
First Malaysian Family Life Survey, 1976–1977

Summary Report and Technical Report (PDF)

William Butz and Julie DaVanzo

ICPSR 6170

FIRST MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY, 1976-1977

(ICPSR 6170)

Principal Investigators

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RAND

Second ICPSR Version

October 1998

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DATA COLLECTION DESCRIPTION

William Butz and Julie DaVanzo

FIRST MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY, 1976-1977 (ICPSR 6170)

SUMMARY: The First Malaysian Family Life Survey, 1976-1977 (MFLS-1), was conducted in Peninsular Malaysia as a retrospective life history survey of 1,262 households containing an ever-married woman aged 50 or younger. Full life histories were collected through personal interviews with these women and their husbands regarding fertility-related events, marriage, employment, migration, income and wealth, attitudes and expectations with respect to family size and composition, community characteristics, time allocation, and transfers of goods, help, and money between the respondents and others. The survey collected data in three separate rounds held at four-month intervals. The majority of the survey was administered in Round 1, while the second and third rounds collected data on new questions not asked in Round 1 and also updated some of the Round 1 data, most notably the work and pregnancy histories. In October 1981, the individual-level dataset (Part 142) was created, consisting of one fixed-length record per individual per household. Variables included at both the individual and household levels provide information on demographics, time allocation, and income and wealth. Due to processing constraints, most of the retrospective data have been omitted from the individual-level dataset.

UNIVERSE: Ever-married women aged 50 or younger and their current spouses living in Peninsular Malaysia.

SAMPLING: The sample consisted of 1,262 households in 52 areas in Peninsular Malaysia containing an ever-married woman (one who had been married at least once) aged 50 or younger. Forty-nine of the areas were selected by area probability methods and three were purposively selected to give additional representation to Indian families and to families living in fishing communities.

NOTE: (1) This data collection was created by the principal investigators to replace their hierarchical version, which is not distributed by ICPSR. This multifile version also contains four files not included in the hierarchical version: Parts 93 and 94, Female and Male Recall Test Data, and Parts 92 and 141, Infant Feeding/Amenorrhea Update Data. In addition, Part 136, Round 3: MF10MIG1--Male Migration Card 1, Part 137, Round 3: Repunched MF10 Data, and Part 138, Round 3: MF10REV--Revised MF10 Data, contain updated data not in the hierarchical version. (2) This data collection can be combined with SECOND MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE

SURVEY: 1988 INTERVIEWS (ICPSR 9805) to provide a retrospective history of the respondents from the 1940s to 1988. (3) At the request of the principal investigators, it should be noted that variables V1416R3, V1417R3, V1418R3, and V1419R3 in Part 142, Individual-Level Data, are not reliable and should be ignored.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 142 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PR/ FREQ.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ SCAN/ REFORM.DOC

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1: Round 1: MF1SUM--Household Roster Summary
Part 2: Round 1: MF1ROST--Household Roster
Part 3: Round 1: MF2SUM--Female Retrospective Summary
Part 4: Round 1: MF2MAR1--First Marriage Date Card
Part 5: Round 1: MF2PREG--Pregnancy
Part 6: Round 1: MF2CURDT--Current Date
Part 7: Round 1: MF2MARR--Marriage
Part 8: Round 1: MF2MIG--Migration/Housing
Part 9: Round 1: MF2CARE--Child Care
Part 10: Round 1: MF2ED--Education/Training
Part 11: Round 1: MF2EMP--Employment (Female)
Part 12: Round 1: MF3SUM--Male Retrospective Summary
Part 13: Round 1: MF3ED--Education/Training/Marriage
Part 14: Round 1: MF3EMP--Employment (Male)
Part 15: Round 1: MF3PROP--Property and Gifts
Part 16: Round 1: MF4SUM--Female Time Budget Summary
Part 17: Round 1: MF4ACT4--Past 4 Months Activities (Female)
Part 18: Round 1: MF4PRE--Pre-Listed Activities (Female)
Part 19: Round 1: MF5SUM--Male Time Budget Summary
Part 20: Round 1: MF5ACT4--Past 4 Months Activities (Male)
Part 21: Round 1: MF5PRE--Pre-Listed Activities (Male)
Part 22: Round 1: MF6SUM--Income and Wealth Summary
Part 23: Round 1: MF6POSS--Possessions
Part 24: Round 1: MF6CROP1--Crop Card 1
Part 25: Round 1: MF6CROP2--Crop Card 2
Part 26: Round 1: MF6CROP3--Crop Card 3
Part 27: Round 1: MF6FARM--Basic Farm Card
Part 28: Round 1: MF6LARGE--Large Animals
Part 29: Round 1: MF6SMAL1--Small Animals
Part 30: Round 1: MF6PROD--Animal Produce
Part 31: Round 1: MF6BUS1--Non-Farm Business Card 1
Part 32: Round 1: MF6BUS2--Non-Farm Business Card 2

Part 33: Round 1: MF6LAND1--Land and Buildings 1
Part 34: Round 1: MF6LAND2--Land and Buildings 2
Part 35: Round 1: MF6LAND3--Land and Buildings 3
Part 36: Round 1: MF6RENT--Rentals/Gifts/Payments/Returns
Part 37: Round 1: MF6BORR--Borrowings and Loans
Part 38: Round 1: MF6INS--Insurance
Part 39: Round 1: MF11SUM--Community Questionnaire Summary
Part 40: Round 1: MF11CD1--Community Questionnaire 1
Part 41: Round 1: MF11CD2--Community Questionnaire 2
Part 42: Round 1: MF11CD3--Community Questionnaire 3
Part 43: Round 1: MF11CD4--Community Questionnaire 4
Part 44: Round 1: MF11CD5--Community Questionnaire 5
Part 45: Round 1: MF11CD6--Community Questionnaire 6
Part 46: Round 2: MF1SUM--Household Roster Summary
Part 47: Round 2: MF1ROST--Household Roster
Part 48: Round 2: MF2SUM--Female Retrospective Summary
Part 49: Round 2: MF2MAR1--First Marriage Date Card
Part 50: Round 2: MF2PREG--Pregnancy
Part 51: Round 2: MF2CURDT--Current Date
Part 52: Round 2: MF2MARR--Marriage
Part 53: Round 2: MF2MIG--Migration/Housing
Part 54: Round 2: MF2CARE--Child Care
Part 55: Round 2: MF2ED--Education/Training
Part 56: Round 2: MF4SUM--Female Time Budget Summary
Part 57: Round 2: MF4ACT4--Past 4 Months Activities (Female)
Part 58: Round 2: MF4PRE--Pre-Listed Activities
Part 59: Round 2: MF5SUM--Male Time Budget Summary
Part 60: Round 2: MF5ACT4--Past 4 Months Activities (Male)
Part 61: Round 2: MF5PRE--Pre-Listed Activities (Male)
Part 62: Round 2: MF6SUM--Income and Wealth Summary
Part 63: Round 2: MF6POSS--Possessions
Part 64: Round 2: MF6CROP1--Crop Card 1
Part 65: Round 2: MF6CROP2--Crop Card 2
Part 66: Round 2: MF6CROP3--Crop Card 3
Part 67: Round 2: MF6FARM--Basic Farm Card
Part 68: Round 2: MF6LARGE--Large Animals
Part 69: Round 2: MF6SMAL2--Small Animals
Part 70: Round 2: MF6PROD--Animal Produce
Part 71: Round 2: MF6BUS1--Non-Farm Business Card 1
Part 72: Round 2: MF6BUS2--Non-Farm Business Card 2
Part 73: Round 2: MF6LAND1--Land and Buildings 1
Part 74: Round 2: MF6LAND2--Land and Buildings 2
Part 75: Round 2: MF6LAND3--Land and Buildings 3
Part 76: Round 2: MF6RENT--Rentals/Gifts/Payments/Returns
Part 77: Round 2: MF6BORR--Borrowings and Loans
Part 78: Round 2: MF6EXP--Extraordinary Expenses
Part 79: Round 2: MF7SUM--Female Attitudes and Expectations Summary
Part 80: Round 2: MF7SUPP--Means of Support (Female)

Part 81: Round 2: MF7ACT--Children's Activities and Help (Female)
Part 82: Round 2: MF7MEM--Household Members (Female)
Part 83: Round 2: MF7PAREN--Helping Parents (Female)
Part 84: Round 2: MF7SIZE--Attitudes (Female)
Part 85: Round 2: MF7MED--Medical Help (Female)
Part 86: Round 2: MF8SUM--Male Attitudes and Expectations Summary
Part 87: Round 2: MF8SUPP--Means of Support (Male)
Part 88: Round 2: MF8MEM--Household Members (Male)
Part 89: Round 2: MF8PAREN--Helping Parents (Male)
Part 90: Round 2: MF8SIZE--Attitudes (Male)
Part 91: Round 2: MF8MED--Medical Help (Male)
Part 92: Round 2: Infant Feeding/Amenorrhea Update Data
Part 93: Round 2: Female Recall Test Data
Part 94: Round 2: Male Recall Test Data
Part 95: Round 3: MF1SUM--Household Roster Summary
Part 96: Round 3: MF1ROST--Household Roster
Part 97: Round 3: MF2SUM--Female Retrospective Summary
Part 98: Round 3: MF2MAR1--First Marriage Date Card
Part 99: Round 3: MF2PREG--Pregnancy
Part 100: Round 3: MF2CURDT--Current Date
Part 101: Round 3: MF2MARR--Marriage
Part 102: Round 3: MF2MIG--Migration/Housing
Part 103: Round 3: MF2CARE--Child Care
Part 104: Round 3: MF2ED--Education/Training
Part 105: Round 3: MF4SUM--Female Time Budget Summary
Part 106: Round 3: MF4ACT4--Past 4 Months Activities (Female)
Part 107: Round 3: MF4PRE--Pre-Listed Activities (Female)
Part 108: Round 3: MF4WORK--Ever-Married Women and Spouse Working Hours
Part 109: Round 3: MF5SUM--Male Time Budget Summary
Part 110: Round 3: MF5ACT4--Past 4 Months Activities (Male)
Part 111: Round 3: MF5PRE--Pre-Listed Activities (Male)
Part 112: Round 3: MF5BUSY--Busy Times
Part 113: Round 3: MF6SUM--Income and Wealth Summary
Part 114: Round 3: MF6POSS--Possessions
Part 115: Round 3: MF6CROP1--Crop Card 1
Part 116: Round 3: MF6CROP2--Crop Card 2
Part 117: Round 3: MF6CROP3--Crop Card 3
Part 118: Round 3: MF6FARM--Basic Farm Card
Part 119: Round 3: MF6LARGE--Large Animals
Part 120: Round 3: MF6SMAL2--Small Animals
Part 121: Round 3: MF6PROD--Animal Produce
Part 122: Round 3: MF6BUS1--Non-Farm Business Card 1
Part 123: Round 3: MF6BUS2--Non-Farm Business Card 2
Part 124: Round 3: MF6LAND1--Land and Buildings 1
Part 125: Round 3: MF6LAND2--Land and Buildings 2
Part 126: Round 3: MF6LAND3--Land and Buildings 3
Part 127: Round 3: MF6RENT--Rentals/Gifts/Payments/Returns
Part 128: Round 3: MF6BORR--Borrowings and Loans

Part 129: Round 3: MF6EXP--Extraordinary Expenses
Part 130: Round 3: MF9SUM--Networks of Support Summary
Part 131: Round 3: MF9OUT--Transfers Out
Part 132: Round 3: MF9IN--Transfers In
Part 133: Round 3: MF9HELP--Children's Help
Part 134: Round 3: MF9SCHOO--Schooling Expenditures
Part 135: Round 3: MF10SUM--Male Migration Summary
Part 136: Round 3: MF10MIG1--Migration Card 1
Part 137: Round 3: Repunched MF10 Data
Part 138: Round 3: MF10REV--Revised MF10 Data
Part 139: Round 3: MF10MIG2--Migration Card 2
Part 140: Round 3: MF10MON--Sending/Receiving Money
Part 141: Round 3: Infant Feeding/Amenorrhea Update Data
Part 142: Individual-Level Data

Cases: 52 to 8,295 per part
Variables: 6 to 1,466 per part
Record Length: 15 to 80 per part
Records Per Case: 1

Part 143: Codebook Volume 1:
"Introduction" Through "MF 6:
Income and Wealth" (PDF)

Part 144: Codebook Volume 2:
"MF7: Female Attitudes and
Expectations" Through
"Appendix K" (PDF)

Part: 145: Codebook Volume 3:
"Individual-Level Data" and
"Documentation of Subfiles"
(PDF)

Part 146: Data Collection
Instruments and Interview
Instructions (PDF)

Part: 147: Descriptions of Sample
Communities (PDF)

Part 148: Summary Report and
Technical Report (PDF)

THE MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY: SUMMARY REPORT

PREPARED FOR THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

WILLIAM P. BUTZ, JULIE DAVANZO

**R-2351-AID
MARCH 1978**

Rand
SANTA MONICA, CA. 90406

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PREFACE

This report is one of a series of publications growing out of a survey and research project to investigate the influence of certain economic and institutional factors on couples' fertility behavior in Peninsular Malaysia. The project was funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development and was conducted by The Rand Corporation in collaboration with, initially, the Department of Statistics of the Government of Malaysia, and subsequently, Survey Research Malaysia, Sdn. Bhd. The purpose of the project was to identify factors within the range of direct public policy influence that affect birthspacing and family size, and to estimate the magnitude of statistical relations between these factors and fertility outcomes.

The data-gathering phase of the study, which is now complete, has involved the development and field testing of survey instruments; the training of field personnel; the collection, coding and cleaning of data; and the preliminary statistical investigation of research hypotheses. Project output includes the resulting data set, reports on initial research findings, and materials of methodological and operational interest to investigators who use the data set or are involved in similar projects. The Rand reports on this phase of the study include the following:

- o William P. Butz and Julie DaVanzo, *Economic and Demographic Family Behavior in Malaysia: A Conceptual Framework for Analysis*, R-1834-AID, October 1975.
- o William P. Butz and Julie DaVanzo, *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Summary Report*, R-2351-AID, March 1978.
- o William P. Butz, Julie DaVanzo, Dorothy Z. Fernandez, Robert Jones, and Nyle Spoelstra, *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Appendix A, Questionnaires and Interviewer Instructions*, R-2351/1-AID, March 1978.
- o Terry Fain and Tan Poh Kheong, *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Appendix B, Round One Codebook*, R-2351/2-AID, March 1978.

- o Robert Jones and Nyle Spoelstra, *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Appendix C, Field and Technical Report*, R-2351/3-AID, March 1978.
- o Fahmi Omar, *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Appendix D, Descriptions of Sample Communities*, R-2351/4-AID, March 1978.
- o William P. Butz and Julie DaVanzo, *Contracepting, Breast-feeding, and Birthspacing in Peninsular Malaysia: A Model of Decisionmaking Subject to Economic and Biological Constraints*, R-2352-AID, forthcoming.
- o Iva MacLennan, *RETRO: A Computer Program for Processing Life History Data*, R-2363-AID/RF, March 1978.
- o Julie DaVanzo and Donald L. P. Lee, *The Compatibility of Child Care with Labor Force Participation and Nonmarket Activities: Preliminary Evidence from Malaysian Time Budget Data*, P-6126, forthcoming.

The Codebook for Rounds Two and Three is expected to be available in late 1979 as Appendix E to R-2351-AID.

The present report contains a brief summary of the surveying and data preparation and of the initial research findings. It takes summary information from several of the above reports to acquaint the reader with the purposes and dimensions of the project. Details concerning all aspects can be found in the other documents.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This project has been the joint effort of a number of people at Rand and in Malaysia. Some are authors of publications cited in the Preface; others are acknowledged within those publications, especially in R-2351/1-AID, which presents the questionnaires and interviewer instructions.

We thank our collaborators, Dorothy Z. Fernandez of the Department of Statistics, Government of Malaysia, and Robert Jones and Nyle Spoelstra of Survey Research Malaysia. Dorothy and her staff, and later Rob and Nyle and theirs, worked long months on the details of preparing and conducting this complex survey. If the resulting data are of unusually high quality, it is because of their efforts; if not, it is because of our inexperience and unwillingness to agree to all their suggestions.

Throughout this project, our successive AID monitors--Carl Hemmer, Duncan Miller, Thomas Hoopengardner, and David Holmes--have been generous with their technical expertise and skillful in handling the required administrative and bureaucratic procedures. We are also indebted to Robert Muscat, then of AID, for first suggesting to us that Malaysia would be a good setting for this research and for personally introducing us to Malaysian officials who were subsequently helpful, especially Ramesh Chander, then Chief of the Malaysian Department of Statistics. James A. Brown, Jr., of AID, has continually brought to our attention related surveys and research, and has advised and encouraged us during difficult periods in the project's development. Without his efforts this project would not have begun or, having begun, would not have been completed. We are also indebted to T. Paul Schultz of Yale University for stimulating our interest in the issues that led to this project and for early discussions and suggestions that strongly influenced the general format of the survey.

We accept responsibility, of course, for any shortcomings in the data or the initial research findings.

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I. PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY

The questionnaires used in this project were designed to provide data for estimating the magnitude of key economic and biomedical relationships affecting birthspacing, family size, and breastfeeding patterns of families in Peninsular Malaysia. The goal was to identify factors amenable to public policy influence that directly or indirectly affect fertility outcomes.

Testing our research hypotheses* required data on the following subjects:

- o *Demographic dependent variables*
 - Pregnancy intervals and outcomes
 - Lengths of lactation
 - Contraceptive use
- o *Primary demographic and biological conditioning factors*
 - Marital status
 - Spouse separation
 - Child deaths
 - Lengths of postpartum amenorrhea
- o *Major determinants of opportunity cost of a woman's time with children*
 - The woman's time use in particular activities
 - Compatibility of these activities with child care
 - Availability of child-care substitutes
- o *Major components of the family's economic resources*
 - Family income
 - Family wealth
 - Economic value of children to parents
 - Availability of substitutes for economic value of children

* See William P. Butz and Julie DaVanzo, *Economic and Demographic Family Behavior in Malaysia: A Conceptual Framework for Analysis*, The Rand Corporation, R-1834-AID, October 1975, for a discussion of these hypotheses.

o *Community factors of primary interest*

Availability of agricultural inputs and products

Characteristics of the private and public supplies
of contraceptives, weaning foods, schooling, water
sanitation, and medical services

II. SURVEY INSTRUMENTS^{*}

Nearly all the individual questions in the survey instruments were designed to elicit data on one or more of the conceptual variables listed in Sec. I. The other survey questions fill data needs that cannot be so briefly summarized. The number of questions and the amount of surveying in this study may seem large in relation to the number of hypotheses and conceptual variables. However, some conceptual variables such as family income, family wealth, the economic value of children to parents, and the opportunity cost of women's time with children have many components that must be separately documented. Other conceptual variables such as women's and children's time use are subject to considerable seasonal variation as well as substantial recall error when the reference period is long.

These and other general considerations, along with a variety of factors specific to the Malaysian setting, led to a longitudinal survey design consisting of three rounds, four months apart. Questions were clustered into questionnaires more according to the desired respondent and reference period for each question than to the conceptual similarity of groups of questions. For example, information necessary to construct empirical proxies for the economic value of children is drawn from questionnaires MF1, MF4, MF5, MF6, MF7, and MF8, while family income is derived from information in questionnaires MF2, MF3, MF4, MF5, and MF6. Within questionnaires, questions are, of course, sequenced according to standard interviewing considerations.

The questionnaires were field-tested in different socioeconomic settings. The first field versions of the instruments were developed by members of the professional staff of the Census and Demography

^{*}The survey instruments and interviewer instructions are presented in William P. Butz et al., *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Appendix A, Questionnaires and Interviewer Instructions*, The Rand Corporation, R-2351/1-AID, March 1978.

Division, Department of Statistics, the Government of Malaysia, in collaboration with the Rand project leaders. Each questionnaire was first tested in a controlled environment in the office of the Department of Statistics in Kuala Lumpur and then in both urban and rural private households around Kuala Lumpur.

Subsequent tests took place in rural Malay fishing villages in Trengganu (on the east coast of Peninsular Malaysia), in a west coast padi area, among urban Chinese and Indian families, and among several rural Chinese families. Tests were conducted in Malay, English, Mandarin, Cantonese, and Tamil. Interview-reinterview checks on reliability and husband-wife comparisons of validity were made at this stage. This sequence of testing facilitated questionnaire development in controlled, then semicontrolled, environments, while developing the instruments in the necessary languages and in forms that did not constitute interviews of excessive length.

Subsequently, extensive modifications were made by Survey Research Malaysia during the training and final field-testing phases. The need for these modifications came to light during class practice and trial interviews, and it was decided to adopt a system of question books and recording forms. All instructions to interviewers were printed in order in the question book, from which the interviewers read all questions verbatim. This ensured standardization in the wording and order of questions. All survey instruments, except the Community Questionnaire (MF11), were formatted for keypunching directly from the questionnaire.

Below, we briefly describe the purpose of each questionnaire, indicating to whom and how often it was administered. This information is summarized in Table 1.

MF1: HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

Questionnaire MF1 was administered to the selected ever-married woman (EMW)* or other adult female household member who had lived

*See p. 13 for information on the respondent selection procedure.

Table 1
SUMMARY OF SURVEY SCHEDULE

Questionnaire	Eligible Respondents ^a	Round(s) in Which Administered	Average Interview Length in Round 1
MF1: Household Roster	Selected ever-married women (EMW) less than 50 yr old, or other eligible adult female	Administered completely in 1; updated in 2 and 3	20 minutes
MF2: Female Retrospective	EMW	Administered completely in 1; updated in 2 and 3	60 minutes ^b
MF3: Male Retrospective	Present husbands of EMW	Administered completely in 1; updated in 2 and 3	40 minutes ^b
MF4 and MF5: Female and Male Time Budgets	EMW and their present husbands	Administered completely in 1, 2, and 3	25 minutes - MF4 13 minutes - MF5
MF6: Income and Wealth	Male heads of household or other members of household that contains an EMW less than 50 yr old	Administered completely in 1, 2, and 3	43 minutes
MF7 and MF8: Female and Male Attitudes and Expectations	EMW and their present husbands	Administered in 2 only	
MF9: Networks of Economic Support	EMW	Administered in 3 only	
MF10: Migration and Urban Assimilation	Present husbands of EMW	Administered in 3 only	
MF11: Community Information	Village chiefs, midwives, and other knowledgeable persons (several questionnaires per Primary Sampling Unit)	Administered throughout the survey	

^aThe respondent selection procedure is described on page 13.

^bMF2 and MF3 updates take considerably less time

with the household for at least one year. The questionnaire was administered during the first survey round and repeated during subsequent rounds.

The following information is collected in MF1: composition of household; relationships among household members; number of months each member resided in the household in the last twelve months; ethnic community; sex, birthdate, age, and marital status of each household member; literacy (reading and writing ability); current attendance in school; highest level of schooling completed by each member; highest school certificate obtained; and basic characteristics of the last school attended by each member.

MF2: FEMALE RETROSPECTIVE

This questionnaire was administered to all selected ever-married women less than 50 years old. It was given during the first survey round and updated during subsequent rounds.

Questionnaire MF2 elicits a life history of pregnancies, lactations, first postpartum menstruations, contraceptive use, marital status changes, migration, house characteristics and household composition, help with children, and education and training of each respondent, as well as a work history that includes occupation, amount of time worked for each job held, and earnings at intervals of not more than three years. The information in MF2 is documented from age 15, age of first marriage, or age of first pregnancy, whichever is earliest.

The interview procedures for MF2 (and MF3) emphasize cross-referencing dates and respondent ages across events in different life areas. This technique helps determine the dates of particular events and facilitates checking the consistency of the life history over time and across life areas. Such cross-checking during the interview is greatly aided by the accurate birth registration records kept by virtually all mothers as part of the Malaysian vital statistics and citizen identification systems.

MF3: MALE RETROSPECTIVE

This questionnaire was administered to all present husbands of selected women less than 50 years old.* Like MF2, it was administered during the first survey round and updated during subsequent rounds.

The Male Retrospective questionnaire elicits a life history from age 15 or first marriage (whichever is earlier) to the present, and covers schooling and training; marital status changes; occupations; earnings; amount of time worked; property owned; and gifts, inheritances, and dowries received.

MF4 AND MF5: TIME BUDGETS

MF4 and MF5 were administered to female respondents and their present husbands in each survey round, thus providing information about seasonal variation in time allocation. The questionnaires document (1) number of hours spent at an activity in the last seven days the activity was performed; (2) number of weeks the activity was performed in the last four months; (3) rate of pay (if any) in cash and/or kind for the activity; (4) distance from home to place of activity; (5) amount of help received; and (6) presence of children less than 11 years old while the activity was being performed. Time use of eligible male and female respondents, of their children living with them, and of other helpers (paid or unpaid) is documented. All market and nonmarket activities of interest are covered, including all jobs, unpaid family work, schooling, training, cottage industry, housework, and child care (but excluding recreational activities and sleep).

MF6: INCOME AND WEALTH

Data on income and wealth were collected for each sample household in MF6. The primary respondent was the male head of household; if he was not present or was unable to give complete information on all the categories covered in this questionnaire, other household

* If the EMW has no husband or he is not available for interview, the property and gifts section is still administered, with the EMW as respondent.

members were interviewed. MF6 was administered during each survey round. The reference period was 12 months in the first round and 4 months in later rounds.

This questionnaire gathers information on all income (except that covered in MF4 and MF5) received by the household in the reference period, quantities of property and durable goods owned, and changes in these components of wealth in the reference period. Data were collected on agricultural production; ownership of animals; businesses owned; services performed; gifts from non-household members; inheritances or dowries received; income from insurance, pensions, retirement programs, or interest; income received from renting out rooms, houses, or land; ownership of land; and possession of durable goods. In addition, MF6 collected information on money borrowed or interest paid in the reference period and on whether the respondent or his spouse were covered by the government retirement program (Employees' Provident Fund (EPF)), had any kind of insurance, and/or had money in a bank or savings account in the reference period.

MF7 and MF8: ATTITUDES AND EXPECTATIONS

These questionnaires were administered only during the second survey round to all ever-married women less than 50 years old and to their present husbands.

The Attitudes and Expectations questionnaires elicit information about ages at which sons and daughters became helpful in various activities; expected occupations and educational attainment of children; help in cash, goods, and services that respondents have given to their parents and help they receive or expect to receive from their own children; other types of expected old-age support; desired family size; number of respondents' siblings; education and occupation of respondents' parents; and opinions regarding fertility-related areas.

MF9: NETWORKS OF SUPPORT^{*}

This questionnaire was added to the project in the third round of the survey to document the flow of goods, help, and money (including loans) between respondents in this sample and their relatives, friends, and acquaintances. The questionnaire documents the types, amounts, and directions of transfers during the previous 12 months and the obligations incurred because of the transfers. The questionnaire was administered to the EMW.

MF10: MIGRATION^{**}

This questionnaire determines the extent of geographic mobility and ascertains the causes and consequences of families' migration. The questionnaire covers all the moves made by the family, and then focuses on the most recent time the respondent made a complete change of home and workplace, examining the distance moved, accompaniment of family, reasons for moving, where lived on arrival, economic support received and employment status after moving, prior knowledge of destination, and return moves back to origin. The questionnaire was administered to the husband in the third round of interviewing.

MF11: COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE

For each primary sampling unit in the sample, information was collected on schools, family planning clinics, job markets, and prices of relevant commodities. This questionnaire also elicits historical information about epidemics, floods or droughts, job training programs and public utilities, family planning programs, and schools. It was administered to a variable number of spokesmen in each community and where necessary was supplemented from external information sources. The data were collected throughout the survey period.

* All phases of work on Questionnaire MF9 were supported by a separate contract with the U.S. Agency for International Development.

** All phases of work on Questionnaire MF10 were supported by a separate contract with the U.S. Agency for International Development.

III. SAMPLE DESIGN^{*}

The sample for the study consisted of 1262 private households, each containing at least one ever-married woman (i.e., one who had been married at least once, regardless of her present marital status) less than 50 years of age at the time of the initial visit. These households were located in 52 geographic areas of Peninsular Malaysia (see Fig. 1). Forty-nine areas^{**} were selected by area probability sampling methods, and three were purposively chosen to give Indian families and families living in fishing communities additional representation.

The geographic areas, called Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), were selected from a sampling frame covering the whole land area of Peninsular Malaysia.[†] A PSU contains approximately 220 Dwelling Units (DUs); a DU is defined as an enclosed private living area which has a separate entrance from a public area.

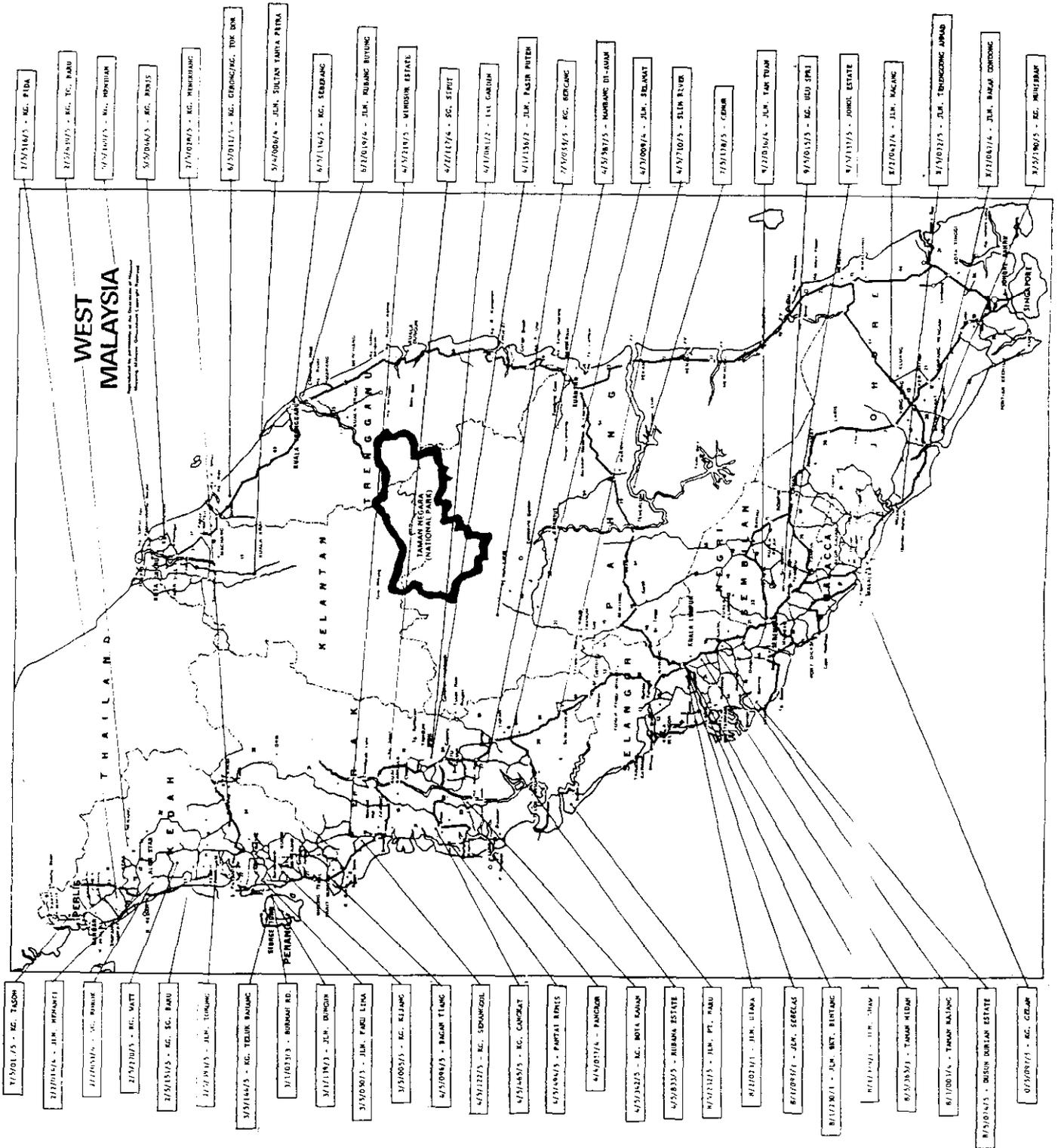
All Dwelling Units in each selected PSU were recorded on specially drawn maps and their addresses listed. The DUs were numbered in a systematic sequence and 2088 were selected randomly. Excluding (1) DUs that were vacant, locked up or demolished; (2) those

^{*} Additional details about sample design, respondent selection, field personnel, and project control are in Robert Jones and Nyle Spoelstra, *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Appendix C, Field and Technical Report*, The Rand Corporation, R-2351/3-AID, March 1978.

^{**} Initially, 50 areas were selected, but one had to be dropped because it was then under curfew.

[†] The frame was originally created by the Malaysian Department of Statistics in 1966-67. Survey Research Malaysia purchased copies of all documents relating to this frame from the Malaysian Government in 1967. Since then, continuous listing and mapping procedures have been implemented, and the frame has been updated to reflect changes in population and residential development. There are currently 6125 PSUs in Peninsular Malaysia.

Figure 1
Location of Primary Sampling Units



where there was no ever-married woman, or where she was over 50 years of age; and (3) those that refused the interview or were for some other reason unsuitable, a total of 1262 households remained to complete Round One of the survey.* At the end of the second round, there were 1239 completed cases (98 percent of the first round cases); there were 1207 (95 percent of first round cases) at the end of the third and final round.

*Of the 2088 DUs initially selected, 826 were disqualified for the following reasons: 98 were demolished; 131 were vacant; 46 were locked up with repeated callbacks failing to establish contact; 136 had no ever-married woman; 285 had only an ever-married woman older than 49; 61 refused to cooperate; 55 were rejected for other reasons, including sickness or insanity of the ever-married woman and unusual languages that could not be handled; and 14 began Round One interviewing but could not complete it.

IV. RESPONDENT SELECTION

A Dwelling Unit can be occupied by two or more families or households, i.e., groups of people who have separate eating and/or cooking arrangements. It was decided that only one ever-married woman (EMW) would be interviewed in each Dwelling Unit because of practical problems inherent in conducting more than one set of interviews in the same DU, particularly in terms of loss of rapport with the respondent. Much of the information collected for the survey is either intimate (e.g., pregnancy outcomes, contraception) or confidential (e.g., details on the household's income and wealth).

The procedure adopted was to list all ever-married women in the DU in descending order of age. Each woman was then numbered and a selection made using the serial number of the DU on a Kish grid. The selected woman became the prime respondent, her husband (if available) the secondary respondent.

V. FIELD PERSONNEL

Survey Research Malaysia, Sdn. Bhd. (SRM) recruited and trained twenty-five female interviewers for this survey. They came from all parts of Peninsular Malaysia and were selected on the basis of educational qualifications and aptitude. Over 600 applications were received; 200 women were interviewed; 27 were selected for training; and 25 qualified to work on the project. Five of these became office editors and coders after they had received the full training and some field experience. The team of 20 field interviewers consisted of 10 Malays, 7 Chinese, and 3 Indians. The Chinese interviewers were selected for their ability to read Chinese and their knowledge of the main Chinese dialects in Malaysia (mainly Cantonese and Hokkien, but also Teochew, Khek, and Mandarin).

The interviewers underwent an intensive six-week training program,* after which the questionnaires were translated into the vernacular language and further briefings, class practice, and trial interviews were carried out. Independent back translations were obtained, and the instruments were finally submitted to full-scale field trials.

*

The program covered an introduction to basic interviewing techniques, map-reading skills, DU and respondent selection criteria, and questionnaire recording and checking procedures. Subsequently, the trainees were briefed on all sections of the questionnaires and began a systematic program of class observation and practice interviews.

VI. SURVEY CONTROL

The survey was controlled by a senior research executive at SRM under the supervision of two research directors. The project group consisted of a research executive, data processing executive, fieldwork executive, and community executive.

The research executive supervised typing, translating, printing, collating, and dispatching the questionnaires and forms. The task also involved maintaining a daily link with the field and supervising general office administration procedures.

The data processing executive was in charge of checking, editing, and coding the questionnaires as well as the punching, verifying, and computer editing of the data cards. Finally, he transferred all data to tape for dispatch to The Rand Corporation and rectified errors that had been subsequently identified.

The fieldwork executive was in charge of the three interviewing teams, which operated some distance apart. He controlled logistics, kept schedules, and ensured that team compositions answered the local language requirements. He was also responsible for back-checking and rectifying errors identified at the office-editing stage. He was backed up by three field supervisors who organized the interviewing on a day-to-day basis, assisted the interviewers in respondent selection, helped in obtaining cooperation from respondents, witnessed and checked the interviews, organized appointments, and completed daily records of interviewing. They also maintained the correct interval between interviews.

The community executive obtained information on the PSUs at the community level. When possible this information was collected in the PSUs; otherwise, it was taken from central files. In the PSUs, interviews were conducted with personnel from Government hospitals, clinics, schools, and district offices, and with community leaders. Collating the data was difficult because many PSUs are not self-

contained geographical entities--they may form part of a community, or may be made up of several smaller communities that are not homogeneous.*

Motivating the respondents was important. Small gifts of household and toiletry items were presented to them in the second and third rounds. In the first round, they were given a letter of introduction which told about the gift scheme, and about the general purpose of the survey. The supervisors were responsible for assisting the interviewers in obtaining a strong rapport with each household, and an effort was made to give the same interviewer the same household in all three rounds.

The field work began August 23, 1976, and was completed in August 1977. Editing, coding, punching, and checking the data continued until the end of January 1978.

*The sample PSUs are described in Fahmi Omar, *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Appendix D, Descriptions of Sample Communities*, The Rand Corporation, R-2351/4-AID, March 1978.

VII. DATA PREPARATION

To check for logical consistency across the instruments, the same coder was used to edit all instruments from one household case. In the second and third rounds, cross-checks were made with the previous instruments for consistency and completeness.

A full codebook was drawn up for each instrument.* Punching was subjected to 100 percent verification, and computer programs were developed by SRM in Kuala Lumpur for logic and range checks and for sequence checks. After corrections and a final sequence check, the data were transferred to tape for dispatch to The Rand Corporation. Additional data checks, many involving cross-card and cross-questionnaire comparisons, were made at Rand. SRM then corrected errors and discrepancies.

*The Round One codes and checking procedures are detailed in Terry Fain and Tan Poh Kheong, *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Appendix B, Round One Codebook*, The Rand Corporation, R-2351/2-AID, March 1978.

VIII. SUMMARY OF INITIAL RESEARCH FINDINGS

CONTRACEPTING, BREASTFEEDING, AND BIRTHSPACING^{*}

The retrospective and community data from the survey^{**} were used to investigate patterns and determinants of breastfeeding, contracepting, and birthspacing in Peninsular Malaysia. The incidence and the length of breastfeeding have been decreasing since World War II, and the use of modern contraceptives has increased rapidly since the early 1960s. Nevertheless, the proportion of closed birth intervals not protected by breastfeeding or other contraceptive practice has steadily increased, resulting in a fairly general decline in the average length of closed birth intervals. Although additional analysis of open birth intervals is required, this trend has probably tended to keep fertility rates from falling rapidly, particularly among younger women, and infant mortality rates from falling as rapidly as they might have otherwise.[†]

Moving beneath these trends, we estimated a regression model of the basic behavioral and biological relationships that connect birthspacing to its proximate determinants and to some of its more indirect causes at the community and program level. Relationships found between length of postpartum amenorrhea and its determinants are very close to estimates from a number of prospective surveys and clinical

^{*}This research is reported in detail in William P. Butz and Julie DaVanzo, *Contracepting, Breastfeeding and Birthspacing in Peninsular Malaysia: A Model of Decisionmaking Subject to Economic and Biological Constraints*, The Rand Corporation, R-2352-AID, forthcoming.

^{**}The retrospective data were prepared for analysis using a computer program described in Iva MacLennan, *RETRO: A Computer Program for Processing Life History Data*, The Rand Corporation, R-2363-AID/RF, March 1978.

[†]Our estimates indicate that a baby born at the close of a short birth interval has a significantly lower chance of surviving its first year.

studies. Length of full breastfeeding has the strongest influence, followed by length of partial (or supplemented) breastfeeding. Variables associated with the mother's nutritional status also have significant coefficient estimates.

The strongest estimated influences on breastfeeding incidence and duration are variables reflecting the mother's work experience prior to the child's birth and the availability in the community of substitutes for breastfeeding--infant foods and modern contraceptives. And there is the intriguing suggestion that proximity to a family planning clinic encourages breastfeeding, although not nearly as strongly as proximity to privately sold contraceptives discourages it.

In its capacity to delay the next birth, unsupplemented lactation is considerably less effective per month of use than the IUD, pill, and safe time (rhythm) methods, on a par with abstinence, and more effective than folk methods. Use of all these methods, including folk methods, is significantly associated with longer closed birth intervals in this sample. Moreover, there is a suggestion that use of modern contraceptives interferes with the role of lactation in extending postpartum amenorrhea.

As in the case of breastfeeding, contraceptive use responds significantly to variations in the community supply of modern contraceptives. The supply of infant foods also has a positive influence, as our model predicts. Women with more education and more wealth are much more likely to contracept and to do so with modern methods.

Infant mortality regressions show a strong salutary influence of both breastfeeding and the availability in the community of commercial infant foods. Infants with wealthier parents, better sanitary conditions in the home, and more highly educated mothers have significantly higher survival probability, as do those born near a doctor's office or hospital. Larger birth weight is significantly associated with higher survival probability.

Finally, our attempt to explain sample variations in birthweight shows that children born in a community near a nurse or medical clinic tend to weigh more. Proximity to a doctor or hospital has no measurable effect. Also, babies born at the close of a short birth interval tend to weigh less at birth.

The picture that emerges from these estimates, although incomplete, is one of systematic biological mechanisms and behavioral responses, both capable of being set in motion by community and program characteristics. In particular, declines in breastfeeding and increases in modern contraceptive use are associated (in these data) with the increasing cost of women's time at home and with the growing availability of modern contraceptives and infant foods, all of which have been part of the Malaysian development process.

Considering the inherent limitations of retrospective life history surveys, these initial analyses have pushed the data very hard, although only scratching the surface of what they have to offer. The estimates closely resemble results from prospective studies in a number of countries and are generally consistent with expectations from a model not specific at all to the Malaysian setting, suggesting that our methodology, and to some extent the resulting estimates, have wide applicability.

COMPATIBILITY OF CHILD CARE WITH MARKET AND NONMARKET ACTIVITIES*

Using data primarily from the Round One Female Time budget questionnaire, we investigated household detail for time devoted to various housework activities, intrahousehold allocation of time to these activities, and the compatibility of these activities and various market activities with child care. We find that agricultural activities appear to be less compatible with child care than sales occupations or production occupations (mostly weaving, food and beverage

* This research is reported in Julie DaVanzo and Donald L. P. Lee, *The Compatibility of Child Care with Labor Force Participation and Nonmarket Activities: Preliminary Evidence from Malaysian Time Budget Data*, The Rand Corporation, P-6126, forthcoming.

processing, and dressmaking). Nearly 50 percent of women in sales or production occupations who have children aged 10 or less take some of these children with them when they work, as compared to 24 percent of such women in agricultural activities and 22 percent in service activities. Few women in other market occupations take their children with them when they work. Women who take their children with them generally spend less time in market activities and more time in nonmarket activities compared to women with similarly aged children not accompanying them. Women who take their children along when they perform out-of-home nonmarket activities may do so because of fewer available substitutes for the mother's time in the activity in question or in child care.

The greater the number of hours the wife works outside the home, the less she works in the home, and the more help she receives from husbands, children, and others (including nonhousehold members). Husbands also help more in families that include infants. In absolute terms, child care is the activity that loses most of the mother's attention when she increases the number of hours she works outside her home. In relative terms, child care and cooking exhibit the greatest reductions.

Household size and age composition are the most important determinants of the number of hours the household as a whole spends in nonmarket production. Although other family members help in large families and the wife's share of total hours is less in such instances, the number of hours she devotes to nonmarket production is generally positively related to family size. This suggests that higher fertility increases her obligations at home and reduces the number of hours she can participate in the labor force.

IX. FINAL COMMENTS

Several broad conclusions can be drawn from this survey project:

- o Although the survey was extraordinarily complex, it was successfully completed and the data were cleaned and organized for general use. We believe that similar surveys can be conducted in other less developed countries. The survey documentation that this project has produced should be helpful in this regard.
- o Initial analyses of these data show that comprehensive retrospective life history surveys and detailed time use surveys--the most innovative and risky parts of the project--can produce reliable data that support detailed statistical analyses of family behavior in less developed countries.
- o These initial analyses document the large changes that have occurred in contracepting, breastfeeding, and birthspacing in Peninsular Malaysia since World War II. More importantly, the analyses yield empirical evidence about the roles of particular community factors and public programs in contributing to these changes. Specifically, we provide preliminary estimates of the effects of the community demand for female labor, the private supplies of contraceptives and infant foods, and the proximity of public family planning clinics. Continuing analysis of these phenomena should provide detailed information about the direct and indirect impact of other community characteristics and public programs.

THE MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY: APPENDIX C, FIELD AND TECHNICAL REPORT

PREPARED FOR THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ROBERT JONES, NYLE SPOELSTRA

**R-2351/3-AID
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PREFACE

This report is one of a series of publications growing out of a survey and research project to investigate the influence of certain economic and institutional factors on couples' fertility behavior in Peninsular Malaysia. The project was funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development and was conducted by The Rand Corporation in collaboration with, initially, the Department of Statistics of the Government of Malaysia, and, subsequently, Survey Research Malaysia, Sdn. Bhd. The purpose of the project was to identify factors within the range of direct public policy influence that affect birthspacing and family size, and to estimate the magnitude of statistical relations between these factors and fertility outcomes.

The data-gathering phase of the study, which is now complete, has involved the development and field testing of survey instruments; the training of field personnel; the collection, coding, and cleaning of data; and the preliminary statistical investigation of research hypotheses. Project output includes the resulting data set, reports on initial research findings, and materials of methodological and operational interest to investigators who use the data set or are involved in similar projects. The Rand reports on this phase of the study include the following:

- o William P. Butz and Julie DaVanzo, *Economic and Demographic Family Behavior in Malaysia: A Conceptual Framework for Analysis*, R-1834-AID, October 1975.
- o William P. Butz and Julie DaVanzo, *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Summary Report*, R-2351-AID, March 1978.
- o William P. Butz, Julie DaVanzo, Dorothy Z. Fernandez, Robert Jones, and Nyle Spoelstra, *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Appendix A, Questionnaires and Interviewer Instructions*, R-2351/1-AID, March 1978.
- o Terry Fain and Tan Poh Kheong, *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Appendix B, Round One Codebook*, R-2351/2-AID, March 1978.

- o Robert Jones and Nyle Spoelstra, *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Appendix C, Field and Technical Report*, R-2351/3-AID, March 1978.
- o Fahmi Omar, *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Appendix D, Descriptions of Sample Communities*, R-2351/4-AID, March 1978.
- o William P. Butz and Julie DaVanzo, *Contracepting, Breastfeeding, and Birthspacing in Peninsular Malaysia: A Model of Decision-making Subject to Economic and Biological Constraints*, R-2352-AID, forthcoming.
- o Iva MacLennan, *RETRO: A Computer Program for Processing Life History Data*, R-2363-AID/RF, March 1978.
- o Julie DaVanzo and Donald L. P. Lee, *The Compatibility of Child Care with Labor Force Participation and Nonmarket Activities: Preliminary Evidence from Malaysian Time Budget Data*, P-6126, forthcoming.

The Codebook for Rounds Two and Three is expected to be available in late 1979 as Appendix E to R-2351-AID.

The present report describes the study sample and the surveying and fieldwork procedures used to collect the project data. It should be of interest to persons using the data and to those undertaking a similar survey.

Robert Jones and Nyle Spoelstra are research directors of Survey Research Malaysia, Sdn. Bhd. Spoelstra was involved in the details of final questionnaire design, sampling, and data preparation. Jones directed interviewer training, instrument testing, and fieldwork control.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors wish to acknowledge the contributions of their Rand collaborators, William P. Butz and Julie DaVanzo, and to thank their SRM co-workers for their help on this project: Miss Cheong Kee Yu, who was responsible for setting up a group of executives to control the fieldwork, the quality control, and the checking and coding of the data; Tan Poh Kheong, assisted by Josephine Martin, who managed editing and cleaning of the data; Fahmi Omar, who was responsible for collecting information at the community level; and Lor Chee Keong, who controlled the project in the field.

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I. INTRODUCTION

This section briefly describes the purpose of the survey and the survey instruments. Subsequent sections describe the sample, respondent selection, fieldwork procedures, and response rates. The Annex contains various materials used in the field.

PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY

The questionnaires used in the project were designed to provide data for estimating the magnitude of key economic and biomedical relationships affecting birthspacing, family size, and breastfeeding patterns of families in Peninsular Malaysia. The goal was to identify factors amenable to public policy influence that directly or indirectly affect fertility outcomes.

Testing the project's research hypotheses* required data on the following subjects:

- o *Demographic dependent variables*
 - Pregnancy intervals and outcomes
 - Lengths of lactation
 - Contraceptive use
- o *Primary demographic and biological conditioning factors*
 - Marital status
 - Spouse separation
 - Child deaths
 - Lengths of postpartum amenorrhea
- o *Major determinants of opportunity cost of a woman's time with children*
 - The woman's time use in particular activities
 - Compatibility of these activities with child care
 - Availability of child-care substitutes

* See Butz and DaVanzo, *Economic and Demographic Family Behavior in Malaysia: A Conceptual Framework for Analysis*, The Rand Corporation, R-1384-AID, October 1975.

- o *Major components of the family's economic resources*
 - Family income
 - Family wealth
 - Economic value of children to parents
 - Availability of substitutes for economic value of children
- o *Community factors of primary interest*
 - Availability of agricultural inputs and products
 - Characteristics of the private and public supplies of contraceptives, weaning foods, schooling, water sanitation, and medical services.

SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

Nearly all the individual questions in the survey instruments are designed to elicit data on one or more of the conceptual variables listed above. The other survey questions fill data needs that cannot be so briefly summarized. The number of questions and the amount of surveying in this study may seem large in relation to the number of hypotheses and conceptual variables. However, some conceptual variables such as family income, family wealth, the economic value of children to parents, and the opportunity cost of women's time with children have many components that must be separately documented. Other conceptual variables such as women's and children's time use are subject to considerable seasonable variation as well as substantial recall error when the reference period is long.

These and other general considerations, along with a variety of factors specific to the Malaysian setting, led to a longitudinal survey design consisting of three rounds, four months apart. Questions were clustered into questionnaires more according to the desired respondent and reference period for each question than to the conceptual similarity of groups of questions. For example, information necessary to construct empirical proxies for the economic value of children is drawn from questionnaires MF1, MF4, MF5, MF6, MF7, and

MF8, while family income is derived from information in questionnaires MF2, MF3, MF4, MF5, and MF6.*

*The questionnaires are identified in the Annex (p. 30), and reproduced in their entirety in Butz, DaVanzo, Fernandez, Jones, and Spoelstra, *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Appendix A, Questionnaires and Interviewer Instructions*, The Rand Corporation, R-2351/1-AID, March 1978.

II. THE SURVEY'S SAMPLE

DESCRIPTION OF PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

Peninsular Malaysia (i.e., excluding the Borneo states of Sabah and Sarawak) is divided into eleven states with a population of approximately 10,385,000 persons in 1975.* In 1970, 53.0 percent of the population was Malay, 35.5 percent Chinese, 10.6 percent Indian and Pakistani, and 0.8 percent of other ethnicities, of whom only a small proportion are Europeans. In 1970 28.8 percent of the population lived in urban areas (with a population over 10,000 persons), while 71.2 percent lived in rural areas.

Malaysia is one nation, but not one religion or culture. Islam is the official religion, but every citizen is free to practice his own religion. Many of the Chinese are Buddhists, but a fair proportion are Christians of various denominations. The majority of the Indian population is Tamil, and Hindu shrines and temples abound in Malaysia.

There is a vast difference between the profile of the urban population and that of the rural. The towns have traditionally been dominated by the Chinese, while the Malays have tended to stay in kampongs and to subsist as smallholders or fishermen.

The plurality of Malaysia is at the same time a boon and a bane. For the researcher, it provides a happy hunting ground where differences in attitude and behavior can be identified and interpreted. On the other hand, the problems of sampling this population are complex; there are no short cuts, but many pitfalls.

Peninsular Malaysia is 456 miles at its greatest length from the north of Perlis to the south of Johore, and some 200 miles at its greatest width between Dindings in the west and Tanjong Penunjak in the east. The coast stretches for approximately 1,200 miles with mangrove swamps predominating in the west coast and white sand beaches on the east side.

* Source: *Information Malaysia, 1976/77.*

The coastal plain on the west coast is where the majority of the urban population lives. Apart from this, the coastal plain on the east, and a few areas in the north and south, at least four-fifths of Malaysia is jungle or mountain. The mountains run like vertebrae from north to south, and are traversed by only a handful of roads.

From October to March, the North-East Monsoon normally brings heavy rain and strong winds to the east coast, and flooding often cuts roads and isolates villages for weeks at a stretch.

In general, the climate shows no great changes in temperature--ranging from a minimum of 70° F. to 90° F. Humidity is high, and rainfall plentiful (around 80-100 inches per year). The days are hot, and the nights sultry.

All of these factors cause many practical fieldwork problems. The 25 interviewers who worked on this project covered several thousand miles over the 12 months of fieldwork. They gained a suntan and lost some weight. They each spent an average of 600 hours during that year, each interviewing approximately 60 families.

THE SRM MASTER SAMPLING FRAME

Survey Research Malaysia was started as a small private research agency in 1964, dealing in market research. By 1966 it was apparent that if the company wished to develop into media, social, and economic research, the problems inherent in sampling the population had to be overcome.

The starting point was government statistics, and in 1966 a basic sampling framework was acquired from the Government of Malaysia Department of Statistics, and work started on mapping and listing a sample of the primary sampling units identified in this master frame.

Since then, the frame has been constantly updated, to keep in line with the movement and growth of the population.

For most survey projects in Malaysia, a multistage stratified probability system of sampling is adopted by SRM. The stages involve:

- o The selection of a sample of land units--Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)

- o The selection of a sample of dwelling units (DUs)
- o The selection of a sample of people (in this case, ever-married women [EMWs]).

The PSUs are an exhaustive coverage of the whole land area of Peninsular Malaysia. The boundaries of each PSU have been defined on large-scale maps. Each PSU has been defined as falling into one of five population density strata, ranging from metropolitan towns to the rural areas, classified as follows:

- o Stratum 1--Metropolitan Towns
The six towns identified in 1966-67 to have a population greater than 75,000.
- o Stratum 2--Census Towns
The 31 towns with a population in the range of 10,000-75,000 as at the 1957 Census (excluding Malacca, which is classified as Metropolitan).
- o Stratum 3--Non-Census Towns
The ten towns whose population was below 10,000 in 1957, but where it was estimated that by 1966-67 the population would exceed 16,000.
- o Stratum 4--Urbo-Rural Towns
The 88 small towns whose population is under 10,000 but where it is estimated that at least 50 percent of the workforce is engaged in nonagricultural occupations.
- o Stratum 5--Rural Areas
The remaining areas of Peninsular Malaysia.

Once the PSUs have been selected, a team of mappers and listers visit the area and draw boundary maps, then details showing all building units; the dwelling units are identified and numbered. Landmarks, road systems (where there are any) and other identifying characteristics are entered. Examples of such materials are shown in the Annex to this report.

DEFINITION OF THE SURVEY POPULATION

The survey population for the MFLS was defined as private households that contain at least one ever-married woman (i.e., one who has been married at least once, regardless of her present marital status) who was less than 50 years of age at the time of the initial visit.

SELECTION OF THE AREAS

For the Malaysian Family Life Survey, a sample of 50 Primary Sampling Units (out of some 6,000 PSUs in Peninsular Malaysia) was selected, each with probability proportional to the number of dwelling units. The basis of the frame is such that each PSU contains approximately the same number of dwelling units.

The number of households within each PSU is subject to variation, particularly in urban areas. The regular updating of the frame minimizes the differences. During updating, PSUs found to have grown more than 70 percent (from the norm of 220 dwelling units) are subdivided, and an additional PSU created. Conversely, marked decreases can result in the aggregation of PSUs.

One selected PSU near the Thai border was under curfew, and was deleted. The remaining 49 PSUs were checked and estimates made of the likely achievement rates in terms of specified subgroups of respondents.

This information was updated once the sample had been drawn for the Malaysian Family Life Survey. The task was carried out by SRM's specialists prior to start of fieldwork so that the interviewing team could be provided with updated maps showing the location of the selected DUs.

It was desired that the final sample contain sufficient numbers of households in the key occupational groups--particularly rubber tappers, padi farmers, and fishermen, and in each of the three main ethnic groups so that separate analyses could be performed on these subsamples if desired. Accordingly, the sample once drawn was inspected, and estimates of our expected achievements made. Toward the end of the first round of fieldwork, it was recognized as necessary to supplement the fishermen by *purposively* selecting a Malay fishing

PSU and a Chinese fishing PSU, and a third PSU which contained sufficient Indian households to bring the number up to 150. These three purposive PSUs have been separately identified from the 49 probability-based PSUs. Figure 1 shows the location of all 52 PSUs used in the Malaysian Family Life Survey.

It was realized that the sampling design would create problems in collecting the community-level data, since the PSUs are groups of dwelling units and may in some cases represent only a part of a larger community, and in other cases a PSU may be made up of parts of widely differing communities. These problems could not be fully overcome, and the community information has to be supplemented by national statistics at the one end and by aggregating from the household data at the other.*

* The community reports and questionnaires are presented in Omar, *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Appendix D, Descriptions of Sample Communities*, The Rand Corporation, R-2351/4-AID, March 1978; and Butz, DaVanzo, Fernandez, Jones, and Spoelstra, *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Appendix A, Questionnaires and Interviewer Instructions*, The Rand Corporation, R-2351/1-AID, March 1978.

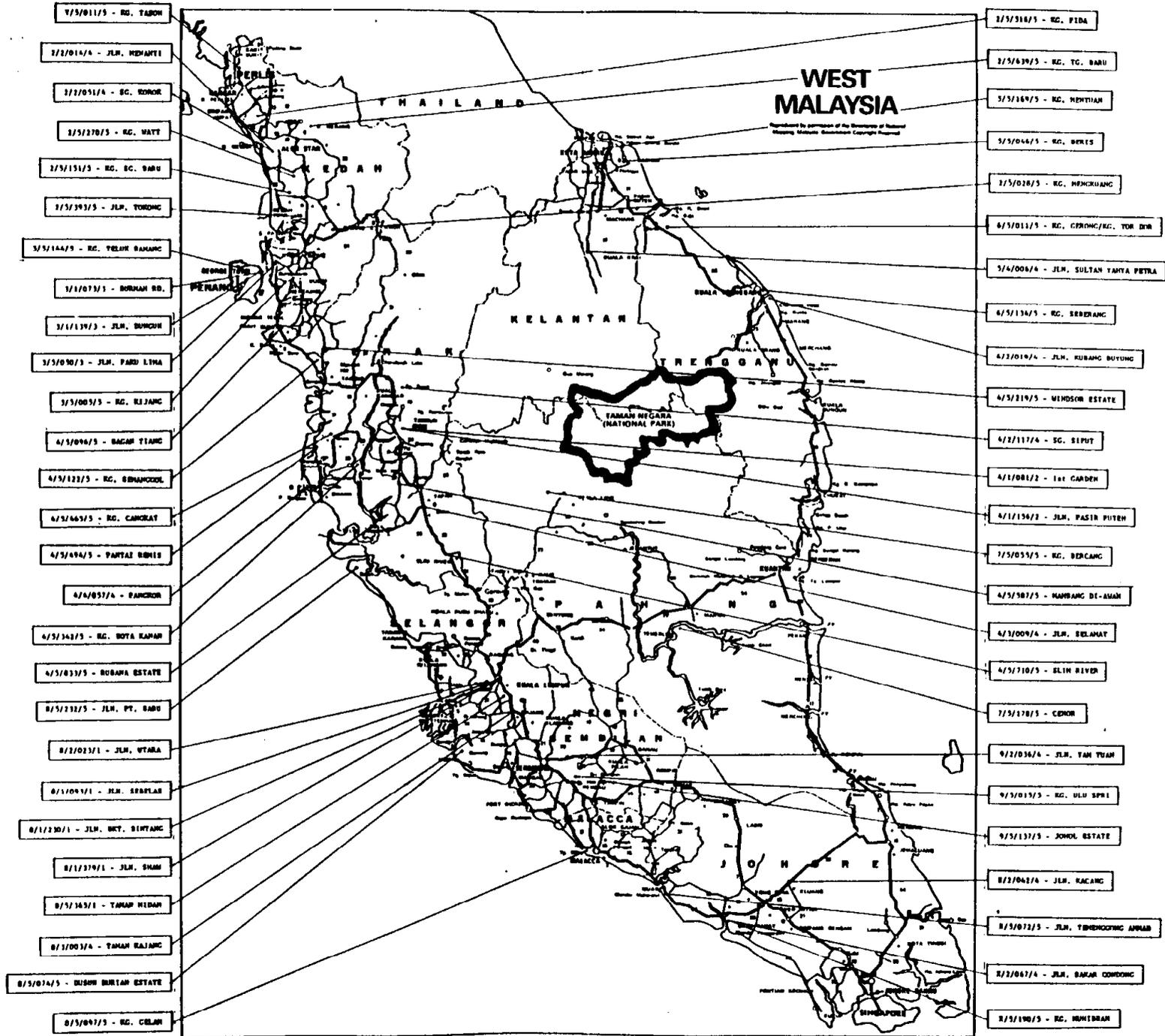


Figure 1

III. RESPONDENT AND HOUSEHOLD SELECTION PROCEDURES
AND RESPONSE RATES

The sample DUs were selected proportionally to the number of DUs in the PSU using a random start number (from 0-9) and a fixed interval selection from there (1 in 6). The DU is identified by a serial number from 001 which is applied at the listing stage. A dwelling unit is defined as a unit of accommodation which is separated from free public access--usually by a door which is lockable.

Selection of the DUs was carried out in the office prior to interviewing. The interviewers were responsible for locating the selected DUs assisted by the three supervisors. The interviewers were issued with the PSU file which contains:

- o PSU Outline Map^{*}
- o Building Unit Map (PSU detailed map)^{*}
- o Listing Form of Building and Dwelling Units^{*}
- o Selection Sheet
- o Nonresponse Sheet (Dwelling Unit)^{*}
- o Nonresponse Sheet (Respondent)^{*}
- o PSU Fieldwork Summary Sheet
- o Respondent Selection Form^{*}

Once the DU had been located, the interviewer made contact with a responsible adult living in the DU and ascertained the number of households living in the DU.

A *household* is defined as a group of people who sleep under the same roof and eat from the same cooking pot. A *dwelling unit*, if it is a detached or semidetached private house, will probably only contain one household, but it is common in the urban areas of Malaysia for different households to occupy the same unit, but to have quite separate eating and sleeping arrangements. A good example might be

^{*}These are reproduced in the Annex, see pp. 31-37.

the three-storey shop-houses, which are typically occupied by a number of Chinese families, and possibly by a lodger--all of whom have to be treated as separate households.

Thus, it was known that there would be in many cases more than one ever-married woman (EMW) aged less than 50 in a selected household. Originally, it was intended to canvass *all* eligible EMWs in selected DUs, but for practical reasons it was agreed to make a random (Kish) selection to select one EMW per DU in order to minimize fieldwork problems^{*}--despite the introduction of a slight bias in the sampling design (in favor of women living in single-EMW dwelling units).

The interviewer's procedure was to ascertain the names of all the adults living in each household in the dwelling unit. She then had to establish the eligibility of adult females in terms of their age, and their marital status. Where the DU had more than one eligible EMW, all eligibles were entered on the Kish selection form from oldest to youngest, and the running identification number of the dwelling unit was used to make a selection from them. It is important to note that all eligible EMWs in the DU had an equal chance of selection--the *household* differentiation played no part at this stage.

THE CONTACT QUESTIONNAIRE

The interviewer asked the following questions of the responsible adult at each household in the located dwelling unit:

*This was because we seriously doubted that, given the length of the questionnaire battery, we could obtain worthwhile response rates on the second or third EMW interview within a single household. We also felt that the nature of the information we were seeking could give rise to conflicts of information and possible clashes between respondent and respondent, and between respondent and interviewer. We aimed to position the interviewer as an independent, objective party in whom the respondent could entrust real confidences. The rapport that we hoped to produce would be destroyed when the "trusted" interviewer then turned, say, to the son-in-law to spend several hours finding out about his income and wealth. We were sure that even if we survived these problems in Round One, the effects would be crippling in the following rounds.

Can you tell me how many people usually sleep and eat here?

Please tell me who they are and their relationship to the head of household starting from the oldest.

Have I missed out on anyone who normally sleeps here but is not in today or did not sleep here last night?

For each adult female aged 15-50 the questions then asked were:

Is (NAME) currently married?

IF NO

Has (NAME) ever been married?

All ever-married women aged 15-50 were then listed in the Respondent Selection Form (reproduced in the Annex, pp. 36-37) and the selected EMW was chosen using the procedures described above.

THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

The selected EMW became the prime respondent, and the husband (if available) of the EMW the secondary respondent for the household. It was thus *her* household that became a unit in the Malaysian Family Life Survey.* None of the data collected related to any other household in the DU.

It was thus important to establish clearly who was entitled to be in the selected EMW's household. The first questionnaire in the series, MF1, was used for this purpose.** The respondent for this questionnaire was the EMW, and the information was updated in subsequent survey rounds. The questionnaire records the demographic

* Which dwelling unit members belong to the EMW's household was determined in the Household Worksheet, which is reproduced in the Annex on p. 39.

** A summary of the schedule of questionnaires administered in each round is shown in the Annex, p. 30. The questionnaires are reproduced in Butz, DaVanzo, Fernandez, Jones, and Spoelstra, *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Appendix A, Questionnaires and Interviewer Instructions*, The Rand Corporation, R-2351/1, March 1978.

characteristics of all persons who currently live in the household and of other persons who lived in the household for at least three of the last twelve months. The information was used to determine the eligible respondents for the other questionnaires. In MF1, each respondent is assigned a personal identification number that is used to identify him or her in other questionnaires and in subsequent rounds.

A simple showcard was used in each round on which the interviewer had written out the names of all eligible members of the household.* This was verified with the EMW, and was used during the interviews to clarify the definition of "members of your household" both to the EMW and to her husband when he was responding to his sections of the survey.

The household showcard was described thus:

For the purposes of the Malaysian Family Life Survey, we would like you to tell us about each of these people when we ask about "members of your household."

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

A letter was prepared in each of the survey languages to explain to each household the purpose of the survey and to seek their cooperation. This was handed to the EMW at the commencement of the interview, and she was asked to show it to her husband. If necessary, the interviewer read the contents of the letter, which was printed on SRM letterheading (see Annex).

RESPONDENT INCENTIVE

Since each round of the survey was expected to require four to six hours interviewing in each household, it was decided to provide token gifts as incentive and as thanks for cooperation.

*Two other types of prompt materials were used during the survey--Muslim and Chinese age conversion charts and a birth control showcard. These are reproduced and discussed in the Annex.

At the initial contact, the EMW was told about the gifts and shown a photograph of them. They were mainly household items such as shampoo, coffee, toilet soap, talcum powder, and toothpaste. EMWs were given a choice between three gift packs, each with a retail value of approximately \$6.50 (U.S. dollars) and told that the pack would be brought by the interviewer when she called to administer the second round. A similar procedure was adopted in the second round, with a second gift pack being given during Round Three fieldwork.

The respondent was also handed a "reminder card" to show which pack she had chosen. The card served a dual purpose by serving as a change-of-address card to be sent into SRM. The idea worked well--approximately 30 cards were sent in between Rounds One and Two, and every effort was made to relocate the household and to keep that case in the survey.

RESPONDENT COOPERATION

Throughout the fieldwork period, very high levels of respondent cooperation were achieved, and in only a minimal number of instances were interviews broken off by respondents who had become frustrated or fatigued by the length of the session. We ascribe this high level of cooperation not to the questionnaires, which were long and tedious, but to the efforts made by the interviewers to become accepted by the selected households and to be treated as a person who was conducting a professional and important piece of work. As is usually the case, the aborted interviews or the refusals are more frequently reported in the upper-income urban areas. In the rural areas, respondent cooperation was almost 100 percent.

RESPONSE RATES

The response rates achieved are presented on the following pages. By the end of Round One, 2,088 dwelling units were issued in the 49 randomly and 3 purposively selected PSUs. A total of 1,262 households were successfully contacted and interviewed during Round One. The 826 households constituting the nonresponse or non-eligible categories included 131 dwelling units which were vacant and 98 which were demolished. There were 46 cases in which the

respondent was not available after a minimum of three calls, 285 cases in which the EMW in the household was aged over 50 years, 136 cases in which the household had no EMW, 61 cases in which the household refused to cooperate, and 55 cases in which the households were not interviewed for other reasons (e.g., language problems, illness, insanity). A further 14 households agreed to the interview, but the data were so incomplete that the cases were rejected.

In the first two or three weeks of fieldwork, we found that our response forecasts had been fairly accurate—1,200 households to complete Round One was our target figure. By the twelfth week of fieldwork, the decision was taken to issue the three purposively selected PSUs in order to supplement the number of Indian households and households living in fishing communities.

Table 1 shows response rates for the three rounds of surveying. It should be noted that the numbers in Table 1 are cumulated for each round. For example, there were 61 refusals in Round One. A further 14 were encountered in Round Two, i.e., 14 of those who had participated in Round One declined to do so in Round Two; and an additional 4 households refused to participate in Round Three. The counts on EMWs who were over 50 years of age remains the same throughout the survey period because eligibility was determined at the time of contact in Round One. There were two instances in which the EMW died during the fieldwork period. These have been entered under "other" reasons for nonresponse.

The reason for there being slightly more eligible DUs in the second and third rounds is that the teams checked the DUs that had been vacant in the first round. If they were found to be occupied, the case was processed as a first-round case.

There were also instances in which the case had been started in Round One, but the husband was not available for interview. If he was encountered in Round Two, the Male Retrospective would be administered then.

Full details of response for each PSU are shown round by round in in the Annex, p. 47-58.

DEFINITION OF TERMS IN TABLE 1

Issued DUs. These are the addresses/map locations drawn from our master sample frame files. The basic PSU boundaries were updated in 1974 prior to the selection of the PSU sample drawn for the Malaysian Family Life Survey. The status of the *DUs* within these sample PSUs was updated in 1976, prior to start of fieldwork.

DUs vacant or demolished. At the 1976 DU update, we found that certain DUs had been demolished, were vacant, or were no longer being used for residential purposes. This fact was indicated on the PSU listing forms which were issued at the start of fieldwork.

When the PSU is visited, all DUs previously listed as vacant or demolished are checked to see if they are now inhabited or reconstructed. In the rural areas particularly, a wooden house can be constructed within the space of one week.

Occupied DUs. These are simply the difference between the issued DUs and demolished/vacant DUs, and this is the proper base for response rate calculations in our sampling system. We do verify wherever possible (by asking neighbors) whether a locked DU is vacant or occupied, in order that we have an accurate figure for the base of the response rate calculation.

Occupied DUs where no details obtained. Once a DU is identified as occupied, there are two possible outcomes: we can either obtain details (i.e., complete the "first listing" of residents in each HH in the DU), or we cannot.

There are two main reasons for not obtaining DU details. One is the case of outright refusal, in which the household literally will not even open the gate or the door to see our interviewer. The second case is one in which household members for all practical purposes are never home. In some suburban areas we found cases in which the whole family leaves for work (e.g., to run a hawker food stall) at 6:00 a.m. and does not return until after 10:00 p.m., maintaining this pattern seven days a week. In such cases we see little choice other than to accept a nonresponse. (In one such case in which we were finally able to chase down a household member, we not surprisingly received a refusal: "too busy.")

In some cases in which we learned that the family was away temporarily, we attempted to call back when the family was expected to return.

Any issued DU from which the interviewer was unable to receive details received special attention from a supervisor or executive. Even in Rounds Two and Three, checks were made on the status of these premises.

Definition of Terms (cont'd)

At DUs where details are obtained, the first listing is completed. We then proceeded with the selection process to identify an EMW.

In the following tables, we have shown separately the cases in which:

- (a) there is no EMW at all in the DU (bachelor houses, widowers, etc.);
- (b) there are EMWs, but all all aged 50 years or more.

In terms of control, it was mandatory for a supervisor or executive to call at the DU to verify cases in which the interviewer reported no eligible EMW. There were cases in which the respondent's statement of her age was at variance with her documents, and even in which ages given in various documents were inconsistent. In such cases we had to give the benefit of the doubt to the respondent.

In similar fashion, we had to accept the respondent's statement on her marital status. There were several cases in which the EMW reported herself to be currently married whereas it later became obvious that she was separated or divorced. This did not affect her eligibility as an EMW, although there were a few cases in which a woman denied ever having been married, despite evidence to the contrary. In the latter case, it was not possible to continue with the interview.

Interview with selected EMWs not completed. Failure to complete the interview with the selected EMW can be attributed to straight refusal or by inability to make contact. Again, these cases were mandatory for the supervisor or executive to check.

In some cases, the EMW was willing to participate, but her husband refused to let her do so. These fall into this incomplete category. If the husband refused on his own part but did not prevent his wife from responding, then the EMW was asked to complete the "gifts and property" section in the Male Retrospective (MF3) questionnaire, and to answer all of the Income and Wealth questionnaire (MF6) (as did EMWs who were no longer currently married). This constituted a complete case for Round One.

IV. FIELDWORK, CHECKING, AND CODING PROCEDURES

INTERVIEWER TRAINING

Twenty-five female interviewers were recruited and trained for this survey. They were recruited from all over Malaysia, and were selected on the basis of educational attainment (Form Five) and aptitude. Over 600 applications were received from the nationwide press advertisements; 200 were interviewed; 27 were selected for training; and 25 qualified to work on the project.

The ads were placed in the main English, Malay, and Chinese language daily newspapers. In all cases, the ad was placed in English, since comprehension of English as well as their mother tongue was a prerequisite for all interviewing. A copy of the advertisement used appears in the Annex, p. 59.

Five of the interviewers were designated as office editors and coders once they had received the full training and some field experience. The team of 20 interviewers consisted of 10 Malays, 7 Chinese, and 3 Indians. All interviewers were fluent in English as well as their mother tongue. The Chinese interviewers were selected on their ability to read Chinese and their knowledge of the main Chinese dialects in Malaysia (mainly Cantonese and Hokkien, but Teochew, Khek, and Mandarin were needed occasionally).

The interviewers underwent an intensive training program which lasted six weeks in total. The program covered an introduction to basic interviewing techniques, map-reading skills, DU and respondent selection criteria, and questionnaire recording and checking procedures. They were then exposed to the general objectives of the study. Throughout the training program, a great deal of emphasis was placed on the importance of obtaining careful and accurate responses throughout the interview.

The questionnaires were broken down into simple components, and were discussed in detail, question by question. Then demonstration interviews were made while the class recorded the answers. At this stage and during later class practice, many modifications were

made to the question forms and the recording sheets. Once a full questionnaire had been fully demonstrated, class practice and trial interviews were conducted.

The questionnaires were then translated into the vernacular languages, and further briefings, class practice, and trial interviews were carried out. Independent back translations were obtained, and the instruments were finally submitted to full-scale field trials.

FIELD TRIALS

The field trials were mounted first on a questionnaire-by-questionnaire basis, using respondents selected from nonsample PSUs in the Kuala Lumpur/Petaling Jaya area.* The early versions of the questionnaire were in draft layout form, and the main intention was to test comprehension and coverage, as well as to give the interviewers field experience. Some interviews were conducted in English so that all interviewers could be witnessed by the expatriate directors of SRM and by supervisors. Note that few personnel on the project will understand more than English and their own mother tongue--Malay, Chinese, or Tamil. The problem is compounded for the Chinese, since Malaysia is populated by Cantonese, Hokkien, Hakka, Hainanese, and Teochew. Few can speak more than one dialect, and use of Mandarin is limited.

* Even before SRM was involved in the project, the questionnaires were subjected to a number of field tests in different socioeconomic settings. The first field versions of the instruments were developed by members of the professional staff of the Census and Demography Division, Department of Statistics, the Government of Malaysia, in collaboration with the Rand project leaders. Each questionnaire was first tested in a controlled environment in the office of the Department of Statistics in Kuala Lumpur, and then in both urban and rural private households around Kuala Lumpur. Subsequent tests took place in rural Malay fishing villages in Trengganu (on the east coast of Peninsular Malaysia), in a west coast padi area, among urban Chinese and Indian families, and among several rural Chinese families. Tests were conducted in Malay, English, Mandarin, Cantonese, and Tamil. Interview-reinterview checks on reliability and husband-wife comparisons of validity were made at this stage. This sequence of testing facilitated questionnaire development in controlled, then semicontrolled, environments, while developing the instruments in the necessary languages and in forms that did not constitute interviews of excessive length.

There was daily feedback from the field trials, and questions were modified accordingly. At the same time, the interviewers were being exposed to new Round One questionnaires.

The main field trial used a questionnaire as near as possible to the final one in layout and coverage. The translations had been verified, and the interviewers used question books which had the English version on the left of each double-page for reference, and their own vernacular version on the right.

Again, some English interviews were conducted so that expatriate personnel could witness the trials. One of the project directors from The Rand Corporation spent one week in Malaysia at this time to finalize questionnaires and to witness the final preparations.

The questionnaires used are shown in a companion report.^{*} The basic principles were to use question books and recording forms. Only the questions (the actual words read out to the informant) were translated. All instructions to the interviewer, precode categories, and other questionnaire wording were presented in English. The layout was the same in all languages and an indent convention was used to signify the conditions under which a series of subquestions was to be administered. This has the benefit of keeping printed instructions to a minimum.

An example of a page of questions is shown in English, Malay, Chinese, and Tamil in the Annex to this report, p. 60-63.

MATCHING INTERVIEWERS WITH INFORMANTS

The listing of the sample PSUs prepared prior to fieldwork indicated the racial composition of each PSU and facilitated planning of field team composition. In practice, though, while we could classify the 49 PSUs as 25 with a Malay majority, 20 with a Chinese majority, and 4 with an Indian majority, there were minority ethnic groups represented in most of the PSUs. For example, in a rural PSU there will be a majority of Malays, but a

* Butz, DaVanzo, Fernandez, Jones, and Spoelstra, *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Appendix A, Questionnaires and Interviewer Instructions*, The Rand Corporation, R-2351/1-AID, March 1978.

handful of Chinese and some Indians. In an urban PSU, the majority may well be Chinese, but not to the exclusion of the other ethnic groups.

Added to this is the fact that no two PSUs have the same ethnic mix, and although there are some broad geographical differences, mixed PSUs can be found in any part of Malaysia. It was therefore decided that the interviewers would work under the three supervisors in different parts of the country, and a weekly "shuttle service" would be employed to ensure that the right interviewer was in the right place at the right time. In the urban areas on the west coast, all three ethnic groups were working together, but on the east coast the team consisted of eight Malays and one Chinese. The language spoken by rural Malays on the east coast differs from that spoken in other parts of the country. Special training sessions were set up for the interviewers, and the permanent staff SRM supervisor on the east coast was seconded to the project for the first round of interviewing there. The Indian households were difficult because they were highly concentrated in some areas (e.g., the rubber estates) but scattered in the urban PSUs. The procedure adopted here was to have two Indian interviewers work their way through an Indian PSU over a two-week period, while the other Indian interviewer stayed with a main team and interviewed the Indian households scattered through the remaining PSUs.

A similar problem had to be met with the minority Chinese dialects (Khek or Hakka, Teochew, Hainanese). Only one interviewer was fluent in these dialects, but none of the supervisors could speak them all. This meant in both these instances that the normal quality control measures were not possible.

In a few cases, language difficulties such as Thai (in the north) and Indian dialects (e.g., Punjabi) were encountered. These households were rejected. Where European families were selected, they also were rejected.

FIELD SUPERVISION

Field supervision on this survey was handled quite differently from SRM's standard procedure of on-the-spot witnessing and back-checking by the supervisor with an independent back-checking procedure by a Quality Control Executive superimposed.

It was felt that the control procedures had to be built into the fieldwork since the procedure of back-checking and readministering a part of the questionnaire would be incompatible with our efforts to obtain rapport between interviewer and respondent.

Round One started with three new supervisors. Two Malay supervisors had been recruited for the project, the third had requested to join the project after having worked for several years as a permanent staff interviewer. One of the supervisors resigned at the end of the training period, and a second (the other new recruit) resigned halfway through the first round. They were replaced by a senior SRM supervisor and by a second permanent staff interviewer. The work was such that they had to be away from their home base for at least 12 of the 16 weeks in each round. They each had their own private vehicles, which were used extensively during the survey to transport interviewers from PSU to PSU. Reimbursement was on a mileage rate basis.

The supervisor made at least one visit to each household in Round One, and in most cases he made several. They were male supervisors--two Chinese and one Indian, and aged in their mid-30s. They helped the interviewer identify the DU, helped in introducing the survey and securing cooperation, and performed the public relations role necessary in households and villages in which a research project of this type is novel.

The supervisor was responsible for ensuring that the questionnaires were correctly administered. Each day he was expected to witness the work of at least one of his interviewers and to have the questionnaires signed both by him and the interviewer. He also had to inspect all questionnaires before sending them for editing and coding to look for omitted questions, incomplete data, illegible recording; when necessary, he sent the interviewer back to rectify

the problems. In practice, the supervisor and his interviewing team used the same accommodation (a government rest house or a small hotel) and communal checking was rigorously carried out until late in the evening. Evening appointments were common, and the supervisor had a chaperone role to perform, particularly after nightfall at 7:00 p.m. each day.

In the second and third rounds of the survey, factual questions were readministered for purposes of validation. In the third round, some further back-checking was carried out. It should be stated clearly, however, that because of language, logistical, and timing constraints, it was not possible to conduct fully independent back-checks on each interviewer's work.

FIELD CONTROL

An experienced graduate executive was in overall charge of the field. His was a seven-day-a-week job, and his mileage was rarely below 2,000 miles per month. He was responsible for controlling the supervisors, and in organizing and planning their movements. Each supervisor's team composition was constantly altered to reflect the language requirements of the area.

The fieldwork executive was also responsible for back-checking where possible and for the rectification of errors identified at the office editing stage.

The survey design is a three-round retrospective survey, with visits to a household spaced 17 weeks apart. Each round was to last 16 weeks, with a "hold" of one week built in as a safety margin. Since several of the questionnaires (MF4, MF5, and Round Two and Three MF6) used a four-month reference period, it was important that the second and third survey rounds were administered to each household at an interval of exactly 17 weeks. The fieldwork executive ensured that this schedule was kept. The timing was kept fairly successfully in the first round, which made it relatively easy to repeat in the subsequent rounds, since there were fewer questionnaires and many of the difficulties in locating the DU and securing the interview presented no further problems in the second and third rounds.

FIELDWORK TIMING

Fieldwork started on 23 August 1976, seven weeks after start of training on 1 July. The timing of the three survey rounds was as follows:

Round One	23 August	to	13 December 1976
Round Two	12 January	to	14 April 1977
Round Three	13 May	to	10 August 1977

The Muslim fasting month of "Puasa" occurred right at the beginning of Round One. This caused problems of endurance during the day and impeded evening interviewing because the Malays will break their fast at sundown, and will be unwilling to be disturbed after that. Later in Round One, the main Muslim festival "Hari Raya" was celebrated, and most of the Malay interviewers took their long leave then. The Indian interviewers celebrated at Deepavali in November. The Chinese New Year occurred in Round Two, and this meant a virtual close-down of Chinese interviews between 16 and 28 February. There were no large festivities in the third round, but by that time a few of the interviewers had resigned or were assigned to other SRM projects, so the 17-week interval requirement could be met.

Toward the end of Round One, a second visit was made by one of the principal investigators from The Rand Corporation to witness the fieldwork and to discuss the outcome of the first survey round. At this stage, a new questionnaire for Round Two--Attitudes and Expectations--was piloted and finalized. The same (nonsample) households used for the Round One pilot were revisited to pretest the second round questionnaires, including the update questions. This was also useful for finalizing the office checking procedures between Round One and Round Two responses.

OFFICE CHECKING OF COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRES

As with the interviewing control, the office editing and coding functions were performed exclusively by a team of specially trained coders, rather than utilizing SRM's pool of coders. The coding team had been recruited along with the interviewers, and participated in the full training program up to field trials. It was only then that

the coders were selected and briefed on their new assignment. The criterion for selection was their neatness, precision, and attention to detail.

The five coders underwent two weeks of intensive training on their functions, and then spent the first two weeks of Round One in the field with the interviewers. Three research executives were there, and frequent visits were made by the project directors. It was at this stage that the final adjustments were made to the questionnaires, and some briefing points were reemphasized.

One feature of the recording forms worth noting is the "observations" column--a two-inch space left at the right side of most pages on each form. It was here that the interviewers were trained to write any notes to indicate possible problem responses; to indicate their awareness that a response was inconsistent; to show whether the respondent had verified a response from a document or with another household member; and to show the workings for any calculations entered on the form. The interviewers were drilled on the precept of what to do with any response that was out of the ordinary--"if in doubt, put in observations." The notes entered in this column were valuable at the checking and coding stages.

During Round One, the coders each made brief trips into the field, taking completed questionnaires with them to check or to have recanvassed, and conducting on-the-spot edits with the interviewer in attendance. By the eighth week of Round One, the south of Malaysia had been completely canvassed, and all interviewers came back through Kuala Lumpur for further briefing. The effect of this was that the interviewers understood the coding functions, and became better able to check and edit their own and their colleagues' work in the field.

It is worth noting that there was good rapport between the coders and interviewers. Care was taken to ensure that remuneration was similar--the interviewers were generally paid a little higher since their task was undoubtedly more taxing.

A system was operated in which each interviewer received approximately \$50 (U.S. dollars) at the end of each round if her work

had been completely satisfactory. The monthly salary was also incremented at the start of the second and third rounds for interviewers and coders alike. This was in an effort to maintain stimulus and incentive throughout the survey period.

Each interviewer's performance was assessed by her supervisor, but the full bonus was paid unless there were serious complaints. One interviewer who was found to have transferred some data instead of asking again on a subsequent questionnaire received a strong admonition and forfeited her bonus.

The office checking was performed on a complete case basis, with one coder working through all the questionnaires from one household. This was important in terms of cross-checking household composition and of comparing similar information reported by the EMW and by her husband. Serious discrepancies were noted and returned to the field. Other checks were fairly standard for omitted questions or incorrectly followed filter instructions, for evidence of insufficient probing or careless recording on quantitative questions, for any illegitimate multicoding or precoded responses.

CODING, PUNCHING, AND VERIFYING

The coding was also performed in a standard manner. A large part of the questionnaires was precoded, but ample allowance had been made for extra codes. The Round One Codebook is published as a separate report in this series.*

Entries are then coded in a systematic operation, punched onto computer cards, and later transferred to machine tape for later analysis. The recording forms for the MFLS include the appropriate column number indicating the location of the datum on the punched card. It is then possible for the data to be punched directly from the information recorded on the questionnaire at the interview stage, eliminating the possibility of error of transferring to suitable forms for punching.

* Fain and Tan, *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Appendix B, Round One Codebook*, The Rand Corporation, R-2351/2-AID, March 1978.

The keypunch operation was under the supervision of a data processing executive, and all key-punched cards were verified. The data cards were then subject to a machine edit, and any omissions and inconsistencies were usually rectified through logical reconciliation and referencing the actual questionnaire. The computer check at SRM involved an initial sequence check; a card-by-card check on logic, range, and validity; and a final sequence check after corrections. Subsequent corrections were entered directly onto tape at Rand whenever errors were identified during the preliminary data runs.*

* All logic checks made at SRM and Rand are detailed in Fain and Tan, *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Appendix B, Round One Codebook*, The Rand Corporation, R-2351/2-AID, March 1978.

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SUMMARY OF SURVEY SCHEDULE

		<u>RESPONDENT TYPE</u>	
		<u>Ever Married Woman</u>	<u>Spouse</u>
ROUND ONE			
(MF1)	Household Roster (for the household)		-
(MF2)	Retrospective (for the EMW only)	(MF3)	Retrospective (for spouse only)
(MF4)	Time Budget (for all household members except spouse)	(MF5)	Time Budget
	-	(MF6)	Income and Wealth (for all household members; asked of EMW in absence of spouse)
ROUND TWO			
	Household Roster Up-date		
	Retrospective Partial Up-date		Retrospective Partial Up-date
	Time Budget		Time Budget
			Income and Wealth
(MF7)	Attitudes and Expectations (EMW only)	(MF8)	Attitudes and Expectations (Spouse only)
ROUND THREE			
	Household Roster Up-date		
	Retrospective Partial Up-date		Retrospective Partial Up-date
	Time Budget		Time Budget
			Income and Wealth
(MF9)	Networks of Support	(MF10)	Migration and Urban Assimilation

Respondent Nonresponse Sheet

S&M
J.9338

Respondent Non-Response Sheet (Form B)

Interviewer No. _____

State : _____	Town/Mukim : _____	Round
PSU No. : _____	SRM No. : _____	Sample
Date Started:	Date Completed:	Team
Total No. of Days worked in PSU:		

NON-RESPONSE			Malay	Chinese	Indian	Other
WRITE IN DU NUMBER _____						
NAME OF RESPONDENT _____						
WRITE IN FEMALE ADULT NUMBER _____						
<u>Age Group</u>	15-20	1				
	21-25	2				
	26-30	3				
	31-35	4				
	36-40	5				
	41-49	6				
	Not stated	8				
<u>Occupation</u>	Professional & Exec.	1				
	Businessman	2				
	Other White Collar	3				
	Student	4				
	Skilled or semi-skilled	5				
	Labourers	6				
	Farmer or Fisherman	7				
	Unemployed	8				
	Housewife	9				
Not stated	v					
<u>No. of Calls</u>	One call	1				
	Two calls	2				
	Three calls	3				
	More than three calls	x				
	_____ (WRITE IN)					
<u>Reason not Interviewed</u>	Outstation	1				
	Not home	2				
	Ill	3				
	Refused	4				
	Language problem	5				
	Moved away	6				
	Other reason	7				
_____ (WRITE IN)						
<u>Type of Dwelling</u>	Flats - 1-2	1				
	- 3+	2				
	Bungalow/Compound/Semi-det	3				
	Shophouse	4				
	Terrace/Rowhouse (no shop)	5				
	Private Flat/Apartment	6				
	Attap/Zinc/Abestos	7				
	Other	8				
_____ (WRITE IN)						

Supervisor's/Interviewer's Comment	Suggestions
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

J.9338

RESPONDENT SELECTION

State : Town/Mukim :

Address :

ASK FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD IN D.U. BEFORE SELECTING EMM

(1) Can you tell me how many people usually sleep and eat here?

பேசுவேறுமா சொல்லுங்கள் எத்தனை பேர்கள் இங்கேயே சாப்பிட்டுக் கொண்டும், தூங்கிக் கொண்டும் இருக்கிறார்கள்?

Boleh anda beritahu saya berapa orangkah yang biasanya tidur dan makan di sini?

உங்கள் வீட்டில் மொத்தம் எத்தனை பேர்கள் இங்கேயே சாப்பிட்டுக் கொண்டும், தூங்கிக் கொண்டும் இருக்கிறார்கள்?

(11) Please tell me who they are and their relationship to the head of household starting from the oldest.

தயவுசெய்து, வயதில் மிகவும் பழைமையானவரின் தொடக்கத்தில், அவர்கள் யார் யார் என்று, குடும்ப உரிமைகளை எந்த முறையில் கொண்டுள்ளீர்கள் என்றும், முதியவர் முதல் குறைந்த வரை விவரிக்கவும்.

Tolong beritahu saya siapakah mereka dan apakah hubungannya dengan ketua rumah, mulai dari yang tertua sekali.

அவர்கள் யார் என்றும், குடும்ப உரிமைகளை எந்த முறையில் கொண்டுள்ளீர்கள் என்றும், முதியவர் முதல் குறைந்த வரை விவரிக்கவும்.

RECORD RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND AGE

(111) Have I missed out anyone who normally sleeps here but is not in today or did not sleep here last night?

IF YES: Who are they?

எனக்கு மீறியிருக்கிறீர்களா? யார் யார்? இன்று இங்கே தூங்கும்படியானவர்கள் இங்கே இல்லாதவர்கள் அல்லது இன்று இங்கே தூங்கவில்லை அல்லது இன்று இங்கே தூங்கவில்லை?

IF YES: Who are they?

Adakah saya ada tertinggal sesiapa yang biasanya tidur di sini, tetapi tidak ada pada hari ini, atau tidak tidur di sini malam tadi (semalam)?

IF YES: Siapa2 mereka?

நான் யாரையாவது கவனத்தில் விட்டு விட்டேனா, அந்நேரத்தில் இங்கே தூங்கும்படியானவர்கள் இங்கே இல்லாதவர்கள் அல்லது இன்று இங்கே தூங்கவில்லை அல்லது இன்று இங்கே தூங்கவில்லை? IF YES: யார் அது?

FOR EACH ADULT FEMALE AGED 15-50 YEARS, ASK :

(iv) Is _____ currently married? RECORD IN COL.8

_____ 是否已经结婚了?

IF NO

Has _____ ever been married? RECORD IN COL.9

_____ 是否曾经有过婚?

Adakah _____ sekarang berkahwin? RECORD IN COL.8

அவர் _____ தற்போதயம் கலியாணம் ஆண்டாரா?

IF NO

Adakah _____ pernah berkahwin? RECORD IN COL.9

அவர் _____ கலியாணம் செய்திருக்கிறாரா?

Respondent Selection Form

SELECTION OF RESPONDENT FOR INTERVIEW

1. Serial number all ever married females who are 15 - 50 years from the DU selected which has more than 1 eligible female.
2. Select the column with the tick in the table below.
3. Select the row in the table below which runs along the name of the last eligible respondent in the DU.
4. The number in the box where this column and this row intersect gives the number of the person you are to interview at this DU.

Example: Column 5 has a tick. Use column 5. Say, there are 3 eligible respondents in the DU.
Use row 3. The intersection of column 5 and row 3 is number 3 from the table. Hence, interview the person No. 3 on the list of eligible respondents.

TICK

EMW Serial No.	List ever married females < 50 in DU	Running No. of Selected Dwelling Unit									
		1 (11)	2 (12)	3 (13)	4 (14)	5 (15)	6 (16)	7 (17)	8 (18)	9 (19)	10 (20)
1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2		1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1
3		2	1	3	2	3	1	3	2	1	2
4		3	1	4	2	1	3	2	1	4	3
5		5	3	4	1	2	4	2	3	1	5
6		2	3	1	6	4	5	2	1	4	6
7		4	7	2	3	1	6	5	3	5	7
8		7	2	1	6	5	3	8	6	4	1
9		3	7	4	2	9	6	1	8	7	5
10		6	2	8	4	1	10	5	9	3	7

CIRCLE EMW WHO IS SELECTED

Birthdate Verification and Muslim and Chinese Age Conversion Charts

Whenever possible, birthdates of household members and of other children born to the female head of household were copied from identity cards or birth certificates. The table on the next page shows that the majority of birthdates were so verified.

Chinese and Malays whose birthdates were not gotten from a document often reported these birthdates in terms of the Chinese or Muslim calendar.* In these cases showcards were used so that the Chinese and Muslim dates could be converted to Western dates. These showcards are reproduced on pp. 42-43.

* Chinese reckon their age according to the Chinese calendar which moves in a 12-year cycle. Each person adds a year to their age at the New Year festival. For the older Chinese it was necessary to show a card (reproduced on page 42) to establish which year they were born in (dragon, rabbit, tiger, ox, rat, pig, dog, cock, monkey, goat, horse or snake) and then to assess their age within twelve years.

PERCENT BIRTHDATES VERIFIED WITH A DOCUMENT^{*}, BY YEAR AND TYPE OF AREA

Percent of Household Members for Whom Documents Inspected

<u>Birth Year</u>	<u>Main Cities</u>	<u>Other Towns</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Total</u>
1900-1909	58.6**	51.3**	74.0	66.3
1910-1919	39.5**	65.7**	80.0	67.4
1920-1929	54.0	77.5	86.8	78.8
1930-1939	64.5	73.3	86.8	79.3
1940-1949	48.7	76.4	84.0	73.7
1950-1959	55.2	80.2	84.3	77.2
1960-1969	70.8	86.2	91.8	86.7
1970-1976	65.9	83.7	90.7	84.7
TOTAL	61.1	80.5	88.0	81.1
(n)	(1573)	(1756)	(4617)	(7946)

PERCENT OF LIVEBIRTHS LISTED IN FEMALE PREGNANCY HISTORY WHOSE DATES WERE VERIFIED WITH DOCUMENT (INCLUDES CHILDREN NO LONGER ALIVE OR NO LONGER AT HOME AT TIME OF SURVEY)

1940-1949	21.4**	9.3**	16.2	15.5
1950-1959	52.3	56.1	48.7	50.7
1960-1969	69.5	82.6	84.1	81.2
1970-1976	65.3	82.6	86.7	82.0
TOTAL	63.3	73.9	72.7	71.5
(n)	(916)	(1242)	(3504)	(5664)

* Birth certificate or identity card.

** n < 50

Animal Year		PROBABLE WESTERN YEAR OF BIRTH AND POSSIBLE AGES AT 1976																	
		Year	Age	Year	Age	Year	Age	Year	Age	Year	Age	Year	Age	Year	Age	Year	Age		
	DRAGON	1976	0	1964	12	1952	24	1940	36	1928	48	1916	60	1904	72	1892	84	1880	96
	RABBIT	1975	1	1963	13	1951	25	1939	37	1927	49	1915	61	1903	73	1891	85	1879	97
	TIGER	1974	2	1962	14	1950	26	1938	38	1926	50	1914	62	1902	74	1890	86	1878	98
	OX	1973	3	1961	15	1949	27	1937	39	1925	51	1913	63	1901	75	1889	87	1877	99
	RAT	1972	4	1960	16	1948	28	1936	40	1924	52	1912	64	1900	76	1888	88	1876	100
	PIG	1971	5	1959	17	1947	29	1935	41	1923	53	1911	65	1899	77	1887	89	1875	101
	DOG	1970	6	1958	18	1946	30	1934	42	1922	54	1910	66	1898	78	1886	90	1874	102
	COCK	1969	7	1957	19	1945	31	1933	43	1921	55	1909	67	1897	79	1885	91	1873	103
	MONKEY	1968	8	1956	20	1944	32	1932	44	1920	56	1908	68	1896	80	1884	92	1872	104
	GOAT	1967	9	1955	21	1943	33	1931	45	1919	57	1907	69	1895	81	1883	93	1871	105
	HORSE	1966	10	1954	22	1942	34	1930	46	1918	58	1906	70	1894	82	1882	94	1870	106
	SNAKE	1965	11	1953	23	1941	35	1929	47	1917	59	1905	71	1893	83	1881	95	1869	107

Chinese Age Conversion Chart

MUSLIM CALENDER YEAR CONVERSION TABLE

	(1) Ihb Muharram	(2) Ihb Safar	(3) Ihb R'Awal	(4) Ihb R'Akhir	(5) Ihb J'Awal	(6) Ihb J'Akhir	(7) Ihb Rajab	(8) Ihb Shaaban	(9) Ihb Ramadhan	(10) Ihb Syawal	(11) Ihb Dzulkaedah	(12) Ihb Dzulhijjah	
1. 1976	3 Jan. '76	1 Feb. '76	2 Mar. '76	1 Apr. '76	30 Apr. '76	30 May '76	28 June '76	28 July '76	27 Aug. '76	25 Sept. '76	24 Oct. '76	22 Nov. '76	1396
2. 1975	14 Jan. '74	12 Feb. '75	13 Mar. '75	12 Apr. '75	12 May '75	10 June '75	10 July '75	8 Aug. '75	6 Sept. '75	6 Oct. '75	5 Nov. '75	5 Dec. '75	1395
3. 1974	24 Jan. '74	23 Feb. '74	25 Mar. '74	23 Apr. '74	23 May '74	21 June '74	20 July '74	19 Aug. '74	17 Sept. '74	16 Oct. '74	15 Nov. '74	13 Dec. '74	1394
4. 1973	5 Feb. '73	6 Mar. '73	5 Apr. '73	4 May '73	3 June '73	2 July '73	31 July '73	30 Aug. '73	28 Sept. '73	27 Oct. '73	26 Nov. '73	26 Dec. '73	1393
5. 1972/73	16 Feb. '72	17 Mar. '72	16 Apr. '72	15 May '72	14 June '72	13 July '72	11 Aug. '72	11 Sept. '72	9 Oct. '72	8 Nov. '72	7 Dec. '72	6 Jan. '73	1392
6. 1971/72	27 Feb. '71	28 Mar. '71	27 Apr. '71	26 May '71	25 June '71	24 July '71	22 Aug. '71	22 Sept. '71	20 Oct. '71	19 Nov. '71	18 Dec. '71	17 Jan. '72	1391
7. 1970/71	9 Mar. '70	7 Apr. '70	8 May '70	6 June '70	6 July '70	4 Aug. '70	2 Sept. '70	3 Oct. '70	1 Nov. '70	30 Nov. '70	29 Dec. '70	28 Jan. '71	1390
8. 1969/70	20 Mar. '69	18 Apr. '69	19 May '69	17 June '69	17 July '69	15 Aug. '69	13 Sept. '69	14 Oct. '69	15 Nov. '69	11 Dec. '69	9 Jan. '70	8 Feb. '70	1389
9. 1968/69	31 Mar. '68	29 Apr. '68	29 May '68	28 June '68	28 July '68	26 Aug. '68	24 Sept. '68	25 Oct. '68	26 Nov. '68	22 Dec. '68	20 Jan. '69	19 Feb. '69	1388
10. 1967/68	10 Apr. '67	10 May '67	9 June '67	9 July '67	8 Aug. '67	8 Sept. '67	5 Oct. '67	6 Nov. '67	7 Dec. '67	3 Jan. '68	1 Feb. '68	2 Mar. '68	1387
11. 1966/67	21 Apr. '66	21 May '66	20 June '66	20 July '66	19 Aug. '66	19 Sept. '66	16 Oct. '66	16 Nov. '66	17 Dec. '66	14 Jan. '67	12 Feb. '67	13 Mar. '67	1386
12. 1965/66	2 May '65	1 June '65	1 July '65	31 July '65	31 Aug. '65	30 Sept. '65	27 Oct. '65	27 Nov. '65	28 Dec. '65	25 Jan. '66	24 Feb. '66	24 Mar. '66	1385
13. 1964/65	13 May '64	12 June '64	12 July '64	11 Aug. '64	11 Sept. '64	12 Oct. '64	8 Nov. '64	8 Dec. '64	8 Jan. '65	5 Feb. '65	6 Mar. '65	4 Apr. '65	1384
14. 1963/64	24 May '63	23 June '63	23 July '63	22 Aug. '63	22 Sept. '63	23 Oct. '63	20 Nov. '63	19 Dec. '63	19 Jan. '64	16 Feb. '64	17 Mar. '64	15 Apr. '64	1383
15. 1962/63	4 June '62	4 July '62	2 Aug. '62	1 Sept. '62	3 Oct. '62	4 Nov. '62	1 Dec. '62	31 Dec. '62	30 Jan. '63	27 Feb. '63	28 Mar. '63	26 Apr. '63	1382
16. 1961/62	15 June '61	15 July '61	14 Aug. '61	12 Sept. '61	14 Oct. '61	15 Nov. '61	13 Dec. '61	11 Jan. '62	10 Feb. '62	10 Mar. '62	8 Apr. '62	7 May '62	1381
17. 1960/61	26 June '60	25 July '60	25 Aug. '60	23 Sept. '60	24 Oct. '60	25 Nov. '60	24 Dec. '60	22 Jan. '61	21 Feb. '61	21 Mar. '61	19 Apr. '61	18 May '61	1380
18. 1959/60	7 July '59	5 Aug. '59	4 Sept. '59	4 Oct. '59	5 Nov. '59	5 Dec. '59	4 Jan. '60	2 Feb. '60	3 Mar. '60	1 Apr. '60	30 Apr. '60	29 May '60	1379
19. 1958/59	27 July '58	16 Aug. '58	15 Sept. '58	15 Oct. '58	16 Nov. '58	16 Dec. '58	15 Jan. '59	13 Feb. '59	14 Mar. '59	12 Apr. '59	11 May '59	9 June '59	1378
20. 1957/58	7 Aug. '57	27 Aug. '57	26 Sept. '57	26 Oct. '57	27 Nov. '57	28 Dec. '57	26 Jan. '58	24 Feb. '58	25 Mar. '58	23 Apr. '58	22 May '58	21 June '58	1377
21. 1956/57	18 Aug. '56	7 Sept. '56	7 Oct. '56	7 Nov. '56	8 Dec. '56	8 Jan. '57	6 Feb. '57	7 Mar. '57	5 Apr. '57	4 May '57	2 June '57	2 July '57	1376
22. 1955/56	29 Aug. '55	18 Sept. '55	18 Oct. '55	18 Nov. '55	19 Dec. '55	18 Jan. '56	17 Feb. '56	16 Mar. '56	16 Apr. '56	15 May '56	13 June '56	13 July '56	1375
23. 1954/55	9 Sept. '54	29 Sept. '54	28 Oct. '54	28 Nov. '54	29 Dec. '54	29 Jan. '55	28 Feb. '55	29 Mar. '55	27 Apr. '55	26 May '55	25 June '55	24 July '55	1374
24. 1953/54	20 Sept. '53	10 Oct. '53	9 Nov. '53	9 Dec. '53	8 Jan. '54	8 Feb. '54	11 Mar. '54	10 Apr. '54	9 May '54	7 June '54	6 July '54	4 Aug. '54	1373
25. 1952/53	30 Sept. '52	21 Oct. '52	20 Nov. '52	20 Dec. '52	19 Jan. '53	19 Feb. '53	22 Mar. '53	21 Apr. '53	20 May '53	19 June '53	17 July '53	15 Aug. '53	1372
26. 1951/52	11 Oct. '51	2 Nov. '51	30 Nov. '51	31 Dec. '51	30 Jan. '52	2 Mar. '52	2 Apr. '52	2 May '52	31 May '52	30 June '52	28 July '52	27 Aug. '52	1371
27. 1950/51	16 Oct. '50	13 Nov. '50	11 Dec. '50	11 Jan. '51	11 Feb. '51	13 Mar. '51	13 Apr. '51	13 May '51	12 June '51	11 July '51	9 Aug. '51	7 Sept. '51	1370
28. 1949/50	27 Oct. '49	24 Nov. '49	22 Dec. '49	23 Jan. '50	22 Feb. '50	24 Mar. '50	24 Apr. '50	24 May '50	23 June '50	22 July '50	20 Aug. '50	18 Sept. '50	1369
29. 1948/49	8 Nov. '48	5 Dec. '48	2 Jan. '49	3 Feb. '49	5 Mar. '49	4 Apr. '49	5 May '49	4 June '49	4 July '49	2 Aug. '49	31 Aug. '49	29 Sept. '49	1368
30. 1947/48	19 Nov. '47	16 Dec. '47	13 Jan. '48	14 Feb. '48	16 Mar. '48	15 Apr. '48	16 May '48	15 June '48	15 July '48	13 Aug. '48	11 Sept. '48	9 Oct. '48	1367
31. 1946/47	30 Nov. '46	28 Dec. '46	25 Jan. '47	25 Feb. '47	27 Mar. '47	26 Apr. '47	27 May '47	26 June '47	26 July '47	24 Aug. '47	22 Sept. '47	20 Oct. '47	1366
32. 1945/46	12 Dec. '45	8 Jan. '46	6 Feb. '46	8 Mar. '46	7 Apr. '46	7 May '46	7 June '46	7 July '46	6 Aug. '46	4 Sept. '46	3 Oct. '46	1 Nov. '46	1365
33. 1944/45	23 Dec. '44	19 Jan. '45	18 Feb. '45	20 Mar. '45	18 Apr. '45	18 May '45	18 June '45	18 July '45	17 Aug. '45	15 Sept. '45	14 Oct. '45	12 Nov. '45	1364
34. 1944	3 Jan. '44	31 Jan. '44	2 Mar. '44	1 Apr. '44	30 Apr. '44	30 May '44	28 June '44	28 July '44	28 Aug. '44	25 Sept. '44	24 Oct. '44	22 Nov. '44	1363
35. 1943	14 Jan. '43	11 Feb. '43	13 Mar. '43	12 Apr. '43	12 May '43	10 June '43	10 July '43	8 Aug. '43	6 Sept. '43	6 Oct. '43	5 Nov. '43	5 Dec. '43	1362
36. 1942	24 Jan. '42	23 Feb. '42	25 Mar. '42	23 Apr. '42	23 May '42	21 June '42	20 July '42	19 Aug. '42	17 Sept. '42	16 Oct. '42	15 Nov. '42	15 Dec. '42	1361
37. 1941	5 Feb. '41	6 Mar. '41	5 Apr. '41	4 May '41	3 June '41	2 July '41	31 July '41	30 Aug. '41	29 Sept. '41	27 Oct. '41	26 Nov. '41	26 Dec. '41	1360
38. 1940/41	16 Feb. '40	17 Mar. '40	16 Apr. '40	15 May '40	14 June '40	13 July '40	11 Aug. '40	11 Aug. '40	9 Oct. '40	8 Nov. '40	7 Dec. '40	6 Jan. '41	1359
39. 1939/40	27 Feb. '39	28 Mar. '39	27 Apr. '39	26 May '39	25 June '39	24 July '39	22 Aug. '39	22 Sept. '39	20 Oct. '39	19 Nov. '39	18 Dec. '39	17 Jan. '40	1358
40. 1938/39	9 Mar. '38	7 Apr. '38	8 May '38	6 June '38	6 July '38	4 Aug. '38	2 Sept. '38	3 Oct. '38	1 Nov. '38	30 Nov. '38	29 Dec. '38	28 Jan. '39	1357

* The dates from the calendars. The others are estimates with a maximum error of ⁺ one day.

Birth Control Showcard

The only other prompt material used in the survey was a showcard which named and illustrated the various methods of birth control. This was used in the Female Retrospective Questionnaire (MF2) as a prompt at the question:

Between the time of your _____ (PREGNANCY) and your _____ (NEXT PREGNANCY), did you or your husband do anything that would have reduced the chances of your becoming pregnant?

IF YES

What did you or your husband do?

PROMPT: *Anything else?*

The showcard is reproduced on the next page.

FAMILY PLANNING METHODS

ஆண்கள் உபயோகிக்கும் இயல் உறை

Sarong getah



Condom or rubber

安全套或樹膠套

டயப்ளம்/திரப்பிரைஸ் ஆளா முடி

Diaphragm



Diaphragm/Cap

子宮帽

மாதவிடாய் காலத்தை கண்காணித்து
கொள்முதல் (பயன்பாட்டில் காலம்)

Cara waktu selamat

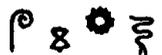


Rhythm (safe period)

計算日期 (安全期)

உயிர்ப்பாயில் விளைய அல்லது கருவி
பொருள்வைத்து வைப்பது அல்லது

ARD/Benda dalam rahim



IUD/Intra-uterine Device
(ring, coil, loop)

子宮環

உட்கொண்டி அல்லது மருந்து
(கொண்டி)

Pill



Oral tablet (pill)

口服藥丸

ஆண்களின் விந்து அல்லது
பெண்களின் அண்டை அகல்

Pemandulan lelaki
Pemandulan perempuan



Vasectomy (Male)
Ligation (Female)

切管精管
切管精卵管

கிரீம்/பழை

Kerin



Cream/Jelly

藥膏

சுரம் அல்லது கொள்முதல்

Suntikan



Injection

打避孕針

பிரித்தானம் அல்லது கொள்முதல்

Menyusukan anak



Breastfeeding

以人奶餵哺

உடல் உறவு செய்வதைத் தடுப்பது

Menjaukkan persetubuhan



Abstinence

禁同房止

பிரித்தானம் அல்லது

Azal

Withdrawal

性行為中止法
(体外射精, 使精液不進子宮)

கொண்டி அல்லது

Gugur

Miscarriage

小產

கொண்டி அகல்

Keguguran terpaksa

Abortion

墮胎

அரசு முறை/பிரித்தானம் அல்லது

Cara-cara kampung

Folk method

民間方法

Birth Control Showcard

Letter of Introduction

SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD



SRM House, Jalan Terap, P.O. Box 2231, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Tel: 68212, 68788, 68011 Cable: ESAREM

MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE STUDY

Malaysia has been selected to represent the developing countries in Asia as the country most suitable for a detailed study of family life.

Policymakers must know about all aspects of family life before they can understand the effects of their plans.

Your family is one which has been selected to represent the many families in Malaysia. You must tell us about the way you spend your time, the kind of work you do, the things you own, the ages of your children and so on. You must tell us in detail about your family's social and economic position so that the policymakers can study how to ensure that Malaysia's development continues to progress.

You can be assured that the information you provide will be treated as absolutely confidential. Your identity will not be revealed to anyone else. What we do is add together the information from all the families we interview, and thus obtain a representative view on family life in Malaysia.

May we thank you for your help and co-operation.

Response Rates, by PSU

ROUND 1 SUMMARY

No.	PSU No.	LOCALITY	TOTAL DUS IN PSU	TOTAL CASES SELECTED IN PSU	RESPONSE COMPLETED				NON - RESPONSE								
					TOTAL	MALAY	CHINESE	INDIAN	TOTAL	VACANT	NOT AVAILABLE	DEMO- LISHED	RESPT. > 50	NO EMW	REFUSED	INCOMPLETE	OTHER REASONS
1.	9/5/015/5	KG. ULU SPRI, REMBAU	258	43	18	12	3	3	25	7	1	-	8	3	-	-	6
2.	9/5/137/5	JOHOL EST. N. SEMBILAN	328	55	37	7	13	17	18	7	-	2	3	4	-	-	2
3.	9/2/036/4	KUALA PILAH, N. SEMBILAN	323	57	29	12	4	13	28	-	3	3	9	7	4	1	1
4.	8/3/003/4	TAMAN KAJANG, KAJANG	228	38	23	2	19	2	15	-	-	4	3	1	5	2	-
5.	x/2/042/4	KLUANG T/C, JOHORE	242	40	26	-	26	-	14	-	-	1	10	2	-	-	1
6.	x/2/067/4	JLN BAKAR CONDONG	347	58	33	8	24	1	25	-	2	-	13	4	6	-	-
7.	x/5/190/5	KG. MUHIBBAH, B. PAHAT	261	44	28	28	-	-	16	-	2	2	10	1	-	-	1
8.	8/5/074/5	DUSUN DURIAN ESTATE	223	37	19	5	5	9	18	7	-	1	6	3	1	-	-
9.	x/5/072/5	MUAR, JOHORE	188	32	22	12	10	-	10	4	-	-	5	1	-	-	-
10.	0/5/097/5	TG. KELING, MALACCA	357	60	37	30	7	-	23	5	1	2	13	2	-	-	-
11.	8/5/232/5	BAGAN NAKHODA OMAR	247	41	27	25	2	-	14	1	-	1	7	5	-	-	-
12.	4/5/710/5	SLIM RIVER L/C, PERAK	278	47	24	3	18	8	18	-	1	-	11	4	-	-	2
13.	8/5/365/1	TAMAN MIDAH, KL.	223	37	18	-	18	-	19	1	1	-	-	8	7	2	-

Response Rates by PSU
Round One

(cont'd)

ROUND 1 SUMMARY

No.	PSU No.	LOCALITY	TOTAL DUS IN PSU	TOTAL CASES SELECTED IN PSU	RESPONSE COMPLETED				NON - RESPONSE								
					TOTAL	MALAY	CHINESE	INDIAN	TOTAL	VACANT	NOT AVAILABLE	DEMO- LISHED	NON - RESPONSE				
													RESPT. > 50	NO EHM	REFUSED	INCOMPLETE	OTHER REASONS
14.	8/2/023/1	JALAN UTARA, PJ.	238	40	11	1	6	6	27	-	1	-	6	6	8	4	2
15.	8/1/379/1	JLN SHAW, KL.	286	51	25	-	25	-	26	6	-	-	3	11	5	1	-
16.	8/1/230/1	JLN BUKIT BINTANG	57	10	5	-	5	-	5	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
17.	8/1/093/1	SENTUL, KL.	315	52	42	30	-	12	10	3	-	-	1	6	-	-	-
18.	4/3/009/4	BIDOR N/V, PERAK	180	31	23	-	22	1	8	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-
19.	4/5/833/5	RUBANA EST. SG. DURIAN	167	28	8	2	1	5	20	-	-	17	2	-	-	-	1
20.	4/5/587/5	MAHBANG DI-AWAN, L/C	303	50	36	-	35	1	14	2	-	2	6	3	-	-	1
21.	4/5/342/5	KG. BOTA KANAN, BOTA	116	19	9	9	-	-	10	1	1	2	5	1	-	-	-
22.	4/5/465/5	KG. CANGKAT, BERUAS	199	33	16	10	3	3	17	1	-	5	11	-	-	-	-
23.	4/1/156/2	JLN PASIR PUTIH, IPOH	190	35	21	-	21	-	14	2	-	1	4	3	4	-	-
24.	4/1/081/2	1ST GARDEN, IPOH	326	53	41	1	35	5	12	1	-	-	4	-	5	1	1
25.	4/2/117/4	SG. SIPUT(N) L/C, PERAK	215	36	22	2	11	9	14	6	-	1	4	3	-	-	-
26.	4/5/219/5	WINDSOR EST. PERAK	140	24	15	2	3	10	9	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	2

Response Rates by PSU
Round One

(cont'd)

ROUND 1 SUMMARY

No.	PSU No.	LOCALITY	TOTAL DUS IN PSU	TOTAL CASES SELECTED IN PSU	RESPONSE				NON-RESPONSE								
					COMPLETED				TOTAL	VACANT	NOT AVAILABLE	DEMO- LISHED	RESPT. > 50	NO EMW	REFUSED	INCOMPLETE	OTHER REASONS
					TOTAL	MALAY	CHINESE	INDIAN									
27.	4/5/096/5	BAGAN TIANG, PERAK	253	42	32	28	4	-	10	1	1	-	7	1	-	-	-
28.	3/5/005/5	BUKIT MERTAJAN, PW.	356	60	40	25	12	3	20	2	1	2	9	2	-	-	4
29.	3/5/050/3	BAGAN AJAM, PW.	389	70	57	23	20	14	13	4	-	-	6	2	-	-	1
30.	3/1/139/1	JLN DUNGUN, G. TOWN	226	41	21	4	14	3	20	1	2	3	8	2	2	1	1
31.	3/1/073/3	BURNAH RD., G. TOWN	75	12	6	1	5	-	6	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-
32.	3/5/144/5	KG. TELUK BAHANG	108	19	9	-	7	2	10	3	-	2	1	3	1	-	-
33.	2/5/028/5	KG MENGKUANG, KEDAH	282	48	28	28	-	-	20	4	2	10	1	1	-	-	2
34.	2/5/393/5	JALAN TOKONG, BEDONG	264	39	27	3	23	1	12	1	-	3	6	2	-	-	-
35.	2/5/151/5	KG. TANJUNG BARU, ALOR PUTIH	212	38	22	21	-	1	16	4	1	2	6	-	2	-	1
36.	2/5/270/5	KG. WATT, PDG. PUSING	243	41	28	25	3	-	13	3	1	2	2	3	-	-	2
37.	2/2/051/4	SG. KOROK, ALOR STAR	143	24	15	-	15	-	9	-	1	-	3	4	1	-	-
38.	2/2/014/4	JLN MENANTI, ALOR STAR	130	22	14	1	12	1	8	-	-	1	2	1	3	-	1
39.	2/5/639/5	PADANG TERAP, KEDAH	264	46	27	27	-	-	19	2	1	7	7	2	-	-	-

Response Rates by PSU
Round One

(cont'd)

ROUND I SUMMARY

No.	PSU No.	LOCALITY	TOTAL DUS IN PSU	TOTAL CASES SELECTED IN PSU	RESPONSE COMPLETED				NON-RESPONSE								
					TOTAL	MALAY	CHINESE	INDIAN	TOTAL	VACANT	NOT AVAILABLE	DEMO- LISHED	RESPT. > 50	NO EMW	REFUSED	INCOMPLETE	OTHER REASONS
40.	2/5/516/5	KG. PIDA, KEDAH	223	35	24	24	-	-	11	-	-	2	7	2	-	-	-
41.	y/5/011/5	BESERI, PERLIS	280	48	20	20	-	-	28	10	2	7	3	1	-	-	5
42.	5/4/006/4	K. KERAI T/C, KELANTAN	345	58	42	33	6	3	16	2	-	1	1	10	1	-	1
43.	5/5/169/5	SERING, KOTA BARU	137	23	15	14	1	-	8	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	1
44.	5/5/046/5	BACOK, KELANTAN	255	43	26	26	-	-	17	1	2	2	6	1	1	1	3
45.	6/5/011/5	JABI, BESUT, TRENGGANU	396	66	31	31	-	-	35	9	6	8	7	2	-	-	3
46.	6/5/134/5	KUALA NERUS, TRENGGANU	221	37	21	21	-	-	16	-	2	-	10	1	2	-	1
47.	6/2/019/4	LOSONG, K. TRENGGANU	205	34	17	17	-	-	17	3	2	1	6	3	1	-	1
48.	7/5/178/5	CENOR, PAHANG	160	27	7	7	-	-	20	7	2	-	9	1	1	-	-
49.	7/5/055/5	KUALA LIPIS, PAHANG	131	22	10	10	-	-	12	4	2	1	4	-	-	-	1
50.	4/5/122/5	KG. SEMANGGOL, TAIPING	259	39	20	3	1	16	19	7	2	-	4	1	-	1	4
51.	4/5/494/5	PANTAI REMIS, PERAK	351	52	46	-	46	-	6	1	1	-	3	-	1	-	-
52.	4/4/057/4	PANGKOR T/B, DINDING	301	51	35	24	10	1	16	1	2	-	3	7	-	-	3
		TOTAL		2088	1262	617	495	150	826	131	46	98	285	136	61	14	55

*N.B. the last 3 PSUs (Numbers 50, 51, and 52) are those which were purposively selected.

Response Rates by PSU
Round One

Response Rates, by PSU

ROUND 2 SUMMARY

No.	PSU No.	LOCALITY	TOTAL CASES SELECTED IN PSU	RESPONSE				NON-RESPONSE									
				TOTAL	COMPLETED			TOTAL	VACANT	NOT AVAILABLE	DEMO- LISHED	RESPT. 50	NO EMW	REFUSED	MOVED HOUSE	INCOMPLETE	OTHER REASONS
					MALAY	CHINESE	INDIAN										
1.	9/5/015/5	KG. ULU SPRI, REMBAU	43	18	12	3	3	25	7	1	-	8	3	-	-	-	4
2.	9/5/137/5	JOHOL EST., N. SEMBILAN	55	37	7	13	17	18	7	-	2	3	4	-	-	-	2
3.	9/2/036/4	KUALA PILAJI, N. SEMBILAN	57	28	10	5	13	29	-	4	3	9	7	4	1	-	1
4.	8/3/003/4	TAMAN KAJANG, KAJANG	38	23	2	19	2	15	-	-	4	3	1	7	-	-	-
5.	x/2/042/4	KLIANG T/C, JOHORE	40	25	-	25	-	15	-	-	1	10	2	-	1	-	1
6.	x/2/067/4	JLN. BAKAR CONDONG	58	30	7	23	-	28	-	2	-	13	4	7	2	-	-
7.	x/5/190/5	KG. MIHIBBAH, B. PAJAT	44	29	29	-	-	15	-	1	2	10	1	-	-	-	-
8.	8/5/074/5	DUSUN DURIAN ESTATE	37	18	4	5	9	19	7	1	1	6	3	1	-	-	-
9.	x/5/072/5	MUAR, JOHORE	32	22	12	10	-	10	4	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
10.	0/5/097/5	TG. KELING, MALACCA	60	36	29	7	-	24	5	1	2	13	2	-	1	-	-
11.	8/5/232/5	BAGAN NAKHODA OHAR	41	27	25	2	-	14	1	-	1	7	5	-	-	-	-
12.	4/5/710/5	SLIM RIVER L/C, PERAK	47	29	2	19	8	18	-	-	-	11	4	-	-	1	2
13.	8/5/365/1	TAMAN MIDAH, K.L.	37	14	-	14	-	23	1	2	-	-	8	10	-	2	-

Response Rates by PSU
Round Two

(cont'd)
ROUND 2 SUMMARY

No.	PSU No.	LOCALITY	TOTAL CASES SELECTED IN PSU	RESPONSE				NON-RESPONSE									
				TOTAL	COMPLETED			TOTAL	VACANT	NOT AVAILABLE	DEMO- LISHED	RESPT. 50	NO EMW	REFUSED	MOVED HOUSE	INCOMPLETE	OTHER REASONS
					MALAY	CHINESE	INDIAN										
14.	8/2/023/1	JALAN UTARA, P.J.	40	10	1	4	5	30	-	2	-	6	6	14	-	-	2
15.	8/1/379/1	JALAN SHAW, K.L.	51	22	-	22	-	29	6	1	-	3	11	7	-	-	1
16.	8/1/230/1	JALAN BUKIT BINTANG	10	4	-	4	-	6	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
17.	8/1/093/1	SENTUL, KUALA LUMPUR	52	43	30	-	13	9	2	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-
18.	4/3/009/4	BIDOR N/V, PERAK	31	23	-	22	1	8	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
19.	4/5/833/5	RUBANA EST., SG. DURIAN	28	7	2	1	4	21	-	2	17	2	-	-	-	-	-
20.	4/5/587/5	MAMBANG DI AWAN, L/C	50	35	-	34	1	15	2	-	2	6	3	-	1	-	1
21.	4/5/342/5	KG. BOTA KANAN, BOTA	19	9	9	-	-	10	1	1	2	5	1	-	-	-	-
22.	4/5/465/5	KG. CANGKAT, BERUAS	33	16	10	3	3	17	1	-	5	11	-	-	-	-	-
23.	4/1/156/2	JLN. PASIR PUTIH, IPOH	35	21	-	21	-	14	2	-	1	4	3	4	-	-	-
24.	4/1/081/2	1ST GARDEN, IPOH, PERAK	53	41	1	35	5	12	1	1	-	4	-	5	-	-	1
25.	4/2/117/4	SG. SIPUT (N) L/C, PERAK	36	22	2	11	9	14	6	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	-
26.	4/5/219/5	WINDSOR EST., PERAK	24	15	2	3	10	9	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2

Response Rates by PSU
Round Two

(cont'd)

ROUND 2 SUMMARY

No.	PSU No.	LOCALITY	TOTAL CASES SELECTED IN PSU	RESPONSE				NON-RESPONSE									
				TOTAL	COMPLETED			TOTAL	VACANT	NOT AVAILABLE	DEMO- LISHED	RESPT. 50	NO EMW	REFUSED	MOVED HOUSE	INCOMPLETE	OTHER REASONS
					MALAY	CHINESE	INDIAN										
27.	4/5/096/5	BAGAN TIANG, PERAK	42	31	27	4	-	11	1	1	-	7	1	-	1	-	-
28.	3/5/005/5	BUKIT MERTAJAM, P.W.	60	42	27	12	3	18	2	-	2	9	2	-	-	-	-
29.	3/5/050/3	BAGAN AJAH, P.W.	70	56	23	20	13	14	4	-	-	6	2	-	1	-	1
30.	3/1/139/3	JALAN DUNGUN, G.TOWN	41	21	4	13	4	20	1	2	3	8	2	2	1	-	1
31.	3/1/073/3	BURMAH RD., G.TOWN	12	6	1	5	-	6	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
32.	3/5/144/5	KG. TELUK BAHANG	19	9	-	7	2	10	3	-	2	1	3	1	-	-	-
33.	2/5/028/5	KG. MENGKUANG, KEDAH	48	28	28	-	-	20	4	2	10	1	1	-	-	-	2
34.	2/5/393/5	JALAN TOKONG, BEDONG	39	26	3	23	-	13	1	-	3	6	2	-	1	-	-
35.	2/5/151/5	KG. TANJONG BARU, ALOR PUTIH	38	22	21	-	1	16	4	1	2	6	-	2	-	-	1
36.	2/5/270/5	KG. WATT, PDG., PUSING	41	25	23	2	-	16	3	4	2	2	3	-	-	-	2
37.	2/2/051/4	SG. KOROK, ALOR STAR	24	16	-	16	-	8	-	-	-	3	4	1	-	-	-
38.	2/2/014/4	JALAN MENANTI, ALOR STAR	22	12	1	11	-	10	-	-	1	2	1	4	1	-	1
39.	2/5/639/5	PADANG TERAP, KEDAH	46	24	24	-	-	22	2	2	8	7	2	-	-	-	1

Response Rates by PSU
Round Two

(cont'd)

ROUND 2 SUMMARY

No.	PSU No.	LOCALITY	TOTAL CASES SELECTED IN PSU	RESPONSE				NON-RESPONSE									
				TOTAL	COMPLETED			TOTAL	VACANT	NOT AVAILABLE	DEMO- LISHED	RESPT. 50	NO EHW	REFUSED	MOVED HOUSE	INCOMPLETE	OTHER REASONS
					MALAY	CHINESE	INDIAN										
40.	2/5/516/5	KG. PIDA, KEDAH	35	24	24	-	-	11	-	-	2	7	2	-	-	-	-
41.	y/5/011/5	BESERI, PERLIS	48	21	21	-	-	27	9	2	7	3	1	-	-	-	5
42.	5/4/006/4	K.KERAI T/C, KELANTAN	58	42	33	6	3	16	1	-	1	1	10	1	1	-	1
43.	5/5/169/5	SERING, KOTA BARU	23	14	13	1	-	9	1	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	1
44.	5/5/046/5	BACOK, KELANTAN	43	26	26	-	-	17	1	3	2	6	1	1	-	-	3
45.	6/5/011/5	JABI, BESUT, TRENGGANU	66	29	29	-	-	37	9	5	8	7	2	1	2	-	3
46.	6/5/134/5	KUALA NERUS, TRENGGANU	37	21	21	-	-	16	-	2	-	10	1	1	-	-	2
47.	6/2/019/4	LOSONG, K. TRENGGANU	34	18	18	-	-	16	3	2	1	6	3	-	-	-	1
48.	7/5/178/5	CENOR, PAHANG	27	7	7	-	-	20	7	2	-	9	1	1	-	-	-
49.	7/5/055/5	KUALA LIPIS, PAHANG	22	9	9	-	-	13	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	1
50.	4/5/122/5	KG. SEMANGGOL, TAIPING	39	21	4	1	16	18	7	2	-	4	1	-	-	-	4
51.	4/5/494/5	PANTAI REMIS, PERAK	52	45	-	45	-	7	1	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
52.	4/4/057/4	PANGKOR T/B, DINDING	51	37	24	10	3	14	1	1	-	3	7	-	1	-	1
			2088	1236	607	481	148	852	128	56	99	285	136	75	16	3	54

Response Rates by PSU
Round Two

Response Rates, by PSU

ROUND 3 SUMMARY

No.	PSU No.	LOCALITY	TOTAL CASES SELECTED IN PSU	RESPONSE COMPLETED				NON-RESPONSE								
				TOTAL	MALAY	CHINESE	INDIAN	TOTAL	VACANT	NOT AVAILABLE	DEMOLISHED	RESPT. > 50	NO EMW	REFUSED	MOVED HOUSE	OTHER REASONS
				1.	9/5/015/5	KG. ULU SPRI, REMBAU	43	18	11	4	3	25	7	-	-	8
2.	9/5/137/5	JOHOL EST. N.SEMBILAN	55	35	6	13	16	20	7	-	2	3	4	-	2	2
3.	9/2/036/4	KUALA PILAH, N.SEMBILAN	57	28	10	5	13	29	-	3	3	9	7	4	2	1
4.	8/3/003/4	TAMAN KAJANG, KAJANG	38	22	2	18	2	16	-	-	4	3	1	7	1	-
5.	x/2/062/4	KLUANG T/C, JOHORE	40	24	-	24	-	16	-	-	1	10	2	-	2	1
6.	x/2/067/4	JLN BAKAR CONDOMG	58	28	7	21	-	30	-	2	-	13	4	7	3	1
7.	x/5/190/5	KG. MUHIBBAH, B. PAHAT	44	29	29	-	-	15	-	1	2	10	1	-	-	1
8.	8/5/074/5	DUSUN DURIAN EST.	37	18	5	4	9	19	7	-	1	6	3	2	-	-
9.	x/5/072/5	MUAR, JOHORE	32	20	10	10	-	12	4	1	-	5	1	-	1	-
10.	0/5/097/5	TG. KELING, MALACCA	60	36	29	7	-	24	5	1	2	13	2	-	1	-
11.	8/5/232/5	BAGAN NAKHODA OMAR	41	26	24	2	-	15	1	-	1	7	5	-	-	1
12.	4/5/710/5	SLIM RIVER L/C, PERAK	47	30	3	19	8	17	-	-	-	11	4	-	-	2
13.	8/5/365/1	TAMAN MIDAH, KL.	37	16	-	16	-	21	1	1	-	-	8	11	-	-

Response Rates by PSU
Round Three

(cont'd)

ROUND 3 SUMMARY

No.	PSU No.	LOCALITY	TOTAL CASES SELECTED IN PSU	RESPONSE				NON-RESPONSE								
				COMPLETED				TOTAL	VACANT	NOT AVAILABLE	DEMOLISHED	RESPT. > 50	NO EMW	REFUSED	MOVED HOUSE	OTHER REASONS
				TOTAL	MALAY	CHINESE	INDIAN									
14.	8/2/023/1	JALAN UTARA, PJ.	40	9	1	4	4	31	-	2	-	6	6	14	-	3
15.	8/1/379/1	JALAN SHAW, KL.	51	23	-	23	-	28	6	-	-	3	11	7	-	1
16.	8/1/230/1	JLN BUKIT BINTANG	10	5	-	5	-	5	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
17.	8/1/093/1	SENTUL, KL.	52	41	29	-	12	11	2	1	-	1	6	-	1	-
18.	4/3/009/4	BIDOR N/V, PERAK	31	22	-	21	1	9	-	-	-	7	1	-	1	-
19.	4/5/833/5	RUBANA EST. SG. DURIAN	28	7	2	1	4	21	-	2	17	2	-	-	-	-
20.	4/5/587/5	MAMBANG DI-AWAN, L/C	50	35	-	34	1	15	2	-	2	6	3	-	1	1
21.	4/5/342/5	KG. BOTA KANAN, BOTA	19	9	9	-	-	10	1	1	2	5	1	-	-	-
22.	4/5/465/5	KG. CANGKAT, BERUAS	33	16	10	3	3	17	1	-	5	11	-	-	-	-
23.	4/1/156/2	JLN PASIR PUTIH, IPOH	35	20	-	20	-	15	2	1	1	4	3	4	-	-
24.	4/1/081/2	1ST GARDEN, IPOH	53	39	1	33	5	14	1	2	-	4	-	5	1	1
25.	4/2/117/4	SG. SIPUT(N)L/C, PERAK	36	21	2	11	8	15	6	1	1	4	3	-	-	-
26.	4/5/219/5	WINDSOR EST., PERAK	24	15	2	3	10	9	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	2

Response Rates by PSU
Round Three

(cont'd)

ROUND 3 SUMMARY

No.	PSU No.	LOCALITY	TOTAL CASES SELECTED IN PSU	RESPONSE COMPLETED				NON-RESPONSE								
				TOTAL	MALAY	CHINESE	INDIAN	TOTAL	VACANT	NOT AVAILABLE	DEMOLISHED	RESPT. > 50	NO EMW	REFUSED	MOVED HOUSE	OTHER REASONS
27.	4/5/096/5	BAGAN TIANG, PERAK	42	32	28	4	-	10	1	1	-	7	1	-	-	-
28.	3/5/005/5	BUKIT MERTAJAM, PW.	60	41	27	11	3	19	2	-	2	9	2	-	1	3
29.	3/5/050/3	BAGAN AJAM, PW.	70	54	22	19	13	16	4	-	-	6	2	1	2	1
30.	3/1/139/3	JLN DUNGUN, G. TOWN	41	21	4	13	4	20	1	2	3	8	2	2	1	1
31.	3/1/073/3	BURMAH RD. G. TOWN	12	6	1	5	-	6	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-
32.	3/5/144/5	KG. TELUK BAHANG	19	9	-	7	2	10	3	-	2	1	3	1	-	-
33.	2/5/028/5	KG. MENKUNANG, KEDAH	48	27	27	-	-	21	4	3	10	1	1	-	-	2
34.	2/5/393/5	JLN TOKONG, BEDONG	39	26	3	23	-	13	1	-	3	6	2	-	1	-
35.	2/5/151/5	KG. TANJUNG BARU, ALOR PUTIH	38	22	21	-	1	16	4	1	2	6	-	2	-	1
36.	2/5/270/5	KG. WATT, PDG. PUSING	41	23	22	1	-	18	3	5	2	2	3	-	1	2
37.	2/2/051/4	SG. KOROK, ALOR STAR	24	16	-	16	-	8	-	-	-	3	4	1	-	-
38.	2/2/014/4	JLN MENANTI, ALOR STAR	22	12	1	11	-	10	-	-	1	2	1	4	1	1
39.	2/5/639/5	PADANG TERAP, KEDAH	46	24	24	-	-	22	2	2	8	7	2	-	-	1

Response Rates by PSU
Round Three

(cont'd)
ROUND 3 SUMMARY

No.	PSU No.	LOCALITY	TOTAL CASES SELECTED IN PSU	RESPONSE				NON-RESPONSE								
				COMPLETED				TOTAL	VACANT	NOT AVAILABLE	DEMOLISHED	RESPT > 50	NO EMW	REFUSED	MOVED HOUSE	OTHER REASONS
				TOTAL	MALAY	CHINESE	INDIAN									
40.	2/5/516/5	KG. PIDA, KEDAH	35	19	19	-	-	16	-	3	2	7	2	-	2	-
41.	y/5/011/5	BESERI, PERLIS	48	21	21	-	-	27	9	1	7	3	1	-	1	5
42.	5/4/006/4	K. KERAI T/C KELANTAN	58	42	33	6	3	16	1	-	1	1	10	1	1	1
43.	5/5/169/5	SERING, KOTA BARU	23	14	13	1	-	9	1	-	-	5	1	-	1	1
44.	5/5/046/5	BACOK, KELANTAN	43	25	25	-	-	18	1	4	2	6	1	1	-	3
45.	6/5/011/5	JABI, BESUT, TRENGGANU	66	29	29	-	-	37	9	3	8	7	2	2	3	3
46.	6/5/134/5	KUALA NERUS, TRENGGANU	37	20	20	-	-	17	-	2	-	10	1	1	1	2
47.	6/2/019/4	LOSONG, K. TRENGGANU	34	18	18	-	-	16	3	2	1	6	3	-	-	1
48.	7/5/178/5	CENOR, PAHANG	27	5	5	-	-	22	7	2	-	9	1	1	2	-
49.	7/5/055/5	KUALA LIPIS, PAHANG	22	8	8	-	-	14	4	4	1	4	-	-	-	1
50.	4/5/122/5	KG. SEMANGGOL, TAIPING	39	21	4	1	16	18	7	2	-	4	1	-	-	4
51.	4/5/494/5	PANTAI REMIS, PERAK	52	44	-	44	-	8	1	2	-	3	-	1	1	-
52.	4/4/057/4	PANGKOR T/B, DINDING	51	36	24	10	2	15	1	1	-	3	7	-	2	1
TOTAL			2088	1207	591	473	143	881	128	59	99	285	136	79	38	57

Response Rates by PSU
Round Three

Interviewer Recruitment Advertisement

S R M

SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD
is expanding again and
needs more female
FIELD INTERVIEWERS

No previous experience is necessary, but applicants must have passed LCE. You must understand English and be fluent in your own language. Malay, Chinese and Indian interviewers are required.

Our interviewing projects will take you throughout Peninsular Malaysia, and you may be away from base for several days at a time. Applications are invited from all parts of Peninsular Malaysia.

You will receive a thorough training in Kuala Lumpur on all aspects of survey research work before working on specific projects.

You will be put on the permanent payroll after your work has been assessed on projects allocated on a contract basis.

If you are interested, please TELEPHONE me for an appointment :

Major Ismail bin Ahmad
Fieldforce Manager
Survey Research Malaysia
Sdn Bhd
Tel. Kuala Lumpur 69449

We also require male SUPERVISORS. If you have had supervisory experience, have your own car, and are willing to travel, call me at the above number.

Example of Question Book Format in English

3(a) At what age were you first married? What year was that?
What month of that year?

(b) Is this your only marriage?

IF YES, GO TO Q.4

IF NO

(c) How many times have you been married (including to
your current wife)?
NOTE ON ANSWER SHEET

(d) What was the outcome of your _____ (FIRST, SECOND,
THIRD, ETC.) marriage?
CODE STATUS; IF CONTINUING, GO TO Q.3(f)

(e) In what year did this _____ (FIRST, SECOND, THIRD,
ETC.) marriage end? And in what month?
What was your age at that time?

(f) In what year did you next marry? In what month?
What was your age at that time?

REPEAT Q.3(d)-(f) FOR ALL MARRIAGES

Example of Question Book Format in Malay

- 3(a) Pada umur berapakah anda pertama kalinya berkahwin? Tahun berapakah itu?
Bulan berapa?
- (b) Adakah ini saja perkahwinan anda?

IF YES, GO TO Q.4

IF NO

- (c) Berapa kalikah anda telah berkahwin (termasuk isteri anda yang ada sekarang)?
NOTE ON ANSWER SHEET
- (d) Apakah kesudahan perkahwinan anda yang _____ (FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, ETC.)?
CODE STATUS; IF CONTINUING, GO TO Q.3(f)
- (e) Dalam tahun berapakah perkahwinan anda yang _____ (FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, ETC.) ini berakhir? Dan pada bulan apa?
Berapakah umur anda pada masa itu?
- (f) Dalam tahun berapakah anda kahwin lagi? Dalam bulan berapa?
Berapakah umur anda pada masa itu?

REPEAT Q.3(d)-(f) FOR ALL MARRIAGES

Example of Question Book Format in Chinese

3(a) 你第一次是在什么年龄结婚？是那一年？那一个月？

(b) 这是不是你唯一的结婚？

IF YES. GO TO Q.4

IF NO

(c) 你结婚了多少次（包括和你目前的妻子）？

NOTE ON ANSWER SHEET

(d) 你的 _____ (FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, ETC.) 婚姻的结果怎样？
CODE STATUS; IF CONTINUING, GO TO Q.3(f)

(e) 这 _____ (FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, ETC.) 的婚姻是在那一年结束？

(f) 你是在那一年再婚？在那一个月？你那时是几岁？

REPEAT Q.3(d)-(f) FOR ALL MARRIAGES

Example of Question Book Format in Tamil

- 3(a) எத்த வயதில் நீங்கள் முதன்முதலாக திருமணம் செய்து கொண்டீர்கள்?
அது எத்த வயதில்? எத்த மாதம்?
- (b) அது உங்களின் ஒரே திருமணமா?

IF YES, GO TO Q.4

IF NO

- (c) உங்கள் தற்போதைய மனைவியையும் சேர்ந்து ஆதரவு தரும்
நீங்கள் திருமணம் செய்து கொண்டீர்கள்?

NOTE ON ANSWER SHEET

- (d) உங்களின் _____ (FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, ETC.)
திருமணத்தின் குடியை எண்ண?
CODE STATUS; IF CONTINUING, GO TO Q.3(f)

- (e) எத்த வயதில் அத்த — (FIRST, SECOND, THIRD,
ETC.) திருமணம் செய்துள்ளீர்? அது எத்த மாதம்?
அப்பொழுது உங்களின் வயது என்ன?

- (f) எத்த வயதில் நீங்கள் மறுமத்யும் திருமணம் செய்து
கொண்டீர்கள்? அது எத்த மாதம்?
அப்பொழுது உங்களின் வயது என்ன?

REPEAT Q.3(d)-(f) FOR ALL MARRIAGES