سامية محمد مصطفى

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

سامية محمد مصطفى

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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سامية محمد مصطفى

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار

سامية محمد مصطفى

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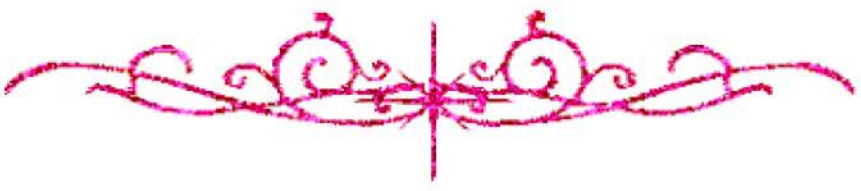

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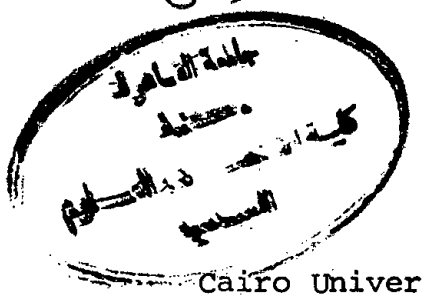

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THE RELIABILITY OF SOME SURVEY DATA

A CASE STUDY OF FAMILY PLANNING IN EGYPT

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Zeinab A.A. Khadr

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INTRODUCTION

In addition to vital systems, service statistics, and census, surveys have become one of the major sources for fertility and family planning data needed for decision-making to formulate future population policies. This has resulted in the widespread of surveys and increased demographers' interest in the assessment of their reliability, particularly, when they are carried out in developing countries with poor standards of education.

Consequently, many reliability studies have been carried out in developing countries and the United States. Some of these were concerned with the internal consistency of the data, while the others were concerned with the comparison of survey results with other sources of information. However, during the last two decades, the use of post-enumeration survey in assessing the reliability of survey data has received much interest from scientists. In this approach, they distinguished between the respondent's and the interviewer's reliability. Most of the interest was directed to the first type of reliability since the other type can be controled through high levels of training.

In Egypt, since 1979, the Population and Family Planning Board has carried out a series of surveys to provide data required for the evaluation of the changes in fertility and family planning

in rural areas. Some of these surveys included random post-interview surveys and thus offered us the opportunity to examine the reliability of two of these surveys.

The study can be divided into three parts. The first includes a review of the different approachs and methodology used in reliability studies along with a review of the different reliability studies carried out in developing countries as well as in the United States. It also includes a presentation of the two surveys involved in this study.

The second part presents the analysis of the data in two chapters. The first illustrates, using simple measures, the reliability levels and their directions of change. The following chapter furthered this analysis using advanced measures of reliability.

The third part investigates the effects of the respondents' characteristics on their levels of reliability and accordingly examines the determinant of reliability. Finally, the main results and conclusions of the analysis and a framework for future surveys in order to achieve the highest levels of reliability is presented.

Due to the resulting volumness amount of analysis tables,, they have been assembled for each chapter as separate Appendix

Chapter 1

LEVELS OF RELIABILITY OF FERTILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING DATA

Review of Literature

1.1. Introduction:

During the last two decades, the wide use of the survey as a main source of fertility and family planning data has highlighted the question of reliability and validity of these data. Consequently, many demographic and social scientists have carried out reliability studies in developing countries as well as in the United States.

This chapter includes three main sections. The first reviews the different approachs in the reliability assessment for fertility and family planning data, while the second section represents the different measures proposed for assessing the reliability in these areas. Finally, the third section is a presentation of different reliability studies carried out in developing countries and the United States.

1.2. Reliability Assessment Approaches:

Generally, there are three different approachs for assessing the reliability of fertility and family planning

survey data. They are the clinic record approach, marital partner approach and test-retest approach. Each of these approachs will be considered in the following paragraphs.

1.2.1. Clinic Record Approach:

It is carried out through the comparison between the responses of the respondents participating in the survey and some known program or clinic records. This approach has been criticized for the following:-

1- It depends mainly on the assumption that the program or the clinic records are fairly accurate, which might be an erroneous start.

2- It narrows the scope of the study with regard to the size, method used and available data. The study will only consider the dealers of the program or clinic, the available family planning methods and the data collected through their records. This would make it difficult to generalize the results of such studies.

3- Its analysis is built on the assumption that accepting family planning methods from the program or clinic means actual use of these methods which might be hard to accept.