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GARDINER

World Fertility Survey Inventory
Latin America 1960-1973

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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.

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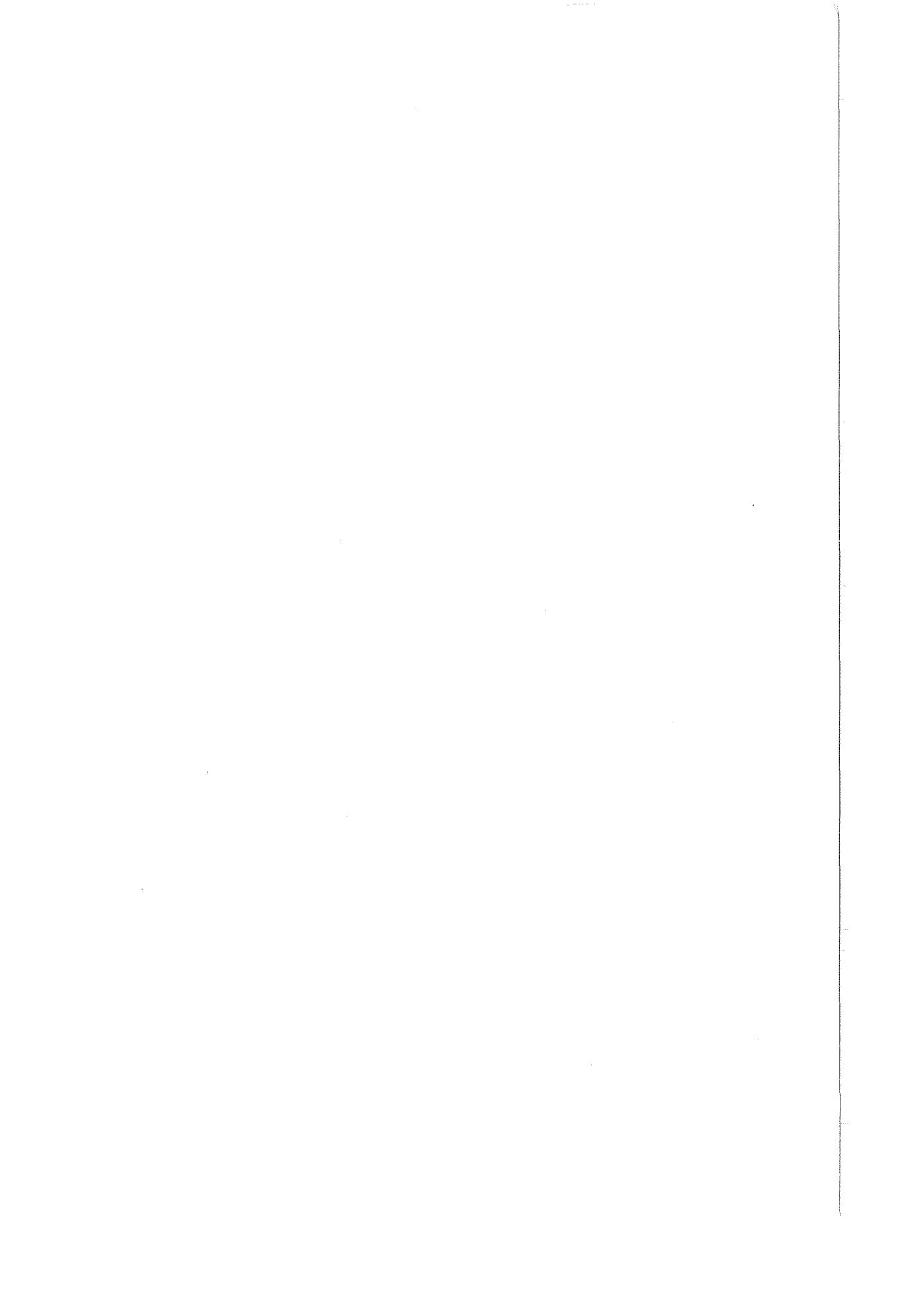
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The World Fertility Survey Inventory: Major Fertility and Related Surveys Conducted in Latin America 1960-1973

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The World Fertility Survey Inventory: Major Fertility and Related Surveys Conducted in Latin America 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 benchmark studies, such as the survey of Cerro de Pasco, Peru. For periodic multi-purpose surveys such as the Brazilian National Household 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 one survey and excluded some studies of local areas, 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 Huguet; 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: Latin American Surveys

Argentina, 1964, Encuesta Comparativa de Fecundidad Urbana
Argentina, 1968, Estudio de Aborto Inducido en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires
Barbados, 1964, Knowledge and Use of Birth Control in Barbados
Barbados, 1971, KAP Survey
Bolivia, 1968, Condicionamientos Socio-Culturales de la Fecundidad en Bolivia
Bolivia, 1970, Estudio de Aborto Inducido en Bolivia
Brazil, 1961, Encuesta Demografica Experimental de Guanabara
Brazil, 1964, Encuesta Comparativa de Fecundidad Urbana
Brazil, 1972 (Continuing), Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios
Chile, 1969-70, Health and Fertility in Rural Chile
Colombia, 1964, Encuesta Comparativa de Fecundidad Urbana en la Ciudad de Bogotá
Colombia, 1969, Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad
Colombia, 1970, Estudio de Aborto Inducido en la Ciudad de Bogotá
Colombia, 1971-73, CIMED Sample Registration Program
Costa Rica, 1964, Encuesta Comparativa de Fecundidad en el Area Metropolitana de San José
Costa Rica, 1969, Encuesta Comparativa de Fecundidad Rural
Dominican Republic, 1969-71, National Demographic Survey
Ecuador, 1965, Encuesta de Fecundidad de las Ciudades de Quito y Guayaquil
Ecuador, 1967, Encuesta de Fecundidad Levantada en las Principales Ciudades y en Algunas Parroquias Rurales del País
Guatemala, 1965, Encuesta de Fecundidad Urbana
Guatemala, 1970, Urban-rural KAP Survey
Haiti, 1972, National Demographic Survey
Honduras, 1970 (Continuing), National Demographic Survey (EDENH)
Jamaica, 1971-72, Fertility Mating and Contraception Survey
Jamaica, 1972 (Continuing since 1967), Continuous Social and Demographic Survey
Martinique, 1968, L'Enquête de Fécondité et Famille en Martinique
Mexico, 1964, Encuesta Comparativa de Fecundidad Urbana
Mexico, 1969, Encuesta Comparativa de Fecundidad Rural
Nicaragua, 1968, Estudio de Aborto Inducido en la Ciudad de Managua
Panama, 1964, Encuesta Comparativa de Fecundidad Urbana
Panama, 1968, Estudio de Aborto Inducido en la Ciudad de Panamá
Panama, 1969 (Continuing since 1963), Encuesta de Hogares
Paraguay, 1970, Análisis Integral de la Población del Paraguay y la Planificación Familiar
Paraguay, 1971, Abortion Study in Five Cities
Peru, 1964, Birth Control Attitudes and Practices in Lima, Peru
Peru, 1969, Encuesta de Fecundidad
Peru, 1970, Estudio de Aborto Inducido en la Ciudad de Lima

Puerto Rico, 1968, National Fertility Survey

Trinidad/Tobago, 1970-71, Family Planning Survey – Females

Venezuela, 1964, Encuesta Comparativa de Fecundidad en el Area Metropolitana de Caracas

Venezuela, 1973, Segunda Encuesta de Fecundidad en el Area Metropolitana de Caracas

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

Argentina 1964	<i>Encuesta Comparativa de Fecundidad Urbana</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Capital city of Buenos Aires
<i>b Population</i>	Females 20-49 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	2,136 females
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Multi-stage random sampling of enumeration districts, households, and eligible females
Argentina 1968	<i>Estudio de Aborto Inducido en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Capital city of Buenos Aires
<i>b Population</i>	Females 15-49 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Ministry of Public Health (Argentina) and Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	1,500 females
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Not available

Barbados 1964 *Knowledge and Use of Birth Control in Barbados*

<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Females of reproductive age (excluding school children)
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Government of Barbados and University of West Indies
	George W. Roberts, <i>Principal Investigator</i>
	David Glass, <i>Consultant</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	1,512 females
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified random sampling of enumeration districts

Barbados 1971 *KAP Survey*

<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Females 16–50 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Department of Sociology (University of Western Ontario)
	Charles Nobbe, Edward Ebanks and P. M. George, <i>Principal Investigators</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	4,400 females
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Two-stage sampling of households with enumeration districts as first stage units

Bolivia 1968	<i>Condicionamientos Socio-Culturales de la Fecundidad en Bolivia</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Fertility
<i>Universe : a Areal</i>	Selected urban and rural areas
<i>b Population</i>	Females 15–50 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Centro de Estudios de Población y Familia (Bolivia)
	Luis Llano Saavedra (Director), María Inés Pérez and Salvador R. Romero, <i>Principal Investigators</i>
	Alaor Pasos De Silva, Patricio de la Puente, Liliana Briceño and Mario de la Fuente (Centro Latinoamericano de Población y Familia – Chile), <i>Consultants</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	2,469 females/1,200 households
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage cluster sampling of blocks and households (urban), cantons and households (rural)
Bolivia 1970	<i>Estudio de Aborto Inducido en Bolivia</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe : a Areal</i>	Selected urban areas
<i>b Population</i>	Females 15–49 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Centro Nacional de Familia (Bolivia) and Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía
	Luis Llano Saavedra (Director) and Antonio Cisneros, <i>Principal Investigators</i>
	Albino Bocaz and Santiago Gaslonde (CELADE), <i>Consultants</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	Approximately 2,600 females
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Multi-stage sampling of blocks and households

Brazil 1961	<i>Encuesta Demográfica Experimental de Guanabara</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	State of Guanabara
<i>b Population</i>	Total population; fertility data from all women
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Serviço Nacional de Censos (Brasil) and Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía
<i>Survey Method</i>	Multi-round (4 irregularly spaced rounds were conducted)
<i>Sample Size</i>	2,411 households, 11,438 persons
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified random sampling of clusters of households
Brazil 1964	<i>Encuesta Comparativa de Fecundidad Urbana</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Rio de Janeiro
<i>b Population</i>	Females 20-49 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	2,512 females
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Multi-stage random sampling of enumeration districts, households and eligible females
Brazil 1972 (Continuing)	<i>Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Multi-purpose
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National (excluding some Northern areas)
<i>b Population</i>	Total population, for fertility items, females 15 years and over
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Instituto Brasileiro de Estatística
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	76,000 households
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage random sampling of municipios, enumeration districts, and households

Chile 1969-70	<i>Health and Fertility in Rural Chile</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	15 selected rural towns
<i>b Population</i>	Eligible females
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	National Health Service (Chile) and University of Chile
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	3,528 households
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Random sampling of eligible females
Colombia 1964	<i>Encuesta Comparativa de Fecundidad Urbana en la Ciudad de Bogotá</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	The Capital city of Bogotá
<i>b Population</i>	Women 20–50 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Centro de Estudios Sobre Desarrollo Económico (CEDE) (Universidad de los Andes) and Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	2,259 women
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Multi-stage random sampling of enumeration districts, households, and eligible females

Colombia 1969	<i>Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Females in reproductive ages
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Asociación Colombiana de Facultades de Medicina and Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía
	Alcides Estrada, Rodolfo A. Heredia, Elena Prada, Jorge Rivera and María Umana, <i>Principal Investigators</i>
	Henry Elkins, <i>Consultant</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	3,000 females
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Weighted multi-stage cluster sampling of zones, municipios, and census tracts (urban), with fourth-stage sampling of segments (rural)
Colombia 1970	<i>Estudio de Aborto Inducido en la Ciudad de Bogotá</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	The Capital city of Bogotá
<i>b Population</i>	Females 15–49 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Asociación Colombiana de Facultades de Medicina and Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía
	Silvio Gómez Arango, Cecilia Cardinal de Martín and Luis Carlos Gómez, <i>Principal Investigators</i>
	Mariano Requena (CELADE) and Albino Bocaz (CELADE), <i>Consultants</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	1,500 females
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	2-stage stratified probability sampling

Colombia 1971-73	<i>CIMED Sample Registration Program</i>
(Continuing)	
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic
<i>Universe: a Areal b Population</i>	Regional – Bolívar and Santander Total Population
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Centro de Investigaciones en Métodos Estadísticos para Demografía (Colombia) and Laboratories for Population Statistics (University of North Carolina)
<i>Survey Method</i>	Enrique Sin, <i>Principal Investigator</i> Garrie Losee and Roe Goodman, <i>Consultants</i> Dual System – continuous vital events registration with periodic surveys
<i>Sample Size</i>	Twenty enumeration districts in each Department
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified area sampling
Costa Rica 1964	<i>Encuesta Comparativa de Fecundidad en el Área Metropolitana de San José</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal b Population</i>	Urban part of Metropolitan San José (Capital city) Women 20–50 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Instituto Centroamericano de Estadística (Universidad de Costa Rica), Dirección General de Estadística y Censos and Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía
<i>Survey Method</i>	Miguel Gómez and Ricardo Jiménez, <i>Principal Investigators</i>
<i>Sample Size</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	2,132 women Multi-stage random sampling of enumeration districts, households, and eligible women

Costa Rica 1969	<i>Encuesta Comparativa de Fecundidad Rural</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Rural only
<i>b Population</i>	Females 15-49 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Dirección General de Estadística y Censos (Costa Rica), University of Costa Rica and Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	2,200 females
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage random sampling of cantons, segments (clusters), and women
Dominican Republic 1969-71	<i>National Demographic Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Total population; fertility items to females 15-49 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Oficina Nacional de Estadística (República Dominicana)
<i>Survey Method</i>	Multi-round
<i>Sample Size</i>	31,000 households 1st stage, 12,000 households 2nd and 3rd stages, 31,000 households 4th stage
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Not available

Ecuador 1965	<i>Encuesta de Fecundidad de las Ciudades de Quito y Guayaquil</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Urban portions of cities of Quito and Guayaquil
<i>b Population</i>	Women 20-45 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Junta Nacional de Planificación (Ecuador) and Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía
	Jaime Espinosa and Pedro Merlo, <i>Principal Investigators</i>
	Albino Bocaz and Ferdinand Rath (CELADE), <i>Consultants</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	2,425 women – 1,130 women in Quito and 1,295 women in Guayaquil
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage random sampling of urban zones and households
Ecuador 1967	<i>Encuesta de Fecundidad Levantada en las Principales Ciudades y en Algunas Parroquias Rurales del País</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	16 rural areas and 7 cities of the "Sierra" and "Costa" Regions
<i>b Population</i>	Women 15-49 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	División de Estadística y Censos of the Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación
	Pedro Merlo <i>Principal Investigator</i>
	Jaime Espinosa, <i>Consultant</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	6,094 women in urban areas and 411 in rural areas
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage random sampling of cities, districts, and households in urban areas, and counties and households in rural areas

Guatemala 1965	<i>Encuesta de Fecundidad Urbana</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Capital, Guatemala City
<i>b Population</i>	Females aged 20–49
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	2,200 females
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Multi-stage sampling of enumeration districts and eligible women
Guatemala 1970	<i>Urban-rural KAP Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Selected – Urban and rural
<i>b Population</i>	Married and consensually married women aged 20–39 and their husbands and partners
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Instituto Centroamericano de Población y Familia
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	1,008 persons
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Not available
Haiti 1972	<i>National Demographic Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Total population; for fertility items females 15–49 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Haitian Statistical Institute
<i>Survey Method</i>	Multi-round with census as first round
<i>Sample Size</i>	Not available
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Area sample

Honduras 1970 (Continuing)	<i>National Demographic Survey (EDENH)</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Demographic
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Total population; for fertility items females 12-50 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Dirección General de Estadística y Censos (Honduras), Economic Planning Unit (Central Bank of Honduras) and Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía
<i>Survey Method</i>	Antonio Ortega, <i>Principal Investigator</i>
<i>Sample Size</i>	Multi-round
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	33,512 persons Stratified multi-stage random sampling of municipios and clusters of households
Jamaica 1971-72	<i>Fertility Mating and Contraception Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Females of child-bearing age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Department of Sociology (University of West Indies), National Family Planning Board and Jamaica Family Planning Association
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	4,400 women
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Not available

Jamaica 1972 *Continuous Social and Demographic Survey*
(Continuing since 1967)

<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 Statistics (Jamaica)
<i>Survey Method</i>	Multi-round
<i>Sample Size</i>	1 percent
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage random sampling of enumeration districts and households

Martinique 1968 *L'Enquête de Fécondité et Famille en Martinique*

<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Females 15–54 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques (France) and Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (France)
 	H. Leridon, E. Zucker and M. Cazenave, <i>Principal Investigators</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	1,600 females
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Two-level stratified sample

Mexico 1964	<i>Encuesta Comparativa de Fecundidad Urbana</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Capital, Mexico City
<i>b Population</i>	Females 20-49 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México) and Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía
<i>Survey Method</i>	Raúl Benítez Zenteno, <i>Principal Investigator</i>
<i>Sample Size</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	2,353 females
	Multi-stage random sampling of enumeration districts, households and eligible females
Mexico 1969	<i>Encuesta Comparativa de Fecundidad Rural</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Selected rural areas and towns less than 20,000
<i>b Population</i>	Females in reproductive ages
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales (Universidad de México y el Colegio de México) and Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	2,800 females
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Random sampling of eligible females
Nicaragua 1968	<i>Estudio de Aborto Inducido en la Ciudad de Managua</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Capital city of Managua
<i>b Population</i>	Females, 15-49 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Instituto Nacional de Seguros Sociales (Nicaragua)
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	1,168 females
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Not available

Panama 1964	<i>Encuesta Comparativa de Fecundidad Urbana</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Capital, Panama City
<i>b Population</i>	Women 20–50 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Dirección de Estadística y Censos (Panama) and Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía
	Hildebrando Araica, <i>Principal Investigator</i>
	Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, <i>Consultant</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	2,222 women
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage random sampling of enumeration districts, households, and women
Panama 1968	<i>Estudio de Aborto Inducido en la Ciudad de Panamá</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Capital, Panama City
<i>b Population</i>	Females, 15–49 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	CELADE
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	1,500 females
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Not available
Panama 1969 (Continuing since 1963)	<i>Encuesta de Hogares</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Multipurpose
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Total Population
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Dirección de Estadística y Censo (Panama)
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	10,500 households
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage sampling of enumeration districts and clusters of households

Paraguay 1970	<i>Análisis Integral de la Población del Paraguay y la Planificación Familiar</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Multi-purpose
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Local - 3 cities
<i>b Population</i>	Married women and those living in free union, with a sample of husbands
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Centro Paraguayo de Estudios de Población
<i>Survey Method</i>	Domingo Rivarola, <i>Principal Investigator</i>
<i>Sample Size</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	1,689 women, 300 men
	Multi-stage probability
Paraguay 1971	<i>Abortion Study in Five Cities</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Selected urban areas: Asunción, Ypacarai, Kaacupa, Villarrica, Coronel Olviedo
<i>b Population</i>	Females aged 15-49 years
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Ministerio de Salud (Paraguay) and Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía
<i>Consultants</i>	J. M. Morales, A. Villalba and César Sisa, <i>Principal Investigators</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Santiago Gaslonde (CELADE) and Enrique Carrasco (CELADE), <i>Consultants</i>
<i>Sample Size</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	2,100 females
	Sample with probability in proportion to the number of inhabitants

Peru 1964 *Birth Control Attitudes and Practices in Lima, Peru*

<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Capital city of Lima
<i>b Population</i>	Women aged 20-39 years
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Faculty of Medicine (University of San Marcos)
<i>Survey Method</i>	M-Francoise Hall, <i>Principal Investigator</i>
<i>Sample Size</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	500 women
	Multi-stage systematic quota sampling of eligible women with blocks as intermediate units

Peru 1969 *Encuesta de Fecundidad*

<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National, excluding the city of Lima
<i>b Population</i>	Females 15-49 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Centro de Investigaciones Sociales por Muestreo, Ministerio de Trabajo (Peru) and Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	9,000 households with 3,300 females
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage random sampling of primary sampling units (blocks) and households

Peru 1970	<i>Estudio de Aborto Inducido en la Ciudad de Lima</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	Capital city of Lima
<i>b Population</i>	Females 15–49 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Centro de Investigaciones Sociales por Muestreo, Ministerio de Trabajo (Peru), Centro de Estudios de Población y Desarrollo and Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	1,400 females
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Stratified multi-stage random sampling of primary sampling units (blocks) and households
Puerto Rico 1968	<i>National Fertility Survey</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	Fertility
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Females 15–49 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Department of Health (Puerto Rico) and School of Public Health, (University of Puerto Rico)
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	1,000 females
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Not available
Trinidad/Tobago 1970-71	<i>Family Planning Survey – Females</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe: a Areal</i>	National
<i>b Population</i>	Females 15–44 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Institute of Social and Economic Research (University of West Indies, Trinidad)
	Jack Harewood (Co-Director, I.S.E.R.) and Norma Abdulah (Research Fellow, I.S.E.R.), <i>Principal Investigators</i>
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	2,780 households
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Two-stage, stratified, with enumeration districts as first stage units

Venezuela 1964	<i>Encuesta Comparativa de Fecundidad en el Area Metropolitana de Caracas</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe : a Areal</i>	Metropolitan area of Caracas (Capital city)
<i>b Population</i>	Women 20-50 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Dirección General de Estadística y Censos Nacionales (Venezuela) and Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía
<i>Survey Method</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Sample Size</i>	2,087 women
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	Multi-stage random sampling of enumeration districts, households and eligible females
Venezuela 1973	<i>Segunda Encuesta de Fecundidad en el Area Metropolitana de Caracas</i>
<i>Type of Survey</i>	KAP
<i>Universe : a Areal</i>	Metropolitan Area of Caracas (Capital city)
<i>b Population</i>	Women 20-50 years of age
<i>Sponsoring Organization</i>	Direccion General de Estadística y Censos Nacionales (Venezuela)
<i>Survey Method</i>	Julio Baez Zelis, <i>Principal Investigator</i>
<i>Sample Size</i>	Single-round retrospective
<i>Method of Sampling</i>	3,000 women
	Multi-stage random sampling of enumeration districts, households and eligible females

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