for the CMC date of birth of the sibling. BASE: All siblings who have died (MM2 = 0).
MM9	MM	Indicates if the respondent's sister was pregnant when she died, if she died during childbirth, within six weeks after the delivery, within 2 months after the delivery. BASE: Female siblings aged older than the cutoff age (MM1 = 2 & MM2 = 0 & MM7 >= MMC5). In some countries the question is only asked for ever married siblings (MM5 = 1).
MM10	MM	Information about whether the death that occurred was related to the sister's pregnancy. BASE: Female siblings that died during a pregnancy or a period of time after a delivery or a still birth (MM9 = 2 or MM9 = 4 or MM9 = 5 or MM9 = 6).
MM11	X	Specifies the cause of death. Codes are country specific. BASE: All deaths not related to a pregnancy for a specified age and years within which death occurred (see original questionnaire for each country for further details).
MM12	X	Time between delivery and death -- used in countries where questions relating to fixed periods of time between delivery and death (usually six weeks or two months) are not asked. BASE: Female siblings who died after pregnancy (MM9 = 4 or MM9 = 5 or MM9 = 6).
MM13	X	Place in which the death occurred. Codes are country specific. BASE: Siblings who have died (MM2 = 0).

Var Model Description

MM14	MM	Number of children to whom the female sibling gave birth during her live. In most countries, for women with a maternity related death, this is the number of children born prior to the pregnancy, if the respondent was pregnant when she died or if she died during delivery, and includes the child, if the woman died after the birth of the child. BASE: As for MM9 above.
MM15	MM	Year of death of sibling. BASE: All siblings who have died (MM2 = 0).

Var Model Description

Section 84 (REC84)

Maternal Mortality

Var Model Description

MMC1	MM	Number of occurrences of the maternal mortality section. This variable gives the number of the respondent's brothers and sisters born to the same mother including the respondent.
MMC2	MM	Number of births to the respondent's mother preceding the respondent's birth. This variable gives the number of brothers and sisters born to the respondent's mother who are/were older than the respondent.
MMC3	X	In some countries information about the siblings is given by one of the sisters of the respondent, and not by the respondent herself, if both the sibling and the respondent were interviewed. In this variable, the line number of the sibling providing the information is recorded, if the information was not given by the respondent. If the respondent gave the information for the maternal mortality section, this variable is coded 0. The information for the respondent is copied from that reported by the sister, replacing the respondent's data by here sister's data in the maternal mortality section.
MMC4	X	Line numbers in the household schedule of the eligible sisters of the respondent.
MMC5	MM	Cut off age for this section. In most countries the age of 12 was taken as the cut off age, however in some countries the age of 10, 13 or 15 was used.

Var Model Description

Section ML (RECML)

Malaria

Var Model Description

IDXML	Index to birth history.
ML0	Type of bednet(s) child slept under last night.
ML1	Times took Fansidar during pregnancy.
ML2	Type of visit at source for antimalarial during pregnancy.
ML11	Child has fever now.
ML12	Child has had convulsions in last 2 weeks.
	<i>Medication for fever/cough</i>
	<i>BASE: Children with fever of cough last two weeks.</i>
ML13A	Fansidar taken for fever/cough.
ML13B	Chloroquine taken for fever/cough.
ML13C	Amodiaquine taken for fever/cough.
ML13D	Quinine taken for fever/cough.
ML13E	Combination with artemisinin taken for fever/cough.
ML13F	Country Specific antimalarial taken for fever/cough.
ML13G	Country Specific antimalarial taken for fever/cough.
ML13H	Other antimalarial taken for fever/cough.
ML13I	Pills/syrup taken for fever/cough.
ML13J	Injection taken for fever/cough.
ML13K	Aspirin taken for fever/cough,
ML13L	Acetaminophen taken for fever/cough,
ML13M	Ibuprofen taken for fever/cough,
ML13N	Country Specific other taken for fever/cough,
ML13O	Country Specific other for fever/cough,
ML13P	Country Specific other for fever/cough.
ML13X	Other taken for fever/convulsion.
ML13Y	Nothing taken for fever/convulsion.
ML13Z	Don't know if or what was taken for fever/convulsion.
ML14A	Injection for fever/convulsion.
ML14B	Suppository for fever/convulsion.
ML14Y	No suppository or injection for fever/convulsion.
ML14Z	Don't know if suppository or injection for fever/convulsion.
ML15A	When started Fansidar.
ML15B	Days child took Fansidar.
ML15C	First source for Fansidar.
ML16A	When started Chloroquine.
ML16B	Days child took Chloroquine.
ML16C	First source for Chloroquine.

Var Model Description

ML17A	When started Amodiaquine.
ML17B	Days child took Amodiaquine.
ML17C	First source for Amodiaquine.
ML18A	When started Quinine.
ML18B	Days child took Quinine.
ML18C	First source for Quinine.
ML19A	Consulted traditional healer.
ML19B	Gave tepid sponging.
ML19C	Gave herbs.
ML19D	Country Specific.
ML19E	Country Specific.
ML19F	Country Specific.
ML19X	Other.
ML19Y	Gave nothing.
ML19Z	Don't know if something else was done.
ML20A	When started combination with artemisinin.
ML20B	Days child took combination with artemisinin.
ML20C	First source for combination with artemisinin.
ML21A	When started CS antimalarial.
ML21B	Days child took CS antimalarial.
ML21C	First source for CS antimalarial.
ML22A	When started CS antimalarial.
ML22B	Days child took CS antimalarial.
ML22C	First source for CS antimalarial.
ML23A	When started other anti-malarial.
ML23B	Days child took other anti-malarial.
ML23C	First source for other anti-malarial.
ML24C	First source for antibiotic pill/syrup.

Var Model Description

Section DV (RECDV)

Domestic violence

Var Model Description

D005 Weight for domestic violence respondents (6 decimals).

Relationship with partner
BASE: Women currently in union (V502 = 1).

- D101A Husband jealous if talking with other men.
- D101B Husband accuses her of unfaithfulness.
- D101C Does not permit her to meet her girl friends.
- D101D Husband tries to limit her contact with family.
- D101E Husband insists on knowing where she is.
- D101F Husband doesn't trust her with money.
- D101G Country specific control issue.
- D101H Country specific control issue.
- D101I Country specific control issue.
- D101J Country specific control issue.

D102 Number of control issues.

Emotional violence
BASE: Women currently in union (V502 = 1).

- D103A Spouse ever humiliated her.
- D103B Spouse ever threatened her with harm.
- D103C Spouse ever insult or make feel bad.
- D103D Country specific emotional abuse: ever.
- D103E Country specific emotional abuse: ever.
- D103F Country specific emotional abuse: ever.

D104 Ever any emotional violence.

Physical violence
BASE: Women currently in union (V502 = 1).

- D105A Spouse ever pushed, shook or threw something.
- D105B Spouse ever slapped.
- D105C Spouse ever punched with fist or something harmful.
- D105D Spouse ever kicked or dragged.
- D105E Spouse ever tried to strangle or burn.
- D105F Spouse ever threatened with knife/gun or other weapon.
- D105G Spouse ever attacked with knife/gun or other weapon.
- D105H Spouse ever physically forced sex when not wanted.
- D105I Spouse ever forced other sexual acts when not wanted.
- D105J Spouse ever twisted her arm or pull her hair.
- D105K Physical violence.
- D105L Physical violence.
- D105M Physical violence.

Var Model Description

D105N Physical violence.

D106 Experienced any less severe violence.

D107 Experienced any severe violence.

D108 Experienced any sexual violence.

D109 First time it happened.

BASE: Women currently in union (V502 = 1).

Result of husband's acts

BASE: Women currently in union (V502 = 1).

D110A Ever had bruises because of husband's action.

D110B Ever had injury, sprain, dislocations or burns.

D110C Ever went to health facility because of husband's action.

D110D Ever had wounds, broken bones, broken teeth or other serious.

D110E Because of husband's action.

D110F Because of husband's action.

D110G Because of husband's action.

D110H Because of husband's action.

D111 Any results of husband's actions.

BASE: Women currently in union (V502 = 1).

D112 Ever phys hurt husband when he was not hurting you.

D112A How often physically hurt husband in last 12 months.

D113 Partner drinks alcohol.

D114 Times partner gets drunk.

BASE: Women currently in union (V502 = 1).

Physical abuse by others than husband

D115B Mother.

D115C Father.

D115D Daughter/son.

D115E Son.

D115F Sister/brother.

D115G Other relative.

D115H Other female family.

D115I Other male family.

D115J Former partner.

D115K Current boyfriend.

D115L Former boyfriend.

D115M Step-mother.

D115N Step-father.

D115O Mother-in-law.

D115P Father-in-law.

D115Q Other in-law.

D115R Oother male in-law.

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
D115S		Female friend.
D115T		Male friend.
D115U		Neighbor.
D115V		Teacher.
D115W		Employer.
D115X		Other.
D115Y		No one other than spouse.
D115XA		Stranger.
D115XB		Other female in-law/family.
D115XC		Other male in-law/family.
D115XD		Friend.
D115XE		Police.
D115XF		Religious leader.
D115XG		Lawyer.
D115XH		Doctor.
D115XI		Country Specific.
D115XJ		Country Specific.
D115XK		Country Specific.
D116		Person who hurt her most often.
D117A		Times hit by other than partner last 12 months.
		Physical abuse while pregnant
		BASE: Women ever been pregnant (V201 <> 0 or V213 = 1 | V228 = 1).
D118A		Husband.
D118B		Mother.
D118C		Father/step father.
D118D		Daughter/son.
D118E		Son alone.
D118F		Sister/brother.
D118G		Other relative.
D118H		Other female family.
D118I		Other male family.
D118J		Former partner.
D118K		Current boyfriend.
D118L		Former boyfriend.
D118M		Step-mother.
D118N		Step-father.
D118O		Mother-in-law.
D118P		Father-in-law.
D118Q		Other in-law.
D118R		Other female/male in-law.
D118S		Female friend.
D118T		Male friend.
D118U		Neighbor.
D118V		Teacher.
D118W		Employer.
D118X		Other person.
D118Y		No one.
D118XA		Stranger.
D118XB		Other female in-law/family.

Var Model Description

D118XC Other male in-law family.
D118XD Friend.
D118XE Police.
D118XF Religious leader.
D118XG Lawyer.
D118XH Doctor.
D118XI Country Specific.
D118XJ Country Specific.
D118XK Country Specific.

Sought help to stop violence
BASE: Women who experienced violence.

D119A Husband.
D119B Mother.
D119C Father.
D119D Daughter.
D119E Son.
D119F Sister.
D119G Brother.
D119H Own family.
D119I Husband/partner family.
D119J Current/former husband/partner.
D119K Current/former boyfriend.
D119L Current/former boyfriend alone.
D119M Step-mother.
D119N Step-father.
D119O Mother-in-law.
D119P Father-in-law.
D119Q Other female in-law.
D119R Other male in-law.
D119S Female friend.
D119T Male friend.
D119U Neighbor.
D119V Teacher.
D119W Employer.
D119X Other person.
D119Y No one.
D119XA Stranger.
D119XB Social service organization.
D119XC Country Specific.
D119XD Friend.
D119XE Police.
D119XF Religious leader.
D119XG Lawyer.
D119XH Doctor.
D119XI Country Specific.
D119XJ Country Specific.
D119XK Country Specific.

D120 Main reason never sought help.

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
D121		Did her father ever beat her mother. Interview interruption because of the presence of some adult
D122A		Husband.
D122B		Other male.
D122C		Other female.
D123		First intercourse was wanted or forced.
D124		Anyone other than partner forced respondent to have sex last 12 m.
D125		Anyone forced respondent to perform sexual acts.
D126		Age at first forced sexual activity.
D127		Person who forced respondent to first sexual activity.
D128		Have ever told any one else about violence.

Var Model Description

Section WS (RECWS)

Women's status

Var Model Description

W100 Time knew husband.
 W101 Who chose husband.
 W102 Consent sought from respondent for marriage.

BASE: Currently married women (V502 = 1).

Ceremony to formalize union
 BASE: Currently married women (V502 = 1).

W103A Engagement.
 W103B Religious marriage.
 W103C Civil marriage.
 W103D Customary marriage.
 W103E Country Specific.
 W103F Country Specific.
 W103G Country Specific.
 W103X Other.
 W103Y No ceremony, nothing done.

Final say

W104A Work.
 W104B Contraception.
 W104C Country Specific.
 W104D Country Specific.
 W104E Country Specific.
 W104F Country Specific.
 W104G Country Specific.
 W104H Country Specific.

Final say on other issues
 BASE: Currently married women with children under 15 living at home

W105A Schooling (has living children).
 W105B Medical care for sick child (has living child).
 W105C Discipline (has living children).
 W105D Another child (has living children).
 W105E Country Specific.
 W105F Country Specific.
 W105G Country Specific.
 W105H Country Specific.

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
		Husband's relatives living with respondent
W107A		Father-in-law.
W107B		Mother-in-law.
W107C		Brother-in-law.
W107D		Sister-in-law.
W107E		Wife of brother-in-law.
W107F		Husband of sister-in-law.
W107G		Country Specific.
W107H		Country Specific.
W107I		Country Specific.
W107J		Country Specific.
W107X		Other in-laws.
W107Y		No in-laws.
W110		Father's highest level of education.
W112		Mother's highest level of education.
W114		Any family member living with her.
W115		Times talked to a family member.
W116		Family close enough to visit easily (go & return in 1 day).
		Family support
W117A		Shelter.
W117B		Economic support.
		Respondent control over money to buy items
W118A		perishable foods (fruits/vegetables).
W118B		Clothes.
W118C		Medicine.
W118D		Toiletries.
W118E		Country Specific.
W118F		Country Specific.
W118G		Country Specific.
W118H		Country Specific.
W118I		Country Specific.
W120		Number of days HH member went to bed hungry.
		Person went to bed hungry
W121A		Respondent only.
W121B		Partner.
W121C		Son(s).
W121D		Daughter(s).
W121E		Other female relative(s).
W121F		Other male relative(s).
W121G		Non-relative(s).
W121Y		No one.

Var Model Description

Possessions

W122A	Land.
W122B	The dwelling.
W122C	Other dwelling.
W122D	Jewelry.
W122E	Livestock.
W122F	Country Specific.
W122G	Country Specific.
W122H	Country Specific.
W122I	Country Specific.
W122J	Country Specific.

Control over the possessions

W123A	Land.
W123B	The dwelling.
W123C	Other dwelling.
W123D	Jewelry.
W123E	Livestock.
W123F	Country Specific.
W123G	Country Specific.
W123H	Country Specific.
W123I	Country Specific.
W123J	Country Specific.

W124 Has money for her own use.

Bank account

W125A	In own name.
W125B	Joint account.
W125Y	No bank account.

W126 Operates her account.

W127 Knowledge of loan programs.

W128 Given a loan.

Opinion on family life

W129A	Family decisions should be made by men.
W129B	Husband should not help with household chores.
W129C	Married women should not be allowed to work.
W129D	Wife does not have the right to express opinion.
W129E	Wife should tolerate being beaten to keep family.
W129F	Better to educate son rather than daughter.
W129G	Country Specific.
W129H	Country Specific.
W129I	Country Specific.
W129J	Country Specific.

Var Model Description

Places permitted to go to

W130A Market.
W130B Health center.
W130C Community center.
W130D Friends.
W130E Religious places.
W130F Outside the house.
W130G Country Specific.
W130H Country Specific.
W130I Country Specific.
W130J Country Specific.
W130K Country Specific.

Member of an association

W131A Religious.
W131B Social.
W131C Women's organization.
W131D Labor union.
W131E Political.
W131F Country Specific.
W131G Country Specific.
W131H Country Specific.
W131X Other organization.
W131Y No organization.

W132 Votes.

W145 Ever met and spoken to current husband before marriage.

W146 Dowry or Bride wealth given.

W147 Promised bride wealth paid.

Dowry or bridewealth given

W148A Cash.
W148B Fixed property.
W148C Furniture.
W148D TV, etc.
W148E Car, etc.
W148F Livestock.
W148G Country Specific.
W148H Country Specific.
W148I Country Specific.
W148J Country Specific.
W148X Other.

Var Model Description

Section GC (RECGC)

Female genital cutting

Var Model Description

G100	Ever heard of female circumcision.
G101	Ever heard of genital cutting (probed).
	Respondent's circumcision
	BASE: Ever heard of female circumcision.
G102	Respondent circumcised.
G103	Flesh removed from genital area.
G104	Genital area just nicked without removing any flesh.
G105	Genital area sewn closed.
G106	Age at circumcision.
G107	Who performed circumcision.
G108	Number of daughters circumcised.
	Daughter's circumcision
	BASE: Women with at least one daughter circumcised.
G109	Line number of daughter most recently circumcised.
G110	Flesh removed from genital area of daughter.
G111	Genital area of daughter just nicked without removing flesh.
G112	Genital area of daughter sewn closed.
G113	Age of daughter at circumcision.
G114	Who performed circumcision of daughter.
G115	Any daughter who is not circumcised.
G116	Intends to have daughter(s) circumcised in future.
	Benefits of circumcision
G117A	Cleanliness/hygiene.
G117B	Social acceptance.
G117C	Better marriage prospects.
G117D	Virginity/prevent premarital sex.
G117E	More sexual pleasure for men.
G117F	Religious approval.
G117G	Country Specific.
G117H	Country Specific.
G117I	Country Specific.

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
G117J		Country Specific.
G117X		Other.
G117Y		No benefit.
G118		Circumcision is required by religion.
G119		Circumcision should continue or be stopped.

Sections 91-99 (REC91-REC99)

Country-Specific Variables

The following sections will appear in the recode data file as needed on a country-specific basis.

- REC91 All single occurrence country-specific variables relating to the respondent.
- REC92 Country-specific variables from the birth history (REC21). Variable IDX92 is always included as the first variable in this section and is equal to BIDX for each entry in the birth history.
- REC94 Country-specific variables from the maternity history (REC41). Variable IDX94 is always included as the first variable in this section and is equal to MIDX for each entry in the maternity history.
- REC95 Country-specific variables from the health history (REC43). Variable IDX95 is always included as the first variable in this section and is equal to HIDX for each entry in the health history.
- REC96 Country-specific variables from the height and weight table (REC44). Variable IDX96 is always included as the first variable in this section and is equal to HWIDX for each entry in the height and weight table.
- REC97-99 The last three country-specific sections are not assigned to any particular section of the questionnaire, but are used for additional modules not usually incorporated in the questionnaires. These include the respondent's work history, the diagnoses of deaths for dead children who were born in the three/five years preceding the interview, pregnancy history, or for husband's questionnaires.

Section and Variable Description – Household

Level Label	Level Name	Type	Rec		
Record Label	Record Name	Value	Req	Max	Len
HOUSEHOLD	HOUSEHOLD				
Household's basic data	RECH0	H00	Yes	1	130
Household schedule	RECH1	H01	No	90	69
Household characteristics	RECH2	H02	No	1	131
CS household variables	RECH3	H03	No	1	18
CS household schedule	RECH4	H04	No	90	20
Women Height/Weight/Hemoglob.	RECH5	H05	No	20	113
Children Height/Weight/Hemogl.	RECH6	H06	No	20	117
Men Height/Weight/Hemoglob.	RECHMA	HMA	?	20	112
Malaria module for nets	RECHML	HML	?	7	43
Malaria variables for household members	RECHMH	HMH	?	90	29
Support for sick people	RECHSK	HSK	?	20	32
Support for households with persons who have died	RECHDP	HDP	?	20	35
Support for orphans and vulnerable children	RECHOV	HOV	?	20	30

? Implies that the entry is country-specific

Section H0 (RECH0)

Household's Basic Data

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
HHID		Case identification uniquely identifies each household. In most surveys this is constructed by concatenating the cluster or sample point number and the household number, but in some surveys this may be the questionnaire number taken from the front page of the questionnaire.
HV000		Alphabetic country code to identify the survey from which the data were collected. The code is based on an international standard code. This variable is 3 characters in length, with the third character indicating the format of the recode file used for this survey. For all surveys in MEASURE <i>DHS</i> following this standard, this code will be 5. For example: DR5 is the Dominican Republic, HT5 is Haiti and KH5 is Cambodia.
HV001		Cluster number is the number identifying the sample point as used during the fieldwork. This variable may be a composite of several variables in the questionnaire. If so, the non standard variables are included in RECH3 as country-specific variables.
HV002		Household number is the number identifying the household within the cluster or sample point. In some cases, this variable may be the combination of dwelling number and household number within dwelling. In these cases, the dwelling number is included as country-specific variable.
HV003		Respondent's line number is the line number in the household schedule of the person responding to the questions asked in the household questionnaire. If nobody in the household was available for interview, this variable is coded 00.
HV004		Ultimate area unit is a number assigned to each sample point to identify the ultimate area units used in the collection of data. This variable is usually the same as the cluster number, but may be a sequentially numbered variable for samples with a more complicated structure.
HV005		Sample weight is an 8 digit variable with 6 implied decimal places. To use the sample weight divide it by 1000000 before applying the weighting factor. All sample weights are normalized such that the weighted number of cases is identical to the unweighted number of households when using the full dataset with no selection. This variable should be used to weight all tabulations produced using the data file. For self-weighting samples this variable is equal to 1000000.
HV006		Month of interview.
HV007		Year of interview.
HV008		Century month code of date of interview (see note on century month codes).
HV009		Total number of household members indicates the number of entries to be found in RECH1.
HV010		Total number of eligible women indicates the number of women found eligible for the individual survey in the household schedule. The eligibility criteria are generally: female, aged between 15 and 49. In some countries, the eligibility criteria restricts the survey to ever-married women.

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
HV011	X	Total number of eligible men indicates the number of men found eligible for the men's or husband's survey in the household. The selection criteria is country-specific and will be documented in the Household Recode Documentation for each country.
HV012		Total number of <i>de jure</i> household members gives the number of household members that usually live in the household.
HV013		Total number of <i>de facto</i> household members gives the number of household members that slept in the household the previous night, including visitors.
HV014		Number of children resident in the household and aged 5 and under. Visiting children are not included.
HV015		Result of household interview. Code 1 represents a completed interview. For all other cases, only RECH0 will exist in the data file. For flat and rectangular format data files, cases with a result code different than 1 are dropped from the file.
HV016		Day of interview.
HV017		Number of visits for the interview.
HV018		Interviewer identification code. Codes are country-specific.
HV019		Data entry keyer code. Codes are country-specific.
HV020		The ever-married sample indicator is a constant for all cases in the data file. For all woman samples it is code 0, and for ever married samples it is code 1.
HV021		Primary sampling unit is a number assigned to sample points to identify the primary sampling units for use in the calculation of sampling errors. This variable is usually the same as the cluster number and/or the ultimate area unit, but may differ if the sample design required a multistage selection process.
HV022		Sample strata defines the pairings or groupings of primary sampling units used in the calculation of sampling errors when using the Taylor series expansion method (for example, with the package Clusters).
HV023		Sample domain defines the basic geographic units within which the sample was designed. For example, if the sample was designed to be self-weighting within region, this variable would define those regions; if the sample was designed to be self-weighting within major urban areas, other urban areas and rural areas, this variable would define the major urban, other urban and rural areas. If the sample is self-weighted at the national level, this variable is code 0.
HV024		Region of residence in which the household resides. Codes are country-specific.
HV025		Type of place of residence where the household resides as either urban or rural.
HV026		Size of place of residence is the type of place in which the household resides. Urban areas are classified into large cities (capital cities and cities with over 1 million population), small cities (population over 50,000), and towns (other urban areas), and all rural areas are assumed to be countryside.

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
HV027	X	Selection for men's or husband's survey indicates whether the household was selected for the subset of households in which the men's or husband's survey was administered. Code 1 indicates a men's survey and code 2 a husband's survey, while code 0 indicates the household was not selected.
HV028	X	Sample weight for men's or husband's survey is an 8 digit variable with 6 implied decimal places. To use the sample weight divide it by 1000000 before applying the weighting factor. All sample weights are normalized such that the weighted number of cases is identical to the unweighted number of households selected for the men's or husband's survey when using the full dataset with no other selection. This variable should be used to weight all tabulations produced using the households selected for the men's or husband's survey. For self-weighting samples this variable is equal to 1000000. For households not included in the men's or husband's survey sub-sample, this variable is set to zero.
HV030		Field supervisor's code. Codes are country-specific.
HV031		Field editor's code. Codes are country-specific.
HV032		Office editor's code. Codes are country-specific.
HV033		Ultimate area unit selection probability is the probability of selection of the ultimate area unit, ignoring the household selection. This variable can be used in conjunction with data for the sample point, such as service availability data.
HV035		Number of children under five eligible for height and weight.
HV040		Cluster altitude in meters. Used to adjust the anemia measurement for altitude.
HV041		Number of women eligible for height and weight measured.
HV042	X	Household selected for hemoglobin measurements.
HV043	X	Household selected for women's status module.
HV044	X	Household selected for the domestic violence module.

Section H1 (RECH1)

Household Schedule

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>												
HVIDX		Line number of the household member.												
HV101		Relationship to the head of the household.												
HV102		Whether the member is a <i>de jure</i> household member, i.e., whether the member is a usual resident of the household.												
HV103		Whether the member is a <i>de facto</i> household member, i.e., whether the member slept in the household the previous night.												
HV104		Sex of the household member.												
HV105		Age of the household member.												
HV106		Highest level of education the household member attended. This is a standardized variable providing level of education in the following categories: No education, Primary, Secondary, and Higher. Any member below the lower age limit for the education questions is classified in the "No education" category. Note that the lower age limit may be different from 6 years in some countries. Country-specific categorizations of education are recorded in RECH3.												
HV107		Highest year of education gives the years of education completed at the level given in HV106. BASE: All household members except those answering "No education" or with missing data or the response "Don't know" for HV106 (HV106 <> 0 & HV106 <> 9 & HV106 <> 8).												
HV108		Education in single years. This variable is constructed from the educational level (HV106) and the grade at that level (HV107) as follows: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>HV106 = ></td> <td>HV108</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>= > 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>= > HV107</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>= > HV107+x</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>= > HV107+y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>= > 99</td> </tr> </table> <p>x = years to complete primary education y = years to complete primary and secondary education where both x and y are country-specific.</p>	HV106 = >	HV108	0	= > 0	1	= > HV107	2	= > HV107+x	3	= > HV107+y	9	= > 99
HV106 = >	HV108													
0	= > 0													
1	= > HV107													
2	= > HV107+x													
3	= > HV107+y													
9	= > 99													
HV109		Educational achievement recodes the education of the household member into the following categories: None, incomplete primary, complete primary, incomplete secondary, complete secondary, higher education. See related variables HV106, HV107, HV108.												
HV110		Whether the household member is still in school. All members aged equal to or older than the upper limit (usually 25 years) for this question or who have not attended school are coded 0 (Not in school).												
HV111		Whether the mother of the household member is still alive. BASE: All children in the household aged less than 17.												

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
HV112		Line number in the household of the mother of the member. This variable is code 00 if the mother is not a member of the household. BASE: All children in the household aged less than 17.
HV113		Whether the father of the household member is still alive. BASE: All children in the household aged less than 17.
HV114		Line number in the household of the father of the member. This variable is code 00 if the father is not a member of the household. BASE: All children in the household aged less than 17.
HV115	X	Marital status of the household member.
HV116	X	Whether the household member is currently, formerly or never married (or lived with a partner). Currently married includes married women and women living with a partner, and formerly married includes widowed, divorced, separated women and women who have lived with a partner but are not now living with a partner. In countries where the only question asked relates to whether the household member is ever married, the responses are coded 2 for ever married and 0 for never married.
HV117		Eligibility of the household member for the individual women's survey. This indicates the women included in the individual recode. In most surveys, both de facto and non de facto women are interviewed, however women are included in the individual recode only if they were eligible for interview and were de facto members of the household. (A few surveys used a de jure sample and this selection does not apply in those countries.)
HV118	X	Eligibility of the household member for the individual men's survey.
HV120		Eligibility of the child for the height/weight and hemoglobin.
HV121		Household member attended school during current school year.
HV122		Educational level attended during current school year.
HV123		Grade of education at the level of education attended during current school year.
HV124		Education in single years during current school year.
HV125		Household member attended school during previous school year.
HV126		Educational level attended during previous school year.
HV127		Grade of education at the educational level during previous school year.
HV128		Education in single years during- previous school year.
HV129		School attendance status. 0 Never attended. Children with no education. 1 Entered school. Children who did not attend school the previous year but are currently enrolled. 2 Advanced. Children at a current level that is higher than the previous year

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
	3	Repeating. Children who are at the same level than the previous year or at a level less than the previous year.
	4	Dropout. Children who were at school the previous year but not currently attending school.
	5	Left school 2+ years ago. Children who are not currently attending school and did not go to school the previous year.
	8	Don't know
		Very sick for 3 months or more last year
HV130		Member.
HV131		Mother.
HV132		Father.
HV133		Mother/father dead or been very sick for 3+ months
HV134		Both parents alive
HV135		Has brothers/sisters under 18 of the same father and mother
HV136		Brothers/sisters under 18 that don't live in household
HV137		Member has a blanket
HV138		Member has a pair of shoes
V139		Member has 2+ sets of clothes
HV140		Member has a birth certificate.

Section H2 (RECH2)

Household Characteristics

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
HV201		Major source of drinking water for members of the household. Individual codes are country-specific, but the major categories are standard.
HV202	X	Major source of water for household use other than for drinking. Individual codes are country-specific, but the major categories are standard.
HV204		Time taken to get to the water source for drinking water. BASE: All respondents except those with drinking water either piped to, or available from a well in, the residence, yard or plot or who use rainwater or bottled water (HV201 <> 11 & HV201 <> 21 & HV201 <> 41 & HV201 <> 61). The actual selection criteria is country-specific.
HV205		Type of toilet facility in the household. Individual codes are country-specific, but the major categories are standard.
		Whether the household has:
HV206		Electricity.
HV207		A radio.
HV208		A television.
HV209		A refrigerator.
		Whether any member of the household has:
HV210		A bicycle.
HV211		A motorcycle.
HV212		A car.
HV213		Main material of the floor. Individual codes are country-specific, but the major categories are standard.
HV214	X	Main material of the walls. Individual codes are country-specific, but the major categories are standard.
HV215	X	Main material of the roof. Individual codes are country-specific, but the major categories are standard.
HV216		Number of rooms used for sleeping in the household.
HV217		Relationship structure in the household describes the household composition in the following categories: one adult, two related adults of the opposite sex, two related adults of the same sex, three or more related adults, all other combinations. Only usual (de jure) members aged 15 and over are considered in determining the relationship structure.
HV218		Line number of head of household. This should always be 01, however there are some households in certain surveys in which the head of household has not been listed as the first person in the household listing.
HV219		Sex of head of household.
HV220		Age of head of household.
HV221		Whether the household has a telephone.
HV225		Share toilet with other households.

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
HV226		Type of cooking fuel.
HV227		Have a bednet for sleeping.
HV228		Children under 5 slept under bednet last night.
HV234		Test salt for Iodine.
HV235		Location of source for water
HV236		Person fetching water
HV237		Anything done to water to make safe to drink
		Usual water treatment
		BASE: Treated water (HV237 = 1).
HV237A		Boil
HV237B		Add bleach/chlorine
HV237C		Strain through a cloth
HV237D		Use water filter
HV237E		Solar disinfection
HV237F		Let it stand and settle
HV237G		Country specific
HV237H		Country specific
HV237I		Country specific
HV237J		Country specific
HV237K		Country specific
HV237X		Other
HV237Z		Water usually treated by: don't know
HV238		Number of households sharing toilet
HV239		Food cooked on stove or open fire
HV240		Household has a chimney, hood or neither
HV241		Food cooked in the house, in separate building, or outdoors
HV242		Household has separate room used as kitchen
		Whether the household has (suite):
HV243A		Has a mobile telephone
HV243B		Has a watch
HV243C		Has an animal-drawn cart
HV243D		Has a boat with a motor
HV244		Own land usable for agriculture
HV245		Hectares for agricultural land
HV246		Livestock, herds or farm animals
		Household owns livestock, herds or farm animals

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
HV246A		Cattle
HV246B		Cows, bulls
HV246C		Horses, donkeys, mules
HV246D		Goats
HV246E		Sheep
HV246F		Chickens
HV246G		Country specific
HV246H		Country specific
HV246I		Country specific
HV246J		Country specific
HV246K		Country specific
HV247		Owens a bank account
HV248		Number of sick people 18-59
HV249		Member of the HH died last 12 months
HV250		Number of members who died last 12 months
HV251		Number of orphans and vulnerable children
		Wealth index variables
HV270		Wealth index
HV271		Wealth index factor score (5 decimals)
HML1		Number of mosquito nets
HML1A		Number of mosquito nets with specific information
HML2		Number of children under bednet previous night

Sections H3-H4 (RECH3-RECH4)

Country-Specific Household Variables

The following sections will appear in the household recode data file as needed on a country-specific basis.

RECH3 All single occurrence country-specific variables relating to the household.

RECH4 Country-specific variables from the household schedule. Variable IDXH4 is always included as the first variable in this section and is equal to HVIDX for each entry in the household schedule.

Sections H5 (RECH5)**Women's height/weight and hemoglobin Variables**

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
HA0		Index to household schedule.
HA1		Women's age in years.
HA2		Respondent's weight (kilos-1d).
HA3		Respondent's height (cms-1d).
HA4		Height/Age Percentile
HA5		Height/Age Standard deviations.
HA6		Height/Age Percent ref. Median.
HA11		Weight/Height Std deviations (DHS).
HA12		Weight/Height Percent ref. median (DHS).
HA12A		Weight/Height Percent ref. median (Foggarty)
HA12B		Weight/Height Percent ref. median (WHO).
HA13		Women's result of measurement.
HA32		Date of birth (cmc).
HA33		Completeness of information.
HA35		Smoking.
HA40		Body mass index for respondent.
HA41		Rohrer's index for respondent.
HA50		Under age 18.
HA51		Line number of parent/caretaker.
HA52		Whether the consent to draw a droplet of blood was granted after reading a consent statement to woman/parent/responsible adult.
HA53		Hemoglobin level in g/dl with 1 implied decimal.
HA54		Currently pregnant.
HA55		Result of Hemoglobin measuring.
HA56		Hemoglobin level adjusted by altitude in g/dl with 1 implied decimal.
HA57		Anemia level. Levels below 7.0 g/dl are considered as severe anemia, levels between 7.1g/dl and 9.9g/dl are considered as moderate anemia and cases between 10.0 g/dl and 10.9 g/dl are

considered as mild anemia for pregnant women and between 10.0 g/dl and 11.9 g/dl for all other adult women.

HA58	X	Agrees to referral. In case where the anemia level is severe, respondents are asked whether this information can be given to a doctor at a specified health facility for follow up.
HA60		Marital status
		HIV testing
HA61	X	Read consent statement (HIV)
HA62	X	Blood sample ID number
HA63	X	Result of measuring (HIV)
HA64	X	Consent for additional tests
HA65	X	Result of woman individual interview
HA66	X	Woman's highest educational level
HA67	X	Woman's highest year of education
HA68	X	Highest educational level (Country specific for preliminary and final reports)
HA69	X	HIV weight (6 decimals)

Section H6 (RECH6)**Children's Height/Weight/Hemoglobin Variables**

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
HC0		Index to household schedule
HC1		Age in months
HC2		Weight in kilograms (1 dec.)
HC3		Height in centimeters (1 dec.)
HC4		Height/Age Percentile
HC5		Height/Age Standard deviations
HC6		Height/Age Percent of ref. median
HC7		Weight/Age Percentile
HC8		Weight/Age Standard deviations
HC9		Weight/Age Percent of ref. median
HC10		Weight/Height Percentile
HC11		Weight/Height Standard deviations
HC12		Weight/Height Percent of ref. median
HC13		Reason not measured
HC15		Height: lying or standing
HC16		Day of birth of child
HC17		Date measured (day)
HC18		Date measured (month)
HC19		Date measured (year)
HC27		Sex of the child
HC30		Month of birth of child
HC31		Year of birth of child
HC32		Date of birth (CMC)
HC33		Completeness of information
HC51		Line number of parent/caretaker
HC52		Read consent statement
HC53		Hemoglobin level (g/dl - 1 decimal)
HC55		Result of measuring (Hemoglobin)
HC56		Hemoglobin level adjusted by altitude in g/dl with 1 implied decimal

HC57	Anemia level. Levels below 7.0 g/dl are considered as severe anemia, levels between 7.1g/dl and 9.9g/dl are considered as moderate anemia and cases between 10.0 g/dl and 10.9 g/dl are considered as mild anemia.
HC58	X Agrees to referral. In case where the anemia level is severe, respondents are asked whether this information can be given to a doctor at a specified health facility for follow up
HC60	Mother's line number from woman's questionnaire
HC61	Mother's highest educational level
HC62	Mother's highest year of education
HC63	Preceding birth interval
HC64	Birth order number
HC68	Highest educational level (Country specific for preliminary and final reports)
HC70	Height for age standard deviation (according to WHO)
HC71	Weight for age standard deviation (according to WHO)
HC72	Weight for height standard deviations (according to WHO)
HC73	BMI standard deviations (according to WHO)

The measures above were calculated using the new Child Growth Standards released by the World Health Organization on April 27 2006. The new Standards are the result of an intensive study initiated by WHO in 1997 to develop a new international standard for assessing the physical growth nutritional status and motor development in all children from birth to age five. WHO and its principal partner, the United Nations University, undertook a Multi-centre Growth Reference Study which is a community-based, multi-country projects involving more than eight thousand children from Brazil, Ghana, India, Norway, Oman, and the United States of America. The measures are presented with two implied decimal places (no decimal points are included in the data file). To produce the actual measure, divide the variable by 100. If either the weight or the height of the child is missing then all of the above measures are set to the missing code 9999 or 99999. If either the height or the weight is outside of the acceptable range for the calculation of these measures then all of the above measures is set to code 9998 or 99998.

Section HMA (RECHMA)**Men's Height/Weight/Hemoglobin Variables**

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
HB0	X	Index to household schedule
HB1	X	Men's age in years
HB2	X	Respondent's weight (kilos-1d)
HB3	X	Respondent's height (cms-1d)
HB4	X	Ht/A Percentile (respondent)
HB5	X	Ht/A Standard deviations (respondent)
HB6	X	Ht/A Percent ref. median (respondent)
HB11	X	Wt/Ht Std deviations (respondent) DHS
HB12	X	Wt/Ht Percent ref. median (DHS)
HB12A	X	Wt/Ht Percent ref. median (Foggarty)
HB12B	X	Wt/Ht Percent ref. median (WHO)
HB13	X	Result of measurement of respondent
HB32	X	Date of birth (CMC)
HB33	X	Completeness of information
HB35	X	Smoking
HB40	X	Body mass index for respondent
HB41	X	Rohrer's index for respondent
HB50	X	Under age 18
HB51	X	Line no. of parent/caretaker
HB52	X	Read consent statement
HB53	X	Hemoglobin level (g/dl - 1 decimal)
HB55	X	Result of measuring (Hemoglobin)
HB56	X	Hemoglobin level adjusted by altitude (g/dl - 1 decimal)
HB57	X	Anemia level
HB58	X	Agrees to referral
HB60	X	Marital status
		HIV testing
HB61	X	Read consent statement (HIV)
HB62	X	Blood sample ID number
HB63	X	Result of measuring (HIV)

HB64	X	Consent for additional tests
HB65	X	Result of man individual interview
HB66	X	Man's highest educational level
HB67	X	Man's highest year of education
HB68	X	Highest educational level (Country specific for preliminary and final report)
HB69	X	HIV weight (6 decimals)

Section HML (RECHML)

Malaria Module for Nets Variables

Var Model Description

HMLIDX	X	Net number.
HML3	X	Net observed.
HML4	X	Months ago obtained mosquito net.
HML5	X	Was net treated with insecticide when bought.
HML6	X	Mosquito net treated with insecticide.
HML7	X	Brand of bednet.
HML8	X	Bednet treated since receiving.
HML9	X	Months ago re-treated.
HML10	X	ITN net.
HML11X		Number of persons who slept under this net.
HML21X		Did someone sleep under bednet last night.
		Line number of person slept under a mosquito net
HMLA	X	First.
HMLB	X	Second.
HMLC	X	Third.
HMLD	X	Fourth.
HMLE	X	Fifth.

Section HMM (RECHMM) Malaria for Household Members Variables

Var Model Description

HMHIDX	X	Index to household schedule.
HML12	X	Type of bednet(s) person slept under last night. Net number a person slept under last night
HML13	X	First net.
HML14	X	Second net.
HML15	X	Third net.
HML16	X	Corrected age from individual questionnaire.
HML17	X	Flag for HV105 age from individual file.
HML18	X	Pregnancy from individual questionnaire.
HML19	X	Person slept under an ever treated bednet.

Section HSK (RECHSK)

Support for Sick People Variables

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
HSKIDX		Index to household schedule.
HS100		Free medical support last 12 months.
HS101		Medical support at least once a month.
HS102		Free emotional support last 12 months.
HS103		Emotional support last 30 days.
HS104		Free material support last 12 months.
HS105		Material support last 30 days.
HS106		Free social support last 12 months.
HS107		Social support last 30 days.
HS108		Pain last 30 days.
HS109		Able to reduce the pain.
HS110		Nausea last 30 days.
HS111		Able to reduce the nausea.

Section HDP (RECHDP)

Support for Households with Persons who have Died Variables

Var Model Description

HDPIDX	Column number.
HD100	Sex.
HD101	Age.
HD102	Sick at least 3 of 12 months before death.
HD103	Free medical supplies last 12 months.
HD104	Medical support at least 1 month.
HD105	Emotional support last 12 months.
HD106	Emotional support last 30 days.
HD107	Free material support last 12 months.
HD108	Material support last 30 days.
HD109	Free social support last 12 months.
HD110	Social support last 30 days.
HD111	Last 30 days severe pain.
HD112	Able to reduce the pain.
HD113	Nausea last 30 days.
HD114	Able to reduce the nausea.

Section HSK (RECHOV)

Support for Orphans and Vulnerable Children's Variables

Var Model Description

HOVIDX	Index to household schedule.
HO100	Age of child.
HO101	Free medical support last 12 months.
HO102	Free emotional support last 12 months.
HO103	Emotional support last 3 months.
HO104	Free material support last 12 months.
HO105	Material support last 3 months.
HO106	Free social support last 12 months.
HO107	Social support last 3 months.
HO108	Free any support.

Section and Variable Description – Men

Level Label Record Label	Level Name Record Name	Type Value	Req	Max	Rec Len
MAN	MAN				
Male respondent's basic data	MREC01	M01	Yes	1	163
Respondent's basic data	MREC11	M11	No	1	63
Reproduction	MREC22	M22	No	1	50
Contraception Table	MREC31	M31	No	1	100
Contraception knowledge & use	MREC32	M32	No	1	43
Tuberculosis and other health issues	MREC41	M41	No	1	65
Marriage/Exposure	MREC51	M51	No	1	56
Fertility preferences	MREC61	M61	No	1	49
Employment	MREC71	M71	No	1	46
AIDS, STIs and Condom Use	MREC75	M75	No	1	169
AIDS, STIs and Condom Use continuation	MREC80	M80	No	1	61
Female genital cutting	MRECGC	MG1	No	1	34
Country specific - single vars	MREC91	M91	No	1	18
Country specific	MREC92	M92	No	?	18
Country specific	MREC93	M93	No	?	18

? Implies that the entry is country-specific

Section 01 (MREC01)

Respondent's Basic Data

Var Model Description

MCASEID	Case identification is used to uniquely identify each respondent. In most surveys this is constructed by concatenating the cluster or sample point number, the household number and the respondent's line number, but in some surveys this may be the questionnaire number taken from the front page of the questionnaire.
MV000	Alphabetic country code to identify the survey from which the data were collected. The code is based on an international standard code. This variable is 3 characters in length, with the third character indicating the format of the recode file used for this survey. For all surveys in DHS V this code will be 5. For example: HT5 is Haiti, KH5 is Cambodia.
MV001	Cluster number is the number identifying the sample point as used during the fieldwork. This variable may be a composite of several variables in the questionnaire. If so, the non standard variables are included in MREC91 as country-specific variables.
MV002	Household number is the number identifying the household in which the respondent was interviewed, within the sample point. In some cases, this variable may be the combination of dwelling number and household number within dwelling. In these cases, the original variables are included as country-specific variables.
MV003	Respondent's line number in the household schedule.
MV004	Ultimate area unit is a number assigned to each sample point to identify the ultimate area units used in the collection of data. This variable is usually the same as the cluster number, but may be a sequentially numbered variable for samples with a more complicated structure.
MV005	Sample weight is an 8 digit variable with 6 implied decimal places. To use the sample weight divide it by 1000000 before applying the weighting factor. All sample weights are normalized such that the weighted number of cases is identical to the unweighted number of cases when using the full dataset with no selection. This variable should be used to weight all tabulations produced using the data file. For self-weighting samples this variable is equal to 1000000.
MV006	Month of interview.
MV007	Year of interview. This variable now occupies 4 digits.
MV008	Century month code of date of interview (see note on century month codes).
MV009	Month of birth of respondent (see note on imputed dates).
MV010	Year of birth of respondent (see note on imputed dates). This variable now occupies 4 digits.
MV011	Century month code of date of birth of the respondent (see note on century month codes).

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
MV012		Current age in completed years is calculated from the century month code of the date of birth of the respondent (MV011) and the century month code of the date of interview (MV008). In a few cases the age in the data file will be different from that reported by the respondent when the respondent's birthday was in the month of interview, but he had not yet had his birthday. If the respondent correctly reported his age at his last birthday (and not his age at his next birthday) then the calculated age was rounded up from the reported age, to avoid inconsistencies between the age and the century month code for the birth.
MV013		Current age in 5-year groups is produced by grouping MV012.
MV014		Completeness of information for the date of birth of the respondent (see note on imputed dates).
MV015		Result of individual interview. Code 1 represents a completed interview. For all other cases, only MREC01 will exist in the data file. For flat and rectangular format data files, cases with a result code different than 1 are dropped from the file.
MV016		Day of the month in which the interview took place.
MV021		Primary sampling unit is a number assigned to sample points to identify the primary sampling units for use in the calculation of sampling errors. This variable is usually the same as the cluster number and/or the ultimate area unit, but may differ if the sample design required a multistage selection process.
MV022		Sample strata defines the pairings or groupings of primary sampling units used in the calculation of sampling errors when using the Taylor series expansion method` ```.
MV023		Sample domain defines the basic geographic units within which the sample was designed. For example, if the sample was designed to be self-weighting within region, this variable would define those regions; if the sample was designed to be self-weighting within major urban areas, other urban areas and rural areas, this variable would define the major urban, other urban and rural areas. If the sample is self-weighted at the national level, this variable is code 0.
MV024		<i>De facto</i> region of residence. This is a copy of MV101, added to this section to allow for analysis of completion rates by region.
MV025		<i>De facto</i> type of place of residence. This is a copy of MV102, added to this section to allow for analysis of completion rates by urban/rural residence.
MV026		<i>De facto</i> place of residence is the type of place in which the respondent was interviewed. This is a copy of MV134, added to this section to allow for analysis of completion rates by type of place of residence.
MV027		Number of visits for the interview.
MV028		Interviewer identification code. Codes are country-specific.
MV029		Data entry keyer code. Codes are country-specific.
MV030		Field supervisor's code. Codes are country-specific.

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
MV031		Field editor's code. Codes are country-specific.
MV032		Office editor's code. Codes are country-specific.
MV033		Ultimate area unit selection probability is the probability of selection of the ultimate area unit, ignoring the household selection. This variable can be used in conjunction with data for the sample point, such as service availability data.
MV034		Line numbers of wives as recorded in the household schedule. This is a multiple variable with entries for up to 8 wives. This variable can be used, in conjunction with the cluster or sample point number and the household number to match the men=s data with the women=s data, to allow for the analysis of couples. An entry with the value 0 means the wife was not listed as a member of the household.
MV034A		Men's wife or partner. For each of the women listed in MV034, it gives her status wife or partner of the men.
MV034B		Age of wife or partner.
MV035		Number of wives or partners for whom line numbers are given in MV034.
MV801		Time of the start of the interview. The first two digits give the time in hours using the 24-hour clock, and the last two digits give the minutes within that hour.
MV802		Time of the end of interview is coded as for the start of interview.
MV803		Length of interview in minutes is calculated from the previous two variables for interviews requiring only one visit. Interviews that required more than one visit are coded 96.

Section 11 (MREC11)

Respondent's Basic Data

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>																		
MV101		<i>De facto</i> region of residence. Region in which the respondent was interviewed. Codes are country-specific. For <i>de jure</i> region of residence, see MV139.																		
MV102		<i>De facto</i> type of place of residence. Type of place of residence where the respondent was interviewed as either urban or rural. Note that this is not the respondent's own categorization, but was created based on whether the cluster or sample point number is defined as urban or rural. See also MV134. For <i>de jure</i> type of place of residence, see MV140.																		
MV103		Childhood place of residence is classified into city, town and countryside as reported by the respondent. In some countries, additional codes are used for capital/major cities (code 0) and for abroad (code 4).																		
MV104		Number of years the respondent has lived in the village, town, or city where he was interviewed. Visitors to the community are coded 96.																		
MV105		Type of place of previous residence is coded as for MV103. In some countries, additional codes are used for capital/major cities (code 0) and for abroad (code 4). BASE: All respondents except those answering "Always" or "Visitor" to MV104 (MV104 <> 95 & MV104 <> 96).																		
MV106		Highest education level attended. This is a standardized variable providing level of education in the following categories: No education, Primary, Secondary, Higher. In some countries the educational system does not fit naturally within this scheme and a different categorization was used for the Final Report. In this case, this variable is constructed as accurately as possible from the country's own scheme and the variable used for the Final Report is included as a country-specific variable.																		
MV107		Highest year of education gives the years of education completed at the level given in MV106. BASE: All respondents except those answering "No education" or with missing data for MV106 (MV106 <> 0 & MV106 <> 9).																		
MV130		Religion. Both the question and the codes are country-specific.																		
MV131		Ethnicity. Both the question and the codes are country-specific.																		
MV133		Education in single years. This variable is constructed from the educational level (MV106) and the grade at that level (MV107) as follows: <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>MV106 = ></td> <td></td> <td>MV133</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>= ></td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>= ></td> <td>MV107</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>= ></td> <td>MV107+x</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>= ></td> <td>MV107+y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>= ></td> <td>99</td> </tr> </table> <p>x = years to complete primary education y = years to complete primary and secondary education where both x and y are country-specific.</p>	MV106 = >		MV133	0	= >	0	1	= >	MV107	2	= >	MV107+x	3	= >	MV107+y	9	= >	99
MV106 = >		MV133																		
0	= >	0																		
1	= >	MV107																		
2	= >	MV107+x																		
3	= >	MV107+y																		
9	= >	99																		

Var Model Description

MV134 *De facto* place of residence is the type of place in which the respondent was interviewed. Urban areas are classified into large cities (capital cities and cities with over 1 million population), small cities (population over 50,000), and towns (other urban areas), and all rural areas are assumed to be countryside. Note that this classification differs from that used in DHS I.

MV135 Whether the respondent is a usual resident of the household or is just visiting the household. Responses of "Visitor" to MV104 are visitors to the city, town or village where the interview took place, but MV135 shows respondents who were visitors to the household.

MV136 Total number of household members is the number of usual residents plus the number of visitors who slept in the house the previous night that were listed in the household schedule.

MV138 Number of eligible men in the household. Eligible men are usually defined to be men aged 15-59 who slept in the household the previous night, irrespective of whether they usually reside in the household or are visiting the household. In some countries an ever-married sample is used for the individual interview, and so the eligibility criteria is further restricted to husbands of eligible women.

MV149 Educational achievement recodes the education of the respondent into the following categories: None, incomplete primary, complete primary, incomplete secondary, complete secondary, higher education. See related variables MV106, MV107, MV133.

MV150 Relationship to the head of the household. These data are taken from the household schedule.

MV151 Sex of the head of the household.

MV152 Age of the head of the household.

Literacy

MV155 Literacy. The respondent is asked to read a written sentence and the interviewer would note whether the respondent could read it or not at all.

MV156 Ever participated in a literacy program outside of primary.

Media

MV157 Frequency of reading newspaper or magazine

MV158 Frequency of listening to radio

MV159 Frequency of watching television

Travel

MV167 Times away from home in last 12 months

MV168 Away for more than one month

Wealth index

MV190 Wealth index

MV191 Wealth index factor score (5 decimals)

Section 22 (MREC22)

Reproduction

Var Model Description

MV201		Total number of children ever born.
MV202		Total number of sons living at home.
MV203		Total number of daughters living at home.
MV204		Total number of sons living away from home.
MV205		Total number of daughters living away from home.
MV206		Total number of sons who have died.
MV207		Total number of daughters who have died.
		MV201 is the sum of variables MV202 to MV207.
MV212		Age of respondent at first birth.
MV213		Whether the respondent=s first listed partner is currently pregnant.
MV217		Knowledge of the women’s ovulatory cycle.
MV218		Total number of living children is the sum of variables MV202 to MV205.
MV225		At the time the respondent=s partner became pregnant with the current pregnancy, whether the current pregnancy was wanted then, later or not at all. BASE: Respondent=s whose partner is currently pregnant (MV213 = 1).

Children’s fathering

MV245		Number of women the respondent fathered the children with.
MV246		Married to the mother of the first child when he was born.

Youngest child

MV247		Age.
MV248		Antenatal check-ups for the mother.
MV249		Respondent present during check-ups.
MV250		Place of birth.
MV251		Reason for not delivering in health facility
MV252		Drinking pattern when child has diarrhea

Section 31 (MREC31)

Contraceptive Table

Var Model Description

- MV301 Knowledge of any method is classified into modern, traditional and folkloric methods as follows: Modern methods are Pill, IUD, Injections, Diaphragm, Condom, Female Sterilization, Male Sterilization, Implants, Lactational amenorrhea, Female condom and Foam/Jelly. Traditional methods are Periodic Abstinence (Rhythm), Withdrawal, and Abstinence. Folkloric methods are the category "other" and any other country-specific methods. If a respondent knows both, a traditional method and a modern method, then the modern method takes priority and he is coded as knowing a modern method. Similarly, if a man knows a traditional method and a folkloric method, the traditional method takes priority.
- MV302 Ever use of a modern, traditional or folkloric method is created in the same way as MV301.

Contraceptive Table

The contraceptive table contains entries for 20 contraceptive methods, and for each entry gives information relating to knowledge of the method, and ever use of the method. Entries 1 to 15 are standard but entries 17 to 20 are used for country-specific methods. The methods relating to each entry are as follows:

1	Pill	11	Norplant™ or implants
2	IUD	12	Abstinence
3	Injections	13	Lactational amenorrhea
4	Diaphragm	14	Female condom
5	Condom	15	Foam or Jelly
6	Female Sterilization	16	
7	Male Sterilization	17	Country specific method 1
8	Periodic Abstinence (Rhythm)	18	Country specific method 2
9	Withdrawal	19	Country specific method 3
10	Other methods	20	Country specific method 4

For Foam/Jelly, if questions about the methods are asked separately (for example, foaming tablets in one set of questions and jelly in another set of questions), the original responses are recorded as country-specific variables and the standard variables presented in this section are a composite of the two sets of questions.

The contraceptive table contains variables MV304A to MV307 as follows:

- M304A Whether the method is modern, traditional or folkloric.
- MV304 Knowledge of the method. If questions relating to the method were not asked in the contraceptive table but was asked as a current method then code 7 is used and if the question is not asked in a particular country then code 8 "Not asked" is used.
- MV305 Whether the respondent has ever used the contraceptive method.
BASE: Respondents who knew of the method according to MV304.
- MV307 Whether the method is currently being used.

Example Contraceptive Table:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Pill	IUD	Inj.	Dia.	Cond.	F.S	M.S	P.A	With	Oth.	Nor.	Abst	L.Am	F.C.	Foam	CS1	CS2	CS3	CS4	CS5
M304A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
MV304	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	8	8	8
MV305					1				1											
MV307					1				0											

In this example the entries in the table are shown across the page while the variables in each entry are shown down the page. The numbers shown above the method names are the occurrence or entry number associated with that method. The respondent knew two methods, Condom and withdrawal. The respondent has used Condoms and withdrawal and currently using condoms.

Section 32 (MREC32)

Contraceptive Use

Var Model Description

MV312 Current contraceptive method.

MV312A Most recent contraceptive method

MV312B Contraceptive method with other woman

MV312C Contraceptive method with other woman (2)

MV313 Type of contraceptive method categorizes the current contraceptive method as either a modern method, a traditional method, or a folkloric method.

Condom use

MV323A Brand of condom used.

MV325B Cost of condoms last time obtained.

MV372A Shown condom package

Sources of Contraception.

Whether the respondent has heard about family planning in the last few months from any of the following sources:

MV384A On the radio.

MV384B On the television.

MV384C In a newspaper or magazine.

MV395 :Discused FP with health worker last few months.

MV396 Whether a woman who is breastfeeding can get pregnant.

MV3A09B How many condoms did get last time.

MV3B17 Source of condoms.

MV3B25A Contraception is woman's business and a man should not worry.
MV3B25B Sterilized women become promiscuous.

Var Model Description

Section 41 (MREC41)

Tuberculosis and Other Health Issues Variables

Var Model Description

Tobacco smoking

MV463A Cigarettes.
MV463B Pipe.
MV463C Chewing tobacco.
MV463D Snuff.
MV463E Country specific.
MV463F Country specific.
MV463G Country specific.
MV463X Other.
MV463Z Nothing.

MV464 Number of cigarettes in last 24 hours.
BASE: Respondents smoking cigarettes.

MV474 Heard of Tuberculosis or TB.

Transmission of Tuberculosis
BASE: Ever heard of Tuberculosis (MV474 = 1).

MV474A Air when coughing or sneezing.
MV474B Sharing utensils.
MV474C Touching a person with TB.
MV474D Tuberculosis spread through food.
MV474E Sexual contact.
MV474F Mosquito bites.
MV474G Country specific.
MV474H Country specific.
MV474I Country specific.
MV474J Country specific.
MV474X Other.
MV474Z Don't know.

MV475 Can tuberculosis be cured.

MV476 Keep secret when family member gets TB.

Injections last 12 months

MV477 Number of injections.
MV478 Injections administered by a health worker.
MV479 Source for injection by health worker.
MV480 Syringe and needle from new, unopened package.

MV481 Covered by health insurance.

Type of health insurance

BASE: Respondents covered by a health insurance (MV481 = 1).

MV481A	Mutual or community organization.
MV481B	Provided by employer.
MV481C	Social security.
MV481D	Private or commercial purchased.
MV481E	Country specific.
MV481F	Country specific.
MV481G	Country specific.
MV481H	Country specific.
MV481X	Other.

Care for children under 18

MV482A	Arrange care of biological children.
MV482B	Primary caregiver.
MV482C	Arrange care of non-biological.
MV483	Whether the respondent circumcised.

Var Model Description
Section 51 (MREC51)

Marriage

Var Model Description

MV501	Current marital status of the respondent.
MV502	Whether the respondent is currently, formerly or never married (or lived with a partner). Currently married includes married men and men living with a partner, and formerly married includes widowed, divorced, separated men and men who have lived with a partner but are not now living with a partner.
MV503	Whether the respondent has been married or lived with a woman once or more than once. BASE: Ever-married men (MV501 <> 0).
MV504	Whether the wife or the partner lives with respondent. BASE: Currently married men (MV502 = 1).
MV505	The number of wives the respondent currently has. This is the number of wives and live-in partners. BASE: Currently married or in union men (MV502 = 1).

First marriage or union

Variables MV507 to MV513 relate to the date of start of the first marriage or union.
BASE: Ever-married men (V501 <> 0).

MV507	Month of start of first marriage or union (see note on imputed dates).
MV508	Year of start of first marriage or union (see note on imputed dates). This variable occupies 4 digits.
MV509	Century month code of the date of start of first marriage or union (see note on century month codes).
MV510	Completeness of information for the date of start of the first marriage or union (see note on imputed dates).
MV511	Age at start of first marriage or union is calculated from the century month code of the date of start of first marriage or union and the century month code of the date of birth of the respondent.
MV512	Years since start of first marriage or union is calculated from the century month code of the start of first marriage or union and the century month code of the date of interview.
MV513	Marital duration is actually the number of years elapsed since the start of the first marriage or union until the date of interview grouped into five-year groups, irrespective of whether the respondent is still married to his first partner.

Var Model Description

Sexual intercourse

Variables MV525 to MV528 relate to age at first intercourse, frequency of intercourse and time since last sexual relations. BASE (for variables MV527 to MV532): Respondents who have had sexual intercourse (MV525 <> 0).

MV525	Age at first sexual intercourse. Respondents who had never had sex are coded 0.
MV527	Time since the last sexual relations as reported by the respondent. The first digit gives the units in which the respondent gave his answer: 1 - Days ago, 2 - Weeks ago, 3 - Months ago, 4 - Years ago, with 9 meaning a special answer was given. The last two digits give the time in the units given. Any value for time greater than 90 is a special answer.
MV528	Time since last intercourse - grouped. The time since last intercourse after 31 days was grouped into the category 31. The special answers were kept the same as in the variable MV527.
MV529	Time since last intercourse - imputed. Values are given in number of months. However, in this variable too, the special values were not modified and kept the same values as in MV527.
MV531	Age at first sexual intercourse - imputed. This is the same as MV525, except for respondents who reported that their first sexual intercourse was at the time of their union. For these cases, the age at first sex is taken from the age at first union. In cases where the age at first sex was inconsistent with the age at conception of the first child, but only by one year (V532 = 3), the age at first sex was reduced by one year, consistent with the "Rule of one" applied in DHS I which is the correction of the data if the error is no more than a month. Other cases flagged as inconsistent on variable V532 (codes 1, 2, 4, 5) are recoded as 97 (inconsistent). Cases coded 6 on V532 are not changed.
MV532	Flag variable for inconsistencies found in editing the responses for MV525. 0 No flag 1 Respondent reported age at first sexual intercourse that exceeds his current age 2 Respondent reported his age at first sexual intercourse as occurring more than one year <u>after</u> the conception of his first child 3 Respondent reported his age at first sexual intercourse as occurring up to one year <u>after</u> the conception of his first child 4 Respondent reported that his first sexual intercourse was at the time of his first marriage, but the respondent was never married 5 Respondent reported that his first sexual intercourse was at the time of his first marriage, but his first marriage occurred <u>after</u> the conception of his first child 6 Respondent reported his first sexual intercourse as being <u>after</u> his first marriage
MV535	Whether the respondent has ever been married or lived with a woman. BASE: Men who are not currently married and not living with a woman (MV502 <> 1).
MV536	Recent sexual activity. Whether the respondent had sex and whether it was during the last 4 weeks.
MV541	Intend to wait until married to have sex.

Section 61 (MREC61)

Fertility Preferences

<u>Var</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>Description</u>
MV602		<p>Fertility preferences.. This variable comes from a single question but recoded later depending on the men's status. Sterilized men are recoded 4, men whom the partner can't get pregnant are recoded 5, men who never had sex are recoded 6, and men who are not in union are recoded 8.</p> <p>BASE: <i>All men.</i></p>
MV603		<p>Preferred waiting time before the birth of another child is created from a single question asking how long from the date of interview the respondent would like to wait before the birth of the next child. In some countries there may be some additional non-numeric responses to the question of how long to wait before the next birth. These are assigned additional codes on a country-specific basis.</p> <p>BASE: <i>All men who want another child (MV602 = 1).</i></p>
MV604		<p>The preferred waiting time to the next birth is grouped into 12-month categories with responses of more than six years coded as 6+ years. Non-numeric responses are coded into one group (7 "Non-numeric"), but with "Don't know" and missing responses in their own categories (8 & 9). The additional response "Soon/Now" is not grouped with the other non-numeric codes, but is recoded as less than one year waiting time.</p> <p>BASE: <i>All men who want another child (MV602 = 1).</i></p>
MV605		<p>Desire for more children is a constructed variable classifying respondents who want more children by whether they want the next child soon (less than 2 years) or they want the next child later (2+ years). In some countries, men who had never had sexual intercourse were not asked the questions relating to desire for future children, and are coded 8 on V605.</p> <p>BASE: <i>All men.</i></p>
MV613		<p>The ideal number of children that the respondent would have liked to have in his whole life, irrespective of the number he already has. In many countries it was possible for a respondent to reply to this question with a range of values, in which case this variable contains the midpoint between these values. If the midpoint is not an exact number then the number is rounded up in half the cases and rounded down for the other half. In situations where a range of values was collected, the original variables are included as country-specific variables. In some countries, additional country-specific categories are included, such as "It depends on God" or "As many as I can support" and are given country-specific codes.</p>
MV614		<p>This variable groups the preceding variable such that 6 or more children are in one category 6+ and all non-numeric responses are coded 7.</p>

Var Model Description

MV616 This variable records the original response to the question "How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child?" The first digit gives the units in which the respondent answered (1 indicates months, 2 indicates years, and 9 indicates a special response), while the last two digits give the time in those units. If the units value is 9 then the variable contains a special response, and if the duration value is greater than 90 this also indicates a special response. For example, code 994 is used for the responses "Soon/Now", and code 299 would mean that the response was given in years but the actual duration was missing on the questionnaire.

BASE: *All men who want another child (MV602 = 1), plus those originally responding that they want another child, but then say their partner cannot get pregnant (see also MV602).*

MV621 Whether the respondent believes his partner wants the same number of children, more children or fewer children than he wants herself.

BASE: *Currently married or in union men (MV502 = 1).*

MV627 Ideal number of boys.

MV628 Ideal number of girls.

MV629 Ideal number of either sex.

These three variables should sum to the total ideal number of children given in variables MV613. If the response to the question for variables MV613 is a non-numeric response, these variables are coded with the same response. In addition, there may be non-numeric responses on each of these questions. Country specific categories for non-numeric responses may also be recorded for these variables.

MV631 Problem if became pregnant

BASE: *Wife listed first is not currently pregnant (MV642(1) <> 1).*

Reason for not having sex

MV633A Husband has STD

MV633B Husband has other women

MV633C Recent birth

MV633D Tired, mood

MV633E *Country specific*

MV633F *Country specific*

MV633G *Country specific*

Husband's rights

MV634A Get angry

MV634B Refuse financial support

MV634C Use force for unwanted sex

MV634D Have sex with another women

Section 71 (MREC71)

Occupation and Work Status

Var Model Description

MV714		Whether the respondent is currently working.
MV714A		Have a job from which respondent was absent.
MV716		Respondent's occupation as collected in the country. Codes are country-specific. BASE: Men who are currently working or who have worked in the last 12 months (MV731 = 1 or MV731 = 2).
MV717		Standardized respondent's occupation groups. Agricultural categories also include fishermen, foresters and hunters and are <u>not</u> the basis for selection of agricultural/non-agricultural workers. In countries, where it is not possible to differentiate between self-employed agricultural workers and agricultural employees, no attempt has been made to use other information, and code 4 has been used for both categories. The analyst may wish to use other related information to differentiate between these two categories. BASE: Men who are currently working or who have worked in the last 12 months (MV731 = 1 or MV731 = 2).
MV719		Whether the respondent works for a family member, for someone else or is self-employed. BASE: Men currently working (MV731 = 1 or MV731 = 2).
MV721	X	Works at home or away.
MV731		Whether the respondent worked in the last 12 months.
MV732		Whether the respondent works throughout they year, seasonally, or just occasionally. BASE: Men who are currently working or who have worked in the past year (MV731 = 1 or MV731 = 2).
MV739		Who decides how to spend money. BASE: Respondent paid in cash or in cash and kind (MV741 = 1 or MV741 = 2).
V740		Whether the respondent works on his own land, family land, rented land, or on someone else's land. BASE: Men who are currently working or who have worked in the last 12 months, and who work or worked in agriculture (MV716 = country-specific agricultural category).
MV741		Type of earnings for work

Final say of the respondent on key issues

MV743A	Own health care
MV743B	Making large household purchases
MV743C	Making household purchases for daily needs
MV743D	Visits to family or relatives
MV743E	Food to be cooked each day
MV743F	Deciding what to do with money wife earns
MV743G	Deciding how many children to have

Justification of wife's beating

MV744A Goes out without telling him
MV744B Neglects the children
MV744C Argues with him
MV744D Refuses to have sex with him
MV744E Burns the food

Husband's perception about woman's pregnancy

MV747A Childbearing is a woman's concern.
MV747B Important for mother and the child health to get assistance at delivery.

Section 75 (MREC75)

AIDS and Condom Use Variables

Var Model Description

MV750 Heard of sexually transmitted disease
MV751 Whether the respondent has ever heard of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome).

Ways to reduce AIDS

BASE: Respondents who have heard of AIDS (MV751 = 1).

MV754BP Reduce risk of getting AIDS by not having sex at all.
MV754CP Reduce chances of AIDS by always using condoms during sex
MV754DP Reduce chance of AIDS: have 1 sex partner with no other partner

Means of getting AIDS

BASE: Respondents who have heard of AIDS (MV751 = 1).

MV754JP Get AIDS from mosquito bites
MV754WP Get AIDS by sharing food with person who has AIDS

MV756 Whether the respondent believes it is possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus.
BASE: Men who have heard of AIDS (MV751 = 1).

MV761 Whether the respondent used a condom the last time he had sexual intercourse.
BASE: Men who have ever had sexual intercourse (MV525 > 0).

Condom use during sexual intercourses

MV761B With other woman (1)
MV761C With other woman (2)
MV761D For money

Source for male condom

MV762AA Government hospital
MV762AB Government health center or post
MV762AC Family planning clinic
MV762AD Mobile clinic
MV762AE Public field worker
MV762AF Other public
MV762AG Public country specific
MV762AH Public country specific
MV762AI Public country specific
MV762AJ Private hospital, clinic
MV762AK Pharmacy
MV762AL Private doctor
MV762AM Private mobile clinic
MV762AN Private field worker
MV762AO Other private

MV762AP	Private country specific
MV762AQ	Private country specific
MV762AR	Private country specific
MV762AS	Shop
MV762AT	Church
MV762AU	Friends, relatives
MV762AV	Country specific
MV762AW	Country specific
MV762AX	Other
MV762AZ	Don't know source for condom

Source for female condoms

MV762BA	Government hospital
MV762BB	Government health center/post
MV762BC	Family planning clinic
MV762BD	Mobile clinic
MV762BE	Public field worker
MV762BF	Other public
MV762BG	Public country specific
MV762BH	Public country specific
MV762BI	Public country specific
MV762BJ	Private hospital, clinic
MV762BK	Pharmacy
MV762BL	Private doctor
MV762BM	Private mobile clinic
MV762BN	Private field worker
MV762BO	Other private
MV762BP	Private country specific
MV762BQ	Private country specific
MV762BR	Private country specific
MV762BS	Shop
MV762BT	Church
MV762BU	Friends, relatives
MV762BV	Country specific
MV762BW	Country specific
MV762BX	Other
MV762BZ	Don't know source for female condom

Sexually transmitted diseases last 12 months

MV763A	Any STD
MV763B	Genital sore or ulcer
MV763C	Genital discharge
MV763D	Country specific
MV763E	Country specific
MV763F	Country specific
MV763G	Country specific

MV766A	Number of women other than the wife the respondent had sex with in last 12 months.
MV766B	Number of women the respondent had sex with including his wife in last 12 months.

Var Model Description

Relationship with last sexual partner

MV767A Last partner
 MV767B Other partner (1)
 MV767C Other partner (2)
 BASE: Respondents who had sexual intercourse last 12 months.

Length of time knows last sexual partner

MV768A Last partner
 MV768B Other partner (1)
 MV768C Other partner (2)
 BASE: Respondents who had sexual intercourse last 12 months.

MV769 Could get a male condom

MV769A Could get a female condom

MV770 Seek advice for last disease.
 BASE: Respondents who had an infection in the last 12 months.

Place where sought advice for last disease

BASE: Respondents who sought advice for the last disease (MV770 = 1).

MV770A Governmental hospital.
 MV770B Health center.
 MV770C Public VCT center.
 MV770D FP clinic.
 MV770E Mobile clinic.
 MV770F Field worker.
 MV770G Country specific.
 MV770H Country specific.
 MV770I Country specific.
 MV770J Other public
 MV770K Private hosp/clinic/doctor
 MV770L Private VCT center
 MV770M Pharmacy
 MV770N Mobile clinic
 MV770O Fieldworker
 MV770P Country specific
 MV770Q Country specific
 MV770R Country specific
 MV770S Other private
 MV770T Shop
 MV770U Country specific
 MV770V Country specific
 MV770W Country specific
 MV770X Seek advice other

Mother to child AIDS transmission knowledge

- MV774A During pregnancy
 MV774B During delivery
 MV774C By breastfeeding.
 BASE: Respondents who said that the AIDS virus can be transmitted from the mother to the child (MV774 = 1).
- MV775 Knows someone who has or died of AIDS.
 BASE: Respondents who have heard of AIDS (MV751 = 1).
- MV777 Allowed to keep AIDS infection secret.
 BASE: Respondents who have heard of AIDS (MV751 = 1).
- MV778 Willing to care for relative with AIDS.
 BASE: Respondents who have heard of AIDS (MV751 = 1).
- MV779 Person with AIDS allowed to continue teaching.
 BASE: Respondents who have heard of AIDS (MV751 = 1).
- MV780 Should children be taught about condoms.
 BASE: Respondents who have heard of AIDS (MV751 = 1).

AIDS tests

- MV781 Ever been tested
 MV783 Know a place to get AIDS test
- Knowledge of places for AIDS testing
 BASE: Knows a place to get AIDS test (MV783 = 1).
- MV784A Governmental hospital.
 MV784B Health center.
 MV784C Public VCT center.
 MV784D FP clinic.
 MV784E Mobile clinic.
 MV784F Fieldworker.
 MV784G Country specific.
 MV784H Country specific.
 MV784I Country specific.
 MV784J Other public.
 MV784K Private hospital, clinic or doctor.
 MV784L Private VCT center.
 MV784M Pharmacy.
 MV784N Mobile clinic.
 MV784O Fieldworker.
 MV784P Country specific.
 MV784Q Country specific.
 MV784R Country specific.
 MV784S Other private.
 MV784T Country specific.
 MV784U Country specific.
 MV784V Country specific.
 MV784X Other.

Var Model Description

MV785 Heard about other STDs

Paid sex last 12 months

MV793 Paid for sex.

MV793A Condom used.

MV793B Condom used every time.

Section 80 (MREC80)**AIDS, STIs and Condom Use Continuation Variables**

Var Model Description

MV820 Condom used at first sexual intercourse.
BASE: Youth 15-24 who ever had sex.

MV822 Wife justified asking husband to use condom if he has an STI.

Get AIDS

MV823 Can get AIDS by witchcraft or supernatural means.

MV824 Drugs to avoid AIDS transmission to baby during pregnancy.

MV825 Would buy vegetables from vendor with AIDS.

AIDS test

MV826 When was last time you were tested.

MV827 Last test was on your own, offered or required.

MV828 Did get results for last test.

MV829 Place were last AIDS test was taken.

Time since last intercourse

MV832B With next to last sexual partner.

MV832C With second to last sexual partner.

Condom use last 12 months every time had sex

MV833A With last sex partner.

MV833B With next to last sex partner.

MV833C With second to last sex partner.

Alcohol consumption during sexual intercourse

MV835A Last time.

MV835B Next to last time.

MV835C Second to last time.

MV836 Total lifetime number of sexual partners.

MV837 Heard of drugs to help infected people to live longer.

Knows someone denied services because of AIDS last 12 months

MV844 Health services.

MV845 Social events.

MV846 Verbally abused.

Var Model Description

MV847 People with AIDS should be ashamed of themselves.
MV848 People with AIDS should be blamed for bringing disease to community.

MV849 Children 12-14 should wait for sex until marriage.

Attitudes towards life sex for men and Women

MV851A Young men should wait for sex until marriage.
MV851B Most young men wait for sex until marriage.
MV851C Unmarried sexually active men should only having sex with one partner.
MV851D Most unmarried sexually active men have only one partner.
MV851E Married men should only have sex with their wives.
MV851F Most married men only have sex with their wives.
MV851G Young women should wait for sex until marriage.
MV851H Most young women wait for sex until marriage.
MV851I Unmarried sexually active women should have only one partner.
MV851J Most unmarried sexually active women have only one partner.
MV851K Married women should only have sex with their husbands.
MV851L Most married women only have sex with their husbands.

Section GC (MRECGC)

Female Genital Cutting Variables

Var Model Description

MG100		Ever heard of female circumcision.
MG101		Ever heard of genital cutting (probed).
		Benefits of circumcision
		BASE: Ever heard of circumcision (MG100 = 1 or MG101 = 1).
MG117A		Cleanliness/hygiene.
MG117B		Social acceptance.
MG117C		Better marriage prospects.
MG117D		Preserve virginity, prevent premarital sex.
MG117E		More sexual pleasure for men
MG117F		Religious approval.
MG117G		Country specific.
MG117H		Country specific.
MG117I		Country specific.
MG117J		Country specific.
MG117X		Other.
MG117Y		No benefit.
MG118		Circumcision is required by religion.
MG119		Circumcision should continue or be stopped.

Sections 91-93 (MREC91-MREC93)

Country-Specific Variables

The following sections will appear in the recode data file as needed on a country-specific basis.

- MREC91 All single occurrence country-specific variables relating to the respondent.
- MREC92-93 The last two country-specific sections are not assigned to any particular section of the questionnaire, but are used for additional modules not usually incorporated in the questionnaires.