

RESEARCH REPORTS OF  
THE DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF  
THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

HUNGARIAN CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE  
DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Director:

István Monigl

ISSN 0236-736-X

Editor of the Series:

Ferenc Káposztás

Author:

Dr. András Klinger

**THE IMPACT OF POLICY MEASURES,  
OTHER THAN FAMILY  
PLANNING PROGRAMMES ON FERTILITY**

**(The use of the Hungarian longitudinal studies)**

**BUDAPEST**

**1984/4**

This publication is an extended and more detailed version of a paper prepared upon the request of the United Nations Population Division, which will be published in Issue No. 17. of the Population Bulletin under the title "Population Policy Measures in Relation to Post-War Fertility Trends in Hungary".

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUNGARIAN FERTILITY .....	7
II. POPULATION POLICY MEASURES INFLUENCING FERTILITY .....	21
III. METHODS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF FERTILITY .....	37
IV. SOME FINDINGS OF THE LONGITUDINAL STUDIES .....	41
4.1 Changes in fertility and family planning behaviour .....	41
4.2 Differences between retrospective and perspective family plans..	44
4.3 Realization of family plans .....	49
4.4 Parity progression .....	60
4.5 Views on the population policy measures .....	63
4.6 Birth control practice .....	72
4.7 Conclusions .....	77
APPENDIX Description of the methodology of the longitudinal marriage surveys .....	79
A.1 Selection and characteristics of the sample .....	79
A.2 Selection of interviewers and performance of the first data collectings .....	83
A.3 Follow-up of couples included in the sample .....	86
A.4 Organization of training and works of data checking during data collecting .....	88
A.5 Programme of data collecting and demands on the content and form of drafting a questionnaire .....	90
A.5.1 Programme of data collecting .....	90
A.5.2 Demands on the content and form of drafting a questionnaire	92
A.6 Methods of data checking and processing .....	93
A.7 Utilization of the findings of the surveys .....	95
REFERENCES .....	97
QUESTIONNAIRE .....	99

## I. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUNGARIAN FERTILITY

The secular trend in fertility in Hungary in the last 38 years can be characterized by two basic features practically appearing quite independently from each other:

- the number of live births per year fluctuated strongly during the whole period; therefore the birth cohorts were big between 1953-55 and 1974-76 and small between 1962-65 and in the early eighties. The high and low fertility periods followed each other cyclically.
- the decline in fertility has been prevailing since the Second World War: completed fertility has become smaller. Yet the decrease in reproduction has been smaller than can be expected, because of the gradually diminishing infant and child mortality.

These two movements are in connection naturally. The periods of high fertility appeared because of the advance in time of births and the periods of low fertility are consequences mainly of the absence of the advanced births - in addition to the fluctuations. Thus the basic question is the actual change of fertility, i.e. the unambiguous decrease of the family size, since from the point of view of the reproduction of society, see either the micro environment: the individual family, or the macro environment: the society as a whole, it is essentially all the same for which time the births are timed, i.e. when the offsprings are born. Important is to know the size of completed fertility, or the number of children per families.

From the point of view of society, first of all from that of planning infrastructure: health, education, it is, however, not negligible what will be the number of the generation born in the individual calendar years, because planning the services of the same quality for great fluctuations is rather difficult. Since in Hungary there were rather big differences between the individual subsequent generations, the absolute, but particularly the relative situation of the generations of high fertility periods has been much worse during their lifetime, than that of those born in low fertility periods. Essentially, the generations of higher number of the fifties had to live under the same level of supply during the different periods of their life, and also the generations born in the midseventies, who are just struggling with schooling problems. As compared to the generations of the low fertility periods the difference is substantial: it reaches 40-50 per cent. /Table 1./

Also the presented comprehensive indicators permit to distinguish four different periods for the Hungarian fertility of the last 20 years:

- 1962-1968 when fertility slightly increased /the total fertility rate grew by 14 per cent/;
- between 1968 and 1972 there was a stagnation and a slight regress, respectively;

1. NUMBER AND RATE OF LIVE BIRTHS, AVERAGE ORDER OF BIRTHS  
AND CHANGES IN THE RATE OF TOTAL FERTILITY BETWEEN  
1946-1982

Year	Number of live births	Crude rate of live births <sup>1</sup>	Average order of live births <sup>2</sup>	Total fertility rate <sup>3</sup>
1946	169 120	18.7	-	-
1947	187 316	20.6	-	2.54
1948	191 907	21.0	2.54	2.58
1949	190 398	20.6	2.51	2.54
1950	195 567	20.9	2.47	2.62
1951	190 645	20.2	2.44	2.54
1952	185 820	19.6	2.46	2.48
1953	206 926	21.6	2.46	2.75
1954	223 347	23.0	2.50	2.97
1955	210 430	21.4	2.43	2.82
1956	192 810	19.5	2.37	2.59
1957	167 202	17.0	2.25	2.29
1958	158 428	16.0	2.20	2.18
1959	151 194	15.2	2.19	2.08
1960	146 461	14.7	2.18	2.02
1961	140 365	14.0	2.16	1.94
1962	130 053	12.9	2.15	1.79
1963	132 335	13.1	2.14	1.82
1964	132 141	13.1	2.06	1.80
1965	133 009	13.1	2.01	1.81
1966	138 489	13.6	1.97	1.88
1967	148 886	14.6	1.95	2.01
1968	154 419	15.1	1.93	2.06
1969	154 318	15.0	1.90	2.04
1970	151 819	14.7	1.88	1.97
1971	150 640	14.5	1.88	1.92
1972	153 265	14.7	1.87	1.93
1973	156 224	15.0	1.86	1.95
1974	186 288	17.0	1.89	2.30
1975	194 240	18.4	1.87	2.38
1976	185 405	17.5	1.84	2.26
1977	177 574	16.7	1.83	2.17
1978	168 160	15.8	1.82	2.08
1979	160 364	15.0	1.81	2.02
1980	148 673	13.9	1.82	1.92
1981	142 890	13.3	1.84	1.88
1982	133 559	12.5	1.83	1.78
1983 <sup>4</sup>	127 536	11.9	1.83	1.73

Source: Statisztikai Évkönyvek és Demográfiai Évkönyvek, 1946-1982.  
/Statistical Yearbooks and Demographic Yearbooks of Hungary, 1946-1982./,  
Statistical Pocket Book, 1982

<sup>1</sup>Number of live births per 1000 inhabitants.

<sup>2</sup>Weighted arithmetical average of the order of live births and of the relevant number of births

<sup>3</sup>Value per 1 female of the sum of age-specific fertility rate.

<sup>4</sup>Provisional data

- between 1972 and 1975 fertility grew much /the total fertility rate increased nearly by one quarter/;

- after that time a new regress could be observed: till 1982 the total fertility rate fell by one quarter and so it became equal to the lowest value registered at the beginning of the period.

The above trend can be stated not only on basis of the general indicators but also at the detailed study of the development of female fertility. Tables 2 and 3 illustrate the general and marital fertility rates by age and also on basis of these rates the realization of these three different trends can be stated, though within the given period the fertility attitudes of the individual age-groups differ from the general attitude.

2. LIVE-BIRTH RATES SPECIFIC FOR AGE OF MOTHER  
1960-1983

Year	Age of mother /in years/							Total 15-49
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
1960	52.5	159.2	105.6	52.9	25.0	8.0	0.5	58.9
1961	52.0	153.9	100.7	50.2	23.0	7.6	0.4	56.6
1962	46.4	143.1	94.8	47.0	20.3	6.9	0.3	52.5
1963	43.3	143.9	100.7	48.4	21.1	6.0	0.2	53.4
1964	41.8	145.1	101.3	48.0	19.1	5.3	0.3	53.2
1965	41.9	147.9	100.6	47.8	18.2	4.7	0.4	53.2
1966	45.8	152.7	104.8	48.5	18.8	4.7	0.4	54.5
1967	50.4	160.9	112.5	53.0	19.7	4.6	0.4	57.7
1968	52.2	164.5	116.3	54.4	19.7	4.5	0.3	58.7
1969	53.7	162.3	114.3	53.7	19.5	4.5	0.3	58.1
1970	50.0	159.3	110.3	51.4	18.4	4.3	0.3	56.6
1971	50.3	157.7	103.8	49.8	17.9	4.1	0.2	55.9
1972	53.5	157.4	105.2	47.8	17.4	4.1	0.3	56.9
1973	57.5	157.0	105.1	48.1	17.9	3.9	0.2	58.2
1974	67.1	180.5	128.6	59.9	20.0	4.4	0.2	69.6
1975	72.1	183.5	133.8	62.0	20.2	4.2	0.2	72.8
1976	74.5	178.1	121.9	54.2	18.3	3.8	0.2	69.9
1977	73.8	172.7	114.6	51.1	17.3	3.9	0.2	67.3
1978	73.5	169.4	106.3	47.3	15.6	3.3	0.2	64.1
1979	72.9	166.0	104.2	42.6	14.8	3.1	0.2	61.5
1980	68.0	158.6	100.0	40.9	13.7	2.9	0.1	57.6
1981	62.4	155.9	100.6	40.6	12.8	2.9	0.1	55.7
1982	58.3	149.5	95.6	38.5	12.3	2.6	0.1	52.2
1983 <sup>5</sup>	53.3	145.9	94.8	37.4	11.9	2.5	0.1	49.9

Source: Magyarország népesedése /Demographic Yearbook of Hungary/ 1960-1982, and Statistical Pocket Book, 1982

<sup>5</sup>Provisional data

3. LIVE BIRTH RATES SPECIFIC FOR AGE OF MARRIED WOMEN  
1960-1983

Year	Age of mother /in years/							Total 15-49
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
1960	322.9	227.9	118.1	57.3	27.3	9.0	0.6	78.4
1961	326.1	221.8	112.5	54.2	24.8	8.4	0.4	75.0
1962	309.9	208.6	105.9	50.6	21.7	7.6	0.3	69.7
1963	305.4	212.8	113.0	52.1	22.6	6.5	0.2	71.2
1964	314.0	215.5	114.2	51.8	20.4	5.6	0.3	71.1
1965	323.1	220.0	114.0	51.4	19.4	5.1	0.5	71.2
1966	339.5	225.9	119.3	52.3	19.9	5.0	0.5	73.2
1967	351.3	238.0	128.4	57.3	21.0	4.9	0.4	77.3
1968	356.3	242.8	133.1	58.9	20.9	4.8	0.3	78.6
1969	367.6	239.4	130.7	58.0	20.6	4.7	0.3	77.7
1970	351.9	234.3	126.1	55.6	19.4	4.4	0.3	76.1
1971	357.3	231.0	118.8	53.9	18.8	4.3	0.3	75.3
1972	366.1	230.3	120.8	51.8	18.2	4.3	0.3	76.5
1973	365.9	231.3	121.5	52.6	18.8	4.1	0.2	78.0
1974	400.1	269.2	149.6	66.0	21.1	4.6	0.2	92.9
1975	414.7	274.0	156.0	68.5	21.5	4.4	0.2	96.7
1976	416.4	264.2	141.9	60.0	19.2	3.9	0.2	91.9
1977	404.3	252.2	132.9	56.5	18.4	4.0	0.2	87.8
1978	392.6	243.5	123.3	52.1	16.6	3.3	0.2	82.9
1979	392.3	236.8	121.1	46.9	15.5	3.2	0.2	79.1
1980	370.7	225.6	116.1	44.5	14.2	2.9	0.1	73.7
1981	361.7	223.9	116.6	44.3	13.4	2.9	0.1	71.3
1982	366.4	217.0	111.0	41.9	12.6	2.5	0.1	67.2
1983 <sup>6</sup>	348.8	208.6	107.9	40.4	11.9	2.6	0.1	64.0

Source: Magyarország népesedése /Demographic Yearbook of Hungary/ 1960-1982, and Statistical Pocket Book, 1982

Thus between 1962 and 1968 as against the general trend of increase the fertility of 35 year old and older females decreased; the growth in the fertility of females under 25 years and those aged 30-34 years corresponded practically to the average /one sixth/ but in the age-group of 25-29 years fertility became higher by one quarter.

During the stagnant 1968-1972 period the fertility of females under 20 years slightly increased, in the other age-groups the regress was almost uniform: about 10 per cent, except for the women aged 20-24 years whose fertility fell only by 5 per cent.

<sup>6</sup>Provisional data

In the 1972-1975 period fertility grew in all age-groups under 45 years, but most of all in the age-group of 25-34 years where the marital fertility increased by about 30 per cent.

After 1975 a regress could be observed most of all among the married women over 30 years /their fertility decreased by over 40 per cent/; the regress was the smallest in the fertility of females under 20 years /only by 10 per cent/.

If in the 20 years trend of the general fertility rate we want to state the impact of the actual changes in fertility, it is necessary to study the standardized fertility rates indicated in /Table 4./. Their trends correspond to the trend of the crude rate, but with some differences. Thus in the 1962-1968 period the standard rate increased more than the crude one /16 per cent against 12 per cent/, which means that the changes in age-structure produced a certain decline. Between 1972 and 1975, however, as against the 28 per cent increase the standardized rate grew only by 21 per cent which proves that in this period the growth in the number of young females of childbearing age exerted a positive impact on the number of births. The situation is inverse again in the period following 1975 when the crude rate fell by 28 per cent, the standard rate, however, only by 22 per cent; this also indicates the unfavourable shift in age.

#### 4. CRUDE AND STANDARDIZED GENERAL FERTILITY RATES 1962-1982

Year	Crude	Standardized <sup>7</sup>
	General fertility rate <sup>8</sup>	
1962	52.5	52.5
1963	53.4	53.9
1964	53.2	54.0
1965	53.2	54.3
1966	54.5	56.7
1967	57.7	59.4
1968	58.7	60.7
1969	58.1	60.1
1970	56.6	58.2
1971	55.9	56.8
1972	56.9	56.8
1973	58.2	57.1
1974	69.6	67.0
1975	72.8	68.9
1976	69.9	64.7
1977	67.3	61.7
1978	64.1	58.6
1979	61.5	56.8
1980	57.6	54.2
1981	55.7	53.7
1982	52.2	52.1

Source: Demográfiai Évkönyv /Demographic Yearbook/, 1962-1982.

<sup>7</sup>On the base of the age-structure of 1962

<sup>8</sup>Per 1000 women of 15-49 years old

This correlation is proved even more by the breakdown of the changes in fertility during the periods of modification to the following three components: the changes in age-structure, changes in marital status and the change in marital fertility, respectively. The results obtained in this way are illustrated by Table 5 and this underlines even more that in Hungary in the changes - of opposite trend - of the recent 20 year period it was always the alteration in the marital fertility attitude which played the most important role.

#### 5. TOTAL CHANGE IN GENERAL FERTILITY AS ACCOUNTED FOR BY STANDARIZATION

Period	Changing components				
	Age structure	Marital status	Marital fertility	Total change explained	Total change observed
1962-1968					
/Base population, 1962/					
Absolute change /per 1000/	- 1.2	- 0.1	+ 8.2	+ 6.9	+ 6.2
Relative change /percentage/	-19.4	- 1.6	+132.3	+111.3 <sup>9</sup>	+100.0
1968-1972					
/Base population, 1972/					
Absolute change /per 1000/	+ 1.6	- 0.3	- 3.5	- 2.2	- 1.8
Relative change /percentage/	+88.9	-16.7	-194.4	-122.2 <sup>9</sup>	-100.0
1972-1975					
/Base population, 1975/					
Absolute change /per 1000/	+ 2.5	+ 1.2	+ 11.8	+ 15.5	+ 15.9
Relative change /percentage/	+15.7	+ 7.5	+ 74.2	+ 97.4 <sup>9</sup>	+100.0
1975-1981					
/Base population, 1975/					
Absolute change /per 1000/	- 1.4	- 1.1	- 15.3	- 17.8	- 17.1
Relative change /percentage/	- 8.2	- 6.4	- 89.5	-104.1 <sup>9</sup>	-100.0

<sup>9</sup>The percentage changes are computed relatively to the observed change in general fertility rate, not to the explained change. The difference between the observed and explained values of general fertility rate is attributed to the joint effects of the factors with one or both of the others.

This fact can be observed most of all between 1962 and 1968 when the two other components /age-structure and marital status/ exerted a negative impact on total fertility but still the rate of marital fertility grew /it got even higher by 19 per cent than the actual final fertility which decreased in this way under the negative influence of the two other factors/. During the 1968-1972 period of a declining trend the regress in fertility was much greater than the "final result" because it was already positively affected by the changes in age-structure. Between 1972 and 1975 the increasing fertility reflects the positive impact of all the components but here, too, the improvement in marital fertility plays the main role /76 per cent/, but 17 per cent of the increase in fertility can be ascribed to the change in age-structure and 7 per cent to the change in marital status. The trend of the 1975-1981 period has quite an opposite explanation. Namely at that time each component exerted a negative impact but even so the majority is motivated by the regress in fertility /86 per cent/.

After all this the question arises - and also this paper wants to give an answer to it - which are the factors which produced the repeated changes in the fertility attitude. Of the numerous socio-economic and cultural factors of opposite impact we want to present mainly the effect of one of them, namely of the population policy measures. First it should be mentioned that on basis of the methods available it is difficult to give an unanimous answer because the development of marital fertility, the individual decisions of this respect are affected only to a very small extent by the changes in the population policy of the state and it is very difficult even to state their correlations.

From this trend the task to be fulfilled for changing the population trends, which was determined by the population policy decision in 1973 follows:

- stop the decreasing trend of fertility and achieve a family size which at least ensures the simple reproduction of the population;
- creation of new generations with more balanced number and by this gradually improving the age composition of the population.

Naturally, the change has to come about in the size of fertility, and, it is in this field that the country has to achieve positive change by the help of population policy means. The development of the family size always takes place in a given family and so far modifying the decision succeeded only in the field of timing that and not in respect of the number of children to be born. The means used were efficient in a way that the time of children planned to be born was modified as compared to the original plans - as a consequence of positive effects - the intervals between the births decreased mainly between the first and the second child. At the time of low fertility periods the interval was longer; but at the same time the basic tendency prevailed: the number of children in the families went back gradually. For the actual changes, however, the original ideas should be modified: i.e. the number of planned children in the families should rise. It would be advantageous for the desired goal if the family size planned by the married couples, were realized: if, during married life - as a consequence of different subjective and objective factors - the number of children did not fall below the number of planned children. The momentary objective could perhaps be satisfied by this latter, because the present Hungarian family is characterized just by the fact that in the majority of families planning three child-

ren, finally two children are born; and in the case of those having planned two children, relatively a great number stop at one.

It follows directly from the aforesaid that in the future the fertility has to increase. By achieving this aim the second objective can also be realized to a certain extent. All that can result in the coming years and decades in modifications to a slight extent only - because of the determining character of demographic structure -, It is essential to change the negative trends which have been prevailing for a long time into a positive direction, because it is possible to ensure the stabilization of the demographic situation in the period following 2000 in this way only.

What can be done on a shorter basis? Where can the present situation be actually changed? In Table 6 the needs for replacement are shown the distribution of number of children necessary to simple reproduction, /column 4./, and to this the original family plans /column 1./ and the actual realization because of different modifications /column 2./ are compared to it.

6. DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN  
/per cent/

Number of children	Wish of young couples in 1974	Actually realized on the basis of the family plans 1980 of the females married in 1974	By hypothetical possible version	Necessary for reaching the replacement level
0	0	5	5	5
1	6	17	10	10
2	73	60	65	45
3	19	15	17	35
4+	2	3	3	5
Total	100	100	100	100
Average number of children	2.17	1.92	2.10	2.30

Source: Népesedés és népesedéspolitikai; Tudományos konferencia, 1981. június 1., Statisztikai Kiadó Vállalat, Budapest, 1981.  
/Population and population policy; Scientific Conference, 1. June, 1981., Statistical Publishing House, Budapest, 1981./

For the replacement column 4 is based on the biologically possible minimum ratio of childless women and of those with one child taking into consideration the primary and the so-called secondary sterility. At the distribution of females with two and more children, however, it is based on the hypothetic ratios in case of which the average number of children per family: 2.30 necessary for replacement could be realized. Here it is also taken into consideration that even according to the population policy expectations the proportion of women with four and more children should not be more than 5 per cent and therefore the 35 per cent share of the three-child

families should be attained to ensure the replacement.

At the "possible version" indicated in column 3 the distribution by number of children is also based partly on hypothetical ratios. This version may be also considered as an intermediate purpose - for the near future - to attain an average family size ensuring the replacement for a longer period. The version is based mainly on the plans relating to family size and indicated at the date of marriage /column 1/ with the elimination of their elements which seem to be unreal. Thus the childless women and those with one child are indicated - instead of the 7 per cent mentioned in the family plans - in a proportion of 15 per cent which also at the insurance of replacement /column 4/ is presented as a minimum ratio. For the proportions of the two- and more-child women the proportions between the plans /column 1/ and the actual realization to be expected on basis of these plans /column 2/ are indicated. For these ratios the version takes into consideration the population policy conception envisaging the realization of the original family plans to a possibly greatest extent and the measures contributing to it.

Examining the averages it can be seen that also the original plans are below the replacement level but the difference amounts to only 6 per cent as compared to the actual realization which is by 17 per cent below the level of reproduction and by 12 per cent below the original plans. What is the most important difference between the plan and its realization disregarding the averages? There are hardly any young married couples who wish to have only one child and still, finally more than 1/6 of them remain with one child. The plans for three children - which are anyway much below those needed - will be realized in 4/5 of the families.

The possibility for change offers itself: it is hard to expect considerable increase of families with three children in the future: in this field the tendency will not change; in the coming period it would be perhaps sufficient to be contented with the realization of the three-children families to the "desired" extent. The objective should be, however, that families wanting two children should not stop at the first child, but should, at least, give birth to the second child. This family size "model" is outlined in column 3, this is a possible version. This would result in 2.1 children per families on the average, which is still 9 per cent below the size necessary to the simple reproduction, but it is about 10 per cent higher than the present actual fertility. It reckons with a rate of the childless and one-child families taking into account the health and biological limits only and presumes that the population policy promotes first of all that the number of planned children of the families should be realized to the greatest possible extent.

If there will be changes in this direction in the coming years, its positive effects will prevail in the following, demographically hard years, even if to a limited extent. The stimulation for the greater rate of birth of three children ought to be set as an objective in the coming periods - in case sufficient financial means will be available. In this case the fertility necessary to the simple reproduction can be achieved. For this purpose the family ideal of the young generations should be changed /first of all in the sense that the wish for bigger families should increase/, on the other hand, it has to be ensured by financial means that they do not draw back from these intentions and be able to realize and bring up their bigger size family under satisfactory income and housing conditions. This objective can be

achieved only by the general change of the family ideal. The idea does not seem to be reasonable that the society should ensure the generation necessary to its "abstract" reproduction in a way that in a small number of families a great number of children should be born /4-5... etc./, and the mothers should be treated as full-time employees and financially supported, while the majority of the families would, also furtheron, remain with one child or not more than two children. This would not correspond to social justice and it is unacceptable from genetic-qualitative aspect, too. It is almost certain that it would not be the biologically, culturally, morally most appropriate strata of the society to undertake bringing up many children. The task could be, consequently, to increase the general level of family ideal. This could be seen at first in the practically complete realization of the family size with two children and, on the long run, in the considerable increase in the number of three children families.

Wishing to know more about the changes of the past period, resp. about the possible tendencies of the coming decades, one cannot be contented with the afore-outlined general tendencies, but the changes in the number of children of the individual female cohorts should be compared with each other. Using for this purpose the data of the population censuses and comparing the number of children of married women at different ages one can conclude important changes from the tendencies of the period 1970-1980. Namely, till 1970, the average number of children of married woman decreased in all age groups from decade to decade. The new phenomenon of our days is that between 1970 and 1980 the number of children of married women under 35 grew in all age groups, although it did not reach the number of 1960, with the exception of those under 20. What was the reason for this increase? First of all the decrease in the number of families without child that begun in the past, but mostly the fall in the number of families with one child and the increase of those with two children. If e.g. we examine those between 25-29 years of age, among them the proportion with one child fell from 44 per cent to 33 per cent, that of families with two children increased from 34 per cent to 46 per cent and slightly decreased the number of childless families and increased that of the families with three children. Thus the average fertility of this age group became by 10 per cent higher than 10 years earlier and was by less than 2 per cent below the level of the period 20 years earlier. Essentially the same tendency can be observed among the age group of 30-34. In the case of those 35-39 year old women the proportion of those with two children grew but not at the expense of the families with one child, but at that of those with three and more children. Therefore, in this age group there is a fall back of 7 per cent in the average fertility. This is much more the case in the older age groups, i.e. in those approaching or reaching the end of propagative age. In this group also the rate of families with one child increases and the relative increase in the number of families with two children is at the expense of families with three and more children. /Table 7./

It is questionable to which extent the fertility changes reflect actual increase and to which degree they are the result of the timing of births. Whether the bigger proportion of young couples with two children results in the birth of the third child, since the families had their second child at a younger age? Or following the birth of the intended second child, the next descendant will not be born and this change will mean only the shortening of the fertility history? It is rather difficult to answer this question since we do not know the decision process and the mo-

7. MARRIED FEMALES BY THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN<sup>10</sup> /%/

Age group year	Number of children /percentage distribution/								Number of children per 100 females
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	
15-19 years old									
1930	61	34	5	0	0	0	0	100	46
1949	62	33	4	1	0	0	0	100	45
1960	62	34	4	0	0	0	0	100	43
1970	60	36	4	0	0	0	0	100	45
1980	50	43	7	0	0	0	0	100	59
1983 <sup>11</sup>	50	43	7	0	0	0	0	100	58
20-24 years old									
1930	30	40	21	7	2	0	0	100	112
1949	34	44	17	4	1	0	0	100	93
1960	29	50	17	3	1	0	0	100	98
1970	31	52	15	2	0	0	0	100	90
1980	26	46	25	3	0	0	0	100	106
1983 <sup>11</sup>	26	46	24	3		1	0	100	105
25-29 years old									
1930	17	25	26	17	9	4	2	100	194
1949	18	34	28	12	5	2	1	100	159
1960	12	38	34	11	3	1	1	100	161
1970	13	44	34	6	2	1	0	100	143
1980	11	33	46	8	1	1	0	100	158
1983 <sup>11</sup>	11	33	46	8		2	0	100	158
30-34 years old									
1930	/15/	/17/	/22/	/16/	/11/	/9/	/10/	/100/	/260/
1949	15	24	28	16	8	4	5	100	215
1960	10	26	36	16	7	3	2	100	205
1970	7	33	43	11	3	1	2	100	181
1980	6	24	53	13	2	1	1	100	188
1983 <sup>11</sup>	7	21	55	13		3	1	100	190
35-39 years old									
1930	/14/	/15/	/19/	/16/	/12/	/10/	/14/	/100/	/300/
1949	13	21	25	16	10	6	9	100	253
1960	10	22	32	18	9	4	5	100	233
1970	7	27	42	15	5	2	2	100	203
1980	6	25	50	13	3	1	2	100	194
1983 <sup>11</sup>	6	22	53	14		4	1	100	196
40-44 years old									
1930	/13/	/11/	/15/	/15/	/10/	/9/	/27/	/100/	/390/
1949	14	18	22	16	10	7	13	100	285
1960	12	21	28	17	9	5	8	100	256
1970	9	24	37	17	7	3	3	100	215
1980	6	28	45	13	4	2	2	100	197
1983 <sup>11</sup>	6	26	48	13		5	2	100	196
45-49 years old									
1930	/13/	/9/	/13/	/14/	/10/	/9/	/32/	/100/	/430/
1949	15	16	20	15	11	7	16	100	312
1960	13	20	26	16	9	6	10	100	264
1970	10	23	33	17	8	4	5	100	227
1980	7	27	42	15	5	2	2	100	202
1983 <sup>11</sup>	7	28	44	13		6	2	100	199
50-59 years old									
1930	13	8	10	10	10	9	40	100	490
1949	16	13	17	14	11	8	21	100	333
1960	15	18	22	15	10	7	13	100	290
1970	13	22	27	16	9	5	8	100	242
1980	11	24	35	16	7	3	4	100	214
1983 <sup>11</sup>	11	23	34	17		11	4	100	216

<sup>10</sup>Population census data. Fertility Volume, 1980. The population census of 1930 contains the fertility of 30-39 and 40-49 years old females for the 10 years age group. The data by 5 years' age groups of 30-49 years old females were estimated on this basis.

<sup>11</sup>Calculated from the census data of 1980.

tivations of the families during the coming period, since it is not only the population policy measures, but also the economy and in a broader sense also the social policy and the world political environment that exert a strong influence. It is, however, a positive fact that in the age group of 30-39 the proportion of those with one child is already less than that in the case of those with 40-49 years who have completed their fertility, and the proportion of those with three children in the age group of 30-34 years of age is the same than that of the 35-44 age group. Consequently, the generations completing their reproduction in the coming decade will give birth to as many children as the former generations, but maybe more with appropriate support.

If we wish to give a summary of the fertility situation, it would be useful to examine the completed reproduction of six cohorts which - contains the last 6 and the coming 2 decades. The calculated reproduction indicators include here not only married fertility but also other population phenomena - mortality, marriage and dissolution of marriage. Thus, if we calculate the average number of children for female generations - i.e. we study how a given female generation could reproduce themselves - and in this case, for the simple reproduction, the birth of two children can be considered as sufficient - we see that 1.44 is the average number of children of women at the end of their fertility period in 1980 and this number is by 1/5 less than that of females who finished their propogative period in 1950.

This means that the total reproduction of the period between 1950-1980 is lower by this number than that of the period between 1920 and 1950. The rate of this decrease is much less than calculated for married women reaching the end of their propogative age /it is by 1/3 less than 30 years age/. The reason for this is that the proportion of those reaching the end of the propogative age, and within this the proportion of married people, has considerably increased. If we study the reproduction of women finishing their fertility history in the coming two decades, it is seen that the total reproduction of the female generation of 25-29 years of age will, by all means approach that of the fertility period between 1920-1950. /Table 8./

8. FERTILITY OF SOME FEMALE COHORTS<sup>12</sup>

	Year of birth of the cohorts					
	1900-04	1910-14	1920-24	1930-34	1940-44	1950-54
	Age in 1980					
	75-79	65-69	55-59	45-49	35-39	25-29 <sup>13</sup>
	Fertility period					
	1915-50	1925-60	1935-70	1945-80	1955-90	1965-2000
Size of the born generation /in thousand/	624	649	590	495	452	484
Rate of females achieving propa- gative age /%/	69	69	75	77	83	92
Rate of females achieving end of propagative age /%/	52	58	65	72	75	88
Average number of children per 100 females						
per total generation /born females/	177	159	152	144	154	170,183
per females achieving pro- pagative age	255	229	204	187	186	184,199
per females achieving end of propagative age	281	243	213	191	188	185,200
of which married	310	264	227	201	198	192,210

Source: Népésedés és népésedéspolitikai; Tudományos konferencia, 1981. jun. 1. Statisztikai Kiadó Vállalat, Budapest, 1981.  
/Population and population policy; Scientific Conference, 1. June, 1981. Statistical Publishing House, Budapest, 1981./

<sup>12</sup>On the basis of population census data

<sup>13</sup>On the basis of planned number of children, i.e. of possible fertility

## II. POPULATION POLICY MEASURES INFLUENCING FERTILITY

In the recent decades in Hungary significant population policy measures were adopted to stop the decline in fertility and to create a demographic situation which stabilizes the population of the country on the level of replacement.

Some population policy measures were already taken also at the beginning of the 1950s but they wanted to increase fertility rather from a negative side. Their main means was the prohibition of induced abortions. Then from the second half of the 1950s on induced abortions became legal. After this in the 1960s the number of births and fertility decreased to the minimum and therefore the society and the leaders of the country found necessary to take efficacious - non-administrative - measures to increase the number of births.

Already in the middle of the 1960s measures were taken to improve the financial situation of families with children, then in 1967 the system of the child care allowance was introduced which - by the help of social insurance - permitted the economically active mothers to care for their young children at home till the age of three years of the child.

The measures taken at different dates and with a various character were successful to a certain extent but they could not influence significantly the willingness of the families to have children. Therefore in 1973 a comprehensive population policy measure was enacted for a double purpose:

- to increase fertility at least to the replacement level;
- to create a stable demographic situation without a great difference in the size of the born generations, i.e. to cease the fluctuation in the birth movement.

The measures introduced in 1974 wanted to attain this double purpose in a complex way. The basis of these measures remained the same: the families should decide freely on the number of their children and the timing of their birth, but the society should help the families with all possible means to realize a greater family size and to be able to control their fertility with healthy and modern methods, respectively. Thus measures were taken in three directions:

- the material support of the families with children was increased, beside the direct financial assistance, by means of increasing the number of places at the children's institutions and improving the housing conditions, respectively;
- improving the health of the females, mothers and their future children, respectively;
- introducing the organized training of family planning and preparation to family life.

Most important were the measures which improved the financial situation of the families with children. Practically they had a double purpose, on the one hand

to attain that there should be no great difference in the material situation between the childless families and those with children, on the other hand, that people should feel the direct financial assistance given to their children by the state and the society which would increase their willingness to have more children.

According to the valid legal rules of social policy the direct material allocations given to mothers, families, children are available in five forms:

- family allowance
- child care allowance
- pregnancy - confinement benefit
- maternity allowance
- sick-pay to nurse the child.

In total the allocations of social insurance spent on these purposes increased from 7 300 000 000 R to 20 900 000 000 R between 1973 and 1981; in a nominal value this increased nearly to the triple the amount of the allocations given to families with children. The growth is very significant in real value, too: in 1981 it was by 86 per cent higher than in 1973 before the introduction of the population policy measures /calculated in the real value of 1973/. We have to mention that during this period the real value of the total personal income of the population grew by 23 per cent; i.e. the allocations for family welfare increased much more. Thus in the total personal income the value of these allocations grew from 2.8 per cent /the figure of 1973/ to 4.2 per cent. The improvement could be observed mainly at the beginning of the period, in 1974-1975; since then the different raisings scarcely increased the real value of these allocations. The aim was rather to maintain the level both compared to the total income and in the value of the allocations. /Table 9./

Of the allocations the family allowance is the most important. Its system developed gradually. Its main point is that the families get this allocation from the social insurance for their dependent children under 18 years. For the first child a family allowance is given only to parents without a spouse; families with two parents get a family allowance only for the second child. Since 1972 the amount of the family allowance was increased 6 times. The family allowance was raised partly parallelly with the increase in the prices, to maintain the real value of the family allowance. /An increase of this kind - independently of the family size - was performed in 1976 and 1979./ On other occasions the family allowance either of two-child families /in 1973, 1974/ or of three-and more-child families /in 1972 and 1980/ was raised. The purpose of the latter was to give a much higher family allowance to the three-child families and through this to stimulate a greater number of children. Thus according to the measures taken in 1972-1973 the family allowance per child given to families with 3 and more children was by 80 and 60 per cent higher, respectively, than in the two-child families. /In other words this means that the surplus of the family allowance for the third child was 240 and 170 per cent, respectively, as compared to the second child./ Between 1974 and 1979 there was no significant difference in the family allowance per child between these two family groups /in case of families with 3 and more children the family allowance per child was only by 4-7 per cent higher/. The measure taken in 1980 increased again the difference in favour of the three- and more-child families: at present in these families the family allow-

## 9. FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR FAMILY WELFARE

	1966	1969	1973	1975	1980	1981	1982
	/in 1 000 000 000 Forints/						
Family allowance	2.6	2.9	4.5	6.4	13.6	14.6	14.9
Child care allowance	-	0.5	1.6	3.0	3.9	3.7	3.5
Pregnancy-confinement benefit	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5
Maternity allowance	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Sick-pay for nursing children	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7
Total	3.1	4.1	7.3	11.5	20.0	20.9	20.9
As per cent of the total personal income	1.9	2.1	2.8	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.9
Index of the real value of the total personal income 1973 = 100	69	78	100	112	121	123	123
Index of the real value of the financial allocations for family welfare 1973 = 100	49	62	100	151	189	186	186
Index of nominal value of the financial allocations for family welfare 1973 = 100	42	56	100	158	274	286	286

Source: Statisztikai Évkönyv, 1973-1982  
/Statistical Yearbook, 1973-1982/

ance per child is by 35 per cent higher than in the two-child families /thus for the third child the surplus of the allowance is again 104 per cent as compared to the two-child families/. The system of the family allowance developed also in another respect: the family allowance of the members of co-operative farms - which was lower in the past - became equal to the family allowance of the employed persons from the year 1975 on.

In 1983 the system of family allowance will be widened: family allowance will be paid also for the first child to give these families a social support just in the period when after the contract of marriage their income is lower. But to stimulate the birth of the second child the family allowance will be paid to the one-child families only till the age of 6 years of the child and its amount will be lower than the allowance per child given to families with two children. At the same time the family allowance for families with 2 children will be increased so the difference between the amount paid for second and third child will be decreased. /The system of family allowance see in Table 10./

10. FAMILY ALLOWANCE SYSTEM IN HUNGARY  
/Monthly family allowance in Forints in families of  
workers and employees/<sup>14</sup>

The date of change	Family allowance in case of							
	one child			two children		three	four	further children
	in one- parent families	if earli- er the fam- ily got	if young- er than 6 years	one- parent	two- parents	children		for each
1.2.1966	140	-	-	340	300	510	680	170
1.1.1972	240	150	-	540	300	810	1080	270
1.1.1973	290	200	-	640	400	960	1280	320
1.6.1974	300	300	-	640	600	960	1280	320
1.6.1976	360	360	-	760	720	1140	1520	380
1.7.1979	490	490	130 <sup>15</sup>	1020	980	1530	2040	510
1.7.1980	490	490	130 <sup>15</sup>	1320	980	1980	2640	610
1.7.1983	600	600	300	1320	1200	1980	2640	630

Source: Statisztikai Évkönyv, 1966-1982  
/Statistical Yearbook, 1966-1982/

The system of the child care allowance was introduced in 1967. According to this the economically active mother has the right to care for her child at home /first till the age of two years and a half, later till the age of three years of the child/ and for this period she gets a financial assistance from the social security. In the period 1967-1973 the amount of the child care allowance was equal for each child /independently of the mother's former earnings and the number of children/. The population policy decision adopted in 1973 raised the amount of the child care allowance differentiating it by the birth order of the child. The sum of the allowance paid for the second child is by 12.5 per cent and of that given for the third child by 25 per cent higher than the amount of the allowance due for the first child /and so the allowance for the third child is by 10 per cent higher than that for the second child/. After 1974 to compensate the changes in prices also the sum of the allowance was increased several times. In 1981 in real value the amount of the child care allowance was by 17 per cent higher than in 1973. Nearly nine tenths of the economically active women make use of the child care allowance but not all of them during the whole period of three years. Namely, many of them cease to care for the child at home at its age of one year and a half - two years and return to their working place. From 1982 on after the age of one year of the child also the father has the right to make use of the child care leave instead of the mother. It is another facility that after the age of one year and a half of the child the mother is allowed to work maximum 4 hours daily while getting the total amount of the allowance.

<sup>14</sup>Till 1.6.1976 the members of co-operatives got somewhat lower family allowance

<sup>15</sup>For all one-child families /this sum remains after 1.7.1983 for those, whose only child is older than 6 years/

The economically active females are entitled to get a pregnancy-confinement benefit for five months /for one month before the child's birth and four months after it; if they did not make use of this leave during pregnancy, then they may utilize it for five months after the confinement/. For this period the mother gets a social insurance allocation corresponding to her total salary before the confinement. So the real value of the benefit changes to the same extent as the wages/salaries: it increased by 13 per cent between 1973 and 1981.

The maternity allowance is a one-time benefit due at the birth of the child. The 1973 population policy decision raised its sum and stated it in 2500 Ft including the layette given till that date. The amount of this allowance has not changed since that time and therefore in real value it decreased by about one third by 1981. The idea arose to increase its sum, maybe differentiated by the child's birth order.

The economically active parent - either the mother or the father - rearing a young child gets a sick-pay for nursing the child if the child under 6 years is ill, which in general corresponds to 75 per cent of the parent's salary. The period of getting the sick-pay is not limited till the age of one year of the child. Since 1975 in case of nursing a child of 1-3 years the parent is entitled to get this sick-pay for 60 days and in case of a child of 3-6 years for 30 days yearly. In consequence of this widening in 1981 already five times as many parents made use of this possibility, and the amount spent by the social insurance on sick-pay for nursing children became seven times higher /also in real value more than five times higher/.

So in total the financial allocations increased much the income of families in the period following 1973. After 1975, however, it was no more an actual - real - increase, rather the maintenance of the level was characteristic of this period. The social political result of all this was that the income of families with children did not improve relatively as compared to the childless ones and that of large families did not improve as compared to the one-child families.

According to the data of income statistics the personal income per consumption unit<sup>16</sup> slightly decreased in the one-child families as compared to the childless ones in the 1972-1977 period /from 86 per cent to 84 per cent/; in case of two and more-child families a small approach can be stated; but practically there are very great differences. As compared to the childless households the income per consumption unit grew in those with two children from 77 per cent to 78 per cent, in those with three children from 66 per cent to 67 per cent. All this is probably in connection also with the social political measures but the relatively less favourable financial situation decreases much the willingness to have a higher number of children. In 1979 a further approach can be observed: in the households of persons belonging to the working class the personal income per consumption unit of the one-child families

<sup>16</sup>At this calculation the per capita personal income is stated per one consumption unit of the household members. The economically active persons represent 1.0 consumption unit, the pensioners and grown-up dependents 0.8 unit, the children of different age 0.4 - 1.0 consumption unit according to their needs depending on their age. The need of the household - as consumer - is taken into consideration by adding 0.4 unit to the number of the consumption units.

was 87 per cent, that of the two-child families 79, of the three- and more-child families 66 per cent as compared to that of the childless ones. /Table 11./

Beside the direct financial allocations the society supports much the families with children through grants in kind. Such are the health provision, the education free of charge and directly the network of children's institutions put at disposal by the state and working places, respectively, - with a high dotation - at a low price. In total the nominal value of the grants in kind grew to about the double between 1973 and 1981; in real value, however, it only increased by one quarter, rather in the 1975-1980 period. All this means that as compared to the total personal income the value of the allocations in kind connected with the children decreased from 0.8 per cent, the figure of 1973 to 0.7 per cent by the year 1981. Thus together with the direct financial allocations the value of the direct or indirect personal income received as a support for children grew from 3.6 per cent to 4.9 per cent between 1973 and 1981.

11. DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONAL INCOME PER CONSUMPTION UNIT  
1972-1979

/Households without dependent children = 100/

Year	No dependent child	One	dependent child/ren/			Four and more
			Two	Three		
1967	100	90	82	68	54	
1972	100	86	77	66	47	
1977	100	84	78	67	48	
1979 <sup>17</sup>	100	87	79		66	

Source: Népesedés és népesedéspolitikai; Tudományos konferencia, 1981. június 1., Zafir Mihály előadása. Statisztikai Kiadó Vállalat, Budapest, 1981.

/Population and population policy; Scientific Conference, 1. June, 1981., Lecture of Mihály Zafir. Statistical Publishing House, Budapest, 1981./

The basic network of children's institutions consists of creches for the placement of children under 3 years, the kindergartens serving for the daily care for children aged 3-6 years and the daytime homes of primary schools for the children's placement and feeding after school in daytime. The number of places in these institutions was increased much after the 1973 population policy decision /mainly from state investments/. Thus between 1973 and 1981 the number of places in the creches grew by 51, in the kindergartens by 58 and in the daytime homes of primary schools by 87 per cent.

<sup>17</sup>Only households belonging to the working class

An ever growing share of children of the respective age can be placed in these institutions which facilitates much the situation of economically active mothers. Thus as against the 11 per cent in 1973, at present 15 per cent of children under 3 years are placed in creches. We have to say that a much greater proportion of the so-called "unprovided" children under 3 years is placed in creches /45 and 60 per cent, respectively/. Namely, the dependent mothers - homemakers -, mothers on maternity- and child care leave care themselves for their children and therefore they do not need the creche. During the same period of children aged 3-6 years the ratio of those inscribed for the kindergarten grew from 57 per cent to 83 per cent and of the pupils of primary school the proportion of those utilizing the daytime home increased from 25 per cent to 40 per cent. It should be mentioned that this form of provision serves mainly for the younger children of 6-9 years frequenting the lower classes: among them the share of those placed in daytime homes is already near to 60 per cent. /Table 12./

For population policy purposes different measures were taken to help the young couples and large families to get a dwelling. This was promoted by several measures of credit policy /e.g. special supports for constructing dwellings, cancelling the loans parallelly with the growing number of children/ and by allocation of state dwellings to large families to improve their housing conditions. All this did not solve the housing situation of young couples and large families but shortened the waiting time and helped to get a better separate home.

## 12. SUPPLY WITH CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS

Year	Children placed in		
	creches	kindergartens	daytime homes of primary schools
	as per cent of children of the respective age		
1966	11	49	14
1969	9	52	17
1973	11	57	25
1975	11	68	31
1980	15	80	38
1981	15	83	40
1982	16	84	42

Source: Statisztikai Évkönyvek, 1973-1981  
/Statistical Yearbooks, 1973-1981/

Altogether in the period following the 1973 decision the society - and especially the families with children - felt in all respects the readiness of the state - the community - to help to attain the higher number of children. Also in the period after 1975 the ambitions to give a further assistance could be still felt in different fields. In the changed economic situation the policy related to the standard of life could already do less for these purposes and therefore the aim was mainly to

maintain the living standards attained. In 1981 the demographic situation and the population policy affecting this situation were revised again by the politicians of high level which determined the further tasks for a long period. A part of them will be probably realized already in the next period, and in total it may improve gradually the present situation by the period after 1986.

The 1973 population policy measures prescribed direct financial and institutional assistance, and beside this also health policy regulations were adopted. So their main statements were as follows:

1. To protect more efficiently the health of women and of children to be born:

- For persons getting married, indicated in the law, it should be compulsory to go to the physician giving advice for family and women's welfare and to take part in an appropriate counselling and education in family planning.

- The counselling activity for family and women's welfare should be extended to the whole interested population. For this purpose it is necessary to widen the scope of tasks of Counsels for Family and Women's Welfare.

Medicines for the cessation of sterility as well as contraceptive medicines and devices should be made available for the population in appropriate quantity, quality and assortment.

- It is necessary to revise the system of induced interruptions of pregnancies in order to decrease significantly its harmful impact on the health of the mother and descendants. It has to be attained that non-desired pregnancies should be rather prevented than interrupted.

2. To introduce the organized teaching of knowledge on the health aspects of family planning:

- The teaching of knowledge regarding family planning /on a level and to an extent corresponding to age characteristics/ should be incorporated in the public education system, on each level of this system, from primary schools to institutions of third-level education.

- A regular information, training should be ensured for the population not included in education, by means of lectures, lecture series.

The complex program elaborated for the improvement of the protection of females' health and the health conditions of newborn envisaged a co-ordinated, simultaneous development of the care of females before conception, during pregnancy, during and after confinement as well as the care of newborn. The introduced pre-marriage counsellings as well as the system of the Counsellings for Family and Women's Welfare continued to develop and after the initial uncertainties and formal features at present they render already a great help in the development of a healthy manner of life and modern family planning habits.

In Hungary the concept of family planning is not identical with the concept of birth control in a stricter sense but family planning means that the birth of the child should take place within the framework of a conscious family policy of the

married couples, according to a timing and at a date when the couple considers the conditions of the child's birth as optimum.

Since 1974 a more suitable, modern practice of family planning spread more and more: within birth control instead of interruption of pregnancy the oral contraception became more popular.

In 1982 the number of interruptions of pregnancy amounted to 78 000 which is by 54 per cent lower as compared to 1973. /Table 13./

### 13. INTERRUPTIONS OF PREGNANCY

Year	Interruptions of pregnancy			
	number /in thousand/	per 1000 females aged 15-49 years	per 100	
			liveborn	total obstetric events
1973	170	63	109	48
1974	102	38	55	32
1975	96	36	50	30
1976	95	36	51	31
1977	89	34	50	31
1978	84	32	50	30
1979	81	31	50	31
1980	81	31	54	32
1981	78	31	55	33
1982	79	31	59	34
1983 <sup>18</sup>	77	30	61	35

Source: Demográfiai Évkönyvek, 1973-1982  
/Demographic Yearbooks, 1973-1982/

The ever wider use of modern oral contraceptives based on hormonal effect continued to grow significantly after the measures of the population policy decision. The increase might be attributed to the fact that the administrative works related to the prescription of contraceptives were simplified: also the district doctors and factory doctors got the right to prescribe contraceptives, and the cost of the devices is covered by the social insurance; besides also the growing information on the use of these contraceptives played a role. The number of females taking oral contraceptives was 280 000 in 1973 and increased to 777 000 in 1982. /Table 14./

<sup>18</sup>Provisional data

#### 14. USE OF ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES

Year	Number of women taking pills /in thousand/	Of 100 women aged 17-49 those taking oral contraceptives
1973	280	11.1
1974	377	14.9
1975	444	17.6
1976	502	19.9
1977	563	22.5
1978	640	25.6
1979	651	26.2
1980	686	28.0
1981	712	29.2
1982	777	32.1
1983 <sup>19</sup>	825	34.0

Source: Egészségügyi Minisztérium Évkönyvei, 1973-1982  
/Yearbooks of Ministry of Health, 1973-1982/

This increase means that while prior to the new measures only 11 per cent of 17-49 year old females used the modern contraceptive method, at present already 32.1 per cent.

Statistical data on the counselling activity for family and women's welfare are available only since 1978. According to the 1978 report of the National Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology the total number of persons appeared at the counselling for family- and women's welfare was 530 000 of which the ratio of those having appeared the first time was 29 per cent; the great majority appeared repeatedly /71 per cent/. /Table 15./

The majority of persons appeared at the counselling for family- and women's welfare /over the half of them/ asked for advice in respect of contraception. The ratio of consultants regarding pregnancy is significant /one fifth of those having appeared the first time/. Of persons having appeared at the counselling the first time 3.9 per cent visited the counselling service because of sterility, 2.3 per cent on account of unsuccessful pregnancy and 3.7 per cent with a problem of children's gynaecology.

In case of persons having appeared repeatedly at the counselling - as compared to those having appeared the first time - the ratio of persons having gone there because of contraception and sterility, respectively, increases, while less persons appeared for reason of pregnancy, unsuccessful pregnancy and with a problem of children's gynaecology.

Within the framework of the counselling service for family- and women's welfare 49 000 women and 47 000 men appeared at the pre-marriage counselling in 1978.

<sup>19</sup>Provisional data

15. PERSONS APPEARED AT THE COUNSELLING FOR FAMILY- AND  
WOMEN'S WELFARE IN 1982  
/per cent/

Reason for appearing	Persons having appeared		
	the first time	repeatedly	total
Sterility	4.4	5.0	4.8
Unsuccessful pregnancy	1.9	0.6	1.0
Contraception	48.3	65.0	60.0
Pregnancy	20.4	16.4	17.6
Children's gynaecology	5.1	2.8	3.5
Other reasons	19.9	10.2	13.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Egészségügyi Minisztérium Évkönyve, 1982  
/Yearbook of Ministry of Health, 1982/

Our purpose was to develop a methodological apparatus the task of which is to measure the success or failure of these non-family planning measures and through this to serve as basis for further measures. For this purpose as a completion of the traditional population statistics sources special surveys had to be organized. The following chapters describe their methodological questions and some main findings of their analysis. /The schematic enumeration of the population policy measures see in Table 16./

Naturally already here it should be mentioned that it is not possible to state an unanimous strict - statistical - correlation between the population policy measures and the development of fertility, because during the last 20 year period the amount of state allocations spent on the population policy measures increased practically gradually. At the same time - as it was already indicated - the fertility trend changed several times in an opposite direction. Therefore, e.g. at the calculation of the correlation between the yearly increase in the real value of the main direct financial benefits and the change in the standardized general fertility rate, its value will be very low / $r = 0.21$ /. This seems to prove that the direct financial benefits do not change much the fertility attitude /the decisions upwards or downwards/. But the situation is scarcely different in respect of the correlation between the development of the real wages and fertility. Though here for the whole 1962-1981 period a somewhat higher correlation can be stated / $r = 0.39$ / than in case of the direct allowances for children, but its relatively low level proves that at the decisions concerning fertility the financial situation plays not the only and decisive role. With other words, the changes in the standard of life do not exert a direct influence on the fertility attitudes. Despite this statement which can be considered as negative, we still try to present on basis of the sources available what correlations we deem to find between the change in the fertility levels and the population policy measures. If here it is not possible to describe direct correlations the data still prove that though the population policy measures could exert a temporary impact - mainly it changed the fertility period - but they could not influence the final size of fertility for a long period.

16. CALENDAR OF POPULATION POLICY LEGAL RULES 1966-1982

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
I. Pregnancy - childbirth				Increase of the maternity benefit of members of co-operative farms to the level of the other insurees.	
II. Infant's and children's care, children's institutions	At the admission to kindergarten preference was given to one-parent families and large families.	Introduction of child care allowance /ChCA/ till the child's age of 2 1/2 years; additional leave for mothers with 3 and more children; reduction in working time for breast-feeding.		Lengthening of the period of the ChCA till the age of 3 years.	
III. Family allowance	Increase of the amount of the allowance			Economically active persons rearing their children alone are entitled to get the allowance for 1 child, too.	
IV. Housing regulations					
V. Birth control			Introduction of the first oral contraceptive /Infecundin/.		
VI. Interruption of pregnancy					
VII. Family- and women's welfare					

Source: Magyar Közlönyök és Egészségügyi Közlönyök, 1966-1982  
/Hungarian Gazettes and Health Gazettes, 1966-1982/

## 16. CALENDAR OF POPULATION POLICY LEGAL RULES 1966-1982 /continued/

	1971	1972	1973	1974
I. Pregnancy childbirth				Increase of the maternity benefit to the threefold-fourfold value.
II. Infant's and children's care, children's institutions			Increase of the amount of the ChCA.	Differentiated increase of the amount of the ChCA by number of children; extending of the additional leave to the one- and two-child mothers; extending of sick-pay for nursing the child till the age of 6 years.
III. Family allowance		Increase of the allowance for three- and more-child families.	Increase of the amount of the allowance.	Also students of third-level schools are entitled to get the allowance. Increase of the allowance for two-child families.
IV. Housing regulations		In case of building or buying a dwelling social policy facilities for families with children. For young married couples the facilities may be given in advance for two children.		
V. Birth control		Introduction of a new oral contraceptive /Blasecurin/.	Simplification of the prescription of oral contraceptives.	Introduction of a new oral contraceptive /Continuin/.
VI. Interruption of pregnancy				New regulation of the conditions of authorization. The operation may be authorized: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. for health reason,</li> <li>2. if the female is not married,</li> <li>3. if pregnancy results from a crime,</li> <li>4. if there is no separate dwelling,</li> <li>5. if the female has 3 children,</li> <li>6. if the female is 35 year old or older,</li> <li>7. for other serious social reason</li> </ol>
VII. Family- and women's welfare				Introduction of the obligatory consultation before marriage. Teaching of knowledge on family planning at school.

Source: Magyar Közlönyök és Egészségügyi Közlönyök, 1966-1982  
/Hungarian Gazette and Health Gazette, 1966-1982/

## 16. CALENDAR OF POPULATION POLICY LEGAL RULES 1966-1982 /continued/

	1975	1976	1977	1978
I. Pregnancy - childbirth				
II. Infant's and children's care, children's institutions	Beside getting the ChCA the mother may undertake also the care for other children.			
III. Family allowance	Increase of the allowance for workers of co-operative farms to the level of the other insurees.		Increase of the amount of the allowance.	
IV. Housing regulations	Favourable amortization conditions for young couples and large families. Favourable loan to buy goods for young couples.			
V. Birth control	Introduction of a new oral contraceptive /Ovidon/.			
VI. Interruption of pregnancy				
VII. Family- and women's welfare				

Source: Magyar Közlönyök és Egészségügyi Közlönyök, 1966-1982  
/Hungarian Gazettes and Health Gazettes, 1966-1982/

## 16. CALENDAR OF POPULATION POLICY LEGAL RULES 1966-1982 /continued

	1979	1980	1981	1982
I. Pregnancy - childbirth				
II. Infant's and children's care, children's institutions				After the age of 1 year also the father has the right to get the ChCA; beside the ChCA after the age of 1 1/2 year a job of 4 hours may be taken.
III. Family allowance	Increase of the amount of the allowance.	Increase of the amount of the allowance for third and higher-parity children.		
IV. Housing regulations		Reduced interest rate of the loan of home-building for young couples and large families.		
V. Birth control		Introduction of a new oral contraceptive /Rigevidon/.	Introduction of a new post coital oral contraceptive /Postinor/.	
VI. Interruption of pregnancy	Increase of the age limit to 40 years.			Decrease of the age limit to 35 years.
VII. Family- and women's welfare				

Source: Magyar Közlönyök és Egészségügyi Közlönyök, 1966-1982  
/Hungarian Gazettes and Health Gazettes, 1966-1982/

### III. METHODS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF FERTILITY

The information on fertility, family planning and birth control can be obtained by means of different survey methods and from statistical sources. In the course of the development of demography the possibilities of observation increased, the methods of data collecting and through this the scope of information widened but only the combined, integrated use of the various sources - often differing from one another - permits the complex analysis of the arising questions. Therefore each method provides an opportunity for analysis in another respect, none of them solves all the questions, so they cannot be considered as unique, but none of the developed means of survey can be left out of consideration if we want to analyse the questions in detail.

In the Hungarian demographic practice each of the fertility surveys was carried out. The methods changed in the course of time and by the beginning of the 1970s a complex observation system of this statistical branch developed which studies the fertility-, family planning- and birth control practice more and more in a uniform system, with a certain regularity.

Already in the inter-war period the Hungarian population censuses began to collect data on fertility. In 1920 there were only very few processings, in 1930 already more information was available - referring to the social differences, too. Also at the three population censuses after World War II /1949, 1960, 1970/ fertility surveys were carried out with a widening scope of questions and processing. In 1970 - making use of the experiences of the 1963 microcensus - it was included in the data collecting programme of the population census the questioning of the complete fertility history, for which a sample covering one quarter of the married women served as basis; for the total female and male population, similarly to the past, less information was collected /on the number of children born alive till the census date/. In 1980 fertility data were collected again only with a smaller content /the number of children and the duration of marriage of all females were questioned/.

Already in the last decades of the 19th century the Hungarian vital statistics began to use birth statistics for a more thorough analysis of the fertility situation. In 1897 an experiment was made to observe the children born by parity but later it was not generalized. Thus the widening of birth statistics began only in 1934; first they inquired after parity and later data suitable for cohort analyses were processed. After the end of World War II in the middle of the 1950s and even more after 1960 measures were taken to widen the scope of birth statistics and to modernize the data processings, respectively, which afforded a possibility for a more thorough analysis of fertility with this method. In death statistics inquiring after fertility began in the period before World War I /continuous data have been available since 1903/. The aim of collecting such data was only to know the fertility of the deceased females. Since the middle of the 1950s completed fertility is indicated also in respect of the living spouses of the deceased consorts, thus it is known also the termination of fertility due to widowhood. Similarly it was in the 1960s that the observation of the cessation of fertility because of divorce started.

Beside the fertility questions also the observation of the questions of family planning and birth control with survey method have a past of 25 years in Hungary. Such surveys were carried out four times on a population sample with retrospective methods; they are called TCS surveys, these three letters are the abbreviations of the word "fertility", "family planning" and "birth control" in Hungarian language reflecting in this way the topic of the studies. The first survey was carried out in 1958-60, the second in 1965-1966, the third in 1974. The last one the 1977 survey was performed within the framework of the World Fertility Survey.

At the preparation of these four surveys the selection method and the scope of females included in the surveys changed, respectively. On the first occasion a random selection was not yet possible, therefore those females were interviewed who went to a health institution for therapy, childbirth or examination or participated in a scientific lecture for the general public. In 1965-66 the survey was already based on a random sample and the females found there were interviewed. At the 1974 survey one element of the sample was also based on the random selection of the dwelling but - for special purposes - it was interviewed also in two sub-samples, females having taken oral contraceptives continuously in 1972 as well as women having undergone an induced abortion in 1972. In 1977, too, a random selection was performed; by means of the standard population survey it was selected the married women under 35 years for the sample. At the three surveys the scope of the females interviewed became smaller to a certain extent: in 1958 females of reproductive age /15-49 years/ and of all marital statuses were included in the sample, in 1966 only the married females of reproductive age, in 1974 their proportion was 8 per cent, in 1977, however, taking into consideration the married females under 35 years, at the first two surveys 0.5, at the third and fourth 0.3 per cent.

At the three other surveys it was not used anymore the retrospective method of interviewing but it was wanted to reveal in a perspective way the ideas and practice in respect of fertility, family planning and birth control. In all three cases starting from the observation and selection, respectively, of marrying persons it was desired to follow the attitude of the given marriage cohort and the changes occurred in this attitude. First the marriage cohort of 1966, the second time that of 1974 and later the marriage cohort of 1982 were selected. These surveys are called HL-surveys, the letter H is the abbreviation of the Hungarian word "házasság" which means "marriage" and L is the abbreviation of "longitudinal". In both cases on the first occasion 5 per cent of the yearly number of marrying persons were interviewed before the contract of marriage /in 1974 and 1982 the institution of the obligatory consultation on marriage was already used/. For the perspective longitudinal observation of the changes occurred in the course of marriage these persons are visited again each three years: the 1966 marriage cohort was interviewed repeatedly in 1969, 1972, 1975 and in 1980. On these occasions the history of the passed three years was questioned /1966-1969, 1970-1972, 1973-1975, 1975-1980/. The 1974 cohort was interviewed in 1977 and 1980, also to study the three-year periods /1974-1976, 1977-1979/. These surveys will be described in detail in the Appendix.

Beside the general population surveys also surveys on basis of an institutional selection were carried out. Such are the detailed surveys of October 1960 and April 1964 concerning females having undergone an induced abortion as well as a detailed sample survey of 1968 /on basis of a 20 per cent sample/. A data collecting

of another kind but related to institutions refers to females using modern contraceptives; it was performed from 1967 to 1969 in a full scope, from 1970 on with a longitudinal representative follow-up method.

Till 1970 the incidence of induced abortions was observed first on basis of the general statistics of childbirths, then in the form of a contracted special data collecting on abortions. Since 1971 - similarly to the continuous collecting of vital statistics - an individual continuous detailed observation of abortions was carried out. From 1974 it was widened with further information and for this purpose the documents of the committees authorizing abortion were used. A special sample survey was performed in 1970 and 1971 to state the reasons for induced abortions and in 1975-1976 to state the complications of induced abortions.

In 1980 The Standard Obstetrical Data Supply /its Hungarian abbreviation is ESZA system/ started; it combines the individual observation of the criteria related to pregnancy and childbirth with the traditional statistical observation of births. It gives a wide information not only on the biomedical factors in a stricter sense but e.g. also on the birth control practice. In connection with this in 1980-1982 a longitudinal observation of the pregnant females took place /from the third month of pregnancy/ on basis of a 2 per cent sample.

Each of the above surveys - organized and carried out by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office - wanted to state the fertility-, family planning- and birth control attitude and practice in Hungary and permitted to give information for the formulation of the Hungarian population policy and the measuring of the impacts and efficacy of the population policy measures already developed. Naturally beside the above mentioned also many other detailed surveys were carried out but none of them serves for generalization. These surveys rather gave information on some questions of detail in case of a region or institution. Also these part studies can be used for the analysis of the Hungarian practice but in many cases the difference in the concepts, the uncertainty of the statistical-mathematical apparatus etc. raise difficulties. In the future it would be advisable to include also these surveys in the standard national survey system.

#### IV. SOME FINDINGS OF THE LONGITUDINAL STUDIES

The longitudinal studies gave replies to many questions helping to understand better the fertility situation and affording further possibilities for analysis. As the length of this paper is limited it is not possible to describe each study, but to prove the utility of this survey method it seems motivated to illustrate with some examples what kind of analysis can be made which cannot be realized with another method. Thus in the following we outline some analyses of the findings of the survey series of the 1966 and 1974 marriage cohorts, respectively.

##### 4.1 Changes in fertility and family planning behaviour

It is questionable to which extent the fertility changes reflect actual increase and to which degree they are the result of the timing of births'. Whether the bigger proportion of young couples with two children results in the birth of the third child, since the families had their second child at a younger age? Or following the birth of the intended second child, the next descendant will not be born and this change will mean only the shortening of the fertility history? It is rather difficult to answer this question since we do not know the decision process and the motivations of the families during the coming period, since it is not only the population policy measures, but also the economy and in a broader sense also the social policy and the world political environment exert a strong influence. It is, however, a positive fact that in the age group of 30-39 years of age the number of those with one child is already less than that in the case of those with 40-49 years who have completed their fertility, and the proportion of those with three children in the age group of 30-34 years of age is the same than that of the 35-44 age group. Consequently, the generations completing their reproduction in the coming decade will give birth to as many children as the former generations, but maybe more with appropriate support.

For the answering of this question it is worth examining the family building history of two generations which can be including also their intended completed family size. They are the people of 35-39 years of age who married in the middle of the 60-ies and the population policy of 1973 reached them in the middle of their reproduction period - and the other generation is the age group of 25-29 years who married just at the time of the announcement of the population policy and a longer reproduction period is still ahead of them /their propogative age lasts till 2000/. The behaviour of these two age groups was followed up from their ideas before marriage up to 1980 by the help of the so called longitudinal marriage surveys. What was the difference between their plans, how these plans changed and what would be the size of their completed fertility? The most important difference between the two generations can be found in the planning and realization of the three-children family. The older generation - those with 35-39 years - wanted three children before marriage in 7 per cent. These plans changed: the double of this proportion wish to have a family of this size. Many of them wanted one child /20 per cent/ and hardly more remained with this number of children, which means that the high proportion of those wishing two children decreased during the realization /to 51 per cent/. As a consequence, the planned number of children on the average at the time of concluding

marriage rose during the observed years by 4 per cent, but even in this way, it does not reach two children by families.

What is the situation with the age group of the today's 25-29. When this age group married in the middle of the seventies there were hardly any among them who wished to have one child only. By 1980 the number of those wanting one child doubled and it is expected that 17 per cent of them will have one child by their age of 50 which will be three time more then originally intended, but it is still less than among those ten years older than this generation. It is probably due to the atmosphere created by the recent issue of the new population policy measures that they had wished to have three children before concluding marriage. This intention decreased since that time: in 1980 only 14 per cent of them maintains this wish and 8 per cent have already realized it. This means that in the two age groups - beside opposite behavioural changes - the proportion of families with three children will be almost the same. This entails the change that the original average family size will decrease by 12 per cent at the end of completing family size, and, thus it will be slightly lower in the case of those by ten years older. The aforementioned change - which would mean the so-called "possible" version's realization - could effect this age group. In this case the proportion of families with one child could decrease and that of the families with two and three children could increase, and, in this way, they could reach a fertility by about 10 per cent higher than that of today  
/Table 17./.

For simplicity also in the above analysis the data of five-year cohorts consisting of females aged 25-29 years in 1980 /their plans were estimated on basis of the 1974 survey/ and of those elder by ten years /35-39 year old, estimated on basis of the data of the 1966 marriage cohort/ were presented. Naturally, in the two surveys - and also in the further analysis - not only the members of these two selected age-groups are included.

Table 18. illustrates the original - premarital - family plans of the members of the two marriage cohorts by age at marriage. The data show that the age at marriage does not affect the average number of children. Among the marrying women those who marry earlier do not desire to give birth to more children and those marrying later do not want to have less children as compared to the females marrying at the average age /in 1966 the females' average age at marriage was 24.0, in 1974 22.9 years; the age of women marrying the first time was 21.4 and 20.7 years/. Because of the small impact of the age at marriage on fertility hereinafter no detailed data will be indicated by the attitude of women of different age<sup>20</sup>, and the same fact permits to compare the data of the two cohorts, though the 1966 survey covered the marrying females over 35, too, but their proportion was very low /3.7 per cent/, and their including did not influence the average of the desired number of children /though these females desired on the average 1.77 children but this figure scarcely altered the average of the sample; without them the average number of children desired would be equal to 1.8/.

<sup>20</sup>In the detailed publications the majority of the tables indicated here are available by age-groups of females covered by the sample.

17. FAMILY PLANNING - FERTILITY<sup>21</sup>

Age group /in 1980/	Number of children /percentage distribution/					Total	Average number of children
	0	1	2	3	4+		
<b>25-29 year old</b>							
<b>Number of total planned children:</b>							
at concluding marriage /1974/	0	6	73	19	2	100	2.17
3 years after marriage /1977/	1	10	74	14	1	100	2.05
6 years after marriage /1980/	1	13	70	14	2	100	2.02
<b>Number of live-born children:</b>							
in 25-29 years of age	11	33	46	8	2	100	1.58
in 45-49 years of age	5	17	60	15	3	100	1.92
Concluded "possible" version	5	10	65	17	3	100	2.10
<b>35-39 year old</b>							
<b>Number of total planned children:</b>							
at concluding marriage /1966/	1	20	70	7	2	100	1.90
3 years after marriage /1969/	1	16	72	9	2	100	1.95
6 years after marriage /1972/	1	17	70	10	2	100	1.97
9 years after marriage /1975/	3	17	62	14	4	100	2.03
14 years after marriage /1980/	4	21	55	15	5	100	1.98
<b>Number of live-born children:</b>							
in 25-29 years of age	13	44	34	6	3	100	1.43
in 35-39 years of age	6	25	50	13	6	100	1.93
in 45-49 years of age	6	23	51	14	6	100	1.98

Source: Népesség és népesedéspolitikai Tudományos konferencia, 1981. június 1., Statisztikai Kiadó Vállalat, Budapest, 1981

/Population and population policy; Scientific Conference, 1. June, 1981., Statistical Publishing House, Budapest, 1981/

<sup>21</sup> On the basis of longitudinal surveys of marriages in 1966 and 1974

18. DESIRED NUMBER OF CHILDREN BEFORE MARRIAGE BY AGE  
AT MARRIAGE

Age at marriage	Distribution of marriages by age of bride /per cent/	Desired number of children /in percentage/					Total	Average
		0	1	2	3	4+		
Married in 1966								
-19	34.4	/0.6/	20.6	72.8	5.1	/0.9/	100.0	1.85
20-24	46.7	/0.8/	18.6	72.7	7.0	/0.9/	100.0	1.89
25-29	11.4	/2.3/	24.1	58.5	12.6	/2.6/	100.0	1.89
30-34	3.8	/5.2/	23.5	53.0	/14.8/	/3.5/	100.0	1.88
35-X	3.7	/9.0/	38.2	29.2	/14.5/	/9.1/	100.0	1.77
Total	100.0	1.4	20.8	68.9	7.5	1.4	100.0	1.87
Married in 1974								
-19	44.0	/0.1/	5.1	75.2	18.2	/1.4/	100.0	2.16
20-24	43.7	/0.1/	5.0	73.3	19.5	/1.7/	100.0	2.18
25-29	9.3	/0.4/	7.7	66.8	21.9	/3.2/	100.0	2.20
30-34	3.0	-	20.0	51.0	19.3	9.7	100.0	2.19
Total	100.0	/0.1/	5.8	73.0	19.1	2.0	100.0	2.17

Source: On the basis of longitudinal surveys of marriages in 1966;

Az 1966-ban és 1974-ben házasságot kötöttek családtervezési, termékenységi és születésszabályozási magatartása 1977-ig.

/Family planning, fertility and birth control attitude of couples married in 1966 and 1974 up to 1977./

KSH, 1979

#### 4.2 Differences between retrospective and perspective family plans

All fertility surveys analyse the original view on family size and its change occurred in the course of forming the family. This means that they inquire after the family plans before marriage and compare them to the later situation. The classical surveys, however, ask a posterior whether the interviewee remembers how many children she wanted to have in her family during her married life. Naturally, this retrospective inquiring may produce biases in many respects. On the one hand, the interviewee - several years after the contract of marriage - does not remember anymore her idea of that time and rather mentions her present thoughts for the past. On the other hand, beside the casual mistake there is also a conscious bias: in conformity with the present number of her children or with the present family plans she alters

consciously - or even unconsciously - her original ideas differing from the present ones. That means that she transposes to the past her intentions changed in the course of time. This is the case especially if she gave birth to more children than she had planned it originally because afterwards all children born will become "accepted", "desired" children with whom the female increases subsequently her original family plan. But also the opposite may happen: the female transposes to the past also the decrease of the family plan to prove by this also for herself the conscious forming of her family.

The longitudinal survey permits to examine on basis of the real original desire the change in the family plans in the course of time and to analyse the actual modifications /this will be presented in detail in the following chapter 4.3/. But this method of study also permits to investigate the differences in the "perspective" and retrospective original family plans and to prove through this how the premarital ideas on the family size change in the females' memory.

This question was examined in the following way.

At the first interview after the contract - i.e. three years later, so in case of the first cohort of 1966 in 1969, the second cohort of 1974 in 1977 - the females covered by the survey had to answer the following question: "As far as you remember how many children did you plan at the contract of your marriage?" The replies given to this question are compared to the original actual replies given before marriage and in this way we can see the differences. For control we can also use the family plans developed during a marriage duration of three years, i.e. "the number of children desired altogether" at that time - in 1969 and 1977, respectively, - which is the sum of the number of children born till that date and the number of children desired additionally.

The summary of the findings of the comparison is indicated in /Table 19./. We see that the perspective and retrospective family plans developed differently in the two cohorts. Between 1966 and 1969 - presumably under the impact of the favourable population policy measures introduced after the contract of marriage: under the impact of the introduction of the child care allowance, the raise of the family allowance and great increase in the standard of life - the number of the children desired grew. The changed desire is reflected in the retrospective family plan, too: it also increased both on the average and in that respect that recalling their original ideas the females declared in a much lower number that they had planned no child or one child, and in a much greater number that they had desired two and three children, than they had really done it originally. It is also interesting that in these "wishes of three years ago" the family plans are even higher than at the date of the survey.

Such changes cannot be stated anymore in case of the 1974 marriage cohort. Here the "recalling" in 1977 is almost identical with the actual original ideas. This is interesting also because between 1974 and 1977 the actual wishes decreased, probably because the expectations of the 1973 population policy measures, reflected in the original family plans of 1974, did not become true for a part of the families and therefore they decreased their plans, especially those having desired 3 children.

19. CHANGE IN THE PLAN ENVISAGED AT MARRIAGE /BY FEMALE PLANNERS/  
IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS OF MARRIAGE /AS PER CENT OF THE  
ORIGINAL PLAN/

	Plan at marriage /1966 and 1974, respectively/					
	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
At the interview 3 years later:						
1969						
identical	13	38	84	44	43	70
higher	69	62	8	3	-	21
lower	-	0	8	53	57	9
1977						
identical	79	85	96	91	83	94
higher	21	14	2	/1/	-	3
lower	-	1	2	8	7	3
At the interview 3 years later the number of children desired altogether:						
1969						
identical	51	38	80	26	25	66
higher	49	58	6	/1/	-	19
lower	-	4	14	73	75	15
1977						
identical	30	30	84	50	32	76
higher	70	70	6	2	-	7
lower	-	/0/	10	48	68	17
Plan at marriage at the interview 3 years later /1969, 1977/						
Number of children desired altogether						
1969						
identical	67	80	88	57	44	84
higher	33	17	3	-	-	4
lower	-	3	9	43	56	12
1977						
identical	4	32	85	46	23	73
higher	96	68	6	1	-	12
lower	-	-	9	53	77	15

Source: On the basis of longitudinal surveys of marriages in 1966 and 1974.

If we study in detail the changes in the two family plans /taking into consideration as a third plan also the desires three years later/ we see that at the retrospective questioning three years later in 1969 the replies corresponded to the original plan only in 70 per cent and in 1977 already in 94 per cent. Due to the change in the population policy situation in 1969 21 per cent of the interviewees remembered a higher plan and only 9 per cent a lower plan at marriage as compared to the original one. In 1977 at the mistake upwards or downwards the proportion of the change was equal /both 3 per cent/.

Between 1966 and 1969 the modifications affected mainly the plans under 2 and over 2. Those who had desired 2 children remembered the same in 84 per cent of the cases also three years later /and in this group also the proportion of those changing upwards or downwards was the same: 8 per cent each/. At the same time there are very great changes in case of persons having planned 0 or 1 child /69 and 62 per cent of them, respectively, already remembered more children in 1966/ and of those having planned 3 children or 3 and more children 53 and 57 per cent of them, respectively, remember to have planned less children/.

All this can be ascribed to the fact that between 1966 and 1969 the desire concerning the actual number of children changed much. In 1969 the number of children desired altogether corresponded only in 66 per cent to the original plan of 1966 and this change was reflected by the retrospective replies concerning their idea three years earlier /namely they were identical with the actual wishes of that time already in 84 per cent .

By 1974 - as we saw - the situation changed. Though here, too, those having planned 2 children are the most stable but also in case of persons having planned 3 children the retrospective reply corresponds to the original plan in 91 per cent and even in case of families having desired to remain childless or to have one child the identity is very high /79 and 85 per cent, respectively/. It is interesting that here there was no modification due to the change in the actual family plan, though here, too, both the original plan and the total number of children desired altered: namely in 1977 it corresponded only in 76 per cent to the original desire of 1974 and even to a smaller extent to the modified retrospective idea /in 73 per cent/. Also in this field the difference is the greatest among those having planned 0-1 child and 3-4+ children, respectively. Of those who had planned 1 child originally in 1974 already 70 per cent planned more children three years later /because the first and in many cases even the second child was already born/. However, nearly 50 per cent of those having planned three children reduced their wishes. /Table 20./

During 8 years the conscious family planning became more general and therefore the views uttered before marriage were better founded in 1974 than in 1966, on the other hand, also the birth control methods altered much: among those married in 1974 the use of modern oral contraceptives became more general which ensured better the realization of their plans than the use of traditional contraceptive methods and induced abortion, respectively, characteristic of the first years of the marriage of the 1966 cohort.

20. CHANGE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE FIRST  
THREE YEARS OF MARRIAGE  
/IN CASE OF FEMALE PLANNERS/

Number of children	Plan at marriage		Number of children desired altogether 3 years later
	original	3 years later	
<b>Marriages of 1966</b>			
0	2.4	/0.5/	1.5
1	21.3	14.6	18.4
2	69.4	75.0	72.5
3	6.1	8.7	7.0
4+	/0.8/	1.7	/0.6/
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average number of children</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.87</b>
<b>Marriages of 1974</b>			
0	/1.1/	/1.0/	/0.4/
1	8.6	8.8	10.1
2	73.0	73.2	74.7
3	16.3	16.0	13.9
4+	/1.0/	/1.0/	/0.9/
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average number of children</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>2.05</b>

Source: On the basis of longitudinal surveys of marriages in 1966 and 1974

Finally, also the method of interviewing may affect the stability of the original family plans. Also the way of questioning - which was indicated in Appendix - changed under the impact of the population policy measures. In 1966 the registrar interviewed the engaged couples directly before the contract of marriage and in 1974 - making use of the institutional system of the obligatory premarital consultation - the health visitor or the physician carrying out the consultation questioned them one month before contracting the marriage. This permitted to give more reliable replies which is also proved by the stability three years later.

### 4.3 Realization of family plans

For demographic analysis it is advisable to follow the change in family plans on basis of the actual number of children. The longitudinal survey can show - individually and also for a cohort - the changes in the idea on family size during married life as well as the actual number of children born as against the original and changing plans.

In this respect the survey of the 1966 marriage cohort already shows well the situation because following their fertility till 1980 practically we can describe a completed process. Namely according to the fertility habits of Hungary 14 years after the contract of marriage a change in the number of children of families can be hardly expected anymore. /In 1980 only 1.5 per cent of total live births derived from marriages of more than 15 years. In 1980 of the women married in 1966 - and still covered by the sample - only 6 per cent wanted to give birth to additional children and this would increase the average fertility level reached till that time only by 4 per cent in case of the realization of these births but it is doubtful whether these confinements would really occur./

Thus the number of children attained in 1980 can be considered practically as a complete fertility to which we compare first of all the original family plans stating the changes occurred during married life.

If we examine the average number of children we see that in the course of family forming more children were born than it was planned originally by the females. If we only study those women who in 1980 still lived in their marriage contracted in 1966 /their proportion is more than three quarters of the sample/, then as against the planned original average number of children equal to 1.78 these females gave birth on the average to 1.96 children which is an "over-fulfilment" of 10 per cent.

What is the reason for this change? The fact that in less than the half of the families children were born in the same number as it was planned before marriage and in 31 per cent more children, in 21 per cent less children were born as compared to the original plans. This shows that the family plans envisaged before marriage are rather instable and they are much affected by subjective and objective factors.

In this field, too, stability is relatively the highest in case of those having planned two children but even their proportion is only 59 per cent; 22 per cent realized a smaller and 19 per cent a higher family size. Thus the realized average family size of persons planning 2 children was slightly lower than the plan /1.98/ but even so it can be considered as rather stable. Examining the same inversely we see that the mothers having two children at present were those who had planned relatively the greatest family size /on the average 1.83 children/ in 1966 and so among them fertility increased by 9 per cent.

Those are the most instable who did not want to give birth to children at all: in spite of this 90 per cent of them became mothers. It is interesting that their fertility got actually very high: they gave birth on the average to 2.07 children. Of the women still childless in the 15th year of marriage - their proportion is

5 per cent of the total - only 8 per cent desired no child also originally; though this group had planned also originally a low number of children /1.57/ but the regress is very great even so.

Also the plan of those was less realized who wanted to have only one child /their ratio is only 28 per cent/. By 1980 64 per cent of them had more than one child and 8 per cent were childless. Thus as against the planned one child their fertility reached 1.83 and this is relatively the lowest though within the group the increase is the greatest here /by 83 per cent/. 30 per cent of mothers having actually one child had planned originally such a family size. The present one-child families had planned originally 1.61 children, so the decrease is very great here /by 38 per cent/. The upwards and downwards movement of the members of this group is presumably in certain relation with the changes in population policy. Those who had planned originally one child gave birth to their second child non-desired originally /in 45 per cent/ and in a rather great proportion even their third child in the period before 1975 under more favourable conditions. At the same time a rather great share of those having planned originally two and three children /18 and 12 per cent, respectively/ have only one child, maybe, because they did not get a social support for the first child just at the beginning of married life when they had financial problems, choice-of-profession- and adaptation problems and lived under unfavourable housing conditions.

It is interesting that a very small share - only 17 per cent - of those having planned originally 3 children realized their original ideas and their majority did not want anymore to have a large family and they have mostly only two children. In spite of this as compared to the original plan the proportion of three-child families grew much - from 6 to 14 per cent - due to the fact that of those having planned a smaller family relatively many gave birth to the third child, probably under the impact of the population policy promoting just the realization of three-child families. Namely 68 per cent of the three-child families planned originally only two children and inversely saying, 14 per cent of those having planned originally two children still gave birth to three children. The situation is similar also in case of those having planned one child: they form 19 per cent of the present three-child families, and 12 per cent of those having planned originally one child became parents of three children. Summarizing all this we can say that the three-child families planned originally 1.80 children which in this way grew by two thirds in the course of family forming. At the same time those who had planned originally 3 children only attained an average fertility of 2.07 children which means a decrease by 31 per cent as compared to their plans. /Table 21./

It is interesting to compare the fertility data of these females living also in 1980 in their original marriage contracted in 1966 with the data of those who do not live anymore in this marriage /i.e. divorced or widowed and/or remarried or already live with somebody else out of marriage/. Also the original plans of these females were lower than the plans of those living in a stable marriage /on the average by 9 per cent and also their completed fertility is lower by as many per cent/. It is remarkable, however, that the changes as compared to their original plans are of the same character as in the stable group. So the cessation of marriage - mainly by divorce - and the fact of remarriage, respectively, did not affect much the family forming attitude and the deviation from the original plans. /Table 22./

21. DEVELOPMENT OF THE ORIGINAL MARRIAGE PLANS AND THE 1980  
FERTILITY

/among females living also in 1980 in their marriage contracted in 1966 and having been planners in 1966/

Number of children born till 1980	Number of children planned in 1966						Average number of children
	0	1	2	3	4+	Total	
As per cent of the number of children planned in 1966							
0	8	32	56	3	/1/	100	1.57
1	6	30	61	3	-	100	1.61
2	3	18	72	7	/0/	100	1.83
3	5	19	68	7	/1/	100	1.80
4+	13	27	52	5	/3/	100	1.63
Total	4	22	67	6	/1/	100	1.78
As per cent of the 1980 completed fertility							
0	9	8	4	3	/6/	5	
1	26	28	18	12	-	20	
2	32	45	59	64	/36/	55	
3	15	12	14	17	/29/	14	
4+	18	7	5	4	/29/	6	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Average number of children	2.07	1.83	1.98	2.07	2.75		1.96

Source: On the basis of longitudinal survey of marriages in 1966

22. DEVELOPMENT OF THE ORIGINAL MARRIAGE PLANS AND THE 1980  
FERTILITY AMONG FEMALES LIVING IN MARRIAGE AND THOSE  
WHO DO NOT LIVE IN MARRIAGE  
/Of the females having planned their family in 1966/

Marital status in 1980	Percentual distribution of the number of children						Average number of children
	0	1	2	3	4+	Total	
According to the 1966 original family plans							
Live in the original marriage	4	22	67	6	/1/	100	1.78
Do not live in the original marriage	8	27	60	5	/0/	100	1.62
Total	5	23	66	5	/1/	100	1.74
According to the 1980 fertility							
Live in the original marriage	5	20	55	14	6	100	1.96
Do not live in the original marriage	7	33	41	12	7	100	1.79
Total	5	23	52	14	6	100	1.93
Proportion of the realization of the original plans /in per cent/							
Live in the original marriage	10	28	59	17	29	48	
Do not live in the original marriage	18	34	43	25	33	37	
Total	10	29	56	18	30	45	

Source: On the basis of longitudinal survey of marriages in 1966

If we want to state the reasons for the changes in the plans it is worth while to investigate in three stages the development of the family plan during married life: when did the desire increase, when did it decrease and in which groups of the number of children and when can we state a change, respectively. At the same time we also observe the realization of fertility. So if we study the change in the family plans of females included in the sample from 1966 to 1980 in Table 23, /on basis of the total number of children desired/ we see unanimously a growth in the first three-year period - between 1966 and 1969 -, after this the idea became more stable, then in the 1975-1980 period the trend of a slight decrease can be observed which is also reflected by the above data of realization.

23. DEVELOPMENT OF THE FAMILY PLANS AND THE NUMBER OF  
LIVING CHILDREN, 1966-1980  
/among women living in marriage/

Year of survey	Percentual distribution of the number of children						Average number of children
	0	1	2	3	4+	Total	
Number of children desired altogether							
1966	1	20	70	7	2	100	1.89
1969	1	16	72	9	2	100	1.95
1972	1	17	70	10	2	100	1.97
1975	3	17	62	14	4	100	2.03
1980	4	21	54	15	6	100	2.05
Number of living children							
1966	91	6	2	1	/0/	100	0.14
1969	16	63	18	2	1	100	1.10
1972	8	46	39	5	2	100	1.47
1975	7	30	51	9	3	100	1.75
1980	5	20	55	14	6	100	1.96
Number of children desired additionally							
1966	5	23	66	5	1	100	1.75
1969	29	56	14	1	/0/	100	0.85
1972	58	36	6	0	-	100	0.59
1975	79	18	3	0	/0/	100	0.28
1980	94	5	1	-	-	100	0.07

Source: On the basis of longitudinal survey of marriages in 1966

What may be the reason for this change and altering trend, respectively? It is sure that under the impact of the 1967 measures /mainly the introduction of the child care allowance and the increase of family allowance/ more persons had wished to have instead of 1 child 2 or 3 and instead of 2 children 3 which they realized later. At the same time because of the stagnation of the real value of the social allocations /see Table 9./ these higher plans somewhat decreased after 1975 as a result of which some persons having planned 2 children stopped their confinements with the first child, those having planned 3 children - with the birth of the second or even of the first child.

It is worth while to study these changes also by the number of children because this shows the alterations of the number of children desired additionally in the course of family forming in families with different number of children /Table 24./ shows the modifications of this desire in the different groups of number of children since 1969.

24. DEVELOPMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED ADDITIONALLY  
 BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN  
 /Among females having contracted marriage in 1966 who  
 were married and planners at the time of the  
 survey/

Year of survey	Percentual distribution of the number of children desired additionally					Average number of children	Proportion of the group per cent
	0	1	2	3	Total		
No living child							
1969	15	28	52	/5/	100	1.47	16
1972	12	28	56	/4/	100	1.52	8
1975	31	29	34	/6/	100	1.15	7
1980	69	15	15	/1/	100	0.48	5
One living child							
1969	21	74	5	/0/	100	0.84	63
1972	31	66	3	/0/	100	0.72	46
1975	57	40	3	-	100	0.46	30
1980	89	11	0	-	100	0.11	20
Two living children							
1969	81	18	1	/0/	100	0.20	18
1972	91	9	0	-	100	0.09	39
1975	93	7	0	-	100	0.07	51
1980	97	3	0	-	100	0.03	55
Three and more living children							
1969	71	18	10	/11/	100	0.51	3
1972	94	4	2	-	100	0.08	7
1975	92	8	0	-	100	0.08	12
1980	98	2	0	-	100	0.02	20

Source: On the basis of longitudinal survey of marriages in 1966

As we already saw above, the attitude of the 1974 marriage cohort developed quite differently as compared to the 1966 cohort. The desires and realizations did not increase but they rather decreased during married life. It is true that in this group the original - premarital - expectations were much higher /according to the original premarital plans they desired on the average by 16 per cent more children than the 1966 cohort/ but already 3 years after the contract of marriage the wishes concerning the total number of children decreased /by 6 per cent/ and a further slight decline could be observed till 1980 /by 1.5 per cent, as compared to 1974 in total by 7 per cent/. All this can be ascribed first of all to the fact that the exaggerated desires concerning 3 children - reflecting the expectations of population policy - decreased and at the same time the number of those planning one child grew.  
 /Table 25./

25. CHANGE IN FAMILY PLANNING AND FERTILITY  
/female planners married in 1974 and living in  
marriage/

Year of survey	Percentual distribution of the number of children					Total	Average number of children
	0	1	2	3	4+		
Number of children desired altogether							
1974	-	6	73	19	2	100	2.17
1977	1	10	74	14	1	100	2.05
1980	1	13	70	14	2	100	2.02
Number of living children							
1974	92	6	2	-	-	100	0.11
1977	16	60	21	2	-	100	1.11
1980	6	35	52	6	1	100	1.62
Number of children desired additionally							
1974	1	11	71	15	2	100	2.06
1977	26	56	16	2	-	100	0.94
1980	66	28	5	1	-	100	0.39

Source: On the basis of longitudinal survey of marriages in 1974

If we compare the data of these two cohorts - at a marriage duration of 6 years, i.e. at the 1966 cohort the data of 1972 and at the 1974 cohort the data of 1980 -, we see that in case of the number of children desired altogether there is a 2.5 per cent difference in favour of those married later. The women married in 1966 gave birth on the average to 1.47 children during the first six years and those married in 1974 to 1.62 children /i.e. by 10 per cent more/. In 1972 - expecting the positive results of the population policy - still 42 per cent of the families wanted to have additional children /increasing their fertility on the average by 0.6 child/, in 1980, however, only 34 per cent planned to have further children after a marriage duration of 6 years /altogether 0.4 child on the average/. This means that the cohort married later concentrated even more its fertility to the beginning of marriage and does not want anymore to realize the later childbirths envisaged by the original plan. Also in this respect there is a great difference between the two cohorts: taking into consideration the original plan we see that between 1966 and 1972 78 per cent of the plan were fulfilled, and according to their idea they would have overfulfilled their premarital plans by further 8 per cent /in reality till 1980 their actual fertility grew only by 4 per cent, as it was mentioned above/. Those married in 1974 already fulfilled 75 per cent of their original plans in the first six years but if their wishes will be realized in the same way as they imagined in 1980, then with their number of children desired additionally 7 per cent of their original plans will not be fulfilled. If we examine the actual fertility in the 1972-1980 period at a marriage duration of 7-14 years of this group we see that

in this stage the expectable underfulfillment is even higher: about 83 per cent as compared to the original plan, because it is probable that not even the births in the planned average number - 0.4 - will be realized. These great differences can be ascribed to the various effects of the population policy measures.

If beside the average values we want to examine also the differences in the distribution by number of children, then the situation is somewhat more positive. Of the couples married in 1974 7 per cent had 3 and more children in 1980, in the same proportion as the 1966 cohort in 1972. However, among them the ratio of childless couples /6 per cent as against the 8 per cent/ and even more the share of one-child couples /35 per cent as against the 46 per cent/ were smaller. Because of all this the preponderance of the two-child families is much more striking: their proportion was already 52 per cent, while 8 years earlier it was only 39 per cent.

But does all this mean such a great change in the final value of fertility? The data of /Table 26./ answer this question, especially if we compare these figures with the similar data of the 1966 cohort. E.g. in 1980 37 per cent of the one-child families, the proportion of which was much lower, did not want to have additional children, while in 1972 31 per cent of the one-child families - the ratio of which was higher - were satisfied with their present fertility. The difference is inverse in case of two-child families: in 1980 88 per cent and in 1972 91 per cent of them were satisfied with their actual number of children.

If the desires were realized in the future, then in case of the 1974 cohort 12 per cent of the two-child families - their share is 52 per cent - in 1980 would have three children in the future which would increase the proportion of this group within the cohort from 7 to 16 per cent. This is lower than the 1980 actual figure of the 1966 cohort which is equal to 20 per cent, /on basis of the expectable data of 1972 with a similar calculation this ratio would have been 12 per cent, i.e. the real development was greater just under the impact of the 1973-1974 measures/. It is doubtful, however, whether these desires will be realized in case of the younger cohort because certain decreasing expectations can be observed just under the influence of the stagnation of the real value of the sociopolitical allocations and other factors, respectively.

Summarizing these data we can state that in case of the two cohorts it is unanimous that the population policy measures of different direction and impact which were judged variously affected much the development of marital fertility, modified in several ways the ideas on the number of children. The direction of their movement showed a great difference in the results and the upwards and downwards trends. On basis of these statements the two cohorts can be characterized as follows:

- Persons married in 1966 planned a very small family size because at the date of their marriage there was hardly any social assistance for the children's rearing; under the impact of the population policy measures adopted gradually their ideas on family size increased as a result of which also their actual fertility was higher than they had planned it originally. All this can be ascribed to the fact that among them the desire to have three and more children as well as the realization of this desire grew much, first of all to the detriment of the two-child families. The relatively great proportion of the one-child families did not change practically.

26. DEVELOPMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED ADDITIONALLY  
 BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN  
 /Female planners married in 1974 and living in marriage/

Year of survey	Percentual distribution of the number of children desired additionally					Average	Proportion of groups
	0	1	2	3+	Total		
No living child							
1977	3	17	69	11	100	1.89	16
1980	11	26	55	8	100	1.59	6
One living child							
1977	12	79	9	-	100	0.97	60
1980	37	59	4	-	100	0.67	35
Two living children							
1977	75	24	1	-	100	0.26	21
1980	88	12	-	-	100	0.12	52
Three and more living children							
1977	90	10	-	-	100	0.10	2
1980	94	6	-	-	100	0.07	7

Source: On the basis of longitudinal survey of marriages in 1974

- In 1974 the marrying persons wanted to realize a larger family because they married just at the time when the new population policy was announced and great facilities were granted; during their married life their expectations concerning the larger family decreased gradually because they got a smaller assistance than they had imagined; their fertility level is lower than it was expected, it is true, but even so it will be probably higher than that of the 1966 cohort. As against their original ideas the proportion of couples satisfied with one child grows much and the planning of three- and more-child families and even more their realization decrease significantly.

The stability of the family plans and their different movements during married life - on basis of a longer period and a practically completed fertility - can be proved in case of the members of the 1966 marriage cohort. Studying the fertility of females having lived still in their marriage contracted in 1966 declared about their family plans and were covered by all the surveys /they represent 52 per cent of the original sample/, we can distinguish practically four groups in respect of the stability of their family plans on basis of Table 27. .

27. STABILITY OF FAMILY PLANS BETWEEN 1966 AND 1980  
/among women married in 1966 and living in that  
marriage in 1980/

Stability of family plans, date of modification	Total number of children desired at marriage /1966/				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
	per cent				
1. Stable planners	7.5	12.0	38.3	24.0	31.4
2. Planners modifying upwards					
to 1 child	14.8	-	-	-	0.1
to 2 children	18.5	30.2	-	-	6.3
to 3 and more children	-	0.2	15.1	-	10.6
twice upwards	11.3	13.3	-	-	2.8
date of modification					
1966-1969	29.6	23.8	2.6	-	6.9
1969-1972	3.7	5.2	4.9	-	4.5
1972-1975	7.4	7.7	5.5	-	5.5
1975-1980	3.7	7.0	2.1	-	2.9
Total /upwards/	44.4	43.7	15.1	-	19.8
3. Planner modifying downwards					
to 0 /childless/	-	2.1	0.8	0.5	1.0
to 1 child	-	-	9.1	2.3	6.5
to 2 children	-	-	-	31.8	2.9
to 3 and more children	-	-	-	-	-
twice downwards	-	-	0.9	3.2	0.9
date of modification					
1966-1969	-	1.1	2.8	24.0	4.3
1969-1972	-	0.2	1.4	5.1	1.5
1972-1975	-	0.4	3.3	6.0	3.0
1975-1980	-	0.4	3.2	2.7	2.5
Total /downwards/	-	2.1	10.7	37.8	11.3
4. Instable planners					
A/ Planners modifying first upwards, then downwards					
family plans in 1980 = f. plans in 1966	29.6	19.5	12.9	-	13.2
family plans in 1980 > f. plans in 1966	18.5	10.8	-	-	2.4
family plans in 1980 < f. plans in 1966	-	3.7	3.9	-	3.4
total /upwards, then downwards/	48.1	34.0	16.8	-	19.0
B/ Planners modifying first downwards, then upwards					
family plans in 1980 = f. plans in 1966	-	0.6	8.5	15.7	7.5
family plans in 1980 > f. plans in 1966	-	-	1.1	-	0.7
family plans in 1980 < f. plans in 1966	-	-	0.3	5.5	0.7
total /downwards, then upwards/	-	0.6	9.9	21.2	8.9
C/ Planners modifying in various ways					
family plans in 1980 = f. plans in 1966	-	1.0	3.3	-	2.5
family plans in 1980 > f. plans in 1966	-	5.2	1.2	-	1.9
family plans in 1980 < f. plans in 1966	-	1.5	4.8	17.0	5.2
total	-	7.7	9.3	17.0	9.6
Total /instable/	48.1	42.2	35.9	38.2	37.5
Altogether	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

/2 406 women/

Source: On the basis of longitudinal survey of marriages in 1966

1. Stable planners - whose idea did not change between 1966 and 1980 /i.e. at all the surveys: before the contract of marriage, in 1969, 1972, 1975 and 1980 they wished the same number of children/, practically they insisted on their original plan and realized it. Their proportion in the sample is equal to 31 per cent. Their majority is represented by the stable planners of two children /85 per cent/, but there are also couples in small ratio insisting on one child /8 per cent/ and stable planners of three and more children /7 per cent/.

2. Planners of increase - who planned and realized a greater family size as compared to their original or, maybe, to their later plans /without giving up their increased plans/. This group forms 20 per cent of the families observed. Of them those represent the greatest proportion /53 per cent/ who desired and realized, respectively, three children instead of two planned originally; but also the ratio of those families is high which changed their plans instead of one to two or to three /31 and 14 per cent, respectively/. At the investigation of this group it is also important to know in which period this upwards change occurred. The data show that in case of 35 per cent of those belonging to this group /7 per cent of the total/ the positive change in their mind occurred between 1966 and 1969 but rather many /28 and 6 per cent, respectively/ altered their decision between 1972 and 1975.

3. Planners of decrease - those who decreased their original or later ideas on a larger family size and realized this smaller size. In total they represent 11 per cent of the sample. Among them the majority changed the plans from two to one /6 per cent of the total number covered by the observation, 56 per cent of those planning downwards/ but rather many altered their idea from three to two /3 and 25 per cent, respectively/. The modification occurred mostly after 1972 or 1975 /49 per cent /but also between 1966 and 1969/ 38 per cent/.

4. Instable planners - who changed their ideas several times and in an opposite direction; they form 38 per cent of the families included in the sample. Also those persons belong to this group who changed their ideas first upwards, then downwards /mostly according to the original plan/ /they represent 19 per cent of those covered by the sample and 50 per cent of those belonging to this group/; as well as those who modified their plans first downwards, then upwards /9 and 24 resp./ But there are also families which do not belong even to this group, i.e. which changed in different directions, e.g. first upwards, then downwards, later again upwards or inversely /their proportion is 10 and 26 per cent, respectively/. For this group it is difficult to state a periodicity because each three years they changed somehow their ideas.

It is worth while to examine this stability also on basis of the original plan. Among those having planned two children before the contract of their marriage the share of stable planners is 38 per cent; the ratio of those having planned upwards is 15, of those having planned downwards is 11 and the proportion of instable planners is equal to 36 per cent. The modifications are greater among those having planned one and three or more children. Among the former the ratio of stable planners is 12, among the latter 24 per cent. But while of the couples having planned originally one child 44 per cent change upwards and only 2 per cent downwards, among those having wished three or more children 38 per cent of them modified downwards. The difference is not so great in the proportion of instability /42 and 38 per cent, respectively/. These proportions and their timing, respectively, also reflect the change in population policy.

#### 4.4 Parity progression

On basis of the longitudinal surveys - as a summarization - we terminate the analysis of the two marriage cohorts by describing the development of the actual parity progression. For this as a completion we also used the information got from the continuous full-scope vital /birth/ statistics.

Table 28. shows the development of the fertility of the members of the 1966 and 1974 marriage cohorts by years and parity. Naturally the data available till 1981 reflect the almost closed - completed - fertility of the former cohort, while at the latter a childbirth can be expected also after the first eight years /especially the birth of second or even more of third children/.

The results of this comparison repeat in another way which was already proved by previous information, with other indicators. The women married in 1974 gave birth to their children earlier and so in the first years of their married life their fertility was much higher than that of the females married in 1966. The differences are smaller in the birth of the first children, but much greater in case of the birth of the second children, and even a comparison covering a short period shows a rather great difference in the birth of the third children.

However, the surplus observed in the first years of marriage ceases later: this can be stated in case of the third children where even at a marriage duration of 8 years the fertility of those married in 1966 is higher. It is probable that this increase stated for this parity group of the elder cohort after the 8th year will not occur in case of females married in 1974. So also these data prove what was mentioned above about the impacts of the population policy measures: they exerted a stimulating effect on the fertility of the 1966 cohort, as for the 1974 cohort these measures contributed to an increase both in the desires concerning fertility and in the actual fertility after the contract of marriage but it lasted only for a short period and it could not be observed anymore in the later stage of married life.

The findings of the survey being in progress at present concerning the 1982 marriage cohort will be very interesting for the judgement of the future demographic situation. This very small cohort - at a fertility level which is the lowest till now - will presumably imagine a small family size /maybe, even a smaller one than the 1966 cohort did/. It is hoped that the reanimation of population policy, adopting of positive measures will change in a positive direction the original plans of this marrying group, too. But we can get a reply to this question only from new longitudinal retrospective interviews to be carried out in the future.

The differences between the two cohorts are well illustrated by each indicator series of the table. But the various family planning attitude of the two cohorts is shown best of all on basis of the parity progression ratios. Studying the greatest differences at the end of the 7th year of marriage it can be stated that in respect of the birth of the first child those having contracted marriages in 1974 have a slight advantage as compared to those having married eight years earlier /the difference, however, is not too great, relatively only 3.7 per cent/. The situation is different concerning the birth of the second child. Here the prevalence of those

## 28. BIRTH RATES OF 1966 AND 1974 MARRIAGE COHORTS BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, IN HUNGARY

	Married in 1966			Married in 1974		
	First	Second births	Third	First	Second births	Third
	per 100 marriages /in the given year/					
In year of marriage	8.4	-	-	13.4	-	-
" 1st year after marriage	38.8	0.8	-	40.1	1.8	-
" 2nd " " "	15.9	5.4	0.1	15.2	8.9	0.3
" 3rd " " "	7.6	8.2	0.6	6.6	12.1	0.8
" 4th " " "	3.5	7.6	1.2	3.2	10.9	1.4
" 5th " " "	1.9	6.5	1.4	1.7	7.3	1.5
" 6th " " "	1.1	5.5	1.3	0.9	5.3	1.4
" 7th " " "	0.7	4.4	1.3	0.5	3.9	1.5
" 8th " " "	0.6	4.3	1.7	-	-	-
" 9th " " "	0.4	3.4	1.6	-	-	-
" 10th " " "	0.2	2.2	1.2	-	-	-
" 11th " " "	0.2	1.5	0.9	-	-	-
" 12th " " "	0.1	0.9	0.7	-	-	-
" 13th " " "	0.1	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
" 14th " " "	0.1	0.3	0.3	-	-	-
" 15th " " "	0.0	0.2	0.2	-	-	-
	per 100 marriages /cumulated/					
In year of marriage	8.4	-	-	13.4	-	-
" 1st year after marriage	47.2	0.8	-	53.5	1.8	-
" 2nd " " "	63.1	6.2	0.1	68.7	10.7	0.3
" 3rd " " "	70.7	14.4	0.7	75.3	22.8	1.1
" 4th " " "	74.2	22.0	1.9	78.5	33.7	2.5
" 5th " " "	76.1	28.5	3.3	80.2	41.0	4.0
" 6th " " "	77.2	34.0	4.6	81.1	46.3	5.4
" 7th " " "	77.9	38.4	5.9	81.6	50.2	6.9
" 8th " " "	78.5	42.7	7.6	-	-	-
" 9th " " "	78.9	46.1	9.2	-	-	-
" 10th " " "	79.1	48.3	10.4	-	-	-
" 11th " " "	79.3	49.8	11.3	-	-	-
" 12th " " "	79.4	50.7	12.0	-	-	-
" 13th " " "	79.5	51.2	12.5	-	-	-
" 14th " " "	79.6	51.5	12.8	-	-	-
" 15th " " "	79.6	51.7	13.0	-	-	-
	nth births per 100 marriages with /n-1/ births					
In year of marriage	8.4	-	-	13.4	-	-
" 1st year after marriage	42.4	9.5	-	46.3	13.4	-
" 2nd " " "	30.1	11.6	12.5	32.7	17.2	16.6
" 3rd " " "	20.6	14.4	9.8	21.1	20.9	7.7
" 4th " " "	12.0	13.5	8.8	13.0	20.8	6.5
" 5th " " "	7.4	12.5	7.0	7.9	13.9	4.8
" 6th " " "	4.6	11.6	5.2	4.5	13.8	3.6
" 7th " " "	3.1	10.2	4.4	2.6	11.5	3.5
" 8th " " "	2.7	10.9	5.2	-	-	-
" 9th " " "	1.9	9.5	4.6	-	-	-
" 10th " " "	1.0	6.7	3.3	-	-	-
" 11th " " "	1.0	4.9	2.4	-	-	-
" 12th " " "	0.5	3.1	1.8	-	-	-
" 13th " " "	0.5	1.7	1.3	-	-	-
" 14th " " "	0.3	1.1	0.8	-	-	-
" 15th " " "	0.2	0.7	0.5	-	-	-

28. BIRTH RATES OF 1966 AND 1974 MARRIAGE COHORTS BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, IN HUNGARY  
/continued/

	Married in 1966			Married in 1974		
	First	Second births	Third	First	Second births	Third
	parity progression ratio					
In year of marriage	8.4	-	-	13.4	-	-
" 1st year after marriage	47.2	1.7	-	53.5	3.4	-
" 2nd " " "	63.1	9.8	1.6	68.7	15.6	2.8
" 3rd " " "	70.7	20.4	4.9	75.3	30.3	4.8
" 4th " " "	74.2	29.6	8.6	78.5	42.9	7.4
" 5th " " "	76.1	37.4	11.6	80.2	51.1	9.8
" 6th " " "	77.2	44.0	13.5	81.1	57.1	11.7
" 7th " " "	77.9	49.3	15.4	81.6	61.5	13.7
" 8th " " "	78.5	54.4	17.8	-	-	-
" 9th " " "	78.9	58.4	20.0	-	-	-
" 10th " " "	79.1	61.1	21.5	-	-	-
" 11th " " "	79.3	62.8	22.7	-	-	-
" 12th " " "	79.4	63.4	23.7	-	-	-
" 13th " " "	79.5	64.4	24.4	-	-	-
" 14th " " "	79.6	64.7	24.9	-	-	-
" 15th " " "	79.6	64.9	25.1	-	-	-

having married in 1974 is already relatively 12.2 per cent. The differences can be observed mainly in the first five years of marriage, just when the 1974 cohort was affected favourably by the population policy adopted in 1973. From the 6th year on there is no great difference in the birth of the second child. The ratio of the birth of the third children, however, is higher in the 1966 cohort till the 7th year /the difference is also 1.7 per cent but even so it is remarkable/. This has to be stressed especially because third children are born only in later period of marriage - when the second children are already in life - and thus for the 1966 cohort it became topical just when they came under the influence of the 1973 population policy, so among them an increase in the birth of the third child could be stated even at that time, in the 8th - 9th year of marriage. This cannot be expected in case of the 1974 marriage cohort in the first half of the 1980s, so among them the ratio of the birth of the third children will be anyhow lower than among those having married in 1966. That means that at the end of the fertility period the difference will be greater than it can be stated at present /after a marriage duration of 7 years/.

#### 4.5 Views on the population policy measures

The correlations between the population policy measures and the fertility are well reflected beside the actual fertility attitude also by the views of the families on the different population policy measures.

The persons married in 1966 were asked twice to know their opinion on the stimulating impact of the different population policy means. Though the question was put in general - i.e. it was not wanted to know how these measures contributed concretely to the increase in the fertility of the given couple but what these couples expect from the individual measures - still the replies reflect well the own thoughts of the families and indirectly also how would the widening of the individual measures influence /or, maybe, actually how they influenced/ the own fertility attitude.

The views of the 1966 cohort were questioned on two occasions:

- the first time in 1972 /i.e. at a marriage duration of 6 years/ when significant comprehensive measures were not yet taken but their planning was in progress and so it was interesting to get acquainted with the attitude of a cohort being still in the middle of the fertile period;

- the second time in 1975 when this cohort already lived in marriage for 9 years and the 1973 population policy measures were valid for nearly two years and affected to a smaller extent also the persons covered by the survey.

In 1972 5 different possibilities were enumerated concerning the supposed stimulating character of the different means affecting the fertility level and the respondents had to utter their view separately. According to the Table 29., taking into consideration only those who answered concretely "yes" or "no" to the question: "In your opinion more children would be born if ...?" we can state the following order in respect of the stimulating factors: /per 100 females/

29. OPINION ABOUT POPULATION POLICY MEASURES IN 1972  
/Women married in 1966/

	Women's opinion in percentages				Positive answer among concrete answers
	Yes	No	Don't know	No answer	
More children would be born, if					
- the family allowance would be increased	56	26	15	3	68
- the child care allowance would be higher	55	25	17	3	69
- the young couples could get easier dwelling	73	13	12	2	85
- the husband's income would be enough to keep the family	68	18	12	2	79
- the creche and kindergarten facilities would be enough	51	26	20	3	66

Source: On the basis of longitudinal survey of marriages in 1966

- getting easier a dwelling	- 85
- the husband's higher income /and so the wife could stay at home/	- 79
- increase of the child care allowance	- 69
- increase of the family allowance	- 68
- increase of the number of places of children's institutions	- 66

It is interesting to see that the direct financial assistance seems to stimulate less the increase in fertility - in the opinion of the families - than the improvement of the housing conditions or the solution of the problems resulting from the double role of the females /economic activity and motherhood/. Naturally, all this explains also the relative and short efficacy of the measures taken later because just these two factors have not changed much after 1974 either.

Concerning the change of the family allowance system it was asked how they think to develop it in the future. 32 per cent of the females said that first of all a family allowance should be paid for the first child, too, /naturally, this was "proposed" by the childless females and the one-child mothers among whom the proportion of this view was 40 per cent, among the two-child mothers, however, only 21

and among the three- and more-child mothers 28 per cent/, 24 per cent meant that the family allowance which already exists and is paid to families with two and more children, respectively, should be increased /of course, here the families with a higher number of children formed the majority/ and finally the share of those who found important both measures /to widen the family allowance to the first child and to increase the existing family allowance/ was equal to 40 per cent. This view was realized rather late: practically family allowance will be paid for the first child only from 1983 on.

In respect of the child care allowance, beside putting the general question it was also wanted to know whether the child care allowance stimulates childbirth /i.e. leaving out of consideration the possible increase it was wanted to state the general pronatalist effect/. In 1972 it was especially important to put this question because it has existed only for a short period - since 1967 - and there were opposite views on its population policy impacts. Only 38 per cent of the interviewees answered "yes" /44 per cent of the concrete respondents/ to this question, thus in the opinion of the majority of females covered by the sample the child care allowance does not stimulate childbirth.

At the 1975 survey the population policy measures adopted in autumn 1973 were valid already for two years. Therefore it was interesting to hear the opinion on this question of a group of females living in marriage whose great share does not want to give birth to additional children because they have already one, two or even more children.

One of the main purposes of the measures was to attain a stable birth number ensuring the reproduction of the population and contributing to the approach of a more balanced age-structure. In 1973 many social policy measures were taken to stimulate the willingness to give birth to children. Among others the amount of the one-time maternity benefit was increased significantly, the monthly amount of the child care allowance and the family allowance grew.

The main purpose of the increase of the family allowance was to decrease the costs of children's education and not to stimulate the one-child mothers to give birth to a second child and the two-child mothers to have a third child. Still it is worth while to examine how great should be the amount of the family allowance which - in the opinion of the females answering the question - would stimulate to give birth to more children. If we had to summarize the results got we could say that for two children they considered as stimulating a family allowance in an amount which is paid to the three- child families and for three children a higher amount than the allowance paid for four children. The family allowance was increased from June 1974 on; one and a half year later only 9 per cent of the interviewees found this higher amount stimulating and even within them 7 per cent considered as stimulating the 600 Ft paid for two children and 11 per cent the 960 Ft paid for three children.

Independently of the number of living children the respondents mentioned mostly as a stimulating family allowance 1 000 Ft for two children and 1 500 Ft for three children. After this for two children 800 Ft and for three 1 200 Ft were indicated the most frequently. Altogether 82 per cent of the females proposed for two children a

family allowance of 700-1 100 Ft and 72 per cent suggested for three children  
1 200-1 500 Ft.

From the replies it can be also stated that those find the family allowance of that time the least stimulating who have already two or three children and that on the average the proposed sum is the lower the farther is the number of living children from two or three children.

The family allowance, however, is only one and not even the most important component of the financial-social factors which would promote the birth of more children. Considering the distribution only of the very important stimulators we can state the following order:

1. Adequate housing conditions of large families	29.3 per cent
2. Placement of children in creches and kindergartens	24.2 per cent
3. Only husbands should take a job	22.7 per cent
4. Higher family allowance	14.1 per cent
5. Higher child care allowance	9.7 per cent

This order reflects the replies of all females but does not show the divergence of views of females of a different occupation, residence and educational level. The adequate housing conditions were not mentioned in the first place in an equal proportion by the individual socio-occupational groups but there are great differences also by residence and educational level. Those young couples for whom it is the most difficult to get a separate dwelling or who have greater pretensions concerning an appropriate dwelling, as compared to the present possibilities, consider the adequate housing conditions as the most important factor stimulating to give birth to more children. To this groups belong first of all the females living in the capital, having completed a university or college and having a non-manual occupation. Among them ten years after the contract of marriage the average number of living children is the lowest, and also altogether they want the least number of children for their family. For the females who have given birth to the greatest number of children and desire the greatest number of children for their family the adequate housing conditions are not so important as the condition of giving birth to more children. The rural females of agricultural manual occupation mentioned in the first place the most frequently the placement of children in creches and kindergartens, the urban women of non-agricultural manual occupation, however, indicate beside the adequate housing conditions the motive that "only the husbands should take a job" in an almost equal proportion.

The factors indicated in the first two places - adequate housing conditions as well as the solution of problems of placement in creches and kindergartens - reflect the worries about placing the children at home or in institutions. Of them the creche can be substituted by the utilization of the child care allowance and the placement in kindergartens meets with difficulties of temporary character to a certain extent, though the placement of children in daytime homes of primary school also causes a rather difficult problem. The basis of the factors indicated in the third and fourth places is practically the same and refers to the financial problems of families with several children. These factors differ from the previous two in that respect that the parents have to cover the costs of their children's rearing

for a longer period and that these costs get higher and higher parallelly with the growing of the children. It is striking that many females, each fifth one mentioned in the first place as a condition of giving birth to more children that only the husbands should work. In other words this means that 20 per cent of the women would willingly remain at home and rear their children if the loss of their own earnings were compensated by the husband's income.

Only 10 per cent of the interviewees indicated in the first place the increase of the child care allowance as a factor stimulating to give birth to more children. It was mentioned as a most important stimulator in the lowest proportion in all the socio-occupational groups and in this respect there was no difference by the females' residence and educational level either. Surely this can be also ascribed to the fact that the great majority of the females covered by our survey is already "over" the period of getting a child care allowance, and it is also true that the increase of the sum of the allowance would decrease temporarily the loss in the family income but it is not probable that it would contribute much to the birth of a greater number of children. Namely if we speak of the birth of more children, we have to think first of all of the third child because the present family plans envisage on the average two children for a family under the conditions of our days. If we consider the indicated financial-social factors from the point of view of the birth of the third children in the desired proportion, then we have to evaluate also the "adequate housing conditions of large families" taking into account how much the solving of the housing conditions stimulates the families desiring one or two children at present to have three children. Adequate housing conditions can be interpreted in various ways. Beginning from the lack of an own dwelling, through the size of the dwelling, the number of rooms to the fittings of the dwelling and the degree of comfort everything may be included in this concept.

Comparing the views of 1972 and 1975 - even if they are available in a different way - we see that during three years the place direct financial allocations got lower in the order of stimulators. The improvement of the housing conditions is still in the first place and it is interesting that the demand on the placement in creches and kindergartens came to the fore /maybe, this can be attributed to the fact that just in 1975 the placement of young children of a greater number in creches met difficulties/.

Summarizing we can say that the actual changes in the family plans, in the fertility level and the views on the population policy measures, respectively, explain jointly the above-mentioned development of family forming of persons married in 1966. But the findings of the longitudinal surveys also show how we could influence better and more unanimously than till now the fertility attitude of families or in other words which population policy means could promote the realization or, maybe, the increase of the original plans of the families.

The views summarized above reflect the general desires of the members of the two examined marriage cohorts concerning the population policy measures. They did not answer the question what they would do if certain measures changed in some way and what measures would contribute to the increase in the number of their children, respectively. But also the replies which can be considered as "objective" show what measures they would consider as motivated and probably which are the measures which

would influence also their own decision on the number of their children /if not in reality but retrospectively/.

A special survey covering of the females married in 1966 those who had 2 or 3 children in 1975 was more subjective, but maybe, it revealed even more the motives of the change in the attitude of the females investigated. Questions were put to them, namely

- to those having 3 children: why did they give birth to so many children /maybe, contrary to their original plans/,
- to those with 2 children: why did they not give birth to three children /maybe, contrary to their original plan/.

The first question referred to the former group and asked why they gave birth to more children than they had planned originally. The distribution of the replies is as follows /in per cent/:

They got pregnant and kept it	43.2
At the children's request	4.1
They wanted to have a larger family	4.5
The husband wanted to have an additional child	10.9
Harmonic married life	2.3
They wanted to have a child from the new marriage, too	3.0
The financial situation permitted it	5.3
More favourable housing conditions	7.5
Problems of the child's care	3.8
Other	15.4
Total	100.0

Practically most three-child mothers did not modify of their own free will their original family planning ideas but because they got pregnant against their desire and could not - e.g. new measures restricting abortion were adopted - or did not want to have their pregnancy interrupted. At the comparison of this statement with the replies given by the three-child mothers to the question why and due to the change of what conditions they took upon themselves to give birth to the third child, it is clear that a great majority /41 per cent/ of the mothers did not give birth to the third child as a result of a conscious family planning but because "they got pregnant and kept it".

The following major group of the motives refers to the emotional life of the family. One quarter of the respondents indicated the husband's or the living children's desire, the wish to ensure a more harmonic marriage as motives.

The following group of motives is related to the favourable change in the objective conditions: the financial and housing situation. 17 per cent of the mothers interviewed said that their decision to have a higher number of children than they had planned originally can be ascribed to the improvement in their financial situation and housing conditions.

The next question of the questionnaire was put to mothers who had planned originally more children than they have actually and, maybe, they would bear in the future.

Why did you give birth to less children than you had planned originally? /In case of two-child mothers/  
/per cent/

Former, difficult pregnancy	9.5
Own health problems	18.4
They were afraid that their child would not be healthy	7.2
They would maintain their health	7.2
Financial difficulty	8.6
Non-proper dwelling	10.8
Difficulty of the child's care	5.4
Their marriage ceased	1.8
Their age, the husband's age	6.3
Harmonic married life	2.2
Worsening of married life	3.2
The husband did not want to have a child	3.2
Work, professional development	5.0
Other	11.2
Total	100.0

Nearly the half of the respondents referred to health reasons. Within this the mother mentioned first of all her own health problems and the former difficult pregnancy, respectively. In the second place the mothers interviewed indicated reasons which may be considered as objective, namely the lack of an appropriate dwelling, financial difficulties and the problems of the child's care and placement. The next group consists of motives connected with married life, and the professional development, the advancement in the working place are mentioned relatively less frequently.

After the tenth year of marriage two major groups of the decisions of two-child mothers can be distinguished; 52 per cent of them knew practically already before their marriage that they wouldn't give birth at all to the third child, and 39 per cent of the in - which is a strikingly high proportion - would have given birth to the third child during the last 10 years in case of realization of certain conditions.

Most women /51 per cent/ who were not willing to have a third child at all gave the evident reply that they had planned two children originally, also at the date of their marriage. The proportion of the rest of females less firm in respect of their family plans is high /49 per cent/, i.e. of those whose final decision in favour of two children was not directly determined by their family plans concerning the number of their future children but by the fact that they had to take into account their objective circumstances which, in their opinion, would not permit them perspective to give birth to the third child.

The motives of the decisions of mothers having wanted originally two children are as follows /in per cent/:

Females having planned two children also originally	51.4	
Females having decided to have two children for another reason	48.6	
Of this:		
- because of own health problems or health problems of the family	71.8 <sup>22</sup>	34.4 <sup>23</sup>
- they would not have been able to ensure an adequate level of the child's education	41.6	20.2
- because of unfavourable financial situation	28.3	13.2
- for lack of a larger dwelling	20.2	9.8
- they would not have been able to ensure the placement of the child	20.0	9.7
- they were anxious that the child would be of another sex than desired	15.4	7.5
- for lack of a separate dwelling	12.6	6.1
- they were anxious that three children would hinder their work	11.2	5.4
- for another reason	10.2	5.0
Total	100.0	

It can be stated that similarly to the "under-planners with two children" investigated at the family planning, also here among the motives the health problems take the first place. Also the anxiety that they would not be able "to ensure an adequate level of the child's education" reflects various difficulties; this is the second main motive which was also mentioned in a high proportion.

In the following the decisions of those mothers are examined who declared explicitly that within the last ten years they would have been willing to give birth to the third child if certain conditions had developed more favourably. At the presentation of the "conditions" it is clear that this group must be distinguished from the former, from those who - for different reasons - had counted upon two children from the beginning on: some motives become stronger, much more intensive. This can be ascribed to the fact that the women belonging to this group are much more motivated in their desire to have the third child, and to give up this idea is a compromise for them.

<sup>22</sup>As per cent of those having decided so for another reason

<sup>23</sup>As per cent of the total number of females having planned originally two children

As also in this case the motives were not related only to one condition but to the favourable coincidence of several favourable conditions, the "motives" indicated were again accumulated. Their incidence is as follows:

Motives of the decisions of females willing to give birth to the third child under certain conditions /per cent/.

They would have given birth also to the third child if:

- their own health condition or the health condition of a family member were appropriate	37.5
- the financial situation were appropriate	35.8
- the sex of the future child had been sure	26.2
- they had been able to ensure and education of an adequate level for the third child, too	25.9
- they had a larger dwelling	25.0
- they had got a separate dwelling earlier	23.0
- they had been able to ensure the placement of the child/ren/	18.0
- they had not been anxious that three children would hinder them to continue their work	11.6
- other	7.9

Also in this case health considerations are in the first place.

After the tenth year of marriage the three-child mothers were asked how and why they gave birth to the third child, too, what conditions and what changes in their circumstances, respectively, permitted them to do so.

A relative small proportion /30 per cent/ of the total number of the interviewed three-child mothers replied that with the third child they realized practically their original family plan because they had planned three children already at their marriage. The great majority /70 per cent/ had not envisaged originally three children. The reasons, the changes in the different conditions were mentioned again together, in a closely correlated, i.e. accumulated way.

The three-child mothers' decisions in favour of the third child  
/per cent/

They had planned three children also originally	30.2
They gave birth to the third child for another reason	69.8
Of this:	
- they got pregnant and kept it	59.1 <sup>24</sup> 41.2 <sup>25</sup>
- the husband wanted it	33.6 23.4

<sup>24</sup>As per cent of non-planners, who were willing to give birth to the third child "for another reason".

<sup>25</sup>As per cent of the total number of three-child mothers

- due to the facilities given for the child's education	31.1	21.7
- due to the improvement in housing conditions	21.3	14.9
- due to the improvement in financial situation	18.9	13.2
- they wanted to have a child also in the new marriage	16.1	10.9
- to maintain the harmonic married life	14.3	10.0
- at the request of the living children	12.9	8.8
- the child's placement seemed to be solved	12.6	8.8
- due to the facilities given to large families	8.7	6.1
- due to greater social appreciation	4.7	3.4
- for another reason	20.3	14.1
Total	100.0	

It is remarkable that in these families the birth of the great majority of children does not result from a conscious family planning, the change, improvement in the conditions, but mostly because - similarly to the "over-planners" with three children examined at the family planning - the mother resigns herself to her pregnancy. The next motive - though its proportion is lower - also reflects very well some resignation: they declare that the third child was born at the husband's desire which also means that a great part of the three-child mothers only accepts the given situation.

The next major group of the motives represents the improvement in the objective conditions. The improvement in the conditions of the child's education, in the financial situation and housing conditions jointly is already very important and shows anyhow that the improvement in these conditions would most probably contribute to the spreading of the willingness to give birth to the third child.

To the population policy measures adopted in 1974 those motives are the most strictly related which are in the last place in this case: for the generation married in 1966 the greater facilities given to families with children as well as the increase in the social appreciation of large families played a role only very-very seldom in the willingness to give birth to the third child.

#### 4.6 Birth control practice

The longitudinal survey permits to follow the development of birth control during married life. The members of the two investigated marriage cohorts differ much from one another in the use of the methods. This can be ascribed mainly to the fact that for persons having married earlier the traditional contraceptive methods and in case of non-desired pregnancy the induced abortion were the main birth control methods, especially in the first period of their marriage which is the most important for fertility; the members of the younger marriage cohort, however, used in general the modern contraceptive methods and because these methods proved to be efficacious, the use of induced abortion was less frequent.

In respect of the use of contraception Tables 30. and 31. shows that at the date of marriage only 31 per cent of the women married in 1966 were users /this pro-

30. DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN MARRIED IN 1966 BY METHODS OF  
CONTRACEPTION  
/HL-66/

Main method of contraception	Date of the longitudinal survey				
	1966	1969	1972	1975	1980
Natural	65.5	50.1	42.0	31.2	19.9
Mechanical /IUD and condom/	21.0	16.9	16.9	19.3	30.2
Chemical	5.2	3.5	1.8	1.2	-
Oral	4.2	24.3	35.8	47.2	46.8
Other	4.1	5.2	3.5	1.1	3.1
Total /users/	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Users	31.1	66.5	72.9	72.4	67.1
Non-users	68.7	33.5	27.1	27.6	32.9

31. DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN MARRIED IN 1974 BY METHODS OF  
CONTRACEPTION  
/HL-74/

Main method of contraception	Date of the longitudinal survey		
	1974	1977	1981
Natural	7.0	7.5	7.0
Mechanical /IUD and condom/	4.6	18.5	24.6
Chemical	0.6	-	-
Oral	86.2	70.9	66.6
Other	1.6	3.1	1.8
Total /users/	100.0	100.0	100.0
Users	38.9	58.0	69.4
Non-users	61.1	42.0	30.6

Source: On the basis of longitudinal surveys of marriages in 1966 and 1974 and data of respective years of Demographic Yearbook

portion was already higher among those married in 1974: 39 per cent/. 3 years after marriage the share of the users was already higher in the older cohort /67 per cent/ than in the younger one /58 per cent/. Six years after marriage the ratios of the users of the two cohorts got nearer to one another, though a higher ratio /73 per cent/ can be still found among those married in 1966, as compared to the 1974 cohort /69 per cent/. In the 1966 marriage cohort 9 years later this proportion was still the same, then by 1980 it slightly decreased /to 67 per cent/, surely because of the increase in sterility.

There are much greater differences in respect of the contraceptive methods. This is quite natural because though the modern contraceptives /pill, IUD/ were introduced already in 1967, they were not very popular in the 1960s and even at the beginning of the 1970s and they began to spread more only since 1973 under the impact of the new health policy measures. Therefore among the persons married in 1966 at the beginning of their marriage the users scarcely applied modern methods. The proportion of women taking oral contraceptives was only 4 per cent at the date of their marriage and also after three years it was equal only to 24 per cent. The use of the pills became more general only from the 6th year of marriage and prevalent since 1975 /at that time already 47 per cent of the users took pills, similarly to the situation of 1980; thus in the 9th and 14th years of marriage, respectively, 34 and 31 per cent of women married in 1966 took pills for contraception/. With the spreading of the pills the use of natural methods - mainly of the coitus interruptus - began to cease in this cohort, too. In 1966 the ratio of the natural methods in contraception was 50 per cent but in 1975 less than one third and in 1980 one fifth of the users applied this less efficacious method.

The women married in 1974 considered the pill as the main means of contraception already at the beginning of their marriage. Immediately after marriage 86 per cent of the users /34 per cent of the total number of females/ took pills. Though among the users the ratio of those taking pills fell to 71 per cent by the third year and to 67 per cent by the sixth year, but as compared to the total number of females their proportion grew to 41 and 46 per cent, respectively. The relative decrease in the use of pills can be ascribed to the greater spreading of the mechanical methods: the share of the users of mechanical methods grew from 5 per cent, the value of 1966 to 19 by the third year and to 25 per cent by the sixth year, mostly due to the greater spreading of the IUD.

At the comparison of the members of the two cohorts after a six-year marriage duration it can be stated that in 1972 still 42 per cent of those married in 1966 used natural methods; this proportion was only 7 per cent in 1980 in the 1974 marriage cohort i.e. relatively this is one sixth of the value in the older cohort. At the same time as against the 36 per cent the ratio of the users of oral contraceptives was 67 per cent /nearly the double value/; the proportion of the users of mechanical devices was 25 per cent as against the 17 per cent in the older cohort /but here the difference can be stated not so much in the quantity but rather in the content: in the older cohort the use of the condom and in the younger one that of the IUD was more frequent/.

The very great difference in the number of induced abortions between the two cohorts indicates the various contraceptive methods. Of course, the impact - the result of which can be seen in Table 32. - can be also attributed to the fact that the

32. DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN BY NUMBER OF INTERRUPTIONS  
OF PREGNANCY

Till the date of the data collection	Distribution of women by the number of interruptions /per cent/					Number of interruptions of pregnancy per 100 women	
	0	1	2	3	4+	total	between the two data col- lection
Women married in 1966							
till 1969	67	22	8	2	1	49	49
till 1972	57	25	12	4	2	72	23
till 1975	52	27	12	5	4	83	11
till 1980	51	27	13	5	4	89	6
Women married in 1974							
till 1977	83	13	3	1	0	23	23
till 1980	78	16	4	1	1	31	8

Source: On the basis of the longitudinal surveys of 1966 and 1974 marriages and data of respective years of Demographic Yearbook

practice of the authorization of induced abortion changed just before the marriage of 1974. Earlier induced abortion could be realized freely, but after 1974 the authorization of induced abortion could be requested only in motivated cases. And just this motivation was much less frequent among the young married couples. Namely, they are less characterized by the health and demographic motives: age over 35 years, 2 living children or 3 pregnancies. Thus for them induced abortion was authorized only for social reasons, because of the lack of dwelling.

Anyhow - just because induced abortion was authorized easier and women using the traditional contraceptive methods got pregnant more frequently - in the 1966 marriage cohort the incidence of induced abortion was very high till 1972, especially in the first 6 years of marriage. Till 1969 there were already 49 abortions per 100 married women but as many of them had repeated abortions, only one third of the females resorted to abortion in the first 3 years of marriage. Thus till 1969 there were 149 induced abortions per 100 women having had already an abortion. In the following 3 years there were further 23 abortions per 100 women /among the aborting females this incidence was equal to 54 in the 3 - 6. years of marriage/. Thus in 1972 in the 1966 marriage cohort the proportion of women having had no abortion was only 57 per cent; 25 per cent of them had one abortion, 18 per cent of them had several abortions. After 1972 the incidence of induced abortions decreased much also among the members of this cohort. According to the above mentioned this may be ascribed to three factors: their older age - i.e. the biological risk of getting pregnant is lower -, spreading of better and more efficacious contraceptive methods and - to a smaller extent - the restriction in the authorization of induced abortion. /In this group already the age and the number of children, respectively, ensured the author-

ization of abortion also according to the new regulations/. Anyhow in 1980 among the women married 14 years earlier there were 89 abortions per 100 females which - as half of them did not resort to this method - means on the average 180 among the aborting women.

In the 1974 marriage cohort - according to the above mentioned - the incidence of induced abortions was already much lower. In the first 3 years of marriage there were 23 and in the second 3 years further 8 induced abortions per 100 women. Thus till 1977 83 per cent and till 1980 78 per cent of the women had no interruption of pregnancy. But as among the aborting females the proportion of those having had repeated abortions was rather high in the first 6 years, there were 138 abortions per 100 women having resorted to abortion.

At the comparison of the members of the two cohorts during the first 6 years of marriage it can be stated that while in the 1966-1972 period there were 72 abortions per 100 women and 43 per cent of those married in 1966 had already one induced abortion, in the 1974-1980 period there were only 31 abortions per 100 women /43 per cent of the incidence in the older cohort during 6 years/; and the proportion of females having had an abortion fell to 22 per cent /i.e. to the half/.

Examining in a combined way the birth control attitude of the members of the two cohorts, i.e. the proportion of those using only contraception, only induced abortion or the combination of these two methods, - the differences can be presented almost as a summarization of the above mentioned.

So the comparison can be made for the first six years of marriage. In the 1966 cohort in this period the proportion of those using only contraception was 39 per cent; among those married 8 years later it was already 64 per cent. The share of women using only interruption of pregnancy fell from 9 per cent to 1 per cent; that of the users both of contraception and interruption of pregnancy declined from 35 per cent to 5 per cent. The decrease of the latter to one seventh shows best of all the change indicating the decline in the frequency of the use of induced abortion combined with traditional contraception. According to the above mentioned the proportion of non-users slightly increased in this six-year period: from 23 per cent to 29 per cent. The content of "contraception", however, changed much because among the members of the elder cohort a great proportion of the "users" consisted of those applying natural methods, while in the 1974 cohort - of those applying modern methods.

Altogether a great difference can be stated in the use of birth control methods and so for the members of the 1974 marriage cohort family planning was much more efficacious and corresponded better to the plans as compared to the 1966 marriage cohort. In the 1974 cohort the family plans could be changed in a more conscious way than in the 1966 cohort where - especially in the most fertile first six years of marriage - casual, non-desired pregnancies occurred and were kept much more frequently.

#### 4.7 Conclusions

On basis of the above summarized findings of the longitudinal marriage surveys it is very difficult to give a unanimous reply to the basic question in which way the population policy measures affect the family planning attitude of women - families - married at different dates, or in other words, to what extent population policy can influence fertility.

The Hungarian practice which could be followed more thoroughly since 1966 shows some progress concerning the two investigated marriage cohorts for the increase of the low level of fertility. It is a general statement that

- the different complex measures can exert an impact on the incidence of birth in the calendar years; through this they can modify to a certain extent the size of the individual generations.

- the modifications are reflected mainly in the shortening and lengthening, respectively, of the birth intervals - especially between the birth of the first and second children;

- the measures valid till now could not influence significantly the final - completed - fertility level; on the average the desired number of children scarcely changed, though the extreme values of the wishes /to remain childless or planning of 3 and even 4 and more children/ altered to a greater extent;

- the future population policy should not so much pursue an ideal - though socially well founded - purpose by means of different part measures, but rather contribute to the realization of the plans - maybe, subjectively developed - of the families;

- it is difficult to follow the direct impacts of the individual part measures on the realization and modification, respectively, of the family plans, it is possible, however, to observe in general the change in the family plans according to the direction of the measures; but this is not easy either because while the targets of the population policy remain the same for a long period, the continuity and efficacy of the measures alter much;

- the correlation between the population policy measures and fertility is not only unidirectional: not only the population policy measures influence fertility /the realization of the family plans/ in some direction and to a certain extent but also the changes in fertility are important determinants of the new population policy measures: though the purposes may be considered as constant, the size, priority, efficacy of the means can be altered just in conformity with the changed fertility-, family planning- and birth control attitude;

- neither the development of fertility nor the establishing, realization of the population policy means and their interdependence can be examined separately; in all cases these questions must be analysed in the general socio-economic and cultural surroundings taking into consideration their changes, too; the policy cannot be isolated either, it must form a part of the general development policy and must be included in the system of the standard-of-life, family- and social policy of the long-range planning.

All these statements determine the bases of the future research. The impacts, efficacy, direct correlations of the individual measures should be analysed more thoroughly than till now. In this respect at the maintenance of the present framework of the survey finer methods must be used to get more reliable replies to the arising complex questions. The longitudinal survey offers a good opportunity for this and the Hungarian demography wants to make a better use of it to know better the demographic processes. It would be expedient to test this methodological apparatus also on an international scale to get through this better comparable information. In this way the impact of the population policy measures on fertility could be analysed and compared not only in respect of one country.

## APPENDIX

### A. DESCRIPTION OF THE METHODOLOGY OF THE LONGITUDINAL MARRIAGE SURVEYS

The planning and carrying out of the family planning, fertility and birth control surveys raise a lot of special methodological questions. The way of their solution may affect much the results of the surveys. Earlier it was difficult to do such works because the Hungarian and the international demographic literature contained very few data on methodology. Therefore the Hungarian family planning surveys started more than twenty years ago took upon themselves a pioneer work in the development of the methodological questions.

#### A.1 Selection and characteristics of the sample

Because of the special difficulties of selection and organization the majority of the family planning surveys cannot ensure the representation for the whole country. Most questions are considered as delicate, "familiar" and therefore in the past the majority of such data collectings examined only the narrower practice of some health institutions or a town.

At the 1966, 1974 longitudinal marriage surveys and at that started in 1982 the main purpose was to develop a sample suitable for making statements and drawing conclusions valid not only for the whole country but to permit also the evaluation of data by the three main settlement types: the capital, the other urban areas and the rural areas. Besides the sample had to represent the three major occupation groups: the agricultural manual workers, the non-agricultural manual workers and the non-manual workers.

When determining the extent of the representation and consequently the size of the sample we had to take into consideration that the observation of the selected engaged couples is planned for 10-15 years - with repeated interviews - and during this period a great dropping out is inevitable. At the same time the financial means available as well as the possibilities of carrying out the survey limited to a certain extent the size of the sample. Taking into account all this we deemed expedient to select a 5 per cent sample. In case of persons marrying in 1966 this supposed the selection of about 4 700 and in case of those marrying in 1974 - of about 5 000 engaged couples. The 1982-1983 survey being in progress at present, too, and collecting the basic data envisages to include about 4 000 marrying couples in the sample.

In respect of the main methodological questions of the selection of the sample all the three longitudinal surveys followed the practice developed at the 1966 survey.

The 1966 sample was selected in two stages. The primary sampling unit was the settlement /villages and towns/, the secondary sampling unit - the couples intending to marry. The results of the continuous collecting of vital statistics on marriages

contracted in the country in 1964 served as a framework for sampling. The villages and provincial towns were selected from a stratified basic population. For the villages altogether 49 strata were formed on basis of the number of the population and marriages. By counties and strata, beside the given selection fraction, with a systematic selection method of equal probability we had to select for the sample as many villages as are necessary to ensure that the number of marriages contracted there should be equal at least to 5 per cent of the yearly total number of marriages contracted in the villages. For this we had to include 6-7 per cent of the villages of the country in the sample. As against the sampling plan actually 8 per cent of the villages of the country - 258 villages - were included in the 1966 sample. This represented 5.4 per cent of the marriages contracted in the villages.

For the towns first two groups were developed: towns with a population number over 40 000 and under 40 000. The towns with a population number under 40 000 formed strata of occupations in mining-manufacturing, agricultural occupations and so-called mixed occupations, respectively, by the occupational structure of the populations. Of the two groups of towns formed in this way with a systematic selection each second town was included in the sample. Budapest and all the towns of county rights were included automatically in the sample. In total instead of the planned 29 towns 31 - which means 53 per cent of the towns - were selected in 1966.

At the selection of the secondary sampling units the so-called selection list kept by chronological order of presenting themselves for marriage in the rural urban registration districts served as basis. The engaged couples were selected by the registrars from the list on basis of the sampling fraction given by settlements and on basis of the corresponding random starting number. Altogether 5.2 per cent of the marriages contracted in 1966, 4 822 couples were included in the sample.

Also for the sample of persons marrying in 1974 the selection of the settlements was based on the list of settlements of the 1966 sample. We did not deem expedient to select the couples to be covered by the sample was reduced to half a year.

As the settlements were given, the planned yearly 5 per cent selection fraction could be ensured only by increasing to the double the selection fraction of marrying couples in the large villages. However, the number of small villages in which the selection fraction of marrying persons was 100 per cent had to be increased to the double. In 1974 altogether 13 per cent of the Hungarian villages, 405 villages were included in the sample. As in the meantime the number of the towns of the country was increased, in 1974 39 towns - 51 per cent of the towns - were included in the sample. Budapest and the towns of county rights were selected in 1974, too.

The secondary sampling units - the marrying persons - were selected - according to the 1966 practice - on basis of the so-called "selection list" kept by order of presenting themselves. Altogether 11 per cent of the marriages contracted in the second half of 1974 - 5 257 engaged couples - were covered by the sample which represented 5.7 per cent of the yearly total number of marriages in 1974.

At the preparation of the sample of the recent survey started in the last trimester of 1982 the national data of marriages contracted in 1980 served as basis. It was a problem that in the recent years the number of marriages decreased much.

As against the 100 000 marriages contracted in 1974, in 1980 the number of marriages amounted to 80 000 and in 1982 it will be probably only 70 000. At a 5 per cent selection fraction this means that 3 500 marrying couples would have been included in the sample but we found this number too small because of the dropping out at a survey planned for 15 years. Also the comparison with the corresponding findings of the longitudinal survey required a higher number of elements. Namely, at the comparative processing of the individual detailed questions table designs of so many details are prepared that we fear that because of the low number of cases the findings cannot be evaluated statistically. Taking into consideration all this at the selection of the sample of the 1982 survey first the number of cases was determined. We plan to include 6 000 marrying couples in the sample and in conformity with this we developed the selection fractions in the individual settlements. Another new characteristic of the 1982 survey is that we wanted to ensure not only the representation of the whole country but also a representation of county level. Also on this occasion the selection of the sample and parallelly the first data collecting were planned for half a year, so presumably they will last till April 1983. The modifications of the selection of the sample mean that we had to increase again the number of settlements with a smaller population number in which all the marrying couples are included in the sample. We had to take into consideration also the seasonal fluctuations of marriages. In the months at the end of the year and at the beginning of the year the number of marriages decreases much. Thus according to the plans at the 1982-1983 survey 484 villages, about 16 per cent of the total number of villages will be included in the sample. This also means that the sample will be rather dispersed which may cause problems at the repeated visiting of the couples at the next surveys. We must include in the sample an appropriate number of villages with a smaller population because the majority of the agricultural population lives here. It was characteristic of the former surveys that in general the agricultural population was somewhat underrepresented. At the preparation of the 1982 survey we determined again the scope of the couples to be covered by the sample. This was motivated by the fact that during the recent 10-14 years, on the one hand, the number of towns increased, on the other hand, the occupational structure of the urban population changed much. On the change in the occupational structure data are available for the census dates. Therefore on basis of the results of the 1980 population census we regrouped the towns according to the share of the agricultural population living in these towns. The experience gained till now has shown that for the organization and direction of the surveys it is motivated to include automatically the county seats and Budapest among the towns of the sample. This meant that of the other towns we included in the sample those on basis of which we can ensure also in the sample, on the one hand, the national proportion of the urban marriages and on the other hand, the national proportions of the composition of the towns by occupations. Altogether at the 1982 survey 50 towns, 52 per cent of the towns were included in the sample.

At the 1966 and 1974 surveys after the sampling methods we compared the distribution of our data by some main criteria with the data of the whole country. For this we calculated the confidence limits of the individual relative frequencies at a 95 per cent confidence level chose by us /Table 33./.

33. DISTRIBUTION OF SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALES MARRIED  
IN 1974 AND THE RESULTS OF THE CALCULATIONS CONCERNING  
THE ERROR LIMITS

Indicators	Percentual distribution of females married in 1974			
	in the sample	in the whole country		confidence limits
		during the whole year	in the second half-year	
<b>Age-groups</b>				
14-19	44.02	42.57	44.55	42.72-45.32
20-24	43.70	43.09	42.15	42.40-45.00
25-29	9.26	9.99	9.38	8.50-10.02
30-34	3.02	4.35	3.92	2.57- 3.47
<b>Socio-occupational groups</b>				
Agricultural manual workers	5.80	6.35	6.41	5.19- 6.41
Non-agricultural manual workers	52.17	51.94	52.80	50.86-53.48
Non-manual workers	42.03	41.71	40.79	40.73-43.32
<b>Number of grades completed</b>				
0-5	1.56	1.99	1.90	1.23- 1.89
6-7	2.24	2.34	2.29	1.85- 2.63
8	59.26	57.79	58.89	57.97-60.55
9-12	30.26	30.27	29.89	29.02-31.44
13-X	6.68	7.61	7.03	6.03- 7.34
<b>Number of living children</b>				
0	92.56	90.73	91.71	91.95-93.24
1	5.59	6.94	6.26	4.49- 6.19
2	1.50	1.73	1.57	1.18- 1.82
3-X	0.35	0.60	0.46	0.10- 0.40
<b>Number of marriages</b>				
1	91.91	90.11	91.20	91.19-92.62
2	7.63	9.33	8.32	6.93- 8.33
3-X	0.46	0.56	0.48	0.25- 0.59

Source: On the basis of longitudinal survey of marriages in 1974

The results showed that the overwhelming majority of the national data by such main criteria as the age-groups, socio-occupational groups and educational level is within the confidence limits calculated by the sample data. As by the main demographic criteria the samples ensure a good representation, we can say with a great probability that they correspond well to the national data also in respect of the other criteria which depend on the above main criteria. It was characteristic of the sample data of the 1974 survey that the proportion of the older age-groups those of the lowest and highest educational levels and the share of the agricultural manual workers and dependents was somewhat lower as compared to the national data.

In total, however, we can say that the samples correspond to the aims set and are able to give data valid for the whole country on the topics investigated. By means of them the differences between females /couples/ of various residence, social strata, educational level etc. can be revealed.

Naturally this good correspondence of the sample data to the national data is valid only at the time of the first data collecting, i.e. at the beginning of the longitudinal surveys. At the later surveys because of the dropping out and exclusions for different reasons there is already a smaller correspondence. There were no processings on the demographic criteria and socio-economic characteristics, respectively, of the females excluded later from the original sample. Therefore we can't give an account on the extent of biases resulting from the above mentioned.

#### A.2 Selection of interviewers and performance of the first data collectings

Some topics of the family planning surveys refer to very intimate questions of human life, therefore for data collecting it is very important to choose appropriate interviewers. Concerning the fertility history, birth control attitudes as well as the questions of family life only those persons can get reliable answers who are in a strict relation with the population, inspire confidence and who have a proper qualification and skill in collecting data on such "delicate" topics. We thought that the health visitors working in the field of mothers' and infants' welfare meet best these requirements. Therefore, with the consent of the Ministry of Health we invited the health visitors to participate in the surveys. The mothers' and infants' protection covers the whole country and has a well organized network with health visitors properly prepared for this profession.

The area of the country is divided in more than 4 400 districts of health visitors. The area of their activity is in general the same as that of the district doctors or if there is also a district paediatric service, then the locally designated part of the paediatric district. The work of the health visitors is very various. It covers the period beginning with the finding of pregnant females and taking them under care at an early date till the time when the child reaches the age of 14 years. In such a way the health visitors take part in the therapeutic-prophylactic basic provision in prenatal care and after the confinement in the field of infants' and children's care. In the course of their work they are in a strict professional relation with the physicians performing the consultation for pregnant women, with the district paediatrists, teachers as well as with the organs

of the local council, working place and different social organs. Maybe, the most important part of the health visitors' work is the visit of families. To visit regularly at home the persons being under their care, to give them advices knowing their circumstances, the practical presentation, training, sanitary education are the tasks of the health visitors. Beside a various professional training, a disposition, the knowledge of human character, pedagogical, psychological and sociological knowledge and tact are also necessary to do a successful work. The overwhelming majority of the health visitors meets the above requirements, they are specialists knowing the local population, being in strict contact with people and inspiring confidence. Therefore they were invited to participate in the family planning surveys. The experience gained till now shows that the conscientious and unselfish work of the health visitors contributed much to the success of the Hungarian family planning surveys.

Recently in many countries a growing aversion to the statistical surveys could be felt. In the specialists' opinion the probable reason for this fact is that many questions offended the private life of the interviewees and these persons were more and more anxious about the possibility of using the statistical data for non-desirable purposes. We don't say that there were no cases of this kind in the history of the Hungarian family planning surveys but if the proportion of refusing to answer can be a measure for it, we see that this ratio was low also on an international scale. During the surveys carried out till now within the framework of the longitudinal marriage studies at each survey only 1-2 per cent refused to answer and to participate in the survey. Naturally, a higher proportion did not answer some questions of the questionnaire or did not answer them with pleasure but in total their results of the surveys prove that the interviewees received the health visitors cordially and were talkative.

Up to now in the course of the data collectings of the longitudinal marriage surveys it happened once that not the health visitors acted as interviewers. This was at the selection of the sample of persons marrying in 1966 when the registrars interviewed the engaged couples when they declared their desire to marry. According to the Hungarian Laws only marriages contracted through the registrars and in their presence, respectively, are legal. The registrars know well the human characters and always treat properly the engaged couples during their work and therefore they proved to be good interviewers, too. In spite of this, on basis of the later more favourable experience at present we can already say that at the 1966 survey neither the place nor the occasion were suitable for interviewing the engaged couples. We felt that the registrars, too, were averse to certain topics. These were mainly the questions concerning the family planning ideas for the future, because many registrars felt that this is a private affair of the couple which should not be questioned on such an occasion - at the presentation for marriage. Probably all this contributed to the fact that 11 per cent of the interviewees did not want to answer the questions on family planning and further 5 per cent of them could not say how many children they would like to have in their family. Such a high proportion of non-evaluable replies has not been stated since then at the data collectings of the longitudinal surveys. We have to mention that in the last 15 years the birth control attitude and practice changed much and also the public opinion judges such questions quite differently at present. At the later surveys the questions concerning the family- and married life are really intimate but even in case of them the ratio of persons who refused to answer these questions was not high, it was not over

10 per cent. It seems that also the people's opinion on the matter what should be considered as intimate, familiar questions may alter much. Anyhow the low proportion of the refusals to answer at the later surveys can be ascribed to the fact that the health visitors were included in data collecting, the couples were visited at home and the questions were put only to the females. At the selection of the sample of the 1966 survey and at the first interviewing the inclusion of the registrars was to a certain extent a solution which we were forced to adopt because at that time the obligatory premarital consultation did not yet exist. It was introduced on 1 January 1974 as a part of the 1973 population policy measures. According to the order before contracting the marriage each Hungarian citizen is obliged to participate in a consultation for family- and women's welfare under the age of 35 years. We have to mention that more than 90 per cent of marrying females and nearly 90 per cent of marrying males are under 35 years. The purpose of the order is to render a great help in acquiring a knowledge in family planning and in the use of contraceptive methods, to give advices and teach these matters for the population. Giving advices and teaching are the tasks of the physicians designated for this purpose. The scope of tasks of the Consultation Centres for Family- and Women's Welfare working earlier, too, was widened with the premarital consultation and in places without such centres the consultation is performed within the framework of the consultation by obstetricians-gynaecologists. In rural areas the district doctors fulfil this task.

The organization and setting into action of the institution of the premarital obligatory consultation covering the whole country provided an excellent opportunity to select the sample of new longitudinal marriage surveys, and the consultation centres also served as a place for collecting the first data. We made use of this possibility at the study of persons marrying in 1974 and 1982 where the first data collectings were already performed at the premarital consultation. This also meant that after the registrars and the health visitors also the physicians became interviewers. At the 1974 survey in general we gained a good experience on the physicians' participation as interviewers. The problem resulted rather from the fact that the interview of the selected engaged couples took a great part of the limited available for consultation. Consultations are performed only on certain days and even on these days only for a certain time.

The content of the questionnaires and the character of the topics investigated could also serve as a framework for the consultation or the conversation with the couple. But it was not always possible to fill in such a questionnaire within the framework of the consultation. Therefore it often happened that the questionnaires were filled in partly by the physicians, partly by other health personnel participating in the consultation. In such cases the so-called demographic basic data as the occupation, educational level, residence etc. were entered by the health personnel and the replies given to the questions concerning family plans, birth control attitude, contraception and the so-called more delicate questions - e.g. sexual relations - were entered by the physicians in the questionnaire. The 1974 survey was organized in a way that the physicians should be released to a possibly greatest extent from the work related to the survey. Therefore where it was necessary, also the health visitor participated in the premarital consultation and filled in the questionnaires. This practice was followed at the first data collecting of persons marrying in 1982 - which is in progress at present, too - when for the time of the survey also health visitors were sent to the consultation centres. Namely, according

to our experience, in the meantime the health visitor gained a great practice in filling in such questionnaires, they know the topics, the character of the questions and so they often put and explain these questions in a way corresponding to the cultural level of the interviewee if it is necessary. Through this the health visitors can accelerate the filling in of the questionnaires and make it more precise. We found that beside getting a great routine to health visitors came to like this work and do it with pleasure.

### A.3 Follow-up of couples included in the sample

Contrary to the selection of the sample and the simultaneous basic data collecting, the repeated visit and interview require quite different preparation and organization. Namely, the purpose of these surveys is to find after three, six or nine years in a number as great as possible the couples already selected and included in the sample and to get from them new information. To be exact we have to say that practically we followed the further life only of the women and not of the couples. So if a young female divorced from her husband or moved off because their marriage worsened, the former husband was excluded automatically from our survey, and if she remarried or lives together with a partner-in-life, then the new husband or partner was included in the sample.

At the longitudinal surveys in general the most difficult is to find again the persons covered by the sample. The problem is still greater if - as it is proved by the practice of the Hungarian surveys - there is a relatively long interval between the first and the later surveys. As it was already mentioned, at the longitudinal marriage surveys this interval was three years and once it was five years. Especially the first three years are critical. This can be ascribed mainly to the fact that the couples are interviewed before the contract of their marriage and at that time the actual and the future - after their marriage - addresses of residence are mostly not the same but it is also possible that they do not know yet where they will live. Nearly three quarters of the couples have no separate dwelling at the date of the marriage. Mostly they move to the parents of the husband or the wife or, maybe, in a sub-tenancy but it also happens rather frequently that each spouse lives separately after marriage with his/her parents. The first six years of marriage is the period of acquiring a separate dwelling and so they often move either within the settlement or even from one settlement of the country to another one.

In spite of all this we have to say that at each survey about 1 per cent of the females selected for the original sample fell away because we could not find them. This proportion is not cumulative because at the next survey the interviewers tried again to find and interrogate the women whom they could not find at the earlier survey. This low proportion of falling away of the females not found is due to the obligatory registration system valid in Hungary. This means that each Hungarian citizen over 14 years in case of changing his/her permanent residence is obliged to notify his/her departure at the local Council of his/her old residence and his/her arrival at the local Council of the new residence. He/she has to do the same if beside the permanent residence he/she has also a temporary residence. The registration of the changes in residence has a central organ: The National Office for Registration of Addresses where the recent home addresses of the Hungarian

citizens over 14 years are registered continuously and are brought up to date. We requested the co-operation of this institution at the repeated visits.

It should be mentioned that according to the law on statistics the Hungarian Central Statistical Office does not give any information on the data of persons indicated in the questionnaires to other organs and does not publish such data. In the questionnaires the name is mentioned only at the collecting of the basic data and in the questionnaires of the following surveys only the identification number is entered. Such a number is given to each couple and female, respectively, after the first survey. At the collecting of the basic data, however, all further information is fixed on basis of which the person can be identified unanimously. Beside the name these are the place and date of birth, the mother's name as well as in case of women who were married earlier, also the maiden name. In all the questionnaires, however, the permanent and the temporary - if it exists - residence are indicated. Before each repeated visit a list is prepared on all the women included in the sample in a regional distribution which contains the main identification data: the name, year and place of birth, maiden name and the last residence. This list is sent to the Office for Registration of Addresses where these data are checked and revised. As a result of all this before starting the repeated survey we know the last residence, marital status of the women covered by the sample, and if they died, then the date of death. These data are sent by regions to the health visitors working as interviewers who are obliged to keep in strict confidence the information got at the survey. We have to mention that during the nine surveys of the longitudinal marriage study the Hungarian Central Statistical Office got no complaint or remark about problems relating to secrecy. Besides, data supply is voluntary at each survey of this kind to which we draw the attention of the interviewers at each survey. The non-finding of the women included in the sample may happen in cases when their address changed in the period between the registration of the last address and the actual date of the visit. Depending on the preparation and organization works this interval may be 3-4 months, sometimes even half a year. Even in such cases we do not give up to visit the women included in the sample because the questionnaire also permits to fix the new residence of the woman who cannot be found at the given address. This information is entered by the health visitors on basis of the information got from the inhabitants of the given dwelling. The surveys are organized in a way to ensure the visit of the new address in such cases. This can be realized in the following way. If the new residence is within the county /capital/, then the questionnaire is sent to the leading health visitor of the county, capital who is practically the local leader and organizer of the surveys. The leading health visitors of the counties and capital forward the questionnaires to the health visitors of the district of the new residence who try again to visit these persons. If the new address is outside the county, then the leading health visitors of the counties and capital send to one another the questionnaires and forward them to the health visitor of the respective district. The method is similar if the person sought for has both a permanent and a temporary residence and at their visit it is stated that this person has lived in the temporary residence for a long time. We have to say that in case of repeated visits the addresses are indicated on basis of the permanent residence.

At the individual surveys persons fall away not only because the females included in the sample are not found. It often happens that the woman sought for is not at home at the repeated visits because she went away for recreation, she is in a hospital or she is absent for another reason. Definitely only those persons fall away from the sample who were excluded consciously because of their elder age, who died, went abroad for ever or who mentioned that they don't want to participate in the survey. We don't try anymore to visit and interview those persons who refused to answer or who declared that they don't want to take part in the future. The questionnaires permit the interviewers to indicate any remark concerning the survey and we even request them explicitly to do it and these notes are taken into consideration. These remarks often give interesting information on the reception of the interviewer and the circumstances under which the interview was effectuated and frequently even on the sincerity, of the replies. Namely, the interviewers are obliged to enter those data which they got from the interviewees. As it often happens that the health visitors know also personally the interviewees, in the graph "Notes" of the questionnaire they write their remarks on the reliability of the individual replies. At the processing of the data these remarks are not taken into account, only the data and information, respectively, given by the interviewees.

#### A.4 Organization of training and works of data checking during data collecting

The success of the survey depends on many factors. Beside the method of the sample selection, the choice of the enumerators also their training and their relation and co-operation with the statisticians during the survey are important. A great attention should be paid to the training also because the reliability of the data collected depends much on the training of interviewers. The errors resulting both from the data suppliers and from the enumerators can be decreased much by the adequate training of the interviewers and the regular checking during data collecting. In the practice of the longitudinal marriage surveys a threestage training system developed. In the first stage the so-called county instructors /responsible persons for the county/ participate in a central training. The persons responsible for the counties are the collaborators of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, they are mostly experts of the organization, carrying out and coding of the different surveys. The surveys are prepared and directed by an independent group of 3-4 persons working at the Population Statistics Section of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office. The persons responsible for the counties, however, - whose number is in general 20-22 - are beside the collaborators of the Population Statistics Section also the workers of the Social Statistics Department and of the Demographic Research Institute of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office. The person responsible for the county is responsible in professional respect for the survey, is a link between the central and regional direction and participates in the local checking, too, during data collecting.

The training of persons responsible for the counties is followed by the second stage of training when the persons in charge of the local direction of the survey and responsible for its carrying out are invited from all the regions of the country to a central meeting. The local operative managers of the survey are the

leading health visitors of the counties and capital, respectively. They direct in professional respect the district health visitors working on their area. At these central meetings all the important technical, organizational, financial questions of the effectuation of the survey are discussed. Besides, naturally a detailed information is given on the selection of the sample and the filling in of the questionnaire. Also work-helps are available for the correct filling in of the questionnaires. They are summarized in a separate GUIDE and describe briefly the purpose, scope, duration, dead-lines, tariffs etc. of the survey. The Guide treats in detail some questions of the questionnaire the filling in of which - in our opinion - may be problematic. Such are in general the questions concerning the occupation, educational level, income, daily time-budget, preferences in respect of the children's number and sex, the fertility history and occupation history which - because they are new questions - may cause problems for the enumerators. The guide illustrates some questions also with practical examples, and examples may be indicated at the training, too.

Also the collaborators of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office who are responsible for the counties participate in the central meeting organized for the leading health visitors and they fix the place, date and way of carrying out of the regional trainings.

The third stage is the local training, generally in the county seats in which all the health visitors participating in the survey take part. Their number varies depending on the extent and character of the surveys. At the selection of the sample and basic data collecting it is 400-500, at the repeated visits, however 650-850. Mostly the workers of the Central Statistical Office responsible for the counties effectuate the local training or they partake this task with the leading health visitors of the counties. On this occasion the questionnaires to be filled in the capital or the county as well as the guides are distributed. Depending on the content the filling in of a questionnaire lasts in general 30-45 minutes, that of the questionnaires containing the occupation history, detailed fertility history or time-budget takes more time. A longer time is required for filling in the basic questionnaires because the bride and bridegroom are interviewed separately.

The data collection starts immediately after the local training. In this stage it is very important to check the questionnaires because at that time the systematic errors of the enumerators as well as the errors resulting from misunderstanding or non-understanding can be eliminated. Besides the continuous local checking during data collecting is an important requirement of a survey also because the nearer we are in place and time to the data collecting and data supplier, respectively, the better is the checking and easier the correcting. This checking is carried out by the workers of the Central Statistical Office responsible for the counties jointly with the leading health visitors, directly after the start of data collecting more frequently, later on less frequently, in general once a month.

## A.5 Programme of data collecting and demands on the content and form of drafting a questionnaire

### A.5.1 Programme of data collecting

The first Hungarian family planning surveys played an important role not only in the testing of the methods of data collecting but also in the development of its programme. In 1965-1966 the first Hungarian family planning sample survey of cross-sectional character developed a programme following the example of the foreign KAP studies. Since then this programme has formed the basis of the family planning surveys. Naturally, special aspects must be taken into account in the data collecting programme of a longitudinal survey. A survey series planned for 10-15 years should be considered as an integral whole and according to this we have to plan the cases where the repeated surveys complete one another and are based on one another in respect of the content. At the same time the methods of the longitudinal surveys try to state the changes, the factors having influenced the changes and the reasons for these changes. Also at the one-time cross-sectional surveys it is possible to indicate the changes in the course of time but only with the method of retrospective interviewing when at a survey questions are put retrospectively for one or several dates. The replies given to questions of retrospective character are less reliable, partly because of forgetting, partly because the interviewees - voluntarily or involuntarily - indicate their present ideas, views, plans as those of the past. Just the control questions of retrospective character of the longitudinal surveys can reveal the biases resulting from the above mentioned. Naturally also the longitudinal surveys apply retrospective questions but in these cases the interviewee has to think over a shorter period, checking is easier and the conditions of correction are better. For the denials of a small extent and for the smaller error due to forgetting we can mention the good example that at a marriage duration of nine years, after three interviews the women married in 1966 avowed their interruption of pregnancy in the same proportion as it was estimated by the one-time cross-sectional 1965-1966 survey on basis of the joint proportion of avowals and denials at the same marriage duration. According to the estimation of this latter survey only half of the number of interruptions of pregnancy was avowed by the females in case of retrospective questioning and on basis of this it was thought that only half of the interviewees avowed the induced abortions. Estimation was made on basis of the analysis of the yearly number of interruptions of pregnancy by age and marriage duration.

For comparability and the indication of the changes it is necessary that at the longitudinal studies certain topics and questions should be repeated at each survey. All the Hungarian family planning studies - also the longitudinal studies - contain a minimum programme consisting of the following major groups of questions.

Personal questions, differentiate indicators

A/ Indicators concerning the female /interviewee/  
Place, date of birth  
Residence  
Date of marriage/s/ - date of possible cessations of marriage  
/widowing, divorce/  
Educational level  
Occupation, occupational status, working place

B/ Indicators concerning the husband /partner-in-life/  
Place, date of birth  
Educational level  
Occupation, occupational status, working place

C/ Housing- and household data  
Size of dwelling /number of rooms/, tenure, fitting  
Household composition

Family planning

Family plans at marriage  
    number of children to be born  
    identity with the husband's view  
Way of /reason for/ the changes in family plans in the course of married life  
Number of children desired /at the date of survey/

Fertility

Number, date of live births, stillbirths, induced abortions  
In case of live-born children, the child's sex, if it died, the date of death  
In case of induced abortion age of the foetus

Birth control

The present /at the date of the survey/ way of contraception, reason for using or non-using contraception.

At the majority of the repeated data collectings of the longitudinal surveys the above questions were completed with the following:

In the field of family planning: timing of the births of the planned children, views on the ideal and large family, intention to give birth to children in the future, its condition or the reason for not wanting to have a childbirth in the future.

In the field of fertility: total pregnancy history, date, duration of all completed pregnancies, in case of live birth the child's birth weight.

In the field of birth control: method of contraception before the individual pregnancies, intention to use contraception in the future, way of information got on birth control, reason for induced abortions, future intentions of this respect.

The individual surveys of the longitudinal marriage studies examined beside the central topics a lot of other questions concerning the family plans, fertility attitudes and the further course of marriages:

Before the contract of marriage the questions covered the habits of getting acquainted, the factors promoting or hindering the contract of marriage, the emotional and financial sound foundations of marriage, the relation to the parents.

At the repeated interviews when years passed since the contract of marriage, questions were put concerning the family- and married life, the factors affecting the stability of marriage. They covered the division of labour within the family, the satisfaction with marriage, the relation between the spouses, the frequency and character of the possible divergences of opinions.

In connection with the introduction of the individual new population policy measures the surveys tried to reveal their efficacy, constancy, and they collected information on the views on these measures. Such were, e.g. the extent of making use of the child care leave, the reason for non-using it, possibilities of the further development of this system, or at the restriction of induced abortions, the views on this restriction, as well as questions concerning the public opinion on the conditions of the birth of more children.

Two of the questionnaires of the longitudinal surveys are enclosed to this paper. A questionnaire before the contract of marriage - the last one of 1982 - and a questionnaire of 1980 used for women married in 1974 after a marriage duration of six years.

#### A.5.2 Demands on the content and form of drafting a questionnaire

The interviewing technics of the family planning studies developed at the first surveys, practically parallelly with the programme of data collecting. Naturally the investigation of all topics, by means of questionnaire, on which we have gained few experiences earlier involves the possibility of change, of making the questions more exact if necessary. Therefore at the investigation of new topics or at the application of new methods - e.g. as at the 1974 marriage survey questions were put on the preferences concerning the number and sex of children - it is very important and expedient to control the questionnaire and the questions at the pilot surveys. At the family planning surveys, beside the questions to be decided, the so-called open or closed question types are often used. The question is open if the possible replies which may be given to the question are not indicated in the questionnaire and the interviewee may answer freely. In case of closed questions, however, the replies which may be given to the questions are pre-printed in the questionnaire.

Often the closed questions do not even refer to the interviewee - because she does not know the type of the question which she answers - but to the interviewer. In this case the interviewer must enter the answer given by the interviewee in the

respective line of the possible replies. Theoretically all questions can be formulated and described, respectively, as a closed or open question. When deciding which of them should be used in the given case the aspects of expediency, experience, processing must be taken into consideration. From the above mentioned it is clear that processing and coding of the closed questions are relatively less problematic but theoretically they have a smaller informative value because the replies are categorized, grouped in advance and the interviewer has to decide where to include the reply. It should be mentioned that for the qualitative indicators the closed questions are used in general in the case when from an earlier experience we already know the distribution of the possibilities of reply. For quantitative indicators, however, the use of closed questions cannot decrease the information. Whether the questions concerning the income are put by categories in the questionnaire or whether we inquire after income with an open question asking to indicate the concrete sum this is practically a question of processing technics though there is a divergence of opinion when can we get more exact data. The application of open questions often causes problems at the qualitative indicators. In such cases processing often requires a long work because the replies must be grouped, categorized subsequently but before coding. However, there are cases when this form of questioning must be used. In practice the closed and open questions are seldom quite separated. At interviewing it often happens that a part of the possible replies is pre-printed in the questionnaire and the other replies may be given under the headword "other". In this case at the processing we have to pay attention that the indicator "other" should not be the most frequent or very frequent because this proves the feebleness of indicators forming groups.

Till now mainly the questions of the content of the questionnaire have been emphasized though the way of putting the questions, whether we use more frequently closed or open questions affect the form and even the length of the questionnaire. We must have requirements concerning the form of the questionnaire, this cannot be a secondary question. The clear construction of the questionnaire, the adequate division of the individual topics, the references to the relations between the items affect the data collecting work, revising, coding, i.e. all the working processes concerning the questionnaire. At the family planning surveys it often happens that not all the questions must be put to everybody, another time the interrelated questions should be asked and at the individual partings the interviewer has to go further or not depending on the reply. In such cases it is the most expedient if the questionnaire "leads" the interviewer not only with its texts of references but also with figures and marks. At the questionnaires of the family planning surveys such solutions can be often found.

#### A.6 Methods of data checking and processing

After the termination of the survey the collected questionnaires are revised thoroughly. The reviser has a responsible work which can be done only by specialists knowing best the questionnaire and its inner relationships. Beside controlling the completeness their work consists of the correction of the errors of entries, the checking and correction of the logical correlations according to the aspects indicated in the instruction for revising the questionnaire. They cannot control all the

relationships because this would make their work very long and expensive, but they fulfil also tasks which cannot be solved by means of computer. Their tasks is also to collect the replies given to the so-called open questions. It is not necessary to revise the questionnaires before all codings. In principle all the correlations could be checked and corrected by computer, too, the problem is only that in such cases from the basic documents, the questionnaires the errors are not eliminated and at the longitudinal studies this may be the source of new errors at the next survey when the information of the earlier questionnaire is often used.

The collected and revised questionnaires must be coded to make them suitable for processing by computer. The unanimous, clear and logical instruction for coding, as well as the chosen code number system may render a great help to the coders' work and also decrease the sources of errors resulting from coding. The instruction for coding contains the elements necessary for the checking and correction by means of computer - at the individual positions /characters/ the possible and impossible code numbers and between the code numbers the basic correlations - but it plays an important role through the preparation of the table designs in the whole data processing system by means of computer. After coding and the following code revision in the further phases of work the computer procedures are the most important.

The family planning surveys use many variants of checking by computer. Of them the most frequent is the checking of the code number done by a separate checking programme. Practically this is a method of comparison at which the possible code numbers indicated in the individual code squares are compared to the code number entered there actually. The code numbers may be checked in cases when all the possible values of the indicators are known in advance. For checking quantitative data or values this method may be used only if they are included in class-intervals, and the class-intervals are coded substituted by code numbers. If we can indicate a lower and upper limit outside which the quantity or value in question cannot be accepted anymore, then we speak of the checking of the so-called acceptance region. It is expedient to correct the possible and impossible values, respectively, before correcting the errors of correlation because mostly they can be found and corrected easier, on the other hand the impossible value - if it is connected with another indicator - causes also errors of correlation.

The correlations may be deterministic at which to the concrete values of an indicator belong certain values of another indicator but they may be also stochastic when e.g. to a concrete value of an indicator belongs a certain acceptance region of another indicator.

As to the methods of the correction of the errors resulting from coding, at present still the so-called manual corrections play the most important role. The code reviser fulfils the task of checking, correction as well as checking by computer which in general is followed by a "manual" correction both in case of impossible values and of errors of correlation. Of course, this does not mean that the family planning surveys do not use at all computer methods of correction. At the correction of the errors of correlation its main condition is to designate the basic indicators and if they are accepted then the indicators related to them deterministically can be corrected by computers automatically.

In case of longitudinal studies there are different possibilities of data processing. One of them is to process the data of the individual enumerations possibly according to the same aspects, separately, directly after the individual enumerations. This method of processing furnishes on certain subjects data comparable also in time. In this case, however, it should be taken into consideration that due to the drop out the results concerning the different dates /different durations of marriage/ refer to a different number of women interviewed. The other method of processing is to fly on one record all data collected at different dates on the same women. In case of women married in 1966 this means that we can follow the life of a woman from the date of marriage till the 1980 enumeration i.e. till the fifteenth year of marriage on the same record. This method of processing is more difficult technically, it raises a lot of methodological problems but the results are more exact. In such cases the results concern only a part of the females included in the sample, i.e. those for whom a complete questionnaire was filled in at all enumerations. The chapter analysing the change in family plans was prepared on basis of the results of data processed with this latter method. These data refer to women having lived with their husband in their marriage contracted in 1966 all the time and having participated also in the follow-up surveys.

#### A.7 Utilization of the findings of the surveys

Also in Hungary the family planning surveys started with the purpose to try to give a reply to questions which we cannot answer on basis of the yearly vital statistics as well as the results of the population censuses. So the findings may form a data basis of all the studies concerning the causes of the changes in the population processes. If these surveys are representative for the country and the longitudinal method is used, then on the changes in the population processes, on the one hand, we have also cohort data more reliable than the cross-sectional data, on the other hand, we know much more, though not everything, on the factors causing or affecting these changes.

- The Hungarian longitudinal marriage surveys started at the date when the outlines of a comprehensive and long-range population policy conception began to develop. In such a way, on the one hand the findings of these surveys supplied data for adopting population policy measures, on the other hand, by their help we could observe the impact, efficacy, constancy just of these measures.

- The findings of the surveys can form a data basis, beside demography, for the medical, sociological and psychological research, too. As an example we can mention the question of sterility or the reasons for interruption of pregnancy on which the surveys also supply data.

- The longitudinal marriage surveys provide a lot of information non-available at all from other sources or if such information is available, it is not valid for the whole country.

- We can investigate also such topics as the development of the housing conditions, the way and date of getting a dwelling which have also demographic impli-

cations, but we can also study the changes in the income, educational level, occupation within a cohort, i.e. we can get an information on the directions and extent of social mobility, too.

- The findings of the surveys were utilized by a lot of papers, articles and books. The publications issued till now are far from reflecting all the possibilities afforded by the data organized recently as a data basis and accessible also separately for the researchers.

#### REFERENCES

1. Family Planning, Fertility and Birth Control Behaviour of the 1966 Married Couples Between 1966 and 1972, Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Budapest, 1974, 231 p.
2. Family Planning, Fertility and Birth Control Behaviour of the 1966 and 1974 Married Couples till 1977, Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Budapest, 1979, 109 p.
3. Mrs. T. Pongrácz - E. Molnár: Development of Family Plans in Respect of the Third Child, Demográfia /Budapest/, Vol. XXII, No. 4. /1979/, pp. 304-320.
4. A. Klinger: "Current Fertility Trends as a Basis for Projections", Population Projections: Problems and Solutions, United Nations, New York, 1981, pp. 208-232.
5. A. Klinger: "The Fertility and Methods of Influence", Population and Population Policy, Statisztikai Kiadó Vállalat, Budapest, 1981, pp. 18-48.
6. A. Klinger - I. Monigl: "Demographic Situation and Population Policy in Hungary in the Seventies and Eighties", Demográfia /Budapest/, Vol. XXIV. No. 4. /1981/, pp. 395-433.
7. A. Klinger: "Evolution de la fécondité et des mesures qui l'influencent en Hongrie", Natalité et politiques de population en France et en Europe de l'Est, Institut National d'Études Démographiques, Paris, 1982. pp. 55-89.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Data supply is not obligatory!

IV. Department for the Protection  
of Mothers and Infants

Identification number: \_ \_ \_ \_

HUNGARIAN CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE  
Population Statistics Section

QUESTIONNAIRE

for the study of persons married in 1974  
1980

I. IDENTIFICATION DATA

---

To fill in on basis of the 1977 questionnaire!

1.1 Date of marriage: ...day .....month 19..year

1.2 Birth date of the wife: ....day.....month 19..year

1.3 Her home address /permanent/:.....village.....county  
town district

.....street.....house.....floor  
No

/temporary/:.....village.....county  
town district

.....street.....house.....floor  
No

---

1.4 If you did not find the person at the address indicated, what is her present  
address?

.....village.....county  
town district

.....street.....house.....floor  
No

---

Note: /if you did not find her or if the survey did not take place/

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

---

Name of the interviewer:

---

Date of interview: .....day .....month 19...

II. HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY, HOUSING CONDITIONS

2.1 Who live with you in the dwelling and who of them in a common household? Please, enumerate the persons living here, beginning with yourself, continuing with your husband /partner-in-life/, children, relatives and the possible other persons living here.

---

Interviewer! Indicate in the "Notes" the persons living in the common household.

---

Who live in the dwelling?

---

Serial number	Relation of persons living in the dwelling to the female interviewed	Birth year	Occupation	Notes
---------------	--	------------	------------	-------

---

- |    |                        |  |  |  |
|----|------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1. | The female interviewed |  |  |  |
| 2. |                        |  |  |  |
| 3. |                        |  |  |  |

10.

---

2.2 When did you move in this dwelling? .....month 19...year

2.3 Type of building

- |                                      |   |                        |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| 1. traditional lodging house         | — | 4. family house        | — |
| 2. modern building of housing estate | — | 5. peasant house       | — |
| 3. block of free-hold flats          |   | 6. other, namely:..... |   |

2.4 How did you get your present dwelling —

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. allocation of dwelling                     | — |
| 2. service dwelling                           | — |
| 3. co-operative dwelling                      | — |
| 4. construction of a block of free-hold flats | — |
| 5. Construction of a family house             | — |
| 6. subdividing a dwelling                     | — |
| 7. buying a privately owned dwelling          | — |

- 8. buying a house-property
- 9. exchange of dwellings
- 10. you got a dwelling with relatives
- 11. subtenancy
- 12. other, namely.....  
.....

2.5 By what tenure do you live in the dwelling?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. owners <input type="checkbox"/>                  | 5. subtenants <input type="checkbox"/>       |
| 2. owners' family members <input type="checkbox"/>  | 6. service dwelling <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. tenants <input type="checkbox"/>                 | 7. other, tenure, namely:<br>.....           |
| 4. tenants' family members <input type="checkbox"/> |  |

2.6 Floor-space of the whole dwelling, inclusive of the offices .....m<sup>2</sup>

Total number of the rooms of the dwelling: ....., their floor-space .....m<sup>2</sup>

How many rooms do you use and floor-space of these rooms:

..... room/s/.....m<sup>2</sup>

2.7 Have you got in your dwelling

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| - electricity <input type="checkbox"/>         | - bathroom <input type="checkbox"/>                    |
| - water conduit /tap/ <input type="checkbox"/> | - hot water /boiler, central/ <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - water closet <input type="checkbox"/>        | - network gas <input type="checkbox"/>                 |
|  | - bottle gas <input type="checkbox"/>                  |

/Mark with X if yes/

2.8 Have you got in your household

- |  |  |                                       |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| - TV <input type="checkbox"/>            | - washing machine <input type="checkbox"/> | - bicycle <input type="checkbox"/>    |
| - record-player <input type="checkbox"/> | - centrifuge <input type="checkbox"/>      | - motorcycle <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - tape recorder <input type="checkbox"/> | - vacuum-cleaner <input type="checkbox"/>  | - car <input type="checkbox"/>        |
| - camera <input type="checkbox"/>        | - refrigerator <input type="checkbox"/>    | - telephone <input type="checkbox"/>  |

/Mark with X if yes/



2.13 Of the different services, institutions available in the place of your residence or of its environs which do you make use and of which would you make use if they existed?

---

Interviewer! Enter the corresponding code numbers in the code squares being before the services indicated below according to the following:

available:        1 - they make use of them and are satisfied  
                  2 - they make use of them but are not satisfied  
                  3 - they don't make use of them because they are not satisfied  
                  4 - they cannot make use of them  
                  5 - they don't need them

non-available: 6 - they would make use of them if they were available  
                  7 - they would not make use of them if they were available

---

- public catering /at least once a week/
- dry-cleaning, laundering
- supermarket, shop with groceries
- cinema
- other places of amusement
- sports establishments
- creche
- kindergarten
- day-time home

III. DEVELOPMENT OF MARRIAGE

3.1 What is your present marital status?

married    \_                      widowed    \_                      divorced    \_

If married

at present:

3.2 Do you live together

with your husband?

yes    \_                      no    —>

3.3 Do you live together with a partner in life?

yes    \_                      no    \_

If yes

3.4 Since when do you live together?

.....month .....year



3.5 Please, answer the following questions concerning your marriage /marriages/

How many times did you contract marriage? ...

	First	Second	Third
	m a r r i a g e		
3.6 Date of marriage	.....month 19...year	.....month 19.y.year	.....month 19...year
3.7 Does your marriage still exist?	yes - no	yes - no	yes - no
3.8 If your marriage ceased, for what reason?	widowing- divorce	widowing- divorce	widowing- divorce
3.9 If it ceased with divorce, when was your cohabitation interrupted?	.....month 19...year	.....month 19...year	.....month 19...year
3.10. When did the court dissolve the marriage?	.....month 19...year	.....month 19...year	.....month 19...year

If married at present:

3.11 Please, tell me whether there was a critical period in your family life with your spouse which endangered seriously your present marriage?

yes \_ no \_

If yes: 3.12 Please, indicate of the following those which played a role in it.

---

Interviewer! In case of indicating several reasons, the replies must be ranked and then the serial numbers being before the reasons should be entered by order in the given code squares.

---

- 01 Financial problems, different material demands
- 02 Emotional, psychical problems, lack of love, understanding
- 03 Different demands on amusement, culture, travels
- 04 Jealousy
- 05 Sexual disharmony, problems
- 06 Exaggerated alcohol consumption
- 07 Rough treatment
- 08 Extra-marital sexual relation
- 09 Conflicts with mother-in-law, father-in-law, parents
- 10 Conflicts concerning children, rearing of children
- 11 Neglect of the family due to amusement, friends, work
- 12 Other reason, namely:.....

The serial number of the reasons by order of importance

1. \_ \_      2. \_ \_      3. \_ \_      4. \_ \_

If she was divorced earlier or is divorced at present

3.13 Please, indicate of the enumerated reasons those which, in your view, contributed to or played a role in your divorce.

---

Interviewer! Read the reasons enumerated at question 2.12, after this enter the serial numbers being before the reasons in the given code squares by order of importance.

---

The serial number of the reasons by order of importance

At the first

divorce      1. \_ \_      2. \_ \_      3. \_ \_      4. \_ \_

At the second

divorce      1. \_ \_      2. \_ \_      3. \_ \_      4. \_ \_



Questions	Wife	Husband /partner-in-life/
4.8 Educational level		
Number of classes completed with succes	_ attended no school	_ attended no school
Completed:		
primary /elementary/ school	_ classes	_ classes
apprentice shool	_ classes	_ classes
school for stenography-typewriting and school for training nurses and medical assistants	_ classes	_ classes
secondary /secondary vocational/ school	_ classes	_ classes
university or college	_ years	_ years
4.9 Have you a secondary school-leaving certificate?	yes _ no _	yes _ no _
4.10 Have you a university, college diploma?	yes _ no _	yes _ no _

V. OCCUPATION HISTORY, CONTINUATION OF STUDIES

5.1 We should like to get an answer also to the following questions: after having terminated your studies at /day/ school.

1. when did you begin to work; 2. did your occupation, scope of work, post change;
3. were there periods in your life when you were at home as a homemaker or on child care leave?

Interviewer! If the interviewee only changed the working place but her occupation, occupational status and post remained the same, a new graph must not be filled in. At the indication of the occupational status and the post only the code number must be entered.

OCCUPATION HISTORY

1	2	3	
Serial number	From - to /month-year/	Activity	If in column 2 "economically active" is indicated: what was the last occupation, occupational status, /post/
1.	.....month 19.. .....month 19..	economically active _ on child care leave _ homemaker _ other:.....	Occupation:..... Occupational status _ Occupation sub-group, post _

10. ....month 19..

Be repeated ten times!

Code numbers of the occupational status:

1. employed
2. member of co-operative
3. own-account worker
4. family helper

Code numbers of the occupation sub-group, post:

- |                        |                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Manual worker          | Non-manual worker              |
| 1. skilled worker      | 4. leader, manager             |
| 2. semi-skilled worker | 5. employee of a special field |
| 3. unskilled worker    | 6. administrator               |

---

Interviewer! Put questions 5.2 - 5.8 only to females who are economically active at present. If the female interviewed is not economically active and is on child care leave, respectively, go over to question 5.9.

---

5.2 What shift do you work in?

1. always in one shift

working time from .....o'clock to .....o'clock

2. in different shifts

working time in two shifts from .....o'clock to .....o'clock  
and from .....o'clock to .....o'clock

3. in three or more shifts \_

4. in divided shifts \_

5. in other shifts \_

6. non-fixed working time \_

5.3 Prescribed weekly obligatory working hours

weekly - - or monthly - - hours

there are no prescribed obligatory working hours \_

5.4 Are you satisfied with your work?

Do you feel that at present you do a work which is in conformity with your qualification, ability?

yes \_ not quite \_ no \_ does not know it \_

5.5 Why do you work at present?

/In case of indication of several reasons, the replies must be ranked/

\_ Household work and the children's rearing at home would not satisfy her

\_ She likes her work, profession

\_ She feels that the society needs her working activity

- She would like to raise the living standards of her family

- She needs the collectivity of the working place

- In this way she feels that she has the same rights as her husband has

Other reason, namely:.....

5.6 Do you feel that the worries in the working place affect your family life?

yes \_ no \_ she does not know it \_ she has no worries in the working place \_

/go over to question 5.8/

If yes

5.7 Please, tell me in what does this effect manifest itself

.....  
.....  
.....

5.8 What is usually your husband's attitude in the following cases?

- if you get a responsible, hard work \_
- if you would like to continue to study or learn \_
- if you get a task from the social organization of which you are a member \_

---

Interviewer! Of the following replies Nos. 1-4 the serial number of the appropriate reply must be entered in the respective code square.

---

1. He is tolerant, he helps
2. He is indifferent
3. He is not tolerant, he is hostile
4. Such a case did not occur

5.9 Have you ever learned after the contract of your first marriage ? Did you participate in a regular school education or an extension training, course which contributed to your professional, political development or your promotion in the working place ?

yes \_      no \_      /go over to question 5.10/

If yes

From - to /month, year/	What kind of education, extension training was it?	Did you get a certificate, diploma, qualification?	
.....month 19..	.....	yes _	no _
.....month 19..	.....	yes _	no _

Be repeated six times!

5.10 If you did not participate in any education, extension training, after the contract of your first marriage please, tell me why did you not do so.

/In case of indication of several reasons the replies must be ranked/

1. She did not find it important \_
2. She had no possibility to participate \_
3. The child/ren/'s rearing took her time \_
4. She had no time for it /for a reason  
other than the children's rearing/ \_
5. Her husband was against it, did not help her \_
6. Other reason, namely: .....

VI. FAMILY PLANNING, FERTILITY, BIRTH CONTROL

6.1 How many live births had you during your life?

altogether she gave birth to .....living children,  
of which: to .....boy/s/ .....girl/s/

6.2 How many living children have you?

altogether .....children, of which: .....boy/s/ .....girl/s/

6.3 Would you like to have additional children?

yes \_ no \_ she does not know it \_ she cannot have more children \_  
↓ ↓  
continue /continue with question 6.8/ ←  
question 6.5

6.4 If yes, how many additional children would you like to have?

.....children  
of which: .....boy/s/ .....girl/s/ the child/ren/'s  
sex is indifferent \_

6.5 Does your husband agree with your idea?

yes \_ no \_ the husband's opinion:.....  
she does not know the husband's .....  
opinion \_

If she does not want to have additional children!

6.6 Please, tell me why don't you want to have additional children.

/In case of indication of several reasons, the replies must be ranked./

- It means a great financial burden
- Their housing conditions are not appropriate
- She wants to keep her free time, calm
- Because of the physical, nerval burden resulting from the child's care
- It would hinder her professional progress
- She does not feel her marriage stable enough
- She is anxious about her health, she is ill
- She is anxious about the difficult pregnancy, labour
- She is anxious about the child's health
- She finds herself /her husband/ too old
- She is anxious about the future
- She is influenced by the parents, relatives
- Her husband does not want it, is against it

If she wants to have additional children

6.7 Do you expect a child at present? /Are you pregnant at present?/

yes —      no —      she does not know it surely —

/go over to question 6.8/

If yes: In which month of the pregnancy are you? In the .....month

6.8 Have you used contraception in your life?

yes                  no

/go over to question 6.12/

6.9 Do you use contraception at present?

yes —                          no —

6.10 With what method?

.....method or  
name of the pill

/go over to question 6.12/

6.11 Why do you not use contraception at present?

- She wants to have a child
- She leaves it to nature to get pregnant.
- It disturbs her too much
- She does not know a proper method

- She does not need it, /sterile/
- Her husband /partner-in-life/ is not willing to use contraception
- She counts upon the possibility of induced abortion
- She is pregnant
- Other reason:.....

6.12 Please, remember and enumerate in chronological order your pregnancies terminated since the 1977 survey /since the last date indicated on page 12 of the 1977 questionnaire/



---

6.19 Did you use contraception before the first pregnancy and in the period between two pregnancies following each other, resp.?

6.20 Did you use contraception when you became pregnant or had you stopped earlier to use contraception?

6.21 Did you want to get pregnant at that time?

---

she used contraception with .....method	she used contraception _	yes _
she used contraception with .....method	she had stopped it earlier _	she wanted it later _
she did not use contraception _	she does not remember _	she did not want to get
she does not remember _		pregnant anymore _

---

Be repetead six times!

---

6.22 If some of the live-born children deceased, copy from the table the serial number of the pregnancy as well as the month and year of death

.....serial number, .....month.....year of death

.....serial number, .....month .....year of death

VII. CHILD'S CARE

7.1 We should like to get an answer also to the question who cared for your children in daytime and under what circumstances from their birth on in the individual stages of their life.

---

Interviewer! Of the possibilities enumerated under the table the serial number of those indicated by the interviewee must be entered for each child in the respective fields of the table. If at the ages mentioned several solutions were used, then first the code number of the solution used for a longer period must be entered.

---



---

The child's	<u>The children's birth order and birth date</u>					
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	<u>child</u>	<u>child</u>	<u>child</u>	<u>child</u>	<u>child</u>	<u>child</u>
	...month...	m.....	m.....	m.....	m.....	month
	19..	19..	19..	19..	19..	19..

---

How did you solve the question of the children's rearing, placement?

---

- 1. age of 6-12 months
- 2. age of 13-24 months
- 3. age of 25-36 months
- 4. age of 3-6 years
- 5. when it attended
  - the 1-2. classes
  - 3-4. classes
  - 5. and higher classes
- of primary school

1. Mother: who did not work, did not learn
2. Mother on child care leave
3. Creche
4. Kindergarten
5. Day-time home of school
6. Before/after school the child was alone at home
7. Grand-parent
8. Relative, acquaintance
9. Both parents by turns
10. Father
11. Other way

7.2 Please, tell me whether you had some worries or problems - of those enumerated below - concerning your children's rearing, attitude. You may indicate several replies, too.

---

Interviewer! Ask about the children by order of their birth and enter the code number of the problems arisen in the respective field of the next table.

---

The children's birth order	The child's		Serial number of problems	There is no problem
	name	sex		/x/

---

1. child

---

6. child

Problems concerning the child:

- 01 consumption of alcoholic drinks
- 02 smoking
- 03 it does not respect its parents
- 04 it is inclined to prodigalize
- 05 bad proficiency at school
- 06 he tells lies
- 07 bad friends
- 08 it is lazy; truant, it does not help at home
- 09 it filches, steals things or money from home
- 10 it escapes, it is long absent from home

11. it establishes intimate relations

12. other worries, namely:.....

7.3 Did you utilize the child care allowance for your children born in 1967 or later?

She gave birth to no child after 1966 \_ /go over to question 8.1/

---

For which child?	The child's birth date	Utilized the child care leave, <u>for how</u> <u>many</u> year/s/ month/s/	Did not utilize it /x/
------------------	---------------------------	--	---------------------------

---

For the 1. child .....month 19..

For the 6. child .....month 19..

7.4 If you had a child for whom you utilized the child care leave for a period less than 31 months or your did not utilize it at all, what was its reason?

/For each child even several reasons may be indicated. In case of indication of several reasons, the replies must be ranked./

---

Reasons	In case of the				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	c h i l d				

---

- Financial reasons, because  
of the decrease in earnings
- Because of the physical,  
nerval burden at home
- She longed for the society  
in the working place
- It would have hindered her  
professional progress
- The household work and the child's  
rearing did not satisfy her
- Her child required the collectivity
- She was not entitled to get a  
child care allowance
- Other reason:.....  
.....

If she was or is on child care leave with any of her children

7.5 Would you have been willing /would you be willing/ to undertake a work completing your income which you could have done /could do/ at home during the period of the child care leave?

yes \_ no \_ she does not know it \_

7.6 In your opinion what would be the impact of such a possibility on the family life?

	yes	no	does not know it
- Would it hinder the child/ren/'s care, rearing?	—	—	—
- Could you do such a work only to the detriment of the household?	—	—	—
- Would the economic activity at home make the mother more nervous, more impatient?	—	—	—
- If the financial worries decreased, would the mother be calmer, better balanced, more patient with her children?			
- Other opinion.....	—	—	—

7.7 At the possibility of undertaking a work for home how long would you have remained /would you remain/ at home with your child/ren/?

- till the child/ren/'s age of .....year/s/ .....month/s/
- she would not remain at home \_ she does not know it \_

VIII. FAMILY LIFE

---

Interviewer! Put questions 8.1 - 8.10 only to females living together with the husband or partner-in-life!

---

8.1 Please, tell me how often are there differences of opinion between you and your husband concerning the following questions

/Mark with X the appropriate reply!/  

---

Questions	Never	Seldom	Often	Note
<u>1. Financial matters</u>				
<u>2. Rearing of the child</u>				
<u>3. Household work</u>				
<u>4. Relation with the parents, relatives</u>				
<u>5. Neglect of the family because of the work</u>				
<u>6. Infidelity</u>				
<u>7. Jealousy</u>				
<u>8. Drinking alcohol, card-playing, staying out</u>				
<u>9. Spending of free time and holidays</u>				

8.2 How do you appreciate the help got by your family from your parents and your husband's parents?

/Enter the code number corresponding to the reply in the respective place!/  

---

Forms of help, assistance	On the side of the husband's parents	On the side of the wife's parents
<u>- in respect of household</u>		
<u>- in respect of the children's rearing, schooling</u>		
<u>- in the field of financial assistance</u>		
<u>- in the form of moral assistance</u>		

1. Significant
2. Not significant
3. They do not help at all
4. The parents do not live
5. They have no child

8.3 How is the relation between you and the parents of your husband /partner-in-life/ as well as between your husband and your parents?

---

Interviewer! Enter the code number corresponding to the reply in the respective code square.

---

	With the mother- in-law	With the father- in-law
the wife's relation	-	-
the husband's relation	-	-

Characteristic of the relation:

1. cordial
2. they honour each other
3. non-cordial
4. sometimes there are conflicts
5. conflicts often occur
6. not alive
7. they don't maintain the relation

8.4 How do you decide with your husband on the following four problems?

- a/ Buying of consumer durables  
/furniture, household machines, car etc./ \_
- b/ How much to spend on clothing \_
- c/ How to spend the weekends and yearly holidays \_
- d/ How to punish the children if they misbehave \_

---

Interviewer! The female interviewed should choose from the replies indicated below the proper one to all the four questions, and their serial number should be entered in the above four code squares.

---

1. They decide together after having discussed the question
2. The husband decides after having discussed the question
3. The wife decides after having discussed the question
4. Only the husband decides without a preliminary discussion

- 5. Only the wife decides without a preliminary discussion
- 6. In some cases the husband decides, in other cases the wife
- 7. There was no problem of this kind which required a decision
- 8. They have no child/ren//it is only related to question d//

8.5 Do you give an account to your husband on what you spend your own salary?

- She always gives an exact account
- She gives an account only of the higher expenses
- With a common agreement they spend their salary jointly
- She does not give an account
- She does not work.

/Mark with X the proper reply/

8.6 If your husband gives you an advice, do you take it into consideration?

- Yes, in general
- Only sometimes
- No

/Mark with X the proper reply/

8.7 How often do you talk with your husband of the following questions?

	Never	Seldom	Often
- work, working place	-	-	-
- household problems	-	-	-
- cultural events			
/film, stage-play, book/	-	-	-
- politics	-	-	-
- your marriage, relation	-	-	-

/Mark with X the proper reply/

8.8 Do you go together or separately to the following places?

/Enter the code number corresponding to the reply in the code squares/

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| - to the cinema                          | _ to pay a visit        |
| - to the theatre, concert,<br>exhibition | _ to an excursion       |
|  | _ to an amusement place |

- 1. in general together
- 2. in general separately
- 3. they don't go

8.9 Who does the following works in the family?

/Enter the code number corresponding to the reply in the code squares./

- shopping
- smaller works in the dwelling, around the house
- cooking
- washing-up
- laundering
- ironing
- cleaning
- heating
- the child/ren/'s bathing, feeding, dressing
- dealing with the child/ren/ in free time

1. regularly the husband
2. regularly the wife
3. both
4. regularly the child/ren/
5. both the child/ren/ and the parents
6. grand-parents
7. other person/s/
8. they don't do such a work
9. they have no child

8.10 What do you consider as the most important in life of those enumerated below?

/Mark with X the proper reply, in case of several replies rank them!/  
.....

- Satisfaction with work
- Happiness in family life
- Financial safety
- Friendship, real friends
- A calm life with few worries
- The parents' happiness to have healthy, good children
- Her work through which she can influence other people
- Other, namely:.....  
.....

## IX. TIME-BUDGET

9.1 To the following questions we should like to get a reply to know how you spent your last weekday. Please, think it over with what activities you were occupied from the morning to the evening. Begin with getting up in the morning and tell me what did you do the whole day. Indicate also the time of the beginning and end of the individual activities. We should also like to know how you spent your last Sunday. Please, tell it, too, in detail.

---

Interviewer! Listen with attention to the words of the interviewed female. Each activity mentioned must be included in the 12 major groups of activity indicated in the next table. Enter in the respective graphs the serial number of the activity mentioned, the time of its beginning and end. Please, take care that at the talk no stage of the day should be omitted. The time of the end of one activity also means the time of the beginning of another activity. The total time of the daily activities must be equal to 24 hours. If the female interviewed displayed a parallel activity, e.g. during dinner she watched the TV, then the serial numbers of both activities /in this case 21 and 35/ must be included in the duration of time spent in such a way. In case of parallel activities the greater activity serves as basis for deciding the question in which of the 12 major groups the time spent in such a way should be included. In case of our example dinner requires a greater activity than watching the TV, therefore the time spent in this way will be included in the major group IV. PERSONAL PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS. The activities displayed in the working place must not be indicated in detail.

---

DAILY ACTIVITIES

Activity	On weekdays /from Monday to Friday/			On weekdays /continued/		
	seri- al num- ber	duration		seri- al num- ber	duration	
		begin- ning /o'clock, minute/s/	end /o'clock/ minute/s/		begin- ning /o'clock, minute/s/	end /o'clock/ minute/s/
	of the activity			of the activity		

I. GAINFUL AND PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY

1. Work done as main occupation
2. Separate non-manual work
3. Separate non-agricultural manual work
4. Agricultural work completing the income
- Communication between the working place and the dwelling
5. Walking and by individual vehicle
6. By local mass traffic
7. By distance mass traffic

II. WORKS OF HOUSEHOLD AND UPKEEP

8. Cooking, serving up, washing up
9. Cleaning of the dwelling, courtyard, footpath
10. Heating
11. Carrying water
12. Laundering, ironing, sewing
13. Fabricating, reparation of household machine, service of vehicle
14. Upkeep of building, construction, widening
15. Other work done in household

III. SHOPPING, MAKING USE OF SERVICES

16. Shopping
17. Making use of services
18. Transaction of affairs

IV. PERSONAL PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS

- 19. Sleeping
  - 20. Physical hygiene, dressing
  - 21. Meal, eating, drinking, taking coffee
  - 22. Rest, lying because of disease
- 

V. CHILDREN'S REARING, CHILDREN'S CARE

- 23. Providing, care for children
  - 24. Telling tales, playing, learning  
with children
- 

VI. COLLECTIVE COMMUNAL ACTIVITIES

- 25. Conversation, discussion
  - 26. Entertainment of guests
  - 27. Collective entertainment, dance, play
  - 28. Social work
  - 29. Other communal, family activity
- 

VII. LEARNING, OTHER NON-MANUAL ACTIVITY

- 30. Participation in a lesson, lecture
  - 31. Individual learning, self-education
- 

VIII. CULTURAL AMUSING ACTIVITY

- 32. Reading newspapers and journals
  - 33. Reading books /not for learning/
  - 34. Listening in on the wireless
  - 35. Watching TV
  - 36. Working a tape recorder, listening to a  
gramophone record
  - 37. Traditional female handwork
  - 38. Hobby, other amusing activity
- 

IX. CULTURAL, AMUSING INSTITUTIONS

- 39. Cinema
  - 40. Theatre, concert
  - 41. Exhibition, museum, other social programme
  - 42. Sports meeting
- 

X. FREE MOVEMENT, PHYSICAL TRAINING

- 43. Walk, shop-window gazing, sight seeing
  - 44. Excursion, being in an open-air bath, sport, other
-

XI. OTHER COMMUNICATION /not between the working

place and the dwelling/

45. Walking and by individual vehicle

46. By local mass traffic

47. By distance mass traffic

---

XII. OTHER ACTIVITY

48. Religious activity

49. Consumption of alcoholic drinks,  
pub-crawling

50. Other and unknown activity

---

DAILY ACTIVITIES

Activity	On Sundays			On Sundays /continued/		
	seri- al num- ber	duration		seri- al num- ber	duration	
		beginning	end		beginning	end
		/o'clock, /o'clock, minute/s/ minute/s/			/o'clock, /o'clock, minute/s/ minute/s/	
	of the activity			of the activity		

I. GAINFUL AND PRODUCTIVE

ACTIVITY

etc.

Side-coloumn is the same like  
in Table on pages 29-31.

XII.

50.

This is the end of the questionnaire, thank you for your patience.

Interviewer! Answer the following questions after the termination of the interview  
when you left the interviewee's dwelling.

A. Who was present at the interview beside the interviewer and the interviewee?  
only the interviewer and the interviewee \_  
also another person was present, namely:.....  
.....

B. Please, describe briefly your greatest problem during work:  
.....

C. The interviewer's other notes:  
.....  
.....



9. Presumably when and where will they marry?

\_\_\_\_\_ year \_\_\_\_\_ month \_\_\_\_\_ day

\_\_\_\_\_ village \_\_\_\_\_ country  
\_\_\_\_\_ town \_\_\_\_\_ district

\_\_\_\_\_ no. of Marriage Hall, Budapest \_\_\_\_\_ street, square

do not know yet \_\_\_

II. Preliminries of the marriage

10. For how long they have known each-other? for \_\_\_\_\_ year/s/ \_\_\_\_\_ month/s/

11. How /where/ did they get acquainted?

1 - childhood acquaintance

2 - school, college

3 - working place

4 - holidays, journey

5 - by a social acquaintance

6 - place of amusement

7 - by the acquaintance of the parents or family members

8 - by correspondence, newspaper advertisement

9 - in the street or in a vehicle

10 - by the presentation of an acquaintance

11 - in another way, namely \_\_\_\_\_

12. For how long have they been in close connections?

for \_\_\_\_\_ year/s/ \_\_\_\_\_ month/s/

13. How long ago did they decide to get married?

for \_\_\_\_\_ year/s/ \_\_\_\_\_ month/s/

14. Who took the initiative of marriage?

bride

bridegroom

- bride -

- bridegroom -

- together -

15. Is there any promoting, urging factor for the marriage?

/More than one answer may be given/

bride	bridegroom
- no	-
- pregnancy	-
- they have got a dwelling	-
- he /she/ wants to leave home	-
- parents of the bride urge the marriage	-
- parents of the bridegroom urge the marriage	-
- other, namely	-

---

16. Is or was there any hindering factor of the marriage?

/More than one answer may be given./

bride	bridegroom
- no	-
- housing problems	-
- learning at school or studying	-
- cause in connection with the working place	-
- financial problems	-
- the bride is unwilling to marry	-
- the bridegroom is unwilling to marry	-
- long lasting divorce case	-
- opposition of the bride's parents	-
- opposition of the bridegroom's parents	-
- other	-

namely: \_\_\_\_\_

namely: \_\_\_\_\_

---

17. What feelings and thoughts induced you to marry your fiancé/e/?

/More than one answer may be given./

bride

bridegroom

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| - they understand each other well                 | - |
| - is in love with the partner                     | - |
| - wants to be independent of his /her/<br>parents | - |
| - wants to have a child /children/                | - |
| - will have better financial<br>possibilities     | - |
| - will have better housing conditions             | - |
| - they can earlier get a dwelling<br>together     | - |
| - he /she/ is afraid of remaining alone           | - |
| - other   | - |

namely: \_\_\_\_\_

namely: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

III. Connection with the parents

Questions in relation to the bride's parents /18 - 27/

Particulars of the parents	Father	Mother
	of the bride	
18. Year of birth	_____ year	_____ year
If died, when?	_____ year	_____ year
19. Present occupation, scope of activity /If retired or died, the last occupation/	_____ _____ _____ does not know __	_____ _____ _____ does not know __
20. Occupational status	1-employed 2-member of co-operative 3-on account worker does not know __	1-employed 2-member of co-operative 3-on account worker does not know __
21. Occupational subgroup	a/manual worker, namely: 1-skilled worker 2-semi-skilled worker 3-unskilled worker  b/nonmanual worker, namely: 4-leader, director 5-employee of a special field 6-administrator does not know __	a/manual worker, namely: 1-skilled worker 2-semi-skilled worker 3-unskilled worker  b/nonmanual worker, namely: 4-leader, director 5-employee of a special field 6-administrator does not know __
22. Educational level: primary /elementary, higher primary/ school secondary school third-level school apprentice school	did not go to school  _____ classes, _____ years _____ years _____ years _____ years does not know __	did not go to school  _____ classes _____ years _____ years _____ years _____ years does not know __

23. Number of brothers and sisters in your family /including yourself/: \_\_\_\_\_

24. Do your parents live together?            1 - yes            2 - no

if not, for how many years? \_\_\_\_\_

25. What is your personal contact with your parents like?

	with your father	with your mother
close, intimate	—	—
good	—	—
indifferent	—	—
wrong	—	—
no contact	—	—
does not live	—	—

26. Present financial conditions of your parents.

	father	mother
lives without worries	—	—
practising economy his/her income is sufficient	—	—
has financial difficulties	—	—
does not know	—	—
does not live	—	—

27. What is your parents' opinion about your marriage?

	father	mother
helps on	—	—
resigned	—	—
takes it indifferently	—	—
opposes	—	—
you did not speak to him/her about your marriage	—	—
don't know his/her opinion	—	—
does not live	—	—
the bride does not want to answer	—	—

Questions in relation with the bridegroom's parents /28-37/

Particulars of the parents	Father	Mother
	of the bridegroom	
28. Year of birth if died, when?	_____ year _____ year	_____ year _____ year
29. Present occupation, scope of activity /if retired or died, the last occupation/	_____ _____ _____ does not know __	_____ _____ _____ does not know __
30. Occupational status	1-employed 2-member of co-operative 3-on account worker does not know __	1-employed 2-member of co-operative 3-on account worker does not know __
31. Occupational subgroup	a/ manual worker, namely: 1-skilled worker 2-semi-skilled worker 3-unskilled worker b/ nonmanual worker, namely: 4-leader, director 5-employee of a special field 6-administrator does not know __	b/ manual worker, namely: 1-skilled worker 2-semi-skilled worker 3-unskilled worker b/ nonmanual worker, namely: 4-leader, director 5-employee of a special field 6-administrator does not know __
32. Educational level: primary /elementary, higher primary/ school secondary school third level school apprentice school	did not go to school  ____ classes, ____ years ____ does not know __	did not go to school  ____ classes, ____ years ____ does not know __

33. Number of brothers and sisters in your family /including yourself/: \_\_\_\_\_

34. Do your parents live together?      1 - yes      2 - no

if not, for how many years? \_\_\_\_\_

35. What is your personal contact with your parents like?

	with your father	with your mother
close, intimate	—	—
good	—	—
indifferent	—	—
wrong	—	—
no contact	—	—
does not live	—	—

36. Present financial conditions of your parents

	father	mother
lives without worries	—	—
practising economy his/her income is sufficient	—	—
has financial difficulties	—	—
does not know	—	—
does not live	—	—

37. What is your parent's opinion about your marriage?

	father	mother
helps on	—	—
resigned	—	—
takes it indifferently	—	—
opposes	—	—
you did not speak to him/her about your marriage	—	—
don't know his/her opinion	—	—
does not live	—	—
the bridegroom does not want to answer	—	—

IV. Financial bases of the marriage

38. By what tenure do you live in your present permanent dwelling?

bride		bridegroom
—	owner	—
—	family member of the owner	—
—	tenant	—
	family member of the tenant, or family member in	
—	a service dwelling	—
—	subtenant or night-lodger	—
—	service dwelling	—
—	with a contract of supporting	—
—	other	—

namely: \_\_\_\_\_

namely: \_\_\_\_\_

39. Do you live together with your fiancé now?

1 - yes

2 - no

40. By what tenure will you probably live in your dwelling after the marriage?

1-owners

7-with a contract of support

2-members of the owner's family

8-other, namely: \_\_\_\_\_

3-tenants

4-family members of the tenant or  
family members in service dwelling

9-do not know yet

5-subtenants or night-lodgers

10-will live temporarily separately

6-service dwelling

41. If as family members, whom will you live with?

with the bride's

1 - parents

2 - relatives

with the bridegroom's

1 - parents

2 - relatives

with others, namely

42. If you will not have an own dwelling after the marriage, how do you think to get it? /If you will have an own flat, go to question 45./

1 - rely on assignment of a dwelling /dwelling owned by the local council, co-operative dwelling, service dwelling/

2 - will have a house built /family house, block of freehold flats etc./

3 - will buy a dwelling

6 - will rent a dwelling

4 - by inheriting /an apartment or ownership/

7 - by exchange /the dwelling of the parents etc./

5 - by a contract of support

8 - other, namely: \_\_\_\_\_

9 - do not know yet

43. At what time do you count on having independent lodgings?

within \_\_\_\_\_ years

have no idea, uncertain \_\_

44. How do you want to find the financial means of getting the dwelling?

1 - own savings \_\_\_\_\_ %

2 - selling your own immovable property \_\_\_\_\_ %

3 - selling your own movable property \_\_\_\_\_ %

4 - money expected from the parents or relatives as inheritance or support \_\_\_\_\_ %

5 - a loan expected from parents, relatives \_\_\_\_\_ %

6 - some other private loan, personal loan from the bank \_\_\_\_\_ %

7 - do not know \_\_\_\_\_ %

all together 100 %

45. What comfort will your dwelling after the marriage presumably have?

1 - without any comfort

2 - with a toilet or with a bathroom

3 - with every modern convenience except central heating

4 - with every modern convenience

5 - do not know yet

6 - will live separately

46. Rooms used exclusively by both of you:

number \_\_\_\_\_

floor-space \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup>

do not know yet \_\_

will live separately \_\_

47. How much monthly income do you count upon for the time after your marriage?

bride

bridegroom

\_\_\_\_\_ Ft salary per month

\_\_\_\_\_ Ft

\_\_\_\_\_ Ft other monthly income

\_\_\_\_\_ Ft

— do not want to answer

— do not know

— will not work, will study

48. What immovable or movable property etc. do you take with you into your marriage?

/More responses are possible./

bride		bridegroom
—	family house	—
—	privately, co-operatively owned flat	—
—	a lease of flat	—
—	building site	—
—	villa, contry-house	—
—	other immovable property	—
—	complete furniture of a room	—
—	car	—
—	coloured television	—
—	automatic washing machine	—
—	money	—
—	other consumers' durable	—
	/non-complete furniture, black and white television, half-automatic washing-machine etc./	
—	only your personal things	—
—	do not know yet	—
—	do not want to answer	—

Notes:

---



---



---

V. Family planning

49. Have you ever been pregnant, if so, what was the outcome of your pregnancy?

1 - was not pregnant /go to question 51./

2 - was pregnant

Denomination	Number
of the obstatrical event	
- live birth	—
- stillbirth	—
- induced abortion	—
- spontaneous abortion	—
- extrauterine pregnancy	—
- does not want to answer	—

50. Do you have living child/ren/?

bride

1 - has no child

2 - has \_\_\_\_\_ child/ren/  
of them \_\_\_\_\_ boys \_\_\_\_\_ girls

Date of birt of the children:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ year \_\_\_\_\_ month

2. \_\_\_\_\_ year \_\_\_\_\_ month

3. \_\_\_\_\_ year \_\_\_\_\_ month

4. \_\_\_\_\_ year \_\_\_\_\_ month

5. \_\_\_\_\_ year \_\_\_\_\_ month

bridegroom

1 - has no child

2 - has \_\_\_\_\_ child/ren/  
of them \_\_\_\_\_ boys \_\_\_\_\_ girls

Date of birt of the children:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ year \_\_\_\_\_ month

2. \_\_\_\_\_ year \_\_\_\_\_ month

3. \_\_\_\_\_ year \_\_\_\_\_ month

4. \_\_\_\_\_ year \_\_\_\_\_ month

5. \_\_\_\_\_ year \_\_\_\_\_ month

51. How many children and of which sex do you wish to have beside those already living? Have you ever thought of it?

bride

wants \_\_\_\_\_ child/ren/  
\_\_\_\_\_ boys \_\_\_\_\_ girls

the sex of the children is indifferent

—  
—  
—  
—

does not want to have a child

cannot have a child

leaves it to nature

did not think of it yet

bridegroom

wants \_\_\_\_\_ child/ren/  
\_\_\_\_\_ boys \_\_\_\_\_ girls

the sex of the children is indifferent

—  
—  
—  
—

52. Could you explain why you want just as many children?

bride

bridegroom

---

---

---

---

---

---

does not know, cannot have a child \_\_\_

does not know, cannot have a child \_\_\_

53. At what time do you plan the birth of the first child?

- 1 - you are pregnant now
- 2 - in the \_\_\_\_\_th year of marriage
- 3 - leaves it to nature
- 4 - does not know yet
- 5 - does not want to have a child
- 6 - cannot have a child

54. A child of which sex do you want to have first?

- 1 - boy
- 2 - girl
- 3 - the sex is indifferent
- 4 - does not want to, cannot have a child

55. Is there any factor delaying the birth of the first child?

/More answers may be given indicating the sequence of importance./

- \_\_\_ housing problems
- \_\_\_ school, studying
- \_\_\_ financial causes
- \_\_\_ finding a place for the child
- \_\_\_ would hinder his/her professional career
- \_\_\_ feel to be too young for it
- \_\_\_ would like to travel, have amusements
- \_\_\_ the army
- \_\_\_ do not want to, cannot have a child
- \_\_\_ other, namely \_\_\_\_\_

56. I'll enumerate some opinions concerning marital fidelity. Please, say if you agree with them or not!

bride

bridegroom

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| — | 1. Fidelity is a basic condition of a good marriage.                                   | — |
| — | 2. The marriage in which partners err against fidelity will surely end with divorce.   | — |
| — | 3. It's difficult to tolerate infidelity, but it can be forgiven finally.              | — |
| — | 4. They can still love each other if one /or both/ of the partners have a love affair. | — |
| — | 5. Sexual relations out of marriage are admissible for both partners,                  |   |
| — | - if the partner knows about it  | — |
| — | - if the partner will not know about it  | — |
| — | - if the relatives, acquaintances do not know about it                                 | — |

- Answers:
- 1 == agrees
  - 2 == does not agree
  - 3 == uncertain
  - 4 == does not want to answer

57. How and from whom have you got knowledge of the possibilities of preventing unwanted pregnancies?

/More than one answers may be given./

bride

bridegroom

- |   |                                  |   |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| — | from a doctor                    | — |
| — | from another medical person      | — |
| — | from your parent                 | — |
| — | from a relative, or acquaintance | — |
| — | from your fiancé/e/              | — |
| — | from your friend                 | — |
| — | from a teacher at school         | — |
| — | have read about it               | — |
| — | by the radio, TV or cinema       | — |
| — | in another way                   | — |
| — | do not want to answer            | — |

58. Have you sexual relations with each other?

bride

bridegroom

—

yes

—

—

no

—

—

does not want to answer

—

59. If you have, do you use contraception? If you do, what method did you or will you use?

now

after the marriage

- oral
- IUD
- pessary
- condom
- rhythm-method
- coitus interruptus
- vaginal irrigation
- foam tablets, jelly or cream
- other contraceptive method
- does not use, does not want to use contraception
- presently pregnant

60. Do you want to use contraception before the birth of the first child?

- yes
- no
- presently pregnant
- does not know

VI. General opinions

51. Contentment, expectations; how content are you presently and what do you expect in 3-4 years?

Fields examined:

/referred to the personal situation/

	bride		bridegroom	
	presently	after 3-4 years	presently	after 3-4 years
	A	B	A	B
1. Free-time available				
2. Financial situation, income				
3. Expected housing conditions				
4. State of health				
5. Sexual life				
6. Educational level, qualifications				
7. Working place, colleagues				
8. Friendly relations				
9. Possibilities of progress in work, in life				
10. Family life, family relations				
11. State support given for founding a family				

Answers:

A

B

How satisfied are you presently?

What do you expect after 3-4 years?

5 = very satisfied

5 = will be much better

4 = rather satisfied

4 = will be better

3 = partly satisfied, partly not

3 = will not change

2 = rather unsatisfied

2 = will be worse

1 = very unsatisfied

1 = will be much worse

0 = does not know

0 = does not know

62. Please tell me, if you worry about the following things or not. If you do, to what extent?

F i e l d s :

bride

bridegroom

1. About your own health
2. About the health of a family member
3. About financial, saving problems
4. About housing problems
5. About having less free time
6. Whether your marriage will succeed
7. About your parents' ageing
8. Thinking of your own old age
9. About the future of your child/ren/
10. Because you have no practice in household work,  
child welfare
11. About your progress in working place
12. About the tensions in international state of  
affairs, about the many wars
13. About extending of alcoholism, criminality,  
inadequate public security
14. Financial problems of your country, increasing  
prices
15. About deterioration of mutual understanding  
among people

- Answers:
- 3 - to a great degree
  - 2 - to a small degree,
  - 1 - not at all
  - 0 - does not know
  - 8 - have no parents or cannot have a child

63. Considering everything what is your opinion? Do you contract your present marriage under better, the same or worse circumstances as compared to your parents?

/More answers may be given./

bride

bridegroom

- Under better conditions than your -  
parents

In what respect are your circumstances better?

In what respect are your circumstances better?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

- Under roughly the same conditions -  
as your parents

- Under conditions worse than those -  
of your parents

In what respect are your conditions worse than those of your parents?

In what respect are your conditions worse than those of your parents?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

- does not know -

Opinion, remarks of the interviewer:

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Signature of the interviewer



Statisztikai Kiadó Vállalat  
Felelős vezető: Kecskés József igazgató  
Nyomdaüzem - 84-5837-10  
Formátum: A/4 Terjedelem: 19 (A/5) iv