

No. 3

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**BAUM, DOPKOWSKI, DUNCAN and
GARDINER**

**World Fertility Survey Inventory
Asia 1960-1973**

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

APRIL 1974 No. 3

EDITOR Ken Williams

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The World Fertility Survey is an international research programme whose purpose is to assess the current state of human fertility throughout the world. This is being done principally through promoting and supporting nationally representative, internationally comparable, and scientifically designed and conducted sample surveys of fertility behaviour in as many countries as possible.

The WFS is being undertaken, with the collaboration of the United Nations, by the International Statistical Institute in cooperation with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. Financial support is provided principally by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the United States Agency for International Development.

This publication is part of the WFS Publications Programme which includes the WFS Basic Documentation, Occasional Papers and auxiliary publications. For further information on the WFS, write to the Information Office, International Statistical Institute, 428 Prinses Beatrixlaan, Voorburg, The Hague, Netherlands.

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The World Fertility Survey Inventory: Major Fertility and Related Surveys Conducted in Asia 1960-1973

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The World Fertility Survey Inventory: Major Fertility and Related Surveys Conducted in Asia 1960-1973.

The World Fertility Survey is a major program of research involving nationwide sample surveys to be carried out in 50 to 60 countries. This program is being undertaken by the International Statistical Institute, with the collaboration of the United Nations, in cooperation with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, in observation of the World Population Year 1974. If the World Fertility Survey is to advance our understanding of fertility behavior, it must profit from previous research. Thus, a number of projects have been carried out to assess the substantive and methodological state of the art in modern fertility research. One of these is the World Fertility Survey Inventory, compiled by the International Statistical Programs Center of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

The design of sample surveys involves important decisions which must be made wisely to assure that research goals are met. In order to bring past experience to bear on the task of formulating a common survey design for nations participating in the World Fertility Survey, the Inventory attempts to compile methodological information on all major fertility and related surveys conducted throughout the world since 1960. These data can then be focused to help make technical decisions and evaluate alternative research strategies.

Information on research design was sought for all surveys in the inventory. Each was classified by survey type as follows: Fertility surveys are those which focus analytically on the measurement of female fertility. KAP surveys add to this the study of birth control knowledge, attitudes, and practice. Demographic surveys generally enumerate all persons in the sample population regardless of age or sex, thus emphasizing population dynamics, although fertility data can usually be derived, and special fertility or KAP schedules may be administered to eligible women. Multipurpose surveys are those designed to study other relatively distinct subjects along with the fertility inquiry, such as household expenditures or consumption patterns. Information also was sought on the universe of each survey, with details on geographic and population coverage; the survey method, coded as single-round retrospective, multi-round, or dual system; sampling method and sample size; and content of the questionnaire. Whenever possible, a copy of the questionnaire and a bibliography of published materials was collected for each survey.

The World Fertility Survey Inventory covers only relatively large-scale fertility and related

sample surveys conducted between 1960 and 1973. Included are nationwide surveys and those of regions, states, or provinces, and surveys of capital or other major cities. Excluded are studies of smaller local areas, of communities, or of particular population groups such as plantation workers or clinic patients. This results in the exclusion of some otherwise important studies such as the multi-round Standard Fertility Surveys conducted in a number of districts in India. For periodic multi-purpose surveys such as the Indian National Sample Survey only the most recent round for which information is available is included.

To qualify for inclusion in the Inventory a survey must have gathered information relevant to modern demographic research, with questions ranging beyond "surviving children." All but a few inquired about births in a recent period, with the exceptions asking about children ever born and children surviving. Public opinion surveys with no current fertility measurement were excluded.

The Inventory is an ongoing project which evolves constantly as new surveys are incorporated, past surveys are discovered and documented, and new information is received indicating that a survey included in the Inventory actually does not have a significant fertility component. Thus, the present inventory is slightly different from the earlier version which was the basis of the paper summarizing the Inventory.* The present World Fertility Survey Inventory has added some surveys, mostly in Korea, and excluded some studies of relatively small districts and a planned future survey. However, none of the basic conclusions of the summary paper are altered by these changes.

The work of compiling the World Fertility Survey Inventory was truly an international effort. Samuel Baum, Kathleen Dopkowski, William G. Duncan, and Peter Gardiner of the International Statistical Programs Center of the U. S. Bureau of the Census had primary responsibility for developing the inventory, but expert help was sought at various stages from leading national and international organizations such as the United Nations, the Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE), the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA); the Population Council, New York; the Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer (ORSTOM) and Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE), Paris; and the World Fertility Survey Central Staff, London. Furthermore, the inventory sheet for each survey was sent to the organization which had conducted the study for completion of missing items and verification of information already gathered. The response rate was in the neighborhood of 90 percent, extremely high for a mailed form, and a gratifying indication of the international cooperation which will be vital to the successful completion of the World Fertility Survey.

* William G. Duncan, "The Nature and Content of Fertility and Related Surveys Conducted Throughout the World Since 1960," *WFS Occasional Papers*, No. 1, 1973. Two other papers summarizing the Inventory in earlier stages were presented at the First Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Meeting of the World Fertility Survey in July 1972. These papers, "An Inventory and Discussion of Selected Characteristics of 41 Past Fertility (and Fertility Related) Surveys," by Peter Gardiner and William Miller; and "An Inventory of Fertility and Related Surveys Conducted or Planned Since 1968," by Samuel Baum, Carolyn Hay, and Jerrold Hugué; are available from the International Statistical Institute or the International Statistical Programs Center of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

World Fertility Survey Inventory: Asian Surveys

Afghanistan, 1972-73, National Demographic and Family Guidance Survey
Bangladesh, 1961-62, Demographic Survey in East Pakistan
Bangladesh, 1963-64, Dacca Family Growth Study
Brunei, 1968, Social and Demographic Sample Survey
Hong Kong, 1967, Urban Family Life Survey, Hong Kong
India, 1966, Greater Bombay Fertility Survey
India, 1970, Calcutta Fertility Survey
India, 1970-71a, Survey on Family Planning Practice in India
India, 1970-71b, Special Enquiry on Birth and Death Reporting
India, 1972 (Continuing since 1964), Sample Registration System
India, 1973-74 (Continuing since 1950), National Sample Survey, Twenty-Eighth Round
Indonesia, 1961-63, National Demographic Survey
Indonesia, 1967 (began 1964), National Sample Survey, Third Round
Indonesia, 1968, KAP Study of Jakarta and Environs
Indonesia, 1970, Current Fertility of Jakarta
Indonesia, 1971 (Continuing since 1969), Socio-Economic Survey, Fifth Round
Indonesia, 1973, Fertility and Mortality in Indonesia
Iran, 1965a, Rural Fertility Survey
Iran, 1965b, Tehran Fertility Survey
Iran, 1971 (Continuing since 1968), The Multi-Purpose Survey
Iran, 1971, Impact of Education on Fertility
Iran, 1972-75, Population Growth Survey
Iraq, 1973-74, Vital Rates Survey
Japan, 1962, Fourth Fertility Survey
Japan, 1967, Fifth Fertility Survey
Japan, 1972, Sixth Fertility Survey
Jordan, 1972, National Fertility Sample Survey
Korea (South), 1964, Preliminary National Survey on Family Planning 1964
Korea (South), 1965, National Survey on Family Planning 1965
Korea (South), 1966a, National Survey on Family Planning 1966
Korea (South), 1966b, Special Demographic Survey 1966
Korea (South), 1967, National Survey on Family Planning 1967
Korea (South), 1968, Fertility and Family Planning Survey
Korea (South), 1970, Special Demographic Survey 1970
Korea (South), 1970-71, Korean Attitudes and Birth Control Behavior
Korea (South), 1971a, Fertility - Abortion Survey
Korea (South), 1971b, Special Demographic Survey 1971
Korea (South), 1972 (Continuing), Continuous Demographic Survey
Korea (South), 1973, Multipurpose Survey
Lebahon, 1973, Fertility Survey

Malaysia, 1966-67, West Malaysian Family Survey
 Malaysia, 1967-68, Socio-economic Survey of Households
 Malaysia, 1970, PES/KAP
 Nepal, 1963, Population Survey
 Pakistan, 1962-65, Population Growth Estimation (PGE) Experiment
 Pakistan, 1968, National Impact Survey
 Pakistan, 1968 (Continuing), Population Growth Survey
 Philippines, 1963, The Fertility Survey of 1963
 Philippines, 1964, Birth and Death Registration
 Philippines, 1965, Family Limitation Survey
 Philippines, 1968, National Demographic Survey
 Philippines, 1971-75, MCPS Sample Registration Program
 Philippines, 1972a, Survey on Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice of Family Planning
 Philippines, 1972b, Vital Rates Estimation (Philippines Survey 7 - Population Change)
 Philippines, 1973, National Demographic Survey
 Saudi Arabia, 1972-73, Demographic Sample Survey
 Sri Lanka, 1963-66, Rural Fertility Survey
 Sri Lanka, 1969-70, Socio-Economic Survey of Population
 Syrian Arab Republic, 1973, Infant Mortality
 Taiwan, Republic of China 1962-63, Taichung City Family and Fertility Study
 Taiwan, Republic of China, 1965, 1967, 1970, Island-Wide Fertility Surveys
 Taiwan, Republic of China, 1966-69, Vital and Demographic Registration Study
 Thailand, 1964-67, Survey of Population Change
 Thailand, 1968, Pilot Study of Family Health in Thai Muslim Communities in South Thailand
 Thailand, 1969, Fertility and Contraception in the Rural North of Thailand
 Thailand, 1969-73 (Continuing), National Longitudinal Survey of Social, Economic, and Demographic Change in Thailand
 Thailand, 1970, Fertility and Contraception in the Rural South of Thailand
 Thailand, 1971, Fieldworker Evaluation Survey
 Turkey, 1963, National Survey on Population
 Turkey, 1965-69, Turkish Demographic Survey
 Turkey, 1968, 1968 Survey on Family Structure and Population Problems in Turkey
 Turkey, 1973, Survey of Population Problems in Turkey
 Vietnam (South), 1973, National Fertility and KAP Survey
 Yemen Arab Republic, 1972, Socio-Demographic Survey of San'a City

Bibliography

The associated publications for each Survey (where applicable) are listed separately in the same order as the Surveys themselves.

Inventory of Fertility and Related Surveys

Afghanistan 1972-73	<i>National Demographic and Family Guidance Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic/KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Afghanistan Demographic Studies, Ministry of Planning (Afghanistan) and State University of New York at Buffalo (USA)
	A. G. Malikzada (Ministry of Planning), S. Graham (Department of Sociology, State University of New York at Buffalo) and Graham B. Kerr (Afghanistan Demographic Studies, Ministry of Planning, Kabul, Afghanistan), <i>Principal Investigators</i>
	A. Ross and R. Royall (Department of Biostatistics, School of Hygiene, Johns Hopkins University), <i>Consultants</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	Approximately 25,000 households and 7,000 pregnancy histories
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage sampling of clusters of households
Bangladesh 1961-62	<i>Demographic Survey in East Pakistan</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic/fertility
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Dacca and surrounding districts, comprising 1/6 of the area of East Pakistan
<i>b Population</i>	Total population – fertility history to ever-married females
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	University of Dacca, Statistical Survey Research Unit
	A. N. M. Muniruzzaman, <i>Principal Investigator</i>
	M. V. Lindquist, <i>Consultant</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Multi-round: baseline survey and 4 quarterly rounds
<i>Sample Size</i>	2,973 households at baseline
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage probability sampling of census primary sampling units and households

Bangladesh 1963-64	<i>Dacca Family Growth Study</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Four Government employee housing colonies
<i>b Population</i>	Married couples with husbands being Class III or Class IV government employees
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Government of Pakistan and University of California (Berkeley) Health Education Division
<i>Survey Method</i>	Multi-round
<i>Sample Size</i>	519 couples
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Cluster sampling of a government worker's housing colony
Brunei 1968	<i>Social and Demographic Sample Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Economic and Statistics Section, State Secretariat, Government of Brunei
	Abd. Aziz Umar (Administrative Officer, State Secretariat) and Jusnani bte.Hj. Lawie (Statistician), <i>Principal Investigators</i>
	J. S. Gould (U.N. Economic Adviser to Brunei), K. Horstmann, S. Raja Rao and H. Goldhamer (ECAFE Regional Advisers from Bangkok), <i>Consultants</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample-size</i>	2,659 households
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Urban sector: Stratified random sampling
	Rural sector: Stratified two-stage sampling of households with kampong in each district as first stage unit

Hong Kong 1967	<i>Urban Family Life Survey, Hong Kong</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Sociological and Fertility
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, Tsuen Wan Urban Area
<i>b Population</i>	Married persons living with their spouses
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Social Survey Research Centre, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, a joint project of the Hong Kong Council of Social Sciences and the Social Welfare Department
	Robert E. Mitchell (Director, Social Survey Research Centre), <i>Principal Investigator</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	3,753 respondents made up of 561 couples, 1,101 married men and 1,530 women
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Three-stage random sampling
India 1966	<i>Greater Bombay Fertility Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Fertility
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Greater Bombay
<i>b Population</i>	Currently married women of age 15 and above
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	International Institute for Population Studies (India)
	J. R. Rele and Tara Kanitkar, <i>Principal Investigators</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	7872 females
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Two stage random sampling

India 1970	<i>Calcutta Fertility Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Calcutta
<i>b Population</i>	Ever-married women aged less than 50 years, and their husbands
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Indian Statistical Institute
	M. V. Raman, <i>Principal Investigator</i>
	David Glass (London School of Economics), <i>Consultant</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	6,000 households
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Multi-stage sampling of blocks and households
India 1970-71a	<i>Survey on Family Planning Practice in India</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Currently married and cohabiting women in the age group 15-45 and their husbands
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Ministry of Health and Family Planning (India)
	D. V. N. Sarma and R. C. Bhavsar, <i>Principal Investigators</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	30,197 persons
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Multi-stage stratified random sampling
India 1970-71b	<i>Special Enquiry on Birth and Death Reporting</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Regional (5 states)
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	National Sample Survey Organization and Indian Statistical Institute
<i>Survey Method</i>	Multi-round
<i>Sample Size</i>	Population in 108 sample villages
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage sampling of districts and villages

India 1972

(Continuing since 1964) *Sample Registration System*

<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National – all States and Union Territories of Indian Union
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Office of the Registrar General, Ministry of Home Affairs (India)
	A. Chandra Sekhar (Registrar General, India), P. B. Brahma (Deputy Registrar General, India), R. D. Agrawal (Senior Research Officer) and V. S. Swamy (Senior Research Officer), <i>Principal Investigators</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Dual-record system, i.e. continuous (longitudinal) enumeration and half-yearly retrospective survey
<i>Sample Size</i>	Over 3.5 million persons in about 2,400 rural and 1,300 urban sample units
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Rural: uni-stage stratified simple random sample Urban: stratified two-stage with towns as first-stage units and enumeration blocks as second-stage units

India 1973-74

(Continuing since 1950) *National Sample Survey, Twenty-Eighth Round*

<i>Type of Survey</i>	Multi-purpose
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population; fertility items to ever-married women under 50 years old
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	National Sample Survey Organization, Indian Statistical Institute, Government of India
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	Approximately 65,000 persons
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified 2 stage sampling of villages and households (rural), blocks and households (urban)

Indonesia 1961-63	<i>National Demographic Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Central Statistical Office (Indonesia)
<i>Survey Method</i>	Multi-round with 3 annual surveys
<i>Sample Size</i>	Approximately 200,000 persons
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified 2 stage sampling of cities and enumeration districts (urban), subdistricts and enumeration districts (rural)
Indonesia 1967	<i>National Sample Survey, Third Round</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Multi-purpose
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Central Bureau of Statistics (Indonesia)
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	Not available
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage random sampling of enumeration districts and households (urban), primary sampling units, enumeration districts, and households (rural)
Indonesia 1968	<i>KAP Study of Jakarta and Environs</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Jakarta and environs
<i>b Population</i>	Ever-married men and women aged 15-49
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Demographic Institute (University of Indonesia)
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	2,241 persons
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Not available

Indonesia 1970	<i>Current Fertility of Jakarta</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Fertility
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Municipality of Jakarta
<i>b Population</i>	Ever-married women between the age of 15-49 years
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Demographic Institute (University of Indonesia)
<i>Survey Method</i>	N. Iskandar, <i>Principal Investigator</i> Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	14 percent from total census blocks
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Two-stage random sampling
Indonesia 1971 (Continuing)	<i>Socio-Economic Survey, Fifth Round</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Multi-purpose
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Central Bureau of Statistics (Indonesia)
<i>Survey Method</i>	Multi-round with 3 rounds annually
<i>Sample Size</i>	Not available
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage sampling of villages, census blocks, and households
Indonesia 1973	<i>Fertility and Mortality in Indonesia</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Indonesia covering the island of Sumatera, Java, Sulawesi and Bali
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Demographic Institute (University of Indonesia)
<i>Survey Method</i>	N. Iskandar, <i>Principal Investigator</i> Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	Gavin W. Jones (Population Council) and Peter F. McDonald (Australian National University), <i>Consultants</i> 70,000 households
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Two stage sampling – except rural Java with three stage sampling

Iran 1965a	<i>Rural Fertility Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Fertility
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	4 rural zones
<i>b Population</i>	Married women 15–49 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Institute for Social Studies and Research (University of Teheran)
	J. C. Chasteland and M. Amani, <i>Principal Investigators</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	4,743 women
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Random
Iran 1965b	<i>Tehran Fertility Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Fertility
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Capital city of Tehran
<i>b Population</i>	Married women 15–49 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Institute for Social Studies and Research (University of Teheran)
	J. C. Chasteland and M. Amani, <i>Principal Investigators</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	2,797 women
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Random
Iran 1971 (Continuing since 1968)	<i>The Multi-Purpose Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Multi-purpose
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Statistical Center of Iran
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	29,596 households, 148,625 persons
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified 2 stage sampling of blocks and households (urban) and villages and households (rural)

Iran 1971	<i>Impact of Education on Fertility</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Capital city of Tehran and city of Isfahan
<i>b Population</i>	Married women 15–44 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Institute for Social Studies and Research (University of Teheran)
	M. Amani, <i>Principal Investigator</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	2,000 females
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Random
Iran 1972-75	<i>Population Growth Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Statistical Center of Iran
<i>Survey Method</i>	Multi-round
<i>Sample Size</i>	40,000 persons urban, 55,000 persons rural
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage sampling of clusters of inhabitants
Iraq 1973-74	<i>Vital Rates Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Central Statistical Organization (Iraq)
	Salah Al-Sharkhly (Statistical Organization), <i>Principal Investigator</i> M. S. Khodary (United Nations Demographic Advisor), <i>Consultant</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Dual System – continuous registration with 5 quarterly survey rounds
<i>Sample Size</i>	124,000 persons
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Single stage area sampling

Japan 1962	<i>Fourth Fertility Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Fertility
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Currently married couples with wives under 50 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Institute of Population Problems, Ministry of Health and Welfare (Japan) Hisao Aoki (Chief of the Fourth Section of the Research Division of the Institute), <i>Principal Investigator</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	12,720 couples
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	35 cities, towns and villages were purposively selected. Enumeration districts in these areas were randomly sampled
Japan 1967	<i>Fifth Fertility Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Fertility
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Currently married couples with wives under 50 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Institute of Population Problems, Ministry of Health and Welfare (Japan) Kazumasa Kobayashi (Chief of the Documentation Section of the Institute), <i>Principal Investigator</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	14,347 couples
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	20 cities, towns, and villages were purposively selected. Enumeration districts were randomly sampled in these areas
Japan 1972	<i>Sixth Fertility Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Fertility
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Currently married couples with wives under 50 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Institute of Population Problems, Ministry of Health and Welfare (Japan) Hisao Aoki (Chief, Manpower Research Section, Division of Manpower Research), <i>Principal Investigator</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	9,355 couples
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified random sampling

Jordan 1972	<i>National Fertility Sample Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Fertility
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Ever-married women under 50 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Population Statistics Section (Jordan)
	A. K. Bourini (Chief Population Statistics Section) and Hana Rizk (United Nations Demographic Advisor), <i>Principal Investigators</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	4,881 households, 5,007 women
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Multi-stage cluster sampling
Korea (South) 1964	<i>Preliminary National Survey on Family Planning 1964</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Currently married women aged 15 years and older
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (Korea)
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	4,008 females
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage random sampling of enumeration districts and households
Korea (South) 1965	<i>National Survey on Family Planning 1965</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Currently married women aged 15–44 years
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (Korea)
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	3,445 females
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage random sampling of enumeration districts and households (urban) and primary sampling units, enumeration districts, and households (rural)

Korea (South) 1966a	<i>National Survey on Family Planning 1966</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Currently married women aged 15–44 years
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (Korea)
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	3,368 females
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage random sampling of enumeration districts and households (urban) and primary sampling units, enumeration districts, and households (rural)
Korea (South) 1966b	<i>Special Demographic Survey 1966</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic/Post-enumeration survey
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Total population – fertility items for ever-married women
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Bureau of Statistics (Korea)
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	8,000 households
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage random sampling of enumeration districts and households
Korea (South) 1967	<i>National Survey on Family Planning 1967</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Fertility/KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Currently married women aged 15–49 years
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (Korea)
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	3,624 females
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage random sampling of enumeration districts and households

Korea (South) 1968	<i>Fertility and Family Planning Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Currently married women under 50 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (Korea), Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea, Bureau of Statistics (Korea), Population Council (USA)
	Dae Woo Han, Taek Il Kim (Ministry of Health and Social Affairs), Jay Soo Park (Bureau of Statistics) and John A. Ross (Population Council), <i>Principal Investigators</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Leslie Kish (University of Michigan), <i>Consultant</i>
<i>Sample Size</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	6,889 women, 8,774 households
	Stratified self-weighting sample with enumeration districts as first-stage units
Korea (South) 1970	<i>Special Demographic Survey 1970</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic/Post-enumeration survey
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Bureau of Statistics (Korea)
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	Not available
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Not available

Korea (South) 1970-71	<i>Korean Attitudes and Birth Control Behavior</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Currently married women under 44 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Korean Institute for Research in the Behavioral Sciences
	Bom Mo Chung, <i>Principal Investigator</i>
	East-West Population Institute, <i>Consultants</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	1,883 females and purposive sample for further testing
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage sampling
Korea (South) 1971a	<i>Fertility – Abortion Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Married women under 54 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Korean Institute for Family Planning and Population Council (USA)
	Hyun Sang Moon, Seung Hyun, Soon Choi, Kap Suk Koh, David P. Smith, Tae Ryong Kim and Walter B. Watson, <i>Principal Investigators</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	6,285 females
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified random sampling
Korea (South) 1971b	<i>Special Demographic Survey 1971</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Bureau of Statistics (Korea)
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	25,000 households
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Not available

Korea (South) 1972 (Continuing)	<i>Continuous Demographic Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Bureau of Statistics (Korea)
<i>Survey Method</i>	Dual system – multi-round survey matched with official registration system
<i>Sample Size</i>	76 enumeration districts
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Single-stage random sampling of enumeration districts
Korea (South) 1973	<i>Multipurpose Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Fertility/KAP
<i>Universe a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Fertility items for ever-married women age 15–49 years; birth control knowledge-attitude questionnaire to never-married women age 18–27 years,
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Korean Institute for Family Planning Walter B. Watson, Consultant
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	3,366 women in 43 enumeration districts
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Not available
Lebanon 1973	<i>Fertility Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Fertility
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Ever-married women 15–49 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Central Directorate of Statistics, Ministry of Planning (Lebanon) R. Kasparian (Chief, Department of Studies and Coordination Central Directorate of Statistics), <i>Principal Investigator</i> United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, <i>Consultants</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	6,000 women
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Two-stage sampling with enumeration districts as first stage unit

Malaysia 1966-67	<i>West Malaysian Family Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	West Malaysia only
<i>b Population</i>	Adult Population
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	National Family Planning Board and the Department of Statistics (Malaysia)
	J. A. Palmore (Project Director, University of Michigan), A. Schnaiberg (University of Michigan), C. Langford (University of Michigan) and D. Z. Fernandez (Department of Statistics), <i>Principal Investigators</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	5,457 persons; 7,697 households
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage random sampling of stratified enumeration districts and households in metropolitan areas, and clustered primary sampling units and households in towns and rural areas
Malaysia 1967-68	<i>Socio-Economic Survey of Households</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Multipurpose
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	West Malaysia only
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Department of Statistics (Malaysia)
	Mr. Palan (Department of Statistics), <i>Principal Investigator</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	About 30,000 households
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage sampling of primary sampling units and households

Malaysia 1970	<i>PES/KAP</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic/KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	West Malaysia only
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Department of Statistics (Malaysia)
	V. T. Palan (Department of Statistics) and Tan Boon Ann (National Family Planning Board), <i>Principal Investigators</i>
	Lee Jay Cho, <i>Consultant</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	KAP interviews from 44,000 heads of household and evermarried females aged 15-44 years in 28,000 households
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage sampling of enumeration districts and households
Nepal 1963	<i>Population Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Central Bureau of Statistics (Nepal)
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	Not available
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Random sampling of enumeration districts

Pakistan 1962-65*Population Growth Estimation (PGE) Experiment*

<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National, except for Chitagong Hill Tracts in East Pakistan and the former Baluchistan Province in West Pakistan
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population; fertility data for women on a household basis
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics and the Central Statistical Office of Pakistan
<i>Survey Method</i>	Dual system-sample registration coupled with a multi-round retrospective survey (survey rounds 6 months apart)
<i>Sample Size</i>	104,800 persons before extension in mid 1962, 119,000 thereafter
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Multi-stage sampling of primary sampling units and households (rural) towns and households (urban)

Pakistan 1968*National Impact Survey*

<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population with emphasis on females
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Family Planning Council of Government of Pakistan
	Nafiz Sadik, Ismail Sirageldin and Gilbert Hardy, <i>Principal Investigators</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	6,000 ever-married women and 3,000 households
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Multi-stage sampling of households

Pakistan 1968
(Continuing)

Population Growth Survey

<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population, excluding some tribal areas
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Central Statistical Office of Pakistan
<i>Survey Method</i>	Dual System
<i>Sample Size</i>	180,000 persons in 1969
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Not available

Philippines 1963

The Fertility Survey of 1963

<i>Type of Survey</i>	Multipurpose
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Ever-married women
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Bureau of Census and Statistics (Philippines)
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	7807 women
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage random sampling of precincts and households (urban), barrios and households (rural)

Philippines 1964

Birth and Death Registration

<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Bureau of Census and Statistics (Philippines)
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	7,206 households
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage sampling of enumeration precincts and households (urban), barrios and households (rural)

Philippines 1965	<i>Family Limitation Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Ever-married women
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Bureau of Census and Statistics (Philippines)
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	4,005 women in the urban area, 3143 in the rural area
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified 2 stage random sampling of election precincts and households (urban), barrios and households (rural)
Philippines 1968	<i>National Demographic Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic/fertility
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population; fertility items for ever-married women 15 years of age and over
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Bureau of the Census and Statistics and Population Institute (University of the Philippines)
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	7,329 females, 7,000 households
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified two stage sampling of precincts and households (urban), barrios and households (rural)

Philippines 1971-75	<i>MCPS Sample Registration Program</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Regional – Mindanao
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Mindanao Center for Population Studies, (Xavier University) and Laboratories for Population Statistics (University of North Carolina)
	Francis Madigan, <i>Principal Investigator</i> John Grice, <i>Consultant</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Dual System – continuous vital events registration with multi- round surveys
<i>Sample Size</i>	23,102 in Cagayan de Oro City
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Single-stage random sampling of enumeration districts in Cagayan de Oro City, purposive selection of rural areas.
Philippines 1972a	<i>Survey on Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice of Family Planning</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	All ever-married women aged 15–49
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Bureau of the Census and Statistics (Philippines)
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	9,000 females
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage random sampling of enumeration districts and households

Philippines 1972b *Vital Rates Estimation (Philippines Survey 7-Population Change)*

Type of Survey Demographic
Universe: a Areal National – 472 enumeration districts
b Population Total Population
Sponsoring Organization Commission on Population, Bureau of the Census and Statistics,
Office of the Civil Registrar General (Philippines)

Survey Method Dual System/registration and enumeration
Sample Size 95,800 households, 575,000 persons
Method of Sampling Stratified 2 stage random sampling of primary sampling units and
enumeration districts

Philippines 1973 *National Demographic Survey*

Type of Survey Demographic
Universe: a Areal National
b Population Total Population
Sponsoring Organization Bureau of the Census and Statistics (Philippines)

Survey Method Single round retrospective
Sample Size Not available
Method of Sampling Stratified multi-stage random sampling of primary sampling units
and households

Saudi Arabia 1972-73 *Demographic Sample Survey*

Type of Survey Demographic
Universe: a Areal National
b Population Total Population
Sponsoring Organization Central Department of Statistics (Saudi Arabia)

Abdur Rehman A. Aba Batain (Director Demographic and Social
Statistics), *Principal Investigator*

Survey Method Multi-round
Sample Size 10,000 households, 50,000 persons
Method of Sampling Multi-stage stratified sample for urban areas, rural areas and
water resources

Sri Lanka 1963-66	<i>Rural Fertility Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	78 rural villages grouped into six demographic areas
<i>b Population</i>	
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	University of Ceylon
	O. E. R. Abhayaratne and C. H. S. Jayewardene, <i>Principal Investigators</i>
	An Advisory Committee drawn up from the University of Ceylon, Family Planning Association, Department of Health Services, Department of Census and Statistics, Department of National Planning, the Swedish-International Development Agency; including Dudley Kirk and Frank W. Notestein, acted as <i>Consultants</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	78 villages
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Purposive sampling
Sri Lanka 1969-70	<i>Socio-Economic Survey of Population</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Multi-purpose
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Department of Census and Statistics
<i>Survey Method</i>	Multi-round
<i>Sample Size</i>	9,694 households
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Two-stage stratified sampling

**Syrian Arab Republic
1973**

Infant Mortality

Type of Survey Multipurpose
Universe: a Areal Damascus City
b Population Married women 15-39 years of age
Sponsoring Organization Central Bureau of Statistics (Damascus) and United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut

Survey Method Single-round retrospective
Sample Size 24,000 households, 10,000 women
Method of Sampling Area Sample

Taiwan 1962-63

Taichung City Family and Fertility Study

Type of Survey Fertility and KAP and Family Planning Evaluation
Universe: a Areal City of Taichung
b Population Round I: 2 samples: currently married women 20-39 living with husbands and supplementary sample of currently married women with 2 or more living children. Round II: reinterviews of all women from Round I
Sponsoring Organization Taiwan Population Studies Center and University of Michigan

Survey Method Multi-round longitudinal (2 survey rounds about 1 year apart)
Sample Size Round I: 1,367 females interviewed in original sample and 1,065 females in supplementary sample. Round II; 2,208 women from Round I were covered
Method of Sampling Single-stage random sampling of neighborhoods

Taiwan, Republic of China

1965, 1967, 1970 *Island-wide Fertility Surveys*

Type of Survey KAP
Universe: a Areal Island-Wide
b Population Currently married women aged 22-41 (1970)
Sponsoring Organization Taiwan Population Studies Center and Family Planning Committee of Taiwan Provincial Health Department

Survey Method R. Freedman, *Consultant*
Single-round retrospective
Sample Size 3,036 women
Method of Sampling Stratified multi-stage cluster sampling

Taiwan, Republic of China

1966-69 *Vital and Demographic Registration Study*

Type of Survey Demographic
Universe: a Areal Island-wide
b Population Total Population; fertility items for currently married women of childbearing age
Sponsoring Organization Taiwan Population Studies Center

Survey Method Multi-round longitudinal
Sample Size 40,000 households
Method of Sampling Stratified 2-stage cluster sampling

Thailand 1964-67	<i>Survey of Population Change</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National (except 12 districts in Bangkok & Thonburi Municipal Areas)
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population; fertility data collected for all women on household basis
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Population Survey Division, National Statistical Office (Thailand)
	Sauvaluck Piampiti (Project Director), Patience Lauriat (NSO Demographic Advisor) and Thomas Jabine (NSO Sampling Advisor), <i>Principal Investigators</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Dual System – civil registration coupled with multi-round survey (13 quarterly rounds conducted)
<i>Sample Size</i>	Approximately 30,000 households, 180,000 persons
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified two-stage probability sample of villages or blocks with districts as first stage units
Thailand 1968	<i>Pilot Study of Family Health in Thai Muslim Communities in South Thailand</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Rural South (Yala Province)
<i>b Population</i>	All married women age 15–44 years staying with their husbands, and 30 percent of their spouses
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	National Research Council (Thailand) and Population Council (USA)
	Soontaree Suvipakit (Senior Research Official), <i>Principal Investigator</i>
	James T. Fawcett (Population Council), <i>Consultant</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	655 males and females
<i>Method of sampling</i>	Purposive selection of communities, random sampling of respondents

Thailand 1969	<i>Fertility and Contraception in the Rural North of Thailand</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP (adjunct to the Rural employment Survey)
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Rural North
<i>b Population</i>	Married males
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Department of Labour and the National Economic Development Board (Thailand)
	Gavin Jones (The Population Council) and Jawalaksana Rachapaetayakom (Research Assistant), <i>Principal Investigators</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	538 men whose wives were aged 15-49
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage sampling of provinces, villages, and households
Thailand 1969-73 (Continuing)	<i>National Longitudinal Survey of Social, Economic, and Demographic Change in Thailand</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic/KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population; fertility items for currently married women
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Institute of Population Studies (Chulalongkorn University) and Population Council (USA)
	Visid Prachuabmoh (Director Institute of Population Studies), <i>Principal Investigator</i>
	James Fawcett, Leslie Kish, Sidney Goldstein and Ralph Thomson, <i>Consultants</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Multi-round (2 rounds)
<i>Sample Size</i>	1,550-2,000 households (rural), 2,000 households (urban)
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	3 stage cluster sampling

Thailand 1970	<i>Fertility and Contraception in the Rural South of Thailand</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP (adjunct to the Rural Employment Survey)
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Rural South
<i>b Population</i>	Married males
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Department of Labour and the National Economic Development Board (Thailand) Gavin Jones (The Population Council) and Yanee Soonthornthum (Research Assistant), <i>Principal Investigators</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	823 men whose wives were aged 15–49
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage sampling of villages and households
Thailand 1971	<i>Fieldworker Evaluation Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Fertility/KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Rural non-metropolitan areas
<i>b Population</i>	Currently married women 15–44 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Center for Population and Social Research (Mahidol University) and University of North Carolina (USA) Winich Asavasena, Boonlert Leoprapai, Yawarat Porapakham and Thavisak Svetsreni, <i>Principal Investigators</i> Robert G. Burnight (Carolina Population Center), Peter J. Donaldson, <i>Consultants</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	11,149 women
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage areal sampling

Turkey 1963	<i>National Survey on Population</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Married women 44 years of age or less, their husbands, and community leaders in villages
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Ministry of Health (Turkey)
	N. H. Fisek, <i>Principal Investigator</i>
	G. W. Angell, J. M. Stycos and J. Tucker, <i>Consultants</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	5,100 persons
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage sampling
Turkey 1965-69	<i>Turkish Demographic Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population; fertility items for ever-married women
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	School of Public Health of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (Turkey) and Population Laboratories, University of North Carolina (USA)
	Y. Heperkan, <i>Principal Investigator</i>
	J. C. Rumford, <i>Consultant</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Dual System – registration and multi-round survey every 6 months
<i>Sample Size</i>	241,482 persons
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage sampling of villages (rural) and blocks (urban)

Turkey 1968 *1968 Survey on Family Structure and Population Problems in Turkey*

Type of Survey KAP
Universe: a Areal National
b Population Currently married women 45 years of age or younger, their husbands, and household members
Sponsoring Organization Institute of Population Studies (Hacettepe University)
Survey Method Nusret H. Fisek (Director), *Principal Investigator*
Single-round retrospective
Sample Size Approximately 3,303 females and 2,787 males, 4,505 households
Method of Sampling Stratified multi-stage sampling

Turkey 1973 *Survey of Population Problems in Turkey*

Type of Survey Multi-purpose
Universe: a Areal National
b Population Total Population
Sponsoring Organization Institute of Population Studies (Hacettepe University)
Husnu Kisnisci (Director), *Principal Investigator*
Survey Method Single-round retrospective
Sample Size 5,000 households
Method of Sampling Stratified multi-stage sampling

Vietnam (South) 1973 *National Fertility and KAP Survey*

Type of Survey KAP
Universe: a Areal National
b Population Ever-married women under 50 years of age
Sponsoring Organization Ministry of Health (Vietnam)
Survey Method Single-round retrospective
Sample Size 2,500 households, approximately 5,000 females
Method of Sampling A subsample of the 1972 National Household Survey which is a stratified multi-stage sampling of districts, villages, hamlets, and households

Yemen Arab Republic *Socio-Demographic Survey of San'a City*
1972

<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Capital city of San'a
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population; fertility items for ever-married women 15-49 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Government of Yemen Arab Republic and Population Unit United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut
	Jozsif Tamasy (Regional Demographic Adviser) and Nabil Khaury (Population Officer), <i>Principal Investigators</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	3,500 households
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified areal sampling

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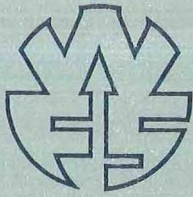
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