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Evaluating the project level-Women's Empowerment in
Agriculture Index (pro-WEAI) through Cognitive Testing

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Table of Contents

Chapter 1- Introduction.....	5
Chapter 2- Literature Review.....	8
Chapter 3- Student Contributions	13
Chapter 4- Journal Article.....	15
Abstract.....	16
Introduction.....	17
Methods	21
Results.....	30
Discussion.....	38
References.....	44
Appendices.....	48
A1. Pro-WEAI Health and Nutrition Module	48
A2. Intrahousehold Relationships Module.....	57
A3. Cognitive Interview Guide.....	58
A4: Data Tables	104

Chapter 1- Introduction

In 2015, the United Nations (UN) adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as “a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity” (“Sustainable Development Goals,” 2017). SDG 5 aims to “achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” through addressing key challenges of poverty, inequality, and violence against women and girls (UN Women, July 5 2017). Empowerment, as defined by Kabeer is the “expansion of people’s ability to make strategic life choices, particularly in contexts where this ability has been denied to them” (Kabeer, 1999). Empowering women economically, socially, and politically benefits women and their communities (Alkire et al., 2013; Malapit et al., 2014; Sraboni, Malapit, Quisumbing, & Ahmed, 2014). For example, empowering women in agricultural communities leads to improvements in women’s health and nutrition, and more broadly in social, economic, and health-related outcomes of the community (Sraboni et al., 2014). These benefits contribute to women’s further empowerment, resulting in a beneficial cycle that benefits women and society (Sraboni et al., 2014).

The UN notes that one major need for achieving SDG 5 is data collection for measuring and evaluating women’s empowerment (UN Women, July 5 2017). Data on women’s empowerment is necessary to establish baselines, to track changes in women’s resources, and agency, and compare statistics among different groups, regions, and countries. Improved methods of measuring women’s empowerment are necessary for achieving the 5th SDG.

To address the gap in the measurement of women's empowerment in agricultural settings, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) collaborated with the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), and USAID's Feed the Future, to develop the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) (Alkire et al., 2013). The WEAI is the first survey-based measure to capture women's empowerment and inclusion in the agricultural sector by evaluating women's decision-making, agency, and inclusion of women (Alkire et al., 2013). Building on the WEAI, the project-level WEAI (pro-WEAI) was developed to address the need for an instrument that is sensitive to changes in empowerment over the common lifecycle of an intervention. Notably, the pro-WEAI includes a module on measuring decision-making regarding health and nutrition decisions.

Prior to implementing the pro-WEAI instrument, cognitive testing is necessary to evaluate and improve the instrument. New survey instruments must be validated to ensure that responses are comparable across groups (Crandall, Rahim, & Yount, 2015; Malapit et al., 2014; Shaikh et al., 2016; Yount, VanderEnde, Dodell, & Cheong, 2016). To improve the pro-WEAI, this study evaluates the health and nutrition module and intrahousehold modules of the pro-WEAI instrument. While the intrahousehold module has previously been used in data collection, improvements can still be made to more robustly measure women's empowerment.

The cognitive interviewing or cognitive testing is useful to evaluate survey questions that are designed for administration across cultures and languages (Willis & Miller, 2011). The method identified potential sources of response error, confusion, difficulties, and overall error. In addition, the cognitive interviewing provided insight as

to the process underlying participants' interpretation and responses to the questions in the module.

The purpose of this study was to identify and analyze sources of response error in the following pro-WEAI modules: the health and nutrition module, and the intrahousehold relationships module. The results of this evaluation identified problem areas of the instrument and strengthened the pro-WEAI survey instrument to improve data collection for women's empowerment in the agriculture sector.

Chapter 2- Literature Review

Definition of Women's Empowerment

Women's empowerment is a complex concept and has been defined through various frameworks considering it is influenced by factors such as socio-cultural, political, and economic factors (Laizu, Armarego, & Sudweeks, 2010; Malhotra & Schuler, 2005). Despite the diversity in definitions, the central focus of empowerment is on the availability of options, freedom to make choices, and power to influence and control (Malhotra & Schuler, 2005). Naila Kabeer offers a framework that captures this focus and presents empowerment as a dynamic process that is "an expansion of people's ability to make strategic life choices in a context where this was previously denied them" (Kabeer, 1999).

Kabeer's framework focuses on three interrelated dimensions: resources, agency, and achievements (Kabeer, 1999). Resources are enabling factors, including, but not limited to material assets (land, earnings, property), schooling, skills, self-efficacy, and extra-familial support that serve as pre-conditions to expanding a woman's potential to achieve her goals (Kabeer, 1999; Malhotra & Schuler, 2005; Yount et al., 2016). The second dimension of empowerment is agency, or the ability to define one's goals and act upon them, including formulating strategic choices, and the active exercise of those choices through decision-making and negotiation (Kabeer, 1999; Malhotra & Schuler, 2005). The third dimension of empowerment is achievement or the outcomes from the exercise of agency and the fulfillment of one's own aspirations (Kabeer, 1999). Agency has been considered the closest to capturing the concept of empowerment, however the inclusion of the other two dimensions, resources and achievements, is important to fully

understand it. Resources serve as pre-conditions to expand a woman's agency, however the attainment of resources does not necessarily guarantee agency if a woman does not have the ability to utilize the resources based on her own desires (Kabeer, 1999; Malhotra & Schuler, 2005). The dimension of achievement serves as the outcome of empowerment and this dimension is often adapted by different frameworks to focus on outcomes of interest such as woman's participation in politics, nutritional outcomes, or health service utilization (Gram et al., 2017; Heckert & Fabric, 2013; Malhotra & Schuler, 2005).

Measuring Women's Empowerment

Measuring women's empowerment requires operationalizing the dimensions of empowerment, in this case, the dimensions of resources, agency, and achievement. Some, but not all, of these dimensions are culturally and contextually defined, however developing a standardized measurement instrument for empowerment that is reflective of various communities is challenging (Malhotra & Schuler, 2005; Narayan-Parker, 2005). Instruments that measure empowerment generally focus on factors and domains that pertain to the outcome of interest, such as reproductive health or nutrition (Narayan-Parker, 2005). The WEAI and pro-WEAI survey instruments were developed using Naila Kabeer's framework of empowerment to measure women's empowerment and inclusion in the agricultural sector (Alkire et al., 2013; Kabeer, 1999; Malapit et al., 2014; Sraboni et al., 2014). The instruments focus on the materials and social resources and agency necessary to make decisions related to agricultural outcomes and achievements (Alkire et al., 2013). The WEAI has two sub-indexes: a composite index that combines the five domains of empowerment (5DE) and the gender parity index (GPI) (Alkire et al., 2013). The 5DE assesses women's agency in decisions about agricultural production, access to

productive resources, income control, community leadership, and time allocation (Alkire et al., 2013). Decisions about agricultural production reflect agency while the domains access to productive resources, income control, community leadership, and time allocation, reflect material and social resources (Alkire et al., 2013). The gender parity index (GPI) measures the relative differences in empowerment by comparing the 5DE profiles of the primary adult male and female in the same household (Alkire et al., 2013).

Pro-WEAI Survey

The pro-WEAI survey builds on the WEAI survey with its addition of the health and nutrition module and intrahousehold relationship module, which have typically not been included in women's empowerment instruments in agriculture (Malapit et al., 2014). The module's development and inclusion into the WEAI is driven by the push for nutrition-sensitive agricultural programs that target mothers of young children to improve child feeding and children's health outcomes (Malapit et al., 2014; Ruel, Alderman, & Group, 2013). Several studies show that women's decision-making autonomy is related to health outcomes for herself and her child (Hindin, 2000; Shroff, Griffiths, Adair, Suchindran, & Bentley, 2009). In South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, the low status of women can compromise health in terms of family planning and body mass index (BMI) (Heckert & Fabic, 2013; Hindin, 2000; Shroff et al., 2009). A woman's ability to make decisions that pertain to her own body, health, and nutrition can directly influence the health of her child during conception, pregnancy, and breastfeeding (Heckert & Fabic, 2013; Hindin, 2000; Shroff et al., 2009). Furthermore, a woman's agency or lack of agency influences her ability to decide which foods to purchase, prepare, and feed her child which can impact the child's health outcome (Hindin, 2000; Shroff et al., 2009).

Improving women's empowerment measurement instruments to include health and nutrition indicators is important to improving these interventions.

Cognitive Interviewing

Cognitive interviewing or cognitive testing encompasses a set of techniques to assess how participants understand and respond to survey questions and the correspondence of participant understandings with the researcher's intent (Malapit, Sproule, & Kovarik, 2016; Malhotra & Schuler, 2005; Willis, 2004; Willis & Miller, 2011). The method is useful to evaluate survey questions that are designed for administration across cultures and languages (Willis & Miller, 2011).

The cognitive interview assesses four primary cognitive processes: comprehension, retrieval, judgement, and responses. Comprehension is defined as how the participant interprets the question; retrieval is defined as the participant searching his or her memory for relevant information pertaining to the question (Malapit et al., 2016; Willis, 2004). Judgement is defined as the participant evaluating and or estimating the responses, while responses is defined as the participant providing information in the format that was requested (Malapit et al., 2016; Willis, 2004). Discrepancies between interpretation and intent of the question can occur at any stage resulting in response error (Willis & Miller, 2011). The interview allows researchers to identify questions that participants find difficult to understand, interpret differently than intended, or feel uncomfortable responding to (Malapit et al., 2016; Willis & Miller, 2011). The survey questions then can be adjusted and improved to reduce response error and to enhance face validity across specific cultural contexts (Willis & Miller, 2011).

Cognitive interviewing provides the additional benefit of collecting information on how individuals in various subgroups interpret and respond to survey questions (Malapit et al., 2016; Willis & Miller, 2011). In some cases, these subgroups are defined by language, as different language translations may introduce unique interpretations (Malapit et al., 2016). For this study, the sample subgroups were based on the following household structures: 1) nuclear household (husband and wife with no co-residing parents), 2) a husband and wife living in an extended household that includes the husband's mother, and 3) a wife living with a husband who was absent due to labor migration. The woman in these household structures may have different reference points and experiences of autonomy and may interpret and respond to questions of empowerment differently (Debnath, 2015). For example, a woman with a migrant worker husband may be the sole decision maker for her household out of necessity (Rahman, 2009). Based on her survey responses, she may seem more empowered compared to a woman in a different household structure. The cognitive interview allows researchers to identify nuances and the context of responses and further improve the survey to account and be cognizant of the experiences of various subgroups (Willis, 2004).

Purpose

The purpose of this study was to identify aspects of the pro-WEAI health and nutrition module and intrahousehold relations that can be revised to reduce response biases. The study aims specifically to understand the cognitive processes underlying women's understanding of the questions and response options. The findings also will provide insights into the interpretation of findings from survey-based administrations of the module.

Chapter 3- Student Contributions

The intended journal for the first submission of the manuscript is Maternal and Child Nutrition.

The contributions to the project of the student, Anika Hannan, are as follows:

1. Created consent documents, including consent form and consent script, used to obtain consent from participants.
2. Drafted and finalized Cognitive Interview guide, include probes, used during the study. This included revising and addressing comments from IFPRI to improve the draft before traveling to Bangladesh.
3. Listed non-verbal cues (such as hesitation), facial expressions, and eye contact for interviewers and field notetakers to take notice of and document during the interview.
4. Participated in training interviewers and field notetakers on the purpose of the study, the protocol of conducting the study, and what to be aware of in the field in regards to collecting data during the study. This included explaining non-verbal cues to be aware of, explaining when to ask certain probes during the cognitive interview, and what each question in the cognitive interview is asking and trying to understand.
5. Organized the data collection timeline and schedule to fulfill the target number of interviews.
6. Participated in the interviews as a field observer and addressed interviewers concerns on the data collection process. This included consulting with the data collection leader and IFPRI.

7. Cleaned and analyzed the data collected from the cognitive interview to improve the pro-WEAI survey instrument.
8. Developed a document of findings and recommendations for improving the pro-WEAI survey instrument.
9. Drafted thesis document including the introduction, methods, results, and discussion. This included developing tables to display the data and recommendations.

Chapter 4- Journal Article

Evaluating the project level-Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (pro-WEAI) through Cognitive Testing

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Abstract**250 Words**

Measures of women's empowerment in agricultural programs have not specifically measured health and nutrition domains (Malapit et al., 2014). The inclusion of health and nutrition domains is important to evaluate nutrition-sensitive agricultural programs which target mothers of young children to improve child feeding and the child's health outcomes (Malapit et al., 2014; Ruel et al., 2013). The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) developed the project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (pro-WEAI) to address the need for an instrument that is sensitive to changes in empowerment over the common lifecycle of an intervention (Alkire et al., 2013). The instrument includes a module on health and nutrition decision-making. Prior to implementing the pro-WEAI instrument, cognitive testing is necessary to validate and improve the instrument to ensure that responses are comparable across groups. This study aims to identify problematic aspects of the pro-WEAI modules through cognitive interviewing. The study was conducted in two rural areas of Bangladesh in the Chittagong and Rangpur divisions. The results of the study revealed areas to revise the modules and strengthen the pro-WEAI instrument to improve data collection for women's empowerment in the agricultural sector.

Keywords: agriculture; Bangladesh; cognitive interviewing; cognitive testing; survey methodology; women's agency; women's empowerment; gender

Introduction

Measures of women's empowerment in agricultural programs have not specifically measured health and nutrition domains (Malapit et al., 2014). The inclusion of health and nutrition domains is important to evaluate nutrition-sensitive agricultural programs which target mothers of young children to improve child feeding and the child's health outcomes (Malapit et al., 2014; Ruel et al., 2013). Women's empowerment is especially relevant to health outcomes for herself and her child (Hindin, 2000; Shroff et al., 2009). The lack of agency to make decisions for her own body, health, and nutrition can directly influence the health of her child during conception, pregnancy, and breastfeeding (Hindin, 2000; Shroff et al., 2009; Yount, DiGirolamo, & Ramakrishnan, 2011). In South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, women's low agency can compromise her health in terms of family planning and related behaviors, and body mass index (BMI) (Hindin, 2000; Shroff et al., 2009). Furthermore, a woman's agency influences her ability to decide which foods to purchase, prepare, and feed her child can impact the child's health outcome (Hindin, 2000; Shroff et al., 2009).

Operationalizing health and nutrition indicators to study, measure, and evaluate their relationship to women's empowerment is important for improving nutrition-sensitive agricultural programs. To address this, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) developed the project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (pro-WEAI) to address the need for an instrument that is sensitive to changes in empowerment over the common lifecycle of an intervention (Alkire et al., 2013). The pro-WEAI instrument which focuses on the materials, social resources, and agency necessary to make decisions related to agricultural outcomes and achievements and

includes indicators for women's decision making regarding health and nutrition decisions (Malapit et al., 2014).

Conceptualizing Women's Empowerment

Women's empowerment is a complex concept and has been defined through various frameworks considering it is influenced by factors such as socio-cultural, political, and economic factors (Laizu et al., 2010; Malhotra & Schuler, 2005). Despite the diversity in definitions, the central focus of empowerment is on the availability of options, freedom to make choices, and power to influence and control (Malhotra & Schuler, 2005). Naila Kabeer offers a framework that captures this focus and presents empowerment as a dynamic process that is "an expansion of people's ability to make strategic life choices in a context where this was previously denied them" (Kabeer, 1999).

Kabeer's framework focuses on three interrelated dimensions: resources, agency, and achievements (Kabeer, 1999). Resources are enabling factors, including, but not limited to material assets (land, earnings, property), schooling, skills, self-efficacy, and extra-familial support that serve as pre-conditions to expanding a woman's potential to achieve her goals (Kabeer, 1999; Malhotra & Schuler, 2005; Yount et al., 2016). The second dimension of empowerment is agency, or the ability to define one's goals and act upon them, including formulating strategic choices, and the active exercise of those choices through decision-making and negotiation (Kabeer, 1999; Malhotra & Schuler, 2005). The third dimension of empowerment is achievement or the outcomes from the exercise of agency and the fulfillment of one's own aspirations (Kabeer, 1999). Agency has been considered the closest to capturing the concept of empowerment, however the inclusion of the other two dimensions, resources and achievements, is important to fully

understand it. Resources serve as pre-conditions to expand a woman's agency, however the attainment of resources does not necessarily guarantee agency if a woman does not have the ability to utilize the resources based on her own desires (Kabeer, 1999; Malhotra & Schuler, 2005). The other dimension of achievement serves as the outcome of empowerment and this dimension is often adapted by different frameworks to focus on outcomes of interest such as woman's participation in politics, nutritional outcomes, or health service utilization (Gram et al., 2017; Heckert & Fabric, 2013; Malhotra & Schuler, 2005).

Cognitive Interviewing

New survey instruments, such as the pro-WEAI, must be validated to ensure that responses are comparable across groups (Crandall et al., 2015; Malapit et al., 2014; Shaikh et al., 2016; Yount et al., 2016). One method for validation is cognitive interviewing or cognitive testing, which is an evidence-based qualitative method for assessing whether participants understand survey questions as intended, or find questions difficult to understand (Malapit et al., 2014; Willis, 2004; Willis & Miller, 2011). Cognitive interviewing can identify potential sources of responses error, confusion, difficulties, as well as provide insight to the how participants interpret and responds to survey questions. The results of the interviews can improve the quality of the instrument and maintain validity across specific cultural contexts (Willis & Miller, 2011).

Purpose

The purpose of the study was to identify problematic aspects of the pro-WEAI health and nutrition module and intrahousehold relations module through cognitive

interviewing. Additionally, the study aimed to understand the response formulation process and the context the woman considered before answering a question. The results of the study revealed areas to revise the modules and strengthen the pro-WEAI instrument to improve data collection for women's empowerment in the agricultural sector.

Methods

Study Setting and Context

The study was conducted in Bangladesh, one of the countries the pro-WEAI survey is administered in, to evaluate the health and nutrition module of the pro-WEAI instrument. In Bangladesh, family relations and gender roles have features that are described as patriarchal, with social constructions that define women in relation to men through marriage and family (Kabeer, 2011). While the man's identity is based on individuality without the interdependence on others, the woman's identity is built around interdependence based on gendered responsibilities to care for the family and uphold the family's honor (Kabeer, 2011). Her dependency on economic needs and social protections (such as honor and social status) shifts throughout her lifetime from her father, husband, and then son (Kabeer, 2011).

Societal norms influence family dynamics and practices within the households and subsequently influence a woman's agency (Kabeer, 2011). In Bangladesh, the joint family household structure is common, with a woman living with her husband's immediate family, including his parents and brothers' families, after marriage (Kabeer, 2011; Samad, 2015). Women living in joint household structures may have less agency compared to a woman living in a nuclear household structure, in that she needs permission more often from other household members for household activities (Debnath, 2015).

Labor migration also influences household structures in Bangladesh and contributes to a woman's agency (Hadi, 2001). Annually, 500,000 Bangladeshis, primarily males, travel outside of the country for work, often working and living in

Middle Eastern countries such as Dubai and Saudi Arabia, or Southeast Asian countries such as Singapore (*Overseas Employment of Bangladeshi Workers: Trends, Prospects, and Challenges*, 2016). Women living in households with migrant worker husbands influence her agency and decision-making (Hadi, 2001; Rahman, 2009). In some, but not all cases, the wife assumes the role of the family head in her husband's absence, receives the money sent home by her husband, and exercises a primary role in family decision-making (Rahman, 2009). This may result in increased access to resources, greater mobility, and increased self-confidence (Hadi, 2001). In other cases, particularly in joint family households, the wife defaults to the input and authority of her husband's immediate family, such as her in-laws or oldest brother-in-law (Rahman, 2009).

The study took place in two rural areas of Bangladesh: the Sitakunda upazila (sub-unit of district) in the Chittagong division and the Aditmari upazila in the Rangpur division. Chittagong is located by the Bay of Bengal and is one of the wealthiest divisions of Bangladesh with the lowest rate of poverty compared to all of the other divisions in Bangladesh (World Bank, World Food Programme, & Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, 2010; World Bank Group, 2016). Rangpur is located in the northern part of Bangladesh, close to the border of India. Rangpur is one of the poorest divisions of Bangladesh with one of the highest rate of poverty (World Bank et al., 2010; World Bank Group, 2016). Additionally, the two divisions differ in patterns of labor migration; among all labor migrants from Bangladesh, 40% come from Chittagong while 1% comes from Rangpur (Bangladesh Labour Welfare Foundation, 2014)

Participants and Procedures

Mothers with children less than age two were identified for inclusion in the study. The sample was stratified to include equal numbers of participants from three types of households: 1) nuclear household (husband and wife with no co-residing parents), 2) an extended household (husband and wife living with family members that includes the husband's mother), and 3) migrant household (a wife living with a husband who was absent due to labor migration). Decision-making questions in the pro-WEAI survey may be interpreted differently for individuals living in different types of households. For example, a woman's mother-in-law or her husband's extended family members may influence a woman's answer, or women might not know how to describe their husband's involvement in decision-making if he is away (Debnath, 2015). Therefore, inclusion of the three household groups allows for better understanding of responses of how women in different household types respond to questions. A total of 48 interviews were conducted, with 16 interviews for each of the different types of households. Twenty-four interviews were collected from each of the rural areas of Sitakunda and Aditmari. These areas were chosen because of their economic differences and the previously established relationship that Data Analysis and Technical Assistance (DATA), the local Bangladeshi data consulting firm, had with the local community. The sample size commonly practiced for cognitive interviews ranges from 5 to 15 interviews for each subgroup, or in this case, household type (Beatty & Willis, 2007; Malapit et al., 2016). The goal of the sample size is to maximize the variety of individuals per participant group who will be informative in decisions about how to modify questions (Malapit et al., 2016; Willis, 2004).

IFPRI contracted DATA to translate the interview guides to Bengali, recruit and interview participants, process and format data, and translate responses into English.

Interviewers recruited potential participants by visiting households and using snowball sampling methods to identify additional households that met the sample criteria. Data collection took place in the women's home or in the area immediately outside of their home. Participants were asked to sit privately or away from other household members, however interruptions from family members and neighbors frequently occurred. Participants were compensated at the end of the interview with two melamine plates and a bowl, valued at 200 taka (approximately 2.50 USD).

Emory University's Institutional Review Board (IRB) approved this study. The pro-WEAI health and nutrition modules are designed to be administered to women with some questions targeted specifically for mothers of children less than age two years. Participants consented to the study by signing or marking their own names on the consent form after the interviewer read the form aloud to them in Bengali and answered all questions.

Pro-WEAI Module

The pro-WEAI health and nutrition module was developed to supplement the measurement of women's empowerment in agriculture instrument (WEAI). Questions in the health and nutrition module (Appendix 1) ask about decisions with respect to various health and nutrition topics related to the woman's health (17 items), her child's health (13 items), and obtaining basic necessities (12 items). For example, topics relating to woman's health include topics of daily food preparation, contraceptive use, and amount of rest while ill. Topics relating to child's health include child vaccination, sending child to school, and feeding practices including breastfeeding and offering eggs or meat food

items. Topics related to obtaining basic necessities include food items such as eggs, or poultry, medications, and clothing. While the intrahousehold relationship module (Appendix 2) has been previously administered in the WEAI survey, its inclusion in this study is to further improve the module. This module asks about a woman's relationship with her husband and mother-in-law in terms of respect, trust, and voicing disagreements.

For each set of items pertaining women's health and child's health, three questions are asked: who in the household generally makes decisions about [activity], the woman's perception of her own capacity to be involved in each decision, and the woman's preference about who should make the decision. For each set of items pertaining to obtaining basic necessities, two questions are asked about who in the household generally makes decisions about whether to purchase [product] and ability to acquire a product that is needed. For the intrahousehold relationship module, 5 questions are asked about respect, trust, and voicing disagreements to one's husband and mother-in-law.

Interviews

Interviews began with completing a household roster, which listed all of the individuals living in the household and assigned each individual an ID number to facilitate reporting who contributed to each household decision. The health and nutrition module was divided into 4 sections: 1) women's health and nutrition part 1, 2) women's health and nutrition part 2, specifically related to pregnancy and breastfeeding, 3) child health and nutrition, 4) obtaining basic necessities. After each section was administered, interviewers asked cognitive interview (Appendix 3) questions pertaining to that section

immediately after. The same format was followed for the intrahousehold relationship module with the cognitive interview administered after the module.

Each interview team included an interviewer and a notetaker. The interviewer administered the survey and recorded participants' verbal responses. The notetaker observed the participant during the interview and recorded nonverbal cues, such as body language and facial expressions, verbal indicators of confusion or hesitancy, and information on the immediate environment related to the interview. These observations were used to supplement verbal statements of discomfort and to note reactions that participants may or may not have explicitly stated. The verbal responses and notetaker observations were collected and written in Bengali. The DATA team translated the data into English and organized the verbal interview responses and observation by interview ID code.

Cognitive Interview Guide

The cognitive interview guide was based on guides developed for other WEAI modules and adapted to include additional questions to understand further how the participants interpreted the questions (Johnson & Diego-Rosell, 2015; Malapit et al., 2016). The cognitive interview questions are listed below. Scripted probing questions were used to minimize enumerator error and participant burden (Willis, 2004). This type of probing does not require expert pro-WEAI knowledge and can be carried out by trained interviewers (Johnson & Diego-Rosell, 2015). Five key probing questions were developed based on the four stages of cognitive response model (Questions 1-4). Additional questions were developed to enrich findings on participation interpretation.

These questions focused on the context of a participant's answer to a question (Question 5), the decision-making process behind a certain domain (Question 6), and potential similarities in the interpretation of certain sets of questions (Question 7). Question 7 was not asked for every pro-WEAI question, but rather for questions that may be interpreted as similar, such as decision-making questions about consuming various types of foods. The full cognitive interview guide is provided in Appendix 2.

Cognitive Interview Questions:

1. Comprehension:
 - a. Recall period: What recall period did you include in your answer?
 - b. Abstract concepts and Key questions: Can you repeat this question for me in your own words? Can you describe for me in your own words what the term [TERM] means?
2. Retrieval: Many people find it difficult to recall [X]; how well do you remember [X]?
3. Judgment: Do you think other women you know would find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason? [If yes] Why do you think they may find it difficult?
4. Response: Did you find this question easy or difficult? [If difficult] Why was it difficult? Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable? [If yes] Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?
5. Context: Please tell me what you were thinking while you answered this question.

6. Decision-making Process: I would like you to tell me more about how the decision was made to [X].

7. Perception of Survey Repetition: Did you feel you were being asked the same question multiple times or did you feel that each question was different?

Analysis

The DATA team translated the written responses from Bengali to English and formatted the data into Microsoft Excel. The analyses were conducted using the English translations. Preliminary data exploration and data analysis were conducted in Microsoft Excel. The author of the thesis, who was fluent in Bengali and English, completed the analysis and identified potentially erroneous translations, cross-checking with the original Bengali as needed.

Analysis was conducted for each type of cognitive interview question in the following ways:

- For comprehension: abstract terms/concepts (Question 1b) questions, responses were compared to the original pro-WEAI question and classified based on the meaning the responses. Responses that did not match the meaning of the intended question were grouped separately, and were further sub-grouped based on similar responses.
- For retrieval questions (Question 2), responses were classified based on the answer choices of difficulty or ease of recalling decisions made during specific time periods in the past.

- For judgement (Question 3), responses (Question 4), and perception of survey repetition questions (Question 7), responses were classified based on yes or no responses if women found the question difficult, uneasy, if other women would find the question difficult to answer, and if women felt they were being asked the same question multiple times. Reasons for difficulty/unease/and repetition of questions were categorized based on similar responses.
- For recall period (Question 1a), context (Question 5), and decision-making process (Question 6) questions, responses were grouped together based on similar responses.

After similar responses were categorized based on themes, responses were compared across household type (nuclear, extended, and migrant) and division (Chittagong and Rangpur) subgroups.

Results

Results are organized first according to the four stages of the cognitive response model: comprehension, retrieval, judgment, and responses. Results for context, decision-making, and perceptions of survey repetitiveness then are presented.

Demographic Characteristics of Study Participants

Table 1 shows the demographic characteristics of the sample of mothers with young children (N=48). The mean age of the mothers was 24 years old (standard deviation SD 0.65). 17% of the mothers completed secondary school. The mean age of the youngest child was 10 months (SD 0.97). Half of the mothers (N=24) lived in the Chittagong, while the other half (N=24) lived in the Rangpur division. The characteristics of the households matched the characteristics that they were recruited.

Comprehension of Questions Asked

Recall period considered in response

The interviewers asked participants what recall period they included in their responses to understand if participants were thinking of a specific experience in their life related to the domain. Participants stated they included a specific event during their responses such as “a specific time when I was very ill” or a child vaccination day (Table 2). For domains related to food preparation and eating habits, 46% and 56% of participants, respectively, mentioned thinking of a typical day or week when answering the question. Responses across subgroups of household type and division were generally evenly distributed.

Understanding of Key Questions and Terms

The analysis classified responses in two groups: those who were able to maintain the meaning of the question, or concept and those who were not able to maintain the intended meaning of the question or concept. Misunderstood questions or concepts were grouped into common themes. For the 13 key questions, the majority of the participants (72%) were able to repeat the question back in their own words and maintain the intended meaning of the question. Those who interpreted the question contrary to its intent did not focus on the decision-making portion of the question but instead focused on specific domains or activities of the question (Table 3). For example, some participants interpreted the question “Earlier I asked you who in the household generally makes your health and nutrition decisions (for example, when you were feeling ill, how much you could rest if you were ill, etc.)” as “How long will you rest if you fall ill”. In this example, the participant did not interpret the question as intended and focused on the specific domain. For key concepts, the participants understood the majority of the terms as intended. The key concepts that were not understood as intended were “contraceptive method” and “special foods for children (i.e. foods specifically designated for children and not consumed by adult household members).” The majority of participants (60%) understood “contraceptive method” as “not having a child”, however the original question asked about specific methods. Almost one third of participants (29%) interpreted the term “special foods for children” as micronutrient supplements, as was intended. Two thirds of participants (66%) understood the term as representing a variety of food items, including eggs, milk, fruits, and vegetables, again as intended.

Retrieval Of Past Decisions Made During Recent Pregnancy And Breastfeeding

Participants were asked to self-report if they could remember well the decisions made during their most recent pregnancy and while they were breastfeeding their youngest child. For decisions made during their most recent pregnancy, 79% of participants remembered the decisions well (Table 4). Among household subgroups, migrant households had a higher percentage of women (94%) who reported they remembered decisions well during their most recent pregnancy compared to nuclear households (69%) and extended households (75%). The distribution for division subgroups was equal for this domain. For decisions made while they were breastfeeding their youngest child, 88% of the participants remembered the decisions well. Responses across subgroups of household type and division were generally evenly distributed.

Judgment of Difficulty And Comfort Level Of Other Community Members

When asked if other women in the community would find it difficult to answer the pro-WEAI questions, almost all participants (94%) stated others would not find the questions difficult (Table 5). Reasons why other women may find the questions difficult included not being able to understand the question, needing time to think, being shy, and being uneducated. Participants stated, “As I felt [the question was] difficult, they will feel the same” or “People who are not educated enough cannot understand properly”. Responses across subgroups of household type and division were generally evenly distributed.

Response- Difficulty and Comfort Level of Interpreting and Answering Key Questions

Overall, most participants did not cite difficulty or unease in answering the pro-WEAI questions (92%) (Table 6). Of those participants (8%) who did find the questions

difficult, common reasons were that the questions were hard to understand, and the participants were unfamiliar with specific terms. One participant stated, “I do not understand the term ‘contraceptive method’” in reference to a question about decision-making about using a contraceptive method. Some participants (4%) mentioned they understood the question, but had difficulty in formulating and explaining the responses well and with participants stating, “I cannot explain [my] responses well”. Of the few participants (4%) who found some questions as uneasy or uncomfortable in responding stated that they were not used to thinking in terms of the questions, grew tired of the question, or did not understand the question (Table 7). For questions with domains of contraceptive method and comfort in telling husband if you disagree with him, some participants (8%) felt they did not understand the question, felt ashamed to answer, or were in fear of getting in trouble if they answered. Responses across subgroups of household type and division were generally evenly distributed.

Context Of Answers Made To Pro-WEAI Module Questions

Questions that asked participants about the context surrounding their answer to the pro-WEAI question were grouped by similar themes (Table 8). Generally, participants answered the question by repeating their response to the pro-WEAI question, such as stating “husband and wife makes decision together”, without providing much insight into the reason or factors impacting that decision. Of those responses that included additional context, common themes included the following: a woman’s confidence that her understanding of the situation is better than others (“I am educated, I understand well”), a woman’s belief that another individual, primarily her husband, or mother-in-law, knew better about the situation compared to herself (“Husband would understand

what is good or bad for his wife”), a woman’s control of money (“How will I go to doctor if my husband does not give money?”), and her belief that her decision and opinion would be viewed as acceptable and fulfilled (“We both have to decide. The decision of [my own] will not do”). These reasons differed based on domain type however. For domains regarding one’s own health such as resting, or eating practices, themes of a woman’s self-belief were more prominent. For example, in response to decision-making regarding working during pregnancy, one participant mentioned, “I will judge how much work [I] could be able to do”. For domains regarding the child’s health, vaccination, and schooling, themes included a woman’s self- belief and discussion between both husband and wife since parents know best about their child’s wellbeing and schooling. For example, one participant stated, “Child must be vaccinated. It was my decision to vaccinate my child” in response to vaccination decisions. Another participant stated, “We will take decision collectively together with a view to taking my child for his good [health].” For domains regarding child’s eating practices, themes that were common included a woman’s self-belief and that it was the mother’s duty to feed her child. In regards to purchasing medications, food when money was scarce, or visiting health clinics or the doctor, themes of money were mentioned as participants stated that since she does not control the money in the household, she cannot make the decision alone. One participant stated, “He gives money. I will go to doctor if he gives money. If he does not give I will not go.”

Some participants in households with co-resident mother-in-law mentioned consulting their mother-in-law, or marital family members (i.e. father in law or sister in law) about decisions, such as when the child became sick or who to leave the child

with when the woman needed to go out more so than participants in the other household types. These participants would state “As the sister in law is responsible for our household, so she will take decision” or state “Father in law knows well about doctor”.

Themes common among participants in households with a migrant husband included making decisions alone in the absence of her husband and consulting others before making decisions. For example, one participant in this household type mentioned that she made decisions alone more since no one else was in the house to make the decision. Others in this household type mentioned consulting their mother-in-law or other family members before making decisions in the absence of her husband, stating “Then I take decision by discussing with my mother-in-law.” Some participants mentioned that they would call their husband on the phone to discuss bigger decisions such as sending the child to school but typically the decision-making would fall upon the participant. For example, in regards to sending the child to school, one participant stated “When it will [be] time to get admit[ted] to school, then I will go to get her [child] admitted to school if her father is not home”. In this context, this implies that sole decision-making did not necessarily entail agency, but rather a lack of support. Women made the sole decision since no one else could make the decision and relied on others to help them make those decisions.

Decision-Making Process Regarding Health and Nutrition Related Decisions

Like context questions, participants generally answered the decision-making process (Table 9) question by repeating their response to the pro-WEAI question, such as stating, “I made the decision” or “husband and wife makes decision together”, without

providing much insight into the decision making process. Of those responses that included additional information, responses were classified based on similar themes. For the domains that pertained to the child such as child's vaccination, feeding the child when he or she was sick, offering and introducing food items to the child, and breastfeeding, participants mentioned that decisions were influenced by thinking of the health and wellbeing of the child. For example, participants stated "I have taken decision to give vaccination so that my child healthy." For the domain of sending your child to school, consideration of the child's future influenced these decisions. This included the necessity of school to better the child's future with one participant stating, "She/he [child] will become a good human being if she/he is sent to school".

Perception of Question Repetition among Similarly Grouped Domains

Some domains could be interpreted as similar such as work and rest, pregnancy and breastfeeding, and eggs, milk/milk products, and meat/poultry/fish products. The cognitive interview asked participants if they found these questions to be similar. Overall, most participants (94%) stated that questions regarding work and rest, and pregnancy and breastfeeding were distinct (Table 10). However, for the three questions that asked about offering the child eggs, milk/milk products, and meat/poultry/fish products separately, a quarter of the participants (25%) interpreted these questions as asking the same thing and stated the questions were all about food items. Of these participants, two thirds (67%) were in the households with a migrant husband subgroup. Moreover, the same amount of participants (25%) stated the food items consumed during pregnancy and breastfeeding are the same (Question: Previously, when I asked the questions about if you could consume the different foods (eggs, milk and milk products, meat, poultry, and fish)

during your pregnancy, did you think I was asking the same or different question when I asked about if you could consume eggs while you were breastfeeding?). Half of these (50%) participants were in the households with a migrant husband subgroup and two thirds (67%) lived in the Chittagong division.

Discussion

Overall, findings from the study identified areas to improve the pro-WEAI health and nutrition module and intrahousehold relationship module to reduce the potential for response error (Malapit et al., 2016). Especially for a survey that includes complex and sensitive topics such as women's empowerment and gender issues, it is important for researchers to adopt cognitive testing when pretesting their survey instruments (Malapit et al., 2016).

Cognitive interviewing revealed that for misinterpreted key words or phrases, participants generally understood the word's meaning, but not in the context of the question. For example, more than half of the participants interpreted contraceptive methods as "not having a child". However, further prompting revealed that participants thought of "contraceptive pills, contraceptive injection, or condoms", which was consistent with the intended meaning of the survey.

For questions that are considered complex for some participants, misinterpretation could occur in various locations of the question. For example, the question intrahousehold relationship, that asked, "When you disagree with your husband/mother-in-law, do you feel comfortable telling him/her that you disagree?" This question was cited as sensitive and difficult to understand and interpret. It also focuses on 2 stages of comfort: level of comfort in disagreeing with husband/mother-in-law and level of comfort in voicing that disagreement. Depending on a woman's situation, a participant may feel comfortable in disagreeing but not comfortable in voicing that disagreement. It

may be helpful to ask two different questions to more accurately measure women's empowerment. Further study is necessary to draw conclusions about this.

The context in which women responded to decision-making questions was important to consider when interpreting data. As the survey implied, participants who had a migrant husband mentioned making decisions themselves since there was no one else around to make decisions. They consulted with others such as their in-laws, neighbors, or other family members before making decisions about child caring decisions. This implies that although participants have greater decision-making power, they may feel this is out of necessity. Further study is necessary on this area to draw more accurate conclusions.

Recommendations

The recommendations proposed are based on the findings and interpretation of the cognitive interview responses to strengthen the health and nutrition module and intrahousehold relationships module. A comprehensive list of recommendations can be found in Table 11: Recommendations.

For key decision-making questions, many participants focused on the second part of the question, which was the specific decision topic or activity (i.e. being able to take rest or having another child) and chose to answer the part of the question that was at the end of the question. For these questions, asking the question of interest (i.e. who is it that normally takes the decision) at the end can help participants focus on it more than the specific domain or decision.

For terms that were misinterpreted, such as “not having a child”, providing examples of the specific word can provide participants with more context of the topic of interest and direct the participant toward the intent of the question.

For questions that are considered complex for some participants, it is recommended that the question is split into two questions as misinterpretation could occur in various locations of the question. This is recommended for questions in the intrahousehold relationship module that may be sensitive for some participants to ask. Administering those specific domains separately may help participants’ interpretation of the question and ease their discomfort as they have more time to familiarize themselves with the question.

When translating the instrument into different languages, considering the meaning of key terms and domains is important. From the survey, participants interpreted the term “respect” as “honor”. While this may be interpreted similarly and used interchangeably in English, it is important to note the context of the country when implementing the survey to other countries.

Overall recommendations for survey administration in general include asking questions that focus on sensitive topics, such as contraceptive method use, later in the survey. This would allow participants to grow accustomed to the question type and feel more comfortable answering about these topics. Additionally, training interviewers in qualitative data collection and notating non-verbal observations would improve efficiency of survey administration, and enrich survey results.

Strengths

This findings of this study identified places of potential error for participants which can be used to strengthen the pro-WEAI instrument. A key strength of this study is included on a setting and population where the pro-WEAI and other WEAI surveys will be administered in the future. The findings of the study can be used to draw conclusions about the target population of the pro-WEAI instrument. Additionally, the use of local interviewers who could administer the cognitive interview in the native language of the participants was another strength of the study. The interviewers were experienced in administering surveys to rural populations.

Limitations

The findings are limited to this setting and may not be generalizable to other areas, however the cognitive interviewing methodology is generally relevant to improve understanding and the potential comparability of survey questions across groups and contexts. The length and repetitiveness of the cognitive interview questionnaire may have increased participant burden, with the average survey taking up to 4 hours to complete. The cognitive interview became lengthy and repetitive in order to be thorough and gather as much information as possible about specific thoughts and answer formulations of the pro-WEAI questions. Participants would become restless and distracted more than halfway through the interview, leading to hurried responses. This was remedied by splitting up the questionnaire over the course of two days so participants would not feel burdened by the survey. Another limitation to this study was the way nonverbal observations of participants were recorded during the survey. Notetakers were generally better trained in collecting quantitative information. It was difficult for them to notate meaningful nonverbal observations and the comments recorded did not prove useful.

However, enumerators did record cognitive interview responses in detail that provided meaningful insight.

Implications

Findings from this study revealed areas of research that can be further explored. For example, some women living in households with a migrant worker husband mentioned that certain decisions that she made alone were out of necessity since her husband was absent when those decisions needed to be made. In these situations, some women mentioned consulting family members, friends, and neighbors to help make these decisions. This may indicate that she feels burdened by the additional responsibility or is in need of a strong support system. Or a woman may feel she has more agency over the household. More research is necessary in this context to fully understand the dynamics of migrant worker husbands in the household and on women's agency.

Another area that can be further explored is the intrahousehold relationship between a woman and her husband and a woman and her mother-in-law. This study revealed that a woman vocalizing her disagreement with her husband/mother-in-law may be interrupted differently to only disagreeing with her husband/mother-in-law. This may impact how women are answering questions about these particular domains, however further research is necessary to understand how household relationship dynamics impact woman's interpretation of these domains.

In conclusion, the findings from the study identified areas to improve the pro-WEAI instrument in order to reduce the potential for response error within the

instrument. This will allow researchers to strengthen the instrument to more accurately collect data on women's empowerment.

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Appendices

A1. Pro-WEAI Health and Nutrition Module

HOUSEHOLD ID					
RESPONDENT ID					

MODULE X. NUTRITION AND HEALTH

<p>Now I'd like to ask you some questions on making decisions about your health and nutrition.</p> <p>[Note for survey adaptation: Based on specific needs, projects may wish to provide more detailed response categories for other non-household family members (response code 96) listed for question GX.01 and GX.03. Example additions might include, RESPONDENT'S MOTHER (if outside household)...81; RESPONDENT'S MOTHER-IN-LAW (if outside household)...82; A SENIOR CO-WIFE (if outside household)...83; ABSENT HUSBAND...84. These response codes should be in the 80s.]</p>	<p>Who in the household generally makes decisions about [DECISION]?</p> <p>ENTER UP TO THREE (3) MEMBER IDs</p> <p>IF RESPONSE IS MEMBER ID (SELF) ONLY → GX.03</p> <p>OTHER CODES: NON-HH, NON-FAMILY MEMBER..... NON-HH, FAMILY MEMBER (SPECIFY RELATIONSHIP TO RESPONDENT)..... NOT APPLICABLE.....</p>	<p>To what extent do you feel you can participate in decisions regarding [ACTIVITY] if you want(ed) to?</p> <p>CIRCLE ONE</p>	<p>Who would you prefer make the decisions about [DECISION]?</p> <p>ENTER UP TO THREE (3) MEMBER IDs</p> <p>OTHER CODES: NON-HH, NON-FAMILY MEMBER..... NON-HH, FAMILY MEMBER (SPECIFY RELATIONSHIP TO RESPONDENT)..... NOT APPLICABLE.....</p>				
WOMAN'S HEALTH AND NUTRITION	GX.01			GX.02	GX.03		
	ID #1	ID #2	ID #3		ID #1	ID #2	ID #3
A Whether or not you consult a doctor or go to a clinic when you are ill?				NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT..... MEDIUM EXTENT..... TO A HIGH EXTENT.....			
B How much you can rest when you are ill?				NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT..... MEDIUM EXTENT..... TO A HIGH EXTENT.....			
C Whether or not you have a/another child?				NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT..... MEDIUM EXTENT..... TO A HIGH EXTENT.....			

D Whether or not you use a contraceptive method?				NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT			
E What foods to prepare every day?				NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT			
F What foods (available in the house) you can eat?				NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT			
GX.04 Have you been pregnant or given birth within the past 2 years*? (Includes currently pregnant women) [Note for survey adaptation: The timeframe highlighted for GX.04 should be altered to reflect the program implementation period, such that women are only being asked this question if they were pregnant after the start of program implementation. Ideally, this same timeframe should be used at all surveys.]					YES 1 NO..... 2 → GX.05		
G Whether you consulted a doctor or went to a clinic during your current or most recent pregnancy?				NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT			
H How much you worked during your current or most recent pregnancy?				NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT			
I How much you could rest during your current or most recent pregnancy?				NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT			

J	Whether you could eat eggs during your current or most recent pregnancy?			NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT			
K	Whether you could consume milk or milk products during your current or most recent pregnancy?			NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT			
L	Whether you could eat meat, poultry or fish during your current or most recent pregnancy?			NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT			
M	How much you worked when your youngest child was being breastfed?			NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT NOT APPLICABLE.....			
N	How much you could rest when your youngest child was being breastfed?			NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT NOT APPLICABLE.....			

<p>O Whether you could eat eggs when your youngest child was being breastfed?</p>			<p>NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT NOT APPLICABLE.....</p>			
<p>P Whether you could consume milk or milk products when your youngest child was being breastfed?</p>			<p>NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT NOT APPLICABLE.....</p>			
<p>Q Whether you could eat meat, poultry or fish when your youngest child was being breastfed?</p>			<p>NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT NOT APPLICABLE.....</p>			

<p>The next set of questions asks about making decisions about your YOUNGEST child.</p> <p>[Note for survey adaptation: Based on specific needs, projects may wish to provide more detailed response categories for other non-household family members (response code 96) listed for question GX.05 and GX.07. Example additions might include, RESPONDENT'S MOTHER (if outside household)...81; RESPONDENT'S MOTHER-IN-LAW (if outside household)...82; A SENIOR CO-WIFE (if outside household)...83; ABSENT HUSBAND...84. These response codes should be in the 80s.]</p>	<p>Who in the household generally makes decisions about [DECISION]?</p> <p>ENTER UP TO THREE (3) MEMBER IDs</p> <p>IF RESPONSE IS MEMBER ID (SELF) ONLY → GX.07</p> <p>OTHER CODES: NON-HH, NON-FAMILY MEMBER NON-HH, FAMILY MEMBER (SPECIFY RELATIONSHIP TO RESPONDENT) NOT APPLICABLE</p>	<p>To what extent do you feel you can participate in decisions regarding [ACTIVITY] if you want(ed) to?</p> <p>CIRCLE ONE</p>	<p>Who would you prefer make the decisions about [DECISION]?</p> <p>ENTER UP TO THREE (3) MEMBER IDs</p> <p>OTHER CODES: NON-HH, NON-FAMILY MEMBER NON-HH, FAMILY MEMBER (SPECIFY RELATIONSHIP TO RESPONDENT) NOT APPLICABLE</p>				
<p>CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION</p>	<p>GX.05</p>			<p>GX.06</p>	<p>GX.07</p>		
	<p>ID #1</p>	<p>ID #2</p>	<p>ID #3</p>		<p>ID #1</p>	<p>ID #2</p>	<p>ID #3</p>
<p>A Whether your child is taken to a clinic or a doctor is consulted when he/she is sick?</p>				<p>NOT AT ALL SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT</p>			
<p>B Whether your child gets vaccinations?</p>				<p>NOT AT ALL SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT</p>			
<p>C Whether your child visits the health clinic to see if he/she is growing well?</p>				<p>NOT AT ALL SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT</p>			
<p>D How to feed your child when he/she is sick?</p>				<p>NOT AT ALL SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT</p>			

E	Who will care for your child when you need to go outside the home for an extended period of time?				NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT			
F	Sending your child to school?				NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT			
G	(If child is ≥ 6 months of age:) Whether or not your child is offered eggs to eat?				NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT			
H	(If child is ≥ 6 months of age:) Whether or not your child is offered milk or milk products?				NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT			
I	(If child is ≥ 6 months of age:) Whether or not your child is offered meat, poultry or fish?				NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT			
GX.08 Do you have a child less than 2 years of age*? [Note for survey adaptation: The timeframe highlighted for GX.08 should be altered to reflect the program implementation period, such that women are only being asked this question if the child was born after the start of program implementation. Ideally, this same timeframe should be used at all surveys.]						YES 1 NO..... 2 → GX.09		
J	Whether to breastfeed your child?				NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT			

K	When to stop breastfeeding your child?			NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT			
L	When to start introducing foods and liquids (other than breastmilk) to your child?			NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT			
M	(If child is ≥ 6 months of age) Whether or not your child is fed special foods for children (i.e., foods specifically designated for children and not consumed by adult HH members) that programs or health workers tell you should be consumed?			NOT AT ALL..... SMALL EXTENT MEDIUM EXTENT TO A HIGH EXTENT			

<p>The next set of questions asks about making decisions and your ability to obtain the types of food, medicine and other items that you want for you and your child.</p> <p>[Note for survey adaptation: Based on specific needs, projects may wish to provide more detailed response categories for other non-household family members (response code 96) listed for question GX.09. Example additions might include, RESPONDENT'S MOTHER (if outside household)...81; RESPONDENT'S MOTHER-IN-LAW (if outside household)...82; A SENIOR CO-WIFE (if outside household)...83; ABSENT HUSBAND...84. These response codes should be in the 80s.]</p>		<p>Who in the household generally makes decisions about whether to purchase [PRODUCT]?</p> <p>ENTER UP TO THREE (3) MEMBER IDs</p> <p>OTHER CODES: NON-HH, NON-FAMILY MEMBER NON-HH, FAMILY MEMBER (SPECIFY RELATIONSHIP TO RESPONDENT) NOT APPLICABLE</p>			<p>If you need [PRODUCT], are you usually able to acquire it by some means (e.g., purchasing or cultivating it yourself or having someone do it for you)?</p>
		GX.09			GX.10
		ID #1	ID #2	ID #3	
A	Small quantities of food, for example smaller than 5 kg				YES..... NO NOT APPLICABLE..
B	Larger quantities of food, for example larger than 5 kg				YES..... NO NOT APPLICABLE..
C	Eggs				YES..... NO NOT APPLICABLE..
D	Milk or milk products				YES..... NO NOT APPLICABLE..
E	Meat, poultry or fish (including organ meats)				YES..... NO NOT APPLICABLE..
F	Special foods for children (i.e., foods specifically designated for children and not consumed by adult HH members) that programs or health workers tell you should be consumed				YES..... NO NOT APPLICABLE..
G	Any nutritious foods that a program or health worker told you to consume				YES..... NO NOT APPLICABLE..
H	Medication, vitamins or supplements for children				YES..... NO NOT APPLICABLE..
I	Medication, vitamins or supplements for yourself				YES..... NO NOT APPLICABLE..
J	Clothing for children				YES..... NO NOT APPLICABLE..

K	Clothing for yourself				YES..... NO NOT APPLICABLE.
L	Toiletries, such as soap and toothpaste				YES..... NO NOT APPLICABLE.

A2. Intrahousehold Relationships Module

MODULE G7: INTRAHOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIPS Now I'd like to ask you some questions about how you feel about some of other people in your household or family group and how you think they feel about you. ENTER MEMBER ID FOR EACH RELATION OTHER CODES: NON-HH MEMBER.....94		Do you [NAME] respect your [RELATION]?	Does your [RELATION] respect you?	Do you trust your [RELATION] to do things that are in your best interest?	When you disagree with your [RELATION], do you feel comfortable telling him/her that you disagree?	
RELATION		G7.02	G7.03	G7.04	G7.05	
A	Husband	ID #	MOST OF THE TIME.....1 SOMETIMES2 RARELY.....3 NEVER..... 4	MOST OF THE TIME.....1 SOMETIMES2 RARELY.....3 NEVER..... 4	MOST OF THE TIME.....1 SOMETIMES2 RARELY.....3 NEVER..... 4	MOST OF THE TIME.....1 SOMETIMES..... 2 RARELY.....3 NEVER..... 4
B	Other respondent within the household	ID #	MOST OF THE TIME.....1 SOMETIMES2 RARELY.....3 NEVER..... 4	MOST OF THE TIME.....1 SOMETIMES2 RARELY.....3 NEVER..... 4	MOST OF THE TIME.....1 SOMETIMES2 RARELY.....3 NEVER..... 4	MOST OF THE TIME.....1 SOMETIMES..... 2 RARELY.....3 NEVER..... 4
C	IF RESPONDENT IS FEMALE: Mother-in-law	ID #	MOST OF THE TIME.....1 SOMETIMES2 RARELY.....3 NEVER..... 4	MOST OF THE TIME.....1 SOMETIMES2 RARELY.....3 NEVER..... 4	MOST OF THE TIME.....1 SOMETIMES2 RARELY.....3 NEVER..... 4	MOST OF THE TIME.....1 SOMETIMES..... 2 RARELY.....3 NEVER..... 4 <i>.4IF RESPONDENT IS MALE → MODULE G8(A)</i>

A3. Cognitive Interview Guide

Women's Health and Nutrition			
			Go To
1	<p>Earlier I asked you who in the household generally makes your health and nutrition (for example when you were feeling ill, how much you could rest if you were ill, etc).</p> <p>Can you say or repeat this question in your own words? (Refers to Question GX.01)</p>	Open-ended response:	
2	<p>Earlier I asked you to what extent you feel you can participate in decisions about your health and nutrition (for example when you were feeling ill, how much you could rest when you are ill, etc). Can you say or repeat this question in your own words? (Refers to Question GX.02)</p>	Open-ended response:	
3	<p>Earlier I asked who you would prefer make decisions about your health and nutrition (for example when you were feeling ill, how much you could rest when you are ill, etc). Can you say or repeat this question in your own words?</p>	Open-ended response:	
4	<p>Earlier I asked you who in the household makes decisions made about whether or not you consult a doctor or go to a clinic when you are ill. Please tell me more about what you were thinking about when you answered this question.</p> <p>(Refers to question GX.01A)</p>	Open-ended response:	
5	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	→ If 1, go to Q6
6	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
7	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	Yes.....1 No.....2	→ If 1, go to Q8

8	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
9	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2	→If 1, go to Q10
10	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	
11	Some people may think of specific experiences when they hear this question, or they may think about their life in general. Were you thinking of any of the following or something else? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	A specific time when you were very ill.....1 A specific time when you were not very ill.....2 What would happen if you became ill.....3 Being pregnant.....4 Did not think of a specific experience.....5 Other, specify _____ _____	
12	I'd like you to tell me about a time when you were ill. If a decision was made to consult a doctor/go to a clinic, how was the decision made whether or not to consult a doctor or go to a clinic?	Open-ended response:	
13	Earlier I asked you to what extent you feel you can participate in decisions regarding consulting a doctor or going to a clinic if you wanted to. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.02A)	Open-ended response:	
14	Earlier I asked you who would you prefer make the decisions about consulting a doctor or going to a clinic if you are ill. Please tell me more about when you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.03A)	Open-ended response:	
15	Earlier I asked who in the household makes decisions made about how much you can rest when you are ill. Please tell me more about when you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.01B)	Open-ended response:	

16	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	→If 1, go to Q17
17	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
18	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	yes.....1 No.....2	→ If 1, go to Q19
19	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
20	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2	→If 1, go to Q21
21	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	
22	What specifically did you think that I meant when I said "rest"?	Open-ended response:	
23	Some people may think of specific experiences when they hear this question, or they may think about their life in general. Were you thinking of any of the following or something else? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	A specific time when you were very ill.....1 A specific time when you were not very ill.....2 What would happen if you became ill.....3 Being pregnant.....4 Did not think of a specific experience.....5 Other, specify _____ _____	
24	I'd like you to tell me more about a time when you were ill. How was the decision made about how much you could rest during this illness?	Open-ended response:	

25	<p>Earlier I asked you to what extent you feel you can participate in decisions regarding resting when you are ill. Please tell me more about when you were thinking when you answered this question.</p> <p>(Refers to question GX.02B)</p>	Open-ended response:	
26	<p>Earlier I asked you who would you prefer make the decisions about resting when you are ill. Please tell me more about when you were thinking when you answered this question.</p> <p>(Refers to question GX.03B)</p>	Open-ended response:	
27	<p>Earlier I asked who in the household makes decisions made about whether or not to have a/another child.</p> <p>Please tell me more about what you were thinking about when you answered this question.</p> <p>(Refers to question GX.01C)</p>	Open-ended response:	
28	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	→If 1, go to Q29
29	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
30	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	yes.....1 No.....2	→ If 1, go to Q31
31	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
32	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....212	→If 1, go to Q33
33	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	

34	<p>Some people may think of specific experiences when they hear this question, or they may think about their life in general. Were you thinking of any of the following or something else?</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY</p>	<p>Before having first child.....1 Before having second or another child.....2 Before having my current child.....3 Right now.....4 Not thinking of specific time.....5 Other, specify_____</p>	
35	<p>I'd like you to tell me about how the decision was made whether or not you would have another child.</p>	<p>Open-ended response:</p>	
36	<p>Earlier I asked to what extent you feel you can participate in decisions regarding whether or not to have a /another child. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.02C)</p>	<p>Open-ended response:</p>	
37	<p>Earlier I asked who you would prefer make the decisions regarding whether or not to have a /another child. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.03C)</p>	<p>Open-ended response:</p>	
38	<p>Earlier I asked you who in the household generally makes decisions about whether or not you use a contraceptive method. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.01D)</p>	<p>Open-ended response:</p>	
39	<p>Was this question easy or difficult?</p>	<p>Difficult.....1 Easy.....2</p>	<p>→If 1, go to Q40</p>
40	<p>Why was it difficult?</p>	<p>Open-ended response:</p>	

41	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	yes.....1 No.....2	→ If 1, go to Q42
42	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
43	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2	→ If 1, go to Q44
44	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	
45	What specifically did you think about when I mentioned 'contraceptive method'?	Open-ended response:	
46	What type of method did you think about? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	Contraceptive pills.....1 Condoms.....2 IUD.....3 Depo-Provera shot.....4 Implant.....5 Sterilization.....6 Menstrual regulation.....7 Did not think of a specific method.....8 Other _____ _____	Depo-Provera shot Menstrual regulation
47	Some people may think of specific experiences when answering this question, or they may think about their life in general. Were you thinking of any of the following or something else? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	A time at a health or doctor's clinic.....1 Talking to a health worker outside of a clinic/hospital.....2 Talking to your husband about contraceptives.....3 Did not think of a specific event.....4 Other _____ _____ _____	

48	I'd like you to tell me about how you might have made a decision whether or not to use a contraceptive method and which method to use.	Open-ended response:	
49	Earlier I asked you to what extent you feel you can participate in decisions regarding whether or not you use a contraceptive method. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.02D)	Open-ended response:	
50	Earlier I asked you who would you prefer make the decisions about whether or not you use a contraceptive method. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.03D)	Open-ended response:	
51	Earlier I asked who in the household generally makes decisions regarding what foods to prepare every day. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.01E)	Open-ended response:	
52	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	→ If 1, go to Q53
53	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
54	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	yes.....1 No.....2	→ If 1, go to Q55
55	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
56	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2	→ If 1, go to Q57

57	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	
58	Earlier I asked who in the household generally makes decisions regarding what foods to prepare every day. Please tell me what you 'food' meant to you or what food items you were thinking of?	Open-ended response:	
59	Some people may think of specific experiences when they hear this question, or they may think about their life in general. Were you thinking of any of the following or something else? ALL THAT APPLY (Refers to question GX.01E)	A typical day or week.....1 A day or week during Ramadan.....2 Eid.....3 Celebration.....4 A time when food was scarce.....5 Did not think of specific event.....6 Other, specify _____ _____	
60	I'd like you to tell me about how decisions regarding what foods to prepare are typically made in your household.	Open-ended response:	
61	During a special day (i.e. Ramadan, Eid, Celebration, etc), how are decisions about what food items to prepare compared to decisions made on a typical day?	Open-ended response:	
62	How are decisions regarding what foods to prepare during times when food or money is scarce (times of crisis) compared to decisions made on a typical day??	Open-ended response:	
63	Earlier I asked to what extent do you feel you can participate in decisions regarding what foods to prepare every day. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.02E)	Open-ended response:	

64	Earlier I asked you who would you prefer make the decisions about what foods to prepare everyday. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.03E)	Open-ended response:	
65	When I asked the questions about who in the household generally makes decisions regarding what foods (available in the house) you can eat. Please tell me more about what you understood when I mentioned 'food available in the house.' (Refers to question GX.01F)	Open-ended response:	
66	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	→If 1, go to Q67
67	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
68	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	Yes.....1 No.....2	→ If 1, go to Q69
69	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
70	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2	→If 1, go to Q71
71	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	
72	Some people may think of specific experiences when they hear this question, or they may think about their life in general. Were you thinking of any of the following or something else? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	A typical day or week.....1 A day or week during Ramadan.....2 Eid.....3 Celebration.....4 A time when food was scarce.....5 Did not think of specific event.....6 Other, specify _____ _____	

73	I'd like you to tell me about how decisions regarding what foods (available in the house) you can eat are typically made in your household. How is the decision made about what foods you can eat?	Open-ended response:	
74	During a special day (i.e. Ramadan, Eid, Celebration, etc), how are decisions about what food items (available in the house) you can eat compared to decisions made on a typical day?	Open-ended response:	
75	When food or money is scarce, how are decisions about what food items (available in the house) you can eat compared to decisions made on a typical day?	Open-ended response:	
76	Earlier I asked you to what extent you feel you can participate in decisions regarding what foods (available in the house) you can eat. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.02F)	Open-ended response:	
77	Earlier I asked you who would you prefer make the decisions about what foods (available in the house) you can eat. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.03F)	Open-ended response:	

Women's Health and Nutrition part 2 Module X			
			Go To
1	Many people find it difficult to recall activities done a long time ago. How well do you remember the type of decisions we asked you about that you made during your most recent pregnancy? (Refers to question GX.04)	Remember well 1 → Remember poorly 2	→ If 1, go to Q2

2	Why is it that you remember the decisions well?	Open-ended response:	
3	Many people find it difficult to recall activities done a long time ago. How well do you remember the type of decisions that you made while you were breastfeeding your youngest child? (Refers to question GX.04)	Remember well 1 → Remember poorly 2	→ If 1, go to Q4
4	Why is it that you remember the decisions well?	Open-ended response:	
5	Earlier I asked who in the household generally makes decisions regarding whether you consulted a doctor or went to a clinic during your current or most recent pregnancy. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.01G)	Open-ended response:	
6	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	→ If 1, go to Q7
7	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
8	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	yes.....1 No.....2	→ If 1, go to Q9
9	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
10	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2	→ If 1, go to Q11
11	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	

12	I'd like you to tell me more about how the decision was made whether or not to consult a doctor or go to a clinic during your most recent pregnancy.	Open-ended response:	
13	Please tell me more about the time when you consulted a doctor or went to a clinic. What influenced the decision? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	Felt something wrong.....1 Seeking more information.....2 Advised by friend or family.....3 Advised by a local community health worker.....4 Never consulted a doctor/went to clinic.....5 Other, specify _____	
14	Earlier I asked you to what extent you feel you can participate in decisions regarding whether you consulted a doctor or went to a clinic during your current or most recent pregnancy. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.02G)	Open-ended response:	
15	Earlier I asked you who would you prefer make the decisions about whether you consulted a doctor or went to a clinic during your current or most recent pregnancy. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.03G)	Open-ended response:	
16	Earlier I asked about decisions made regarding how much you worked during your current or most recent pregnancy. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.01H)	Open-ended response:	

17	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	→ If 1, go to Q18
18	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
19	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	yes.....1 No.....2	→ If 1, go to Q20
20	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
21	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....212	→ If 1, go to Q22
22	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	
23	What specifically did you think about when I said “work”? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	Household work.....1 Work outside the home (going to market, taking children to health clinic, etc).....2 Work for which you earn a wage.....3 Agricultural Work.....4 Other, specify _____	
24	Can you tell me more about the activity you thought of when I asked about “work”? How intense was the activity you thought of?	Open-ended response:	
25	What time period during your pregnancy did you think of when you answered the questions about decisions made about work during your current or most recent pregnancy? CIRCLE 99, OR WRITE IN RESPONSE	Open-ended response: Did not think of specific time period.....99	

26	Earlier I asked you to what extent you feel you can participate in decisions regarding how much you worked during your current or most recent pregnancy. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.02H)	Open-ended response:	
27	Earlier I asked you who would you prefer make the decisions about how much you worked during your current or most recent pregnancy. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.03H)	Open-ended response:	
28	Earlier I asked about decisions made regarding how much you could rest during your current or most recent pregnancy. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered these questions. (Refers to question GX.01I)	Open-ended response:	
29	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	→ If 1, go to Q30
30	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
31	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	yes.....1 No.....2	→ If 1, go to Q32
32	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
33	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....212	→ If 1, go to Q34
34	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	

35	What specifically did you think about when I said "rest"?	Open-ended response:	
36	What time period during your pregnancy did you think of when you answered the questions about decisions made about rest during your current or most recent pregnancy? CIRCLE 99, OR WRITE IN RESPONSE	Open-ended response: Did not think of specific time period.....99	
37	Previously, I asked you about how much you could work during your current or most recent pregnancy. Did you feel that you were being asked the same question twice or a different question when I asked about rest during your current or most recent pregnancy? CIRCLE 1 OR 2		→ If 1, go to Q38
38	Please tell me why you felt the questions were the same.	Open-ended response:	
39	Earlier I asked you to what extent you feel you can participate in decisions regarding how much you could rest during your current or most recent pregnancy. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered these questions. (Refers to question GX.02I)	Open-ended response:	

40	Earlier I asked you who would you prefer make the decisions about how much you could rest during your current or most recent pregnancy. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered these questions. (Refers to question GX.03I)	Open-ended response:	
41	Earlier I asked about decisions made regarding whether you could consume eggs, milk and milk products, meat, poultry and fish during your current or most recent pregnancy. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered these questions. (Refers to question GX.01J, GX.01K, and GX.01L)	Open-ended response:	
42	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	→ If 1, go to Q43
43	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
44	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	yes.....1 No.....212	→ If 1, go to Q45
45	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
46	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2	→ If 1, go to Q47
47	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	

48	<p>Earlier I asked to what extent do you feel you can participate in decisions made regarding whether you could consume eggs, milk and milk products, meat, poultry and fish during your current or most recent pregnancy. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered these questions. (Refers to question GX.02J, GX.02K, and GX.02L)</p>	Open-ended response:	
49	<p>Earlier I asked you who would you prefer make the decisions regarding whether you could consume eggs, milk and milk products, meat, poultry and fish during your current or most recent pregnancy.</p> <p>Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered these questions. (Refers to question GX.03J, GX.03K, and GX.03L)</p>	Open-ended response:	
50	<p>What did you think of when I mentioned 'milk products'? (Refers to question GX.01K-GX.03K and GX.01P-GX.03P)</p>	Open-ended response:	
51	<p>What specific items did you think of when I mentioned meat, poultry, and fish? (Refers to question GX.01L-GX.03L and GX.01Q-GX.03Q)</p>	Open-ended response:	
52	<p>When I asked about decisions regarding whether to eat eggs during your current or most recent pregnancy, what time period/month during your pregnancy did you think of? CIRCLE 99, OR WRITE IN RESPONSE (Refers to question GX.01J-GX.03J)</p>	<p>Open-ended response:</p> <p>Did not think of specific time period.....99</p>	

53	When I asked about decisions about whether to consume milk products during your current or most recent pregnancy, what time period/month during your pregnancy did you think of? CIRCLE 99, OR WRITE IN RESPONSE (Refers to questions GX.01K-GX.03K)	Open-ended response: Did not think of specific time period.....99	
54	When I asked about decisions regarding whether to eat specific meats, poultry, and fish during your current or most recent pregnancy, what time period/month during your pregnancy did you think of? CIRCLE 99, OR WRITE IN RESPONSE (Refers to questions GX.01L-GX.03L)	Open-ended response: Did not think of specific time period.....99	
55	When I asked about the decisions made about the different foods (eggs, milk and milk products, meat, poultry, and fish) that you could consume during your current or most pregnancy , did you feel you were being asked the same question multiple times or did you feel that each question was different?		→ If 1, go to Q56
56	Why did the questions feel similar to you? Why did you think of them similarly?	Open-ended response:	→ Q57
57	Earlier I asked about decisions made regarding how much you worked when your youngest child was being breastfed. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.01M)	Open-ended response:	
58	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	→ If 1, go to Q59
59	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	

60	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	yes.....1 No.....2	→ If 1, go to Q61
61	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
62	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2	→ If 1, go to Q63
63	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	
64	What specifically did you think about when I said "work"? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	Household work.....1 Work outside the home (going to market, taking children to health clinic, etc).....2 Work for which you earn a wage.....3 Agricultural Work.....4 Other, specify _____	
65	Can you tell me more about the activity you thought of when I asked about "work"?	Open-ended response:	
66	Earlier I asked you to what extent you feel you can participate in decisions regarding how much you worked when your youngest child was being breastfed. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.02M)	Open-ended response:	
67	Earlier I asked you who would you prefer make the decisions about how much you worked when your youngest child was being breastfed. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.03M)	Open-ended response:	
68	Earlier I asked about decisions made regarding how much you could rest when your youngest child was being breastfed. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.01N)	Open-ended response:	
69	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	→ If 1, go to Q70

70	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
71	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	yes.....1 No.....2	→ If 1, go to Q72
72	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
73	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2	→ If 1, go to Q74
74	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	
75	What specifically did you think about when I said “rest”?	Open-ended response:	
76	Earlier I asked you to what extent you feel you can participate in decisions regarding how much you could rest when your youngest child was being breastfed. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.02N)	Open-ended response:	
77	Earlier I asked you who would you prefer make the decisions about how much you could rest when your youngest child was being breastfed. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.03N)	Open-ended response:	
78	Previously, when I asked the questions about how much you could work or rest during your pregnancy , did you think I was asking the same or different questions when I asked about how much you could work or rest while you were breastfeeding ? 1 → 2 →	→ If 1, go to Q79 → If 2, go to Q80
79	Why did the questions feel the same?	Open-ended response:	→Q81
80	Why did the questions feel different?	Open-ended response:	→Q81

81	Earlier I asked about decisions made regarding whether you could consume eggs, milk and milk products, meat, poultry and fish when your youngest child was being breastfed. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered these questions. (Refers to question GX.01O, GX.01P, and GX.01Q)	Open-ended response:	
82	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	→ if 1, go to Q83
83	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
84	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	yes.....1 No.....2	→ If 1, go to Q85
85	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
86	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2	→ If 1, go to Q86
87	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	
88	Earlier I asked to what extent do you feel you can participate in decisions made regarding whether you could consume eggs, milk and milk products, meat, poultry and fish when your youngest child was being breastfed. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered these questions. (Refers to question GX.02O, GX.02P, and GX.02Q)	Open-ended response:	

89	Earlier I asked you who would you prefer make the decisions regarding whether you could consume eggs, milk and milk products, meat, poultry and fish when your youngest child was being breastfed. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered these questions. (Refers to question GX.03O, GX.03P, and GX.03Q)	Open-ended response:	
90	When I asked about the decisions made about the different foods (eggs, milk and milk products, meat, poultry, and fish) that you could consume when your youngest child was being breastfed, did you feel you were being asked the same question multiple times or did you feel that each question was different? 1 → 2 →	→ If 1, go to Q91 → If 2, go to Q92
91	Why did the questions feel similar to you? Why did you think of them similarly?	Open-ended response:	→ Q93
92	Why did the question feel different? Why did you think of them differently?	Open-ended response:	→Q93
93	Previously, when I asked the questions about if you could consume the different food items (eggs, milk, milk products, meat, poultry, and fish) during your pregnancy , did you think I was asking the same or different question when I asked about if you could consume eggs while you were breastfeeding ? 1 → 2 →	→ Q36a → Q36b
94	Why did the questions feel similar to you? Why did you think of them similarly?	Open-ended response:	→ Go to next module
95	Why did the question feel different? Why did you think of them differently?	Open-ended response:	→Go to next module

Child Health and Nutrition Module X			Go To
1	<p>Earlier I asked you who in the household generally makes decisions about whether your child is taken to a clinic or a doctor is consulted when he/she is sick.</p> <p>Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question.</p> <p>(Refers to question GX.05A)</p>	Open-ended response:	
2	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	If 1, go to Q3
3	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
4	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q5
5	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
6	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q7
7	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	
8	<p>Some people may think of specific experiences when they hear this question, or they may think about their life in general. Were you thinking of any of the following or something else?</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY</p>	A specific time when your child was slightly ill.....1 A specific time when your child was severely ill.....2 What would happen if your child became ill.....3 Did not think of a specific experience.....4 Other, specify _____ _____	
9	I'd like you to tell me about a time when your child was sick. How was the decision made about whether to take the child to a clinic or doctor?	Open-ended response:	
10	<p>Earlier I asked you to what extent you feel you can participate in decisions regarding whether your child is taken to a clinic or a doctor is consulted when he/she is sick. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question.</p> <p>(Refers to question GX.06A)</p>	Open-ended response:	

11	Earlier I asked you who would you prefer make the decisions about whether your child is taken to a clinic or a doctor is consulted when he/she is sick. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.07A)	Open-ended response:	
12	Earlier I asked you who in the household generally makes decisions about whether your child gets vaccinations. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.05B)	Open-ended response:	
13	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	If 1, go to Q14
14	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
15	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q16
16	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
17	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q18
18	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	
19	Can you explain 'vaccinations' in your own words?	Open-ended response:	
20	Some people may think of specific experiences when they hear this question, or they may think about their life in general. Were you thinking of any of the following or something else? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	A regular check up at health clinic/doctor's office.....1 Child Vaccination Day.....2 Household visit by health worker.....3 When your child became ill or sick.....4 Did not think of specific experience.....99 Other, specify_____	
21	I'd like you to tell me more about a time when your child received vaccinations. How was the decisions made about whether to get your child vaccinated?	Open-ended response:	

22	Earlier I asked you to what extent you feel you can participate in decisions regarding whether your child gets vaccinations. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.06B)	Open-ended response:	
23	Earlier I asked you who would you prefer make the decisions about whether your child gets vaccinations. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.07B)	Open-ended response:	
24	Earlier I asked you who in the household generally makes decisions about whether your child visits the health clinic to see if he/she is growing well. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.05C)	Open-ended response:	
25	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	If 1, go to Q26
26	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
27	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q28
28	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
29	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q30
30	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	
31	I'd like you to tell me about a time when your child was taken to a health clinic to see if he/she is growing well. How was this decision made about taking your child to the health clinic?	Open-ended response:	

32	Earlier I asked you to what extent you feel you can participate in decisions regarding whether your child visits the health clinic to see if he/she is growing well. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.06C)	Open-ended response:	
33	Earlier I asked you who would you prefer make the decisions about whether your child visits the health clinic to see if he/she is growing well. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.07C)	Open-ended response:	
34	Earlier I asked you who in the household generally makes decisions about how to feed your child when he/she is sick. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.05D)	Open-ended response:	
35	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	If 1, go to Q36
36	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
37	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q38
38	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
39	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q40
40	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	
41	Some people may think of specific experiences when they hear this question, or they may think about their life in general. Were you thinking of any of the following or something else? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	Specific time when your child was slightly ill.....1 Specific time when your child was severely ill.....2 What would happen if your child became ill.....3 Did not think of a specific time.....4 Other, specify _____	
42	I'd like you to tell me more about a time when your child was sick. How was the decision made about how to feed your child during this time when he/she was sick?	Open-ended response:	

43	Earlier I asked you to what extent you feel you can participate in decisions regarding how to feed your child when he/she is sick. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.06D)	Open-ended response:	
44	Earlier I asked you who would you prefer make the decisions about how to feed your child when he/she is sick. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.07D)	Open-ended response:	
45	Earlier I asked you who in the household generally makes decisions about who will care for your child when you need to go outside the home for an extended period of time. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.05E)	Open-ended response:	
46	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	If 1, go to Q47
47	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
48	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q49
49	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
50	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q51
51	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	
52	How long did you think of when I said 'an extended period of time'? WRITE DOWN APPROPRIATE RESPONSE		
53	I'd like you to tell me more about a time when a decision was made about who would care for your child when you needed to go outside the home for an extended period of time. How was the decision made?	Open-ended response:	

54	Earlier I asked you to what extent you feel you can participate in decisions regarding who will care for your child when you need to go outside the home for an extended period of time. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.06E)	Open-ended response:	
55	Earlier I asked you who would you prefer make the decisions about who will care for your child when you need to go outside the home for an extended period of time. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.07E)	Open-ended response:	
56	Earlier I asked you who in the household generally makes decisions about sending your child to school. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.05F)	Open-ended response:	
57	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	If 1, go to Q58
58	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
59	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q60
60	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
61	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q62
62	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	
63	Which child were you thinking about?	Current child <2 years.....1 Older child.....2 All the children.....3 Did not think of a specific child.....4 Other, specify _____	
64	I'd like you to tell me about a time when a decision was made about sending your child to school. How was the decision made?	Open-ended response:	

65	Can you tell me more about how a decision will be made about sending your child to school?		
66	Earlier I asked you to what extent you feel you can participate in decisions regarding sending your child to school. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.06F)	Open-ended response:	
67	Earlier I asked you who would you prefer make the decisions about sending your child to school. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.07F)	Open-ended response:	
If youngest child is <6 months, skip to Q85			
68	Earlier I asked you who in the household generally makes decisions about whether or not your child is offered eggs, milk/milk products, meat, poultry, or fish to consume. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered these questions. (Refers to question GX.05G, GX.05H, GX.05I)	Open-ended response:	
69	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	If 1, go to Q70
70	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
71	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q72
72	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
73	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q74
74	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	

75	Earlier I asked you to what extent you feel you can participate in decisions regarding whether or not your child is offered eggs, milk/milk products, meat, poultry, or fish to consume. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.06G, GX.06H, GX.06I)	Open-ended response:	
76	Earlier I asked you who would you prefer make the decisions regarding whether or not your child is offered eggs, milk/milk products, meat, poultry, or fish to consume. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.07G, GX.07H, GX.07I)	Open-ended response:	
77	I'd like you to tell me more about when your child was offered eggs to eat. How is the decision typically made about whether or not to offer your child eggs?	Open-ended response:	
78	What did you think of when I mentioned 'milk products'? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	Breastmilk.....1 Formula.....2 Yogurt.....3 Other, specify_____	
79	I'd like you to tell me more about a time when your child was offered milk or milk products to consume. How was the decision made about whether or not your child was offered milk/milk products to consume?	Open-ended response:	
80	What specifically did you think of when I mentioned meat, poultry, or fish?	Open-ended response:	
81	I'd like you to tell me more about a time when your child was offered meat, poultry, or fish to eat. How was the decision made about whether or not your child was offered meat, poultry, or fish to consume?	Open-ended response:	
82	When I asked about the decisions made about the different foods (eggs, milk and milk products, meat, poultry, and fish) that your child was offered to eat, did you feel you were being asked the same question multiple times or did you feel that each question was different?	Same question..... 1 → Different question..... 2 →	→ If 1, go to Q83 If 2, go to Q84
83	Why did the questions feel similar to you? Why did you think of them similarly?	Open-ended response:	Q85

84	Why did the question feel different? Why did you think of them differently?	Open-ended response:	Q85
85	Earlier I asked you who in the household generally makes decisions about whether to breastfeed your child. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.05J)	Open-ended response:	
86	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	If 1, go to Q87
87	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
88	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q89
89	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
90	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q91
91	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	
92	I'd like you to tell me about a time when a decision was made about breastfeeding. How was the decision made?	Open-ended response:	
93	Earlier I asked you to what extent you feel you can participate in decisions regarding whether to breastfeed your child. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.06J)	Open-ended response:	
94	Earlier I asked you who would you prefer make the decisions about whether to breastfeed your child. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.07J)	Open-ended response:	
95	Earlier I asked you who in the household generally makes decisions about when to stop breastfeeding your child. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.05K)	Open-ended response:	

96	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	If 1, go to Q97
97	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
98	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q99
99	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
100	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q101
101	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	
102	Can you explain to me in your own words what “stop breastfeeding” means? Possible responses: permanent weaning; interrupted weaning	Open-ended response:	
103	Have you stopped breastfeeding your child?		If 2, go to Q105
104	How was the decision made to stop breastfeeding your child?	Open-ended response:	
105	Earlier I asked you to what extent you feel you can participate in decisions regarding when to stop breastfeeding your child. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.06K)	Open-ended response:	
106	Earlier I asked you who would you prefer make the decisions about when to stop breastfeeding your child. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.07K)	Open-ended response:	
107	Earlier I asked you who in the household generally makes decisions about when to start introducing foods and liquids (other than breastmilk) to your child. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.05L)	Open-ended response:	
108	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	If 1, go to Q109

109	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
110	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q111
111	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
112	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q113
113	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	
114	Have you started introducing foods and liquids (other than breastmilk) to your child?		If 2, go to Q117
115	I'd like you to tell me about a time when a decision was made to start introducing foods and liquids to your child. How was the decision made?	Open-ended response:	
116	How old was your child when the decision to begin introducing foods and liquids (other than breastmilk) was made?		
117	Earlier I asked you to what extent you feel you can participate in decisions regarding when to start introducing foods and liquids (other than breastmilk) to your child. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.06L)	Open-ended response:	
118	Earlier I asked you who would you prefer make the decisions about when to start introducing foods and liquids (other than breastmilk) to your child. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.07L)	Open-ended response:	
119	Earlier I asked you who in the household generally makes decisions about whether or not your child is fed special foods for children that programs or health workers tell you should be consumed. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.05M)	Open-ended response:	

120	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	If 1, go to Q121
121	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
122	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q123
123	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
124	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q125
125	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	
126	Please tell me specifically what you thought of when I mentioned programs or health workers.	Open-ended response:	
127	Please tell me specifically what you thought of when I mentioned 'special foods for children' (foods specifically designated for children and not consumed by adult HH members).	Open-ended response:	
128	I'd like you to tell me about when decisions are made about whether or not your child is fed special foods. How is the decision typically made?	Open-ended response:	
129	Earlier I asked you to what extent you feel you can participate in decisions regarding whether or not your child is fed special foods for children that programs or health workers tell you should be consumed. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.06M)	Open-ended response:	
130	Earlier I asked you who would you prefer make the decisions about whether or not your child is fed special foods for children that programs or health workers tell you should be consumed. Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question. (Refers to question GX.07M)	Open-ended response:	

Obtaining Food, Medicine, and other Items		
1	For each of the topics, I asked you who in the household generally makes decisions about whether to purchase a number of specific things. Can you say/repeat this question to me in your own words? (Refers to question GX.09)	Open-ended response:
2	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2
3	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:
4	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	Yes.....1 No.....2
5	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:
6	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2
7	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:
8	For each of the topics, I asked you if you needed a product, are you usually able to acquire it by some means. Can you say/repeat this question to me in your own words? (Refers to question GX.10)	Open-ended response:
9	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2
10	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:
11	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	Yes.....1 No.....2
12	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:
13	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2
14	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response
15	What specifically did you think of when I mentioned 'small quantities of food, smaller than 5kg'? (Refers to question GX.09A)	Open-ended response:
16	How do you usually acquire a small quantity of food that is smaller than 5kg? (Refers to question GX.10A)	Ask someone to acquire it.....1 Go to store or market yourself.....2 Grow or cultivate it.....3 It might be typically available in the household.....4 Trade/borrow from neighbor.....5 Free from health workers or social service programs.....6 Other, specify _____

17	Who do you ask? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	Husband1 Son2 Daughter3 Brother4 Sister5 Father in Law6 Mother in Law7 Brother in law8 Sister in law9 Father10 Mother11 Other male relative ..12 Other female relative13 Friend14 Neighbor15 Other, specify _____
18	How do they acquire the item?	Open-ended response:
19	What specifically did you think of when I mentioned 'large quantities of food, larger than 5kg'? (Refers to question GX.09B)	Open-ended response:
20	How do you usually acquire a large quantity of food that is larger than 5kg? (Refers to question GX.10B)	Ask someone to acquire it.....1 Go to store or market yourself.....2 Grow or cultivate it.....3 It might be typically available in the household.....4 Trade/borrow from neighbor.....5 Free from health workers or social service programs.....6 Other, specify _____
21	Who do you ask? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	Husband1 Son2 Daughter3 Brother4 Sister5 Father in Law6 Mother in Law7 Brother in law8 Sister in law9 Father10 Mother11 Other male relative ..12 Other female relative13 Friend14 Neighbor15 Other, specify _____
22	How do they acquire the item?	Open-ended response:

23	When I mentioned purchasing eggs, what quantity of eggs did you think of? (Refers to question GX.09C)	Open-ended response:
24	How do you usually acquire eggs? (Refers to question GX.10C)	Ask someone to acquire it.....1 Go to store or market yourself.....2 Grow or cultivate it.....3 It might be typically available in the household.....4 Trade/borrow from neighbor.....5 Free from health workers or social service programs.....6 Other, specify _____
25	Who do you ask?	Husband1 Son2 Daughter3 Brother4 Sister5 Father in Law6 Mother in Law7 Brother in law8 Sister in law9 Father10 Mother11 Other male relative ..12 Other female relative13 Friend14 Neighbor15 Other, specify _____
26	How do they acquire the item?	Open-ended response:
27	When I mentioned purchasing milk or milk products, what type of milk or milk products did you think of? (Refers to question GX.09D)	Open-ended response:
28	When I mentioned purchasing milk or milk products, how much/what quantity of milk or milk products did you think of? (Refers to question GX.09D)	Open-ended response:
29	How do you usually acquire milk or milk products? (Refers to question GX.10D)	Ask someone to acquire it.....1 Go to store or market yourself.....2 Grow or cultivate it.....3 It might be typically available in the household.....4 Trade/borrow from neighbor.....5 Free from health workers or social service programs.....6 Other, specify _____

30	Who do you ask?	Husband1 Son2 Daughter3 Brother4 Sister5 Father in Law6 Mother in Law7 Brother in law8 Sister in law9 Father10 Mother11 Other male relative ..12 Other female relative13 Friend14 Neighbor15 Other, specify _____
31	How do they acquire the item?	Open-ended response:
32	When I mentioned purchasing meat, poultry, or fish (including organ meats), what quantity of these did you think of? (Refers to question GX.09E)	Open-ended response:
33	How do you usually acquire meat, poultry, or fish (including organ meats)? (Refers to question GX.10E)	Ask someone to acquire it.....1 Go to store or market yourself.....2 Grow or cultivate it.....3 It might be typically available in the househo.....4 Trade/borrow from neighbor.....5 Free from health workers or social service programs.....6 Other, specify _____
34	Who do you ask?	Husband1 Son2 Daughter3 Brother4 Sister5 Father in Law6 Mother in Law7 Brother in law8 Sister in law9 Father10 Mother11 Other male relative ..12 Other female relative13 Friend14 Neighbor15 Other, specify _____
35	How do they acquire the item?	Open-ended response:
36	What food items did you think of when I asked about 'special foods for children' that programs or health workers tell you should be consumed? (Refers to question GX.09F)	LNS Packets.....1 Micronutrient supplements.....2 Baby food.....3 Do not know what that is.....4 Other, specify _____

37	How do you usually acquire 'special foods for children'? (Refers to question GX.10F)	Ask someone to acquire it.....1 Go to store or market yourself.....2 Grow or cultivate it.....3 It might be typically available in the household.....4 Trade/borrow from neighbor.....5 Free from health workers or social service programs.....6 Did not acquire it.....7 Other, specify _____
38	Who do you ask?	Husband1 Son2 Daughter3 Brother4 Sister5 Father in Law6 Mother in Law7 Brother in law8 Sister in law9 Father10 Mother11 Other male relative ..12 Other female relative13 Friend14 Neighbor15 Other, specify _____
39	How do they acquire the item?	Open-ended response:
40	What food items did you think of when I asked about nutritious foods that a program or health worker told you to consume? (Refers to question GX.09G)	Open-ended response:
41	How do you usually acquire these nutritious foods? (Refers to question GX.10G)	Ask someone to acquire it.....1 Go to store or market yourself.....2 Grow or cultivate it.....3 It might be typically available in the household.....4 Trade/borrow from neighbor.....5 Free from health workers or social service programs.....6 Did not acquire it.....7 Other, specify _____

42	Who do you ask?	Husband1 Son2 Daughter3 Brother4 Sister5 Father in Law6 Mother in Law7 Brother in law8 Sister in law9 Father10 Mother11 Other male relative ..12 Other female relative13 Friend14 Neighbor15 Other, specify _____
43	How do they acquire the item?	Open-ended response:
44	What did you think of when I asked about purchasing medication, vitamins, or supplements for children? (Refers to question GX.09H)	Open-ended response:
45	How do you usually acquire medication, vitamins, or supplements for children? (Refers to question GX.10H)	Ask someone to acquire it.....1 Go to store or market yourself.....2 Grow or cultivate it.....3 It might be typically available in the household.....4 Trade/borrow from neighbor.....5 Free from health workers or social service programs.....6 Other, specify _____
46	Who do you ask?	Husband1 Son2 Daughter3 Brother4 Sister5 Father in Law6 Mother in Law7 Brother in law8 Sister in law9 Father10 Mother11 Other male relative ..12 Other female relative13 Friend14 Neighbor15 Other, specify _____
47	How do they acquire the item?	Open-ended response:
48	Did you think of a specific time when you needed medication, vitamins, or supplements for your children?	

49	I'd like you tell me more about a time when you needed medication, vitamins, or supplements for one of your children. How did you go about trying to acquiring the product that you needed? ASK: WAS CHILD SICK? WHAT WAS THE SICKNESS? WHO TOLD YOU TO PURCHASE THE MEDICATION/VITAMIN/SUPPLEMENT?	Open-ended response:
50	What did you think of when I asked about purchasing medication, vitamins, or supplements for yourself? (Refers to question GX.09I)	Open-ended response:
51	How do you usually acquire medication, vitamins, or supplements for yourself? (Refers to question GX.10I)	Ask someone to acquire it.....1 Go to store or market yourself.....2 Grow or cultivate it.....3 It might be typically available in the household.....4 Trade/borrow from neighbor.....5 Free from health workers or social service programs.....6 Other, specify _____
52	Who do you ask?	Husband1 Son2 Daughter3 Brother4 Sister5 Father in Law6 Mother in Law7 Brother in law8 Sister in law9 Father10 Mother11 Other male relative ..12 Other female relative13 Friend14 Neighbor15 Other, specify _____
53	How do they acquire the item?	Open-ended response:
54	Did you think of a specific time when you needed medication, vitamins, or supplements for yourself?	Yes.....1 No.....2
55	I'd like you tell me more about a time when you needed medication, vitamins, or supplements for yourself. How did you go about trying to acquiring the product that you needed? ASK: WHAT WAS IT NEEDED FOR? WERE YOU SICK OR PREGNANT? WHO TOLD YOU TO PURCHASE THE MEDICATION/VITAMIN/SUPPLEMENT?	Open-ended response:
56	What type of clothing did you think of when I asked about clothing purchased for your children? (Refers to question GX.09J)	Regular/everyday clothing.....1 Nice/Fancy clothing.....2 Other, specify _____

57	How do you usually acquire clothing for your children? (Refers to question GX.10J)	Ask someone to acquire it.....1 Go to store or market yourself.....2 Grow or cultivate it.....3 It might be typically available in the household.....4 Trade/borrow from neighbor.....5 Free from health workers or social service programs.....6 Other, specify _____
58	Who do you ask?	Husband1 Son2 Daughter3 Brother4 Sister5 Father in Law6 Mother in Law7 Brother in law8 Sister in law9 Father10 Mother11 Other male relative ..12 Other female relative13 Friend14 Neighbor15 Other, specify _____
59	How do they acquire the item?	Open-ended response:
60	What type of clothing did you think of when I asked about clothing purchased for yourself? (Refers to question GX.09K)	Regular/everyday clothing.....1 Nice/Fancy clothing.....2 Other, specify _____
61	How do you usually acquire clothing for yourself? (Refers to question GX.10K)	Ask someone to acquire it.....1 Go to store or market yourself.....2 Make or sew it it.....3 It might be typically available in the household.....4 Trade/borrow from neighbor.....5 Free from health workers or social service programs.....6 Other, specify _____
62	Who do you ask?	Husband1 Son2 Daughter3 Brother4 Sister5 Father in Law6 Mother in Law7 Brother in law8 Sister in law9 Father10 Mother11 Other male relative ..12 Other female relative13 Friend14 Neighbor15 Other, specify _____

63	How do they acquire the item?	Open-ended response:
64	What items did you think of when I asked about purchasing 'toiletries', other than soap and toothpaste? (Refers to GX.09L)	Open-ended response:
65	How do you usually acquire 'toiletries' other than the ones mentioned? (Refers to question GX.10L)	Ask someone to acquire it.....1 Go to store or market yourself.....2 Make or manufacture it.....3 It might be typically available in the household.....4 Trade/borrow from neighbor.....5 Free from health workers or social service programs.....6 Other, specify _____
66	Who do you ask?	Husband1 Son2 Daughter3 Brother4 Sister5 Father in Law6 Mother in Law7 Brother in law8 Sister in law9 Father10 Mother11 Other male relative ..12 Other female relative13 Friend14 Neighbor15 Other, specify _____
67	How do they acquire the item?	Open-ended response:

Intrahousehold Relationships Module G7			
QNo	Question	Response	Go To
1	Earlier I asked if you respect your husband. Can you explain this question to me in your own words? (Refers to question G7.02A)	Open-ended response:	
2	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	If 1, go to Q3
3	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	

4	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q5
5	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
6	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q7
7	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	
8	Some people may think of specific experiences when they hear this question, or they may think about their life in general. What were you thinking of when you heard this question? WRITE RESPONSE	Open-ended response:	
9	Earlier I asked if your husband respects you. Can you say or ask question to me in your own words? (Refers to question G7.03A)	Open-ended response:	
10	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	If 1, go to Q11
11	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
12	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q12
13	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
14	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q14
15	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	
16	Some people may think of specific experiences when they hear this question, or they may think about their life in general. What were you thinking of when you heard this question? WRITE RESPONSE	Open-ended response:	
17	Earlier I asked if you trust your husband to do things that are in your best interest. Can you explain this question to me in your own words? (Refers to question G7.04A)	Open-ended response:	
18	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	If 1, go to Q19

19	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
20	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q21
21	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
22	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q23
23	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	
24	Some people may think of specific experiences when they hear this question, or they may think about their life in general. What were you thinking of when you heard this question? WRITE RESPONSE	Open-ended response:	
25	Earlier I asked when you disagree with your husband, if you feel comfortable telling him that you disagree. Can you explain this question to me in your own words? (Refers to question G7.05A)	Open-ended response:	
26	Was this question easy or difficult?	Difficult.....1 Easy.....2	If 1, go to Q27
27	Why was it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
28	Think of another mother with a young child in your community. Do you think that other women you know may find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q29
29	Why do you think they may find it difficult?	Open-ended response:	
30	Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable?	Yes.....1 No.....2	If 1, go to Q31
31	Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?	Open-ended response:	
32	Some people may think of specific experiences when they hear this question, or they may think about their life in general. What were you thinking of when you heard this question? WRITE RESPONSE	Open-ended response:	
If respondent lives with Mother-in-law, ask Q33-Q40			
If respondent doesn't live with Mother-in-law, end of survey.			
33	Earlier I asked if you respect your mother-in-law. Can you explain this question to me in your own words? (Refers to question G7.02C)	Open-ended response:	

34	Some people may think of specific experiences when they hear this question, or they may think about their life in general. What were you thinking of when you heard this question? WRITE RESPONSE	Open-ended response:	
35	Earlier I asked if your mother-in-law respects you. Can you explain this question to me in your own words? (Refers to question G7.03C)	Open-ended response:	
36	Some people may think of specific experiences when they hear this question, or they may think about their life in general. What were you thinking of when you heard this question? WRITE RESPONSE	Open-ended response:	
37	Earlier I asked if you trust your mother-in-law to do things that are in your best interest. Can you explain this question to me in your own words? (Refers to question G7.04C)	Open-ended response:	
38	Some people may think of specific experiences when they hear this question, or they may think about their life in general. What were you thinking of when you heard this question? WRITE RESPONSE	Open-ended response:	
39	Earlier I asked when you disagree with your mother-in-law, do you feel comfortable telling her that you disagree. Can you explain this question to me in your own words? (Refers to question G7.05C)	Open-ended response:	
40	Some people may think of specific experiences when they hear this question, or they may think about their life in general. What were you thinking of when you heard this question? WRITE RESPONSE	Open-ended response:	

A4: Data Tables

Table 1: Characteristics Of Respondents And Their Youngest Child						
		Household Type			Division	
	Total N=48	Nuclear N=16	Extended N=16	Migrant N=16	Chittagong N=24	Rangpur N=24
Age Mean (SD)	24 (0.65)	26 (0.86)	23 (1.36)	23 (1.04)	24 (0.77)	24 (1.06)
Education (Completed Secondary School or Higher) N (%)	8 (17%)	2 (13%)	4 (24%)	10 (63%)	8 (33%)	8 (33%)
Youngest Child's Age (Months) Mean (SD)	10 (0.97)	9 (1.44)	11 (1.83)	12 (1.77)	10 (1.39)	11 (1.37)

Table 2: Recalling to Specific Decisions						
Participants were asked “What recall period did you include in your answer?”. Numbers represent total number of responses.						
Domain		Household Type			Division	
	Total Number of Responses	Nuclear N=16	Extended N=16	Migrant N=16	Chittagong N=24	Rangpur N=24
Consult a doctor or go to a clinic when you are ill						
A specific time when you were very ill	20	10	5	5	13	7
A specific time when you were not very	11	3	5	3	3	8
What would happen if you became ill	4	1	1	2	1	3
Being pregnant	6	2	3	1	3	3
Did not think of a specific experience	7	0	2	5	4	3
How much you can rest when you are ill						
A specific time when you were very ill	18	10	5	3	9	9
A specific time when you were not very ill	7	2	3	2	5	2
What would happen if you became ill	2	0	2	0	1	1
Being pregnant	13	4	4	5	6	7
Did not think of a specific experience	8	0	2	6	3	5
Whether or not to have a/another child						
Before having first child	18	6	7	5	8	10
Before having second or another child	3	0	3	0	3	0

Before having my current child	8	4	1	3	4	4
Right now	11	5	3	3	2	9
Not thinking of specific time	6	0	2	4	5	1
Other, specify	2	1	0	1	2	0
Whether or not you use a contraceptive method						
A time at a health or doctor's clinic	4	1	1	2	2	2
Talking to a health worker outside of a	9	5	4	0	2	7
Talking to your husband about contraceptives	23	8	8	7	14	9
Did not think of a specific event	10	1	2	7	4	6
Other, specify	2	1	1	0	2	0
What foods to prepare everyday						
A typical day or week	27	11	8	8	12	15
A day or week during Ramadan	3	1	2	0	2	1
Eid	5	1	3	1	4	1
Celebration	1	0	1	0	1	0
A time when food was scarce	4	2	0	2	1	3
Did not think of specific event	6	1	2	3	3	3
Other, specify	2	0	0	2	1	1
What foods (available in the house) you can eat						

A typical day or week	22	8	9	5	10	12
A day or week during Ramadan	3	1	0	2	3	0
Eid	3	1	2	0	2	1
Celebration	4	1	2	1	3	1
A time when food was scarce	4	1	0	3	1	3
Did not think of specific event	12	4	3	5	5	7
Whether your child is taken to a clinic or doctor is consulted when he/she is sick						
A specific time when your child was slightly sick	22	8	6	8	12	10
A specific time when your child was severely sick	12	3	7	2	7	5
What would happen if your child became	8	4	2	2	2	6
Did not think of a specific experience	6	1	1	4	3	3
Whether your child gets vaccinations						
A regular checkup at health clinic/doctor	2	0	1	1	2	0
Child Vaccination Day	27	9	9	9	12	15
Household visit by health worker	2	2	0	0	2	0
When your child became ill or sick	3	1	2	0	1	2
Did not think of specific experience	12	3	3	6	6	6

Other, specify	2	1	1	0	1	1
How to feed your child when he/she is sick						
Specific time when your child was slightly ill	16	5	5	6	9	7
Specific time when your child was severely ill	15	5	7	3	9	6
What would happen if your child became	7	4	1	2	3	4
Did not think of a specific time	8	1	2	5	3	5
Other, specify	2	1	1	0	0	2

Table 3: Comprehension of Key Questions and Terms

Participants were asked: “Can you repeat this question for me in your own words?” and “Can you describe for me in your own words what the term [TERM] means?”

Domain	Responses Recorded	Responses did not match intention of the question N (%)	Description of responses that did not match the intention of the question	Household Type			Division	
				Nuclear N=16 N (%)	Extended N=16 N (%)	Migrant N=16 N (%)	Chittagong N=24 N (%)	Rangpur N=24 N (%)
Who in the household generally makes your health and nutrition decisions (for example when you were feeling ill, how much you could rest if you were ill, etc).	47	8 (17%)	How long will you rest? (2); How long will you rest if you fall ill? (4)	4 (25%)	5 (31%)	0	4 (17%)	5 (21%)
To what extent you feel you can participate in decisions about your health and nutrition decisions (for example when you were feeling ill, how much you could rest if you were ill, etc).	44	10 (23%)	How long will/can you rest if you fall ill (6); whose decision do you like if you fall ill (1); who takes the decision/how is the decision made to have another child? (2)	5 (31%)	5 (31%)	4 (25%)	9 (38%)	4 (17%)

When you disagree with your mother-in-law, if you feel comfortable telling him that you disagree.	43	6 (14%)	Disagree (2); Comfort in disagreement (1)	1 (7%)	3 (19%)	2 (15%)	2 (11%)	4 (17%)
Contraceptive Method	48	13 (48%)	Not to have a child (30); N/A (5)	9 (56%)	4 (24%)	5 (31%)	12 (25%)	6 (13%)
Special foods for children (foods specifically designated for children and not consumed by adult household members)	27	18 (67%)	Food items such as eggs, milk, etc. (12); Liquid Food (3); N/A (3)	5 (50%)	7 (70%)	6 (86%)	8 (67%)	10 (67%)
** Participants used the Bengali word “Shamman” when repeating the question back to the interviewer. This word was translated as “honor”, however is also used to mean, “respect”. Respect and honor have similar meanings in Bengali. They are interpreted similarly as they are in English and could be used interchangeably.								

Table 4: Retrieval

Participants were asked “Many people find it difficult to recall activities done a long time ago. How well do you remember the type of decisions we asked you about that you made during your most recent pregnancy?”

Domain		Total N=48	Household Type			Division	
			Nuclear N=16	Extended N=16	Migrant N=16	Chittagong N=24	Rangpur N=24
Decisions made during most recent pregnancy	Remember Well	38 (79%)	11 (69%)	12 (75%)	15 (94%)	19 (79%)	19 (79%)
	Remember Poorly	10 (21%)	5 (31%)	4 (25%)	1 (6%)	5 (21%)	5 (21%)
Decisions made while breastfeeding youngest child	Remember Well	42 (88%)	14 (88%)	14 (88%)	14 (88%)	22 (92%)	20 (83%)
	Remember Poorly	6 (13%)	2 (13%)	2 (13%)	2 (13%)	2 (8%)	4 (17%)

Table 5: Judgement

Participants were asked “Do you think other women you know would find it difficult to answer these questions for any reason? [If yes] Why do you think they may find it difficult?”

*Only domains that were found to be difficult are reported below

			Household Type			Division	
Domain	Difficult N (%)	Themes to Why Difficult	Nuclear N=16	Extended N=16	Migrant N=16	Chittagong N=24	Rangpur N=24
Consulting a doctor/going to a clinic when you are ill	3 (6%)	Others may not understand/need time to think (1)	0	2 (4%)	1 (2%)	2 (4%)	1 (2%)
How much to rest when ill	2 (4%)	Others may not understand (1)	0	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	2 (4%)	0
What foods to prepare every day?	2 (4%)	Difficult (1); Shy, Uneducated (1)	0	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	2 (4%)	0
How much you worked during your current or most recent pregnancy?	1 (2%)	Uneducated (1)	0	0	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	0
Earlier I asked when you disagree with your husband, if you feel comfortable telling him that you disagree.	2 (4%)	Difficult/Cannot understand (3)	1 (2.08%)	0	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	1 (2%)

Table 6: Response Difficulty

Participants were asked “Did you find this question easy or difficult? [If difficult] Why was it difficult?” and “Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable? [If yes] Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?”

*Only domains that were found to be difficult are reported below

Domain	Difficult N (%)	Themes to Why Difficult	Household Type			Division	
			Nuclear N=16	Extended N=16	Migrant N=16	Chittagong N=24	Rangpur N=24
Consulting a doctor/going to a clinic when you are ill	2 (4%)	I do not know what my MIL thinks/minds if I tell something (1); cannot remember (1)	0	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	2 (4%)	0
How much to rest when ill	2 (4%)	Novelty of question/thinking (1); not being able to measure 'amount of rest' (1)	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	0	2 (4%)	0
Whether or not you have a/another child	4 (8%)	husband is away, usually joint decision (1); conceiving is troublesome, so question was tough to answer (1); I shall not take, what will I tell (1)	3	0	1 (2%)	3	1 (2%)
Whether or not you use a contraceptive method	2 (4%)	Never forget matter of the past. Never thought it seemed to be tough; do not understand term 'family planning' (1)	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	0	1 (2%)	1 (2%)
What foods to prepare every day?	1 (2%)	Difficult to think (1)	0	0	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	0
Consulting a doctor/going to a clinic during your current or most recent pregnancy?	1 (2%)		0	1 (2%)	0	1 (2%)	0

Whether your child visits the health clinic to see if he/she is growing well?	1 (2%)	difficulty in understanding (1); cannot explain responses well (1)	0	1 (2%)	0	1 (2%)	0
Earlier I asked you who makes decisions about whether to purchase a number of specific things.	1 (2%)	Cannot explain responses well (1)	0	1 (2%)	0	1 (2%)	0
I asked you if you needed a product, are you usually able to acquire it by some means?	1 (2%)	N/A	0	0	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	0
Earlier I asked when you disagree with your husband, if you feel comfortable Telling him that you disagree	5 (10%)	Tough [language] (4); understood, but unable to Fear to tell (2)	1 (2%)	2 (4%)	2 (4%)	3 (6%)	2 (4%)

Table 7: Response Uncomfortable							
Participants were asked “Did the question make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable? [If yes] Why was it uneasy or uncomfortable?”							
*Only domains that were found to be difficult are reported below							
			Household Type			Division	
Domain	Difficult N (%)	Themes to Why Difficult	Nuclear N=16	Extended N=16	Migrant N=16	Chittagong N=24	Rangpur N=24
Consulting a doctor/going to a clinic when you are ill	2 (4%)	Novelty of question/never thinking in this way (2); tired of question (1)	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	0	1 (2%)	1 (2%)
How much to rest when ill	2 (4%)	cannot explain responses well (1)	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	0	1 (2%)	1 (2%)
Whether or not you have a/another child	1 (2%)	Had trouble understanding the first time (1)	1 (2%)	0	0	0	1 (2%)
Whether or not you use a contraceptive method	4 (8%)	Tough Question/Did Not Understand (2); Feeling Ashamed (1); N/A (1)	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	2 (4%)	2 (4%)	2 (4%)
What foods to prepare every day?	2 (4%)	tired of question (1); N/A (1)	1 (2%)	0	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	1 (2%)
What foods (available in the house) you can eat?	1 (2%)	tired of question (1)	0	1 (2%)	0	1 (2%)	0
Consulting a doctor/going to a clinic during you current or most recent pregnancy?	1 (2%)	Household member (mother) present (1)	0	0	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	0

Whether your child visits the health clinic to see if he/she is growing well?	1 (2%)	Did not understand cognitive interview question (1)	0	0	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	0
Earlier I asked you who makes decisions about whether to purchase a number of specific things.	1 (2%)	Rather ask interviewer (1)	0	0	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	0
Earlier I asked if you trust your husband to do things that are in your best interest.	1 (2%)	Fear to tell (1)	0	0	1 (2%)	0	1 (2%)
Earlier I asked when you disagree with your husband, if you feel comfortable telling him that you disagree.	3 (6%)	Fear of getting in trouble to tell (2); big question- disliked question (1)	0	1 (2%)	2 (4%)	1 (2%)	2 (4%)

Table 8: Context	
Participants were asked, "Please tell me more about what you were thinking when you answered this question." *Notable responses were grouped by common themes that influenced decision-making.	
Domain	Common Themes that influence Health and Nutrition Decisions
Whether or not to consult a doctor or go to a clinic	Self Confidence to decide for oneself; Money; consulting with husband
How much you could rest during illness	Decisions made by participant after considerations of own health
Whether or not to have a/another child	Decision made by both husband and wife because it is both of their children and both of them will care for it, cannot make decision alone; considerations of money and raising existing children well
Whether or not to use a contraceptive method	Decisions based on wanting another children or not; decisions made by self
What foods to prepare every day	Cooking based on what husband, and children eat; mother-in-law tells what foods to prepare; husband tells what foods he wants to eat before leaving the house; husband and wife talk about foods to prepare for the day; husband brings back food items to cook
What foods available in the house you can eat	Women decide to eat based on desire or health
Consulting a doctor/going to a clinic during current or most recent pregnancy	Decision based on personal health and thinking of the child's health; telling husband about concerns and deciding together; asking for husband's permission; advice from health worker; considerations of money so consults husband or mother-in-law
Amount worked during your current or most recent pregnancy	Consideration of own health and child's health; receives support from in laws and husband not to work as much
Amount of rest during current or most recent pregnancy	Consideration of own health and child's health
Consumption of eggs, milk and milk products, meat, poultry, and fish during your current or most recent pregnancy	Consideration of own health and child's health
Amount worked when child was being breastfed	Consideration of own health and child's health
Amount of rest when child was being breastfed	Consideration of own health and child's health

Consumption of eggs, milk and milk products, meat, poultry, and fish when child was being breastfed	Consideration of own health and child's health; depends on what foods the husband brings home; consideration of money and income; in laws and husband influence food eating decisions by advising to eat certain foods
Whether to take the child to a clinic or doctor when he/she is sick	Consideration of child's health; consideration of money- consulting husband about situation; husband, mother-in-law, and neighbors influence the decision
Whether to get child vaccinated	Vaccination is necessary and protects from diseases- consideration of child's health; consults husband/mother-in-law about vaccinating; advised to vaccinate by neighbors, peers, doctors and health workers
Visiting health clinic to see if child is growing well	Responsibility of mother to see if child is growing well; consideration of child's health; husband and mother-in-law understand well to go to clinic or not; considerations of money; advised by doctor
How to feed your child during when he/she was sick	Participant understands the child's health and needs to feed the child during sickness because food is important for the child's health and wellbeing (responsibility to feed child); consult doctor during child's illness
Who would care for your child when you needed to go outside the home for extended period of time	Participants leave their child with their own mothers, mother-in-law, or neighbor (support system); consulting husband or mother-in-law
Sending child to school	Consideration of child's future; self-confidence woman knows well about child's education; decisions made by consulting husband as he knows better about different schools/best schools
Whether or not your child was offered milk/milk products to consume	Consideration of child's health and food habits of the child; Mother's responsibility to feed child; father brings home food; consults with family members or mother
Whether or not your child was offered meat, poultry, or fish to consume	Consideration of the child's health and food habits of the child; Meat, poultry, and fish are considered an important food item for the growth and development of the child
Decision about breastfeeding	Consideration of the child's health; Breastfeeding is considered a necessity for the growth and health of the child; self-confidence that woman knows well about breastfeeding; consults family members (sister-in-law) for help; mothers care for child's wellbeing and it is her responsibility; woman knows best
Decision to stop breastfeeding	Cultural common practice that breastfeeding ends at age 2 to 2.5; no need to make decision, breastfeeding will stop at that age

Introducing foods and liquids	Consideration of health of the child; self-belief that woman knows when to feed extra food to child; Foods and liquids are necessary for the wellbeing and growth of the child
Feeding child special foods for children that programs or health workers discuss that should be consumed	Consideration of health of child; advised by health workers; woman/mother knows best and has confidence in her own decision; duty for mother to care for child's health; consideration of money

Table 9: Decision-Making Process	
Participants were asked, “I would like you to tell me more about how the decision was made to [X].”	
*Notable responses were grouped by common factors that influence decision-making.	
Domain	Commonly Cited Factors that influence Health and Nutrition Decisions
Whether or not to consult a doctor or go to a clinic	Considerations of own health (14); consulting with husband and considering participant’s health (14)
How much you could rest during illness	Considerations of own health, decisions made by participant (35)
Whether to take the child to a clinic or doctor	Consideration of child’s health (8);
Whether to get child vaccinated	Children needed to be vaccinated at a certain age as a necessity (29)
How to feed your child during this time when he/she was sick	Participant understands the child's health and needs to feed the child during sickness because food is important for the child's health and wellbeing (24)
Who would care for your child when you needed to go outside the home for extended period of time	Participants leave their child with their own mothers, mother-in-law, or neighbor (support system) (8)
Sending child to school	Consideration of child’s future (12)
Whether or not your child was offered milk/milk products to consume	Consideration of child's health and food habits of the child; Milk is considered an important food item for the growth and development of the child (8)
Whether or not your child was offered meat, poultry, or fish to consume	Consideration of the child's health and food habits of the child; Meat, poultry, and fish are considered an important food item for the growth and development of the child (15)
Decision about breastfeeding	Consideration of the child’s health; Breastfeeding is considered a necessity for the growth and health of the child (19)
Introducing foods and liquids	Consideration of health of the child; Foods and liquids are necessary for the wellbeing and growth of the child (16)

Table 11: Recommended revisions to the health and nutrition module

While most participants did not cite difficulty, those that did have difficulty, found the questions hard to understand, novel. They were also unfamiliar with formulating the responses. Additionally, participants may have understood the question but were unable to explain the responses well.

Question	Findings and Interpretation	Recommendation
Who in the household generally makes decisions about [DECISION]?	<p>The non-matching responses focused on specific domains, which may be due to the domain/decision’s reference at the end of the question. This makes the domain more prominent in the participant's mind instead of the question of interest “who in the household generally makes decisions”.</p> <p>8 out of 47 participants interpreted the question in a way that did not match the intended question.</p>	<p>Non-matching responses focused on specific domains. A possible revision may mirror the WEAI survey question G2.02 (Module 2: HH Decision-Making Around Production and Income)</p> <p>“When decisions are made regarding [ACTIVITY], who is it that normally takes the decision?”</p> <p>In this format, the question of interest (who is it that normally takes the decision) is at the end and therefore more fresh in the participant’s mind. In the current format, the domain/decision is mentioned at the end and may be the prime point the participants focus on.</p>
To what extent do you feel you can participate in decisions regarding [DECISION] if you want(ed) to?	<p>10 out of 44 participants interpreted the question in a way that did not match the intended question.</p> <p>3 participants were thinking of questions GX.01 and GX.03 during this question:</p> <p>Who takes the decision/how is the decision made to have another child? (2) → GX.01</p> <p>Whose decision do you like if you fall ill (1) → GX.03</p> <p>Other participants focused on the domains as seen in GX.01 and GX.03.</p>	<p>Do not have any proposed suggestion/recommendation but important in noting.</p>

<p>Who would you prefer make the decisions about [DECISION]?</p>	<p>6 out of 47 participants interpreted the question in a way that did not match the intended question.</p>	<p>Similar to GX.01 (see suggestion above):</p> <p>-When decisions are made regarding [DECISION], who would you prefer make the decision?</p> <p>In this format, the question of interest (who is it that normally takes the decision) is at the end and therefore more fresh in the participant's mind. In the current format, the domain/decision is mentioned at the end and may be the prime point the participants focus on.</p>
<p>If you need a product, <i>are you</i> usually able to acquire it by some means (e.g. purchasing or cultivating it yourself or having someone do it for you)?</p>	<p>13 out of 47 participants interpreted this question as “How will you get an item?”</p> <p>Of the 33 participants who did interpret this question as intended, 22 rephrased it as “can you collect/buy” or “could you buy”.</p>	<p>Proposed change:</p> <p>“If you need a product, <i>can you</i> usually acquire it by some means (e.g. purchasing or cultivating it yourself or having someone do it for you)?”</p> <p>The proposed change in wording may be clearer and may elicit a yes/no response more. However, ‘are you usually able’ refers more to ability to acquire goods.</p>
<p>D. Whether or not you use a <i>contraceptive method</i>?</p>	<p>Contraceptive method- the term contraceptive method was largely (29 out of 48) understood as ‘not having a child’.</p> <p>When prompted about the type of method participants thought about, the most common responses were ‘contraceptive pills’ (cited 40 times), Depo-Provera shot (cited 16 times), and condoms (cited 15 times).</p>	<p>This question may be revised to prompt participants about examples of contraceptive methods.</p> <p>-Whether or not you use a contraceptive method (e.g. pills, shots, or condoms)?</p>

<p>M. Whether or not your child is fed <i>special foods for children</i> (i.e., foods specifically designated for children and not consumed by adult HH members) that programs or health workers tell you should be consumed?</p>	<p>10 out of 35 women understood the term ‘special foods for child’ as ‘micronutrient supplements’ while 2 out of 35 women understood it as ‘baby food’. 23 out of 35 women understood it as various food items such as eggs, milk, fruits, vegetables, etc.</p>	<p>Further prompting or explaining participants about <i>special foods for children</i>.</p> <p>-Whether or not your child is fed <i>special foods for children</i> (i.e., foods specifically designated for children and not consumed by adult HH members, <u>such as baby food, LNS, micronutrient supplements/powders, etc.</u>) that programs or health workers tell you should be consumed?</p>
<p>C. Whether or not you have a/another child?</p> <p>D. Whether or not you use a contraceptive method?</p>	<p>Domain C and D were cited as difficult (C. 4 out of 48 women) and uncomfortable/uneasy (D. 4 out of 48) to answer. The reasons for difficulty and discomfort were the ‘toughness of the question’ and difficulty in understanding. The way of thinking through these questions have been cited as novel and require time to become accustomed to. Shifting the order of the questions to come after the food domain may be helpful in easing the understanding and comfort of the question. The domains are sensitive as is and asking them later allows participants to grow accustomed to the question type and build trust and comfort with the interviewer.</p>	<p>Changing the order of domain C. and D. (contraceptive method) to be domains E. and F.</p> <p>Proposed order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whether or not you consult a doctor or go to a clinic when you are ill? 2. How much you can rest when you are ill? 3. What foods to prepare every day? 4. What foods (available in the house) you can eat? 5. <u>Whether or not you have a/another child?</u> 6. <u>Whether or not you use a contraceptive method?</u>

Table 12: Recommended revisions to the Intrahousehold Relationships Module

Question	Findings and Interpretation	Recommendation
<p>G7.02: Do you <i>respect</i> your husband/mother-in-law?</p> <p>G7.03: Does your husband/mother-in-law <i>respect</i> you?</p>	<p>Respect and honor have similar meanings in Bengali. They are interpreted similarly as they are in English and could be used interchangeably.</p> <p>G7.02: 35 out of 48 participants said honor</p> <p>G7.03 36 out of 48 participants said honor</p> <p>Participants used the Bengali word “Shamman” (see Bengali script below) when repeating the question back to the interviewer. This word was translated as “honor”, however is also used to mean, “respect”.</p> <p>সম্মান Shamman</p>	<p>There is not a specific suggestion for this question but it may be interesting to note when implementing the survey in other countries. When translating to other languages, it is important to keep in mind how different phrases or words are interpreted by participants, translators, and researchers.</p>

<p>Earlier I asked if you <i>trust</i> your husband/mother-in-law to do things that are in your <i>best interest</i>.</p>	<p>34 out of 48 participants did not interpret the question as intended. Participants provided a wide variety of answers for this question. There were two critical parts of the question that participants interpreted differently than what was intended (see underlined portions). “Earlier I asked if you <u>trust</u> your husband/mother-in-law to do things that are in your <u>best interest</u>.” Trust was often interpreted as relying on husband. Best interest was interpreted as important/special matters. These nuances changed the interpretation of the question.</p> <p>Participants interpreted the question as ‘Do you trust/believe/have faith in your husband with important/special matters’, ‘Do you trust your husband while doing something important’, ‘Do you rely on your husband while doing something important’.</p> <p>Based on this, the question may be too lengthy or complex for some participants and it may be helpful to split the question into two and/or provide examples of ‘best interest’. Changing the term ‘best interest’ to ‘something important’ could be considered. 38 out of 48 women interpreted ‘best interest’ as ‘something important’ or ‘special matters’.</p> <p>Note: The analysis for this question was quite tricky since the responses varied on different levels of understanding. Another researcher could interpret the classifications presented in the data table differently.</p>	<p>Proposed change: Splitting this question into two.</p> <p>“Do you trust your husband/mother-in-law?” [General trust]</p> <p>“Do you trust your husband/mother-in-law to do things that are in your best interest”.</p> <p>Proposed change:</p> <p>“Earlier I asked if you <i>trust</i> your husband/mother-in-law to do things that are in your <i>best interest</i> (such as taking you to the doctor, etc.).”</p> <p>It may be helpful to provide examples of what could be categorized as ‘things that are in your best interest’.</p> <p>Additionally, changing the term ‘best interest’ to ‘something important’ could be considered. This may change the original intention of the question but a majority of participants interpreted ‘best interest’ as ‘something important’ (36 out of 48 women).</p>
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<p>When you disagree with your husband, do you feel comfortable telling him/her that you disagree?</p>	<p>This question for some was sensitive and difficult to understand and interpret. Additionally, the original question seems to focus on 2 stages of comfort: <u>comfort in disagreeing</u> with husband/mother-in-law and <u>comfort in voicing</u> that disagreement. Depending on her situation, a participant may be at two different stages; she may feel comfortable in disagreement but not comfortable in voicing that disagreement. It might be helpful to ask two different questions to further measure women's empowerment.</p> <p>5 out of 48 participants cited this question as difficult and 3 out of 48 participants cited this as uneasy/uncomfortable. Participants stated that the language of the question is tough and are fearful of getting in trouble to tell her husband when she disagrees.</p> <p>Additionally, 11 out of 48 participants did not interpret the question as intended.</p>	<p>Proposed change: Splitting this question into two.</p> <p>“Do you disagree/feel comfortable disagreeing with your husband/mother-in-law?”</p> <p>“Do you feel comfortable telling your husband/mother-in-law that you disagree?”</p>
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