

No. 10



GYÖRGY T. ACSÁDI
A Selected Bibliography of
Works on Fertility

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

JULY 1974 No. 10

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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A Selected Bibliography of Works on Fertility

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GYÖRGY T. ACSÁDI

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Foreword

The World Fertility Survey, conducted by the International Statistical Institute with the co-operation of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, felt it desirable to organize summaries of previous and existing work and to bring together a reading list of important papers on fertility research for the use of persons directly concerned with the conduct of surveys in that field or of students of the subject who wished to familiarize themselves with the literature. Summaries of previous fertility surveys, compiled by Dr. Baum, Dr. Duncan and other colleagues in the US Bureau of Census, have already been issued in the WFS series of occasional papers.

The WFS and the IUSSP are greatly indebted to Dr. György Acsádi for the selected bibliography which follows. As will be evident, it has involved an immense amount of reading in several languages. The responsibility for the final selection of items for inclusion is Dr. Acsádi's but he himself gives, in his prefatory material, acknowledgements to a number of collaborators to whom our thanks are also due.

Sir Maurice Kendall
Project Director, W.F.S.

A Selected Bibliography of Works on Fertility

INTRODUCTION

In the era of unprecedented increase in human life expectation when, in the economically less developed countries mortality rates have been reduced dramatically during the course of one generation or are still decreasing, the avalanche generated in mankind's numerical expansion and the economic and social consequences of this growth attracted grave concern, as fertility, the other component of population increase, did not follow the welcomed trend in mortality. Unlike the experience of the more developed countries, where a downward trend of fertility accompanied the mortality decrease, and an era of more or less moderate reproduction commenced, in most parts of the world fertility has remained constantly high or is even increasing in some places. As a consequence, there is an evident need for an investigation of the determinants of this phenomenon as well as for inquiring into the necessity and possibility of its control, in order to restore an equilibrium between population increase and economic development.

A steadily growing interest in conditions of fertility change may be measured by the rapid expansion of fertility related publications in the demographic, medical and biological, sociological, economic, anthropological, psychological, and other literature which, in one way or another, is relevant to human reproduction, population growth or its regulation. In addition, a new branch of interdisciplinary literature has been developed in the field of family planning. Book reviews in periodicals and bibliographical publications testify to the boom in fertility oriented literature. Recently, a smaller family of bibliographies on fertility, fertility limitation and sterility have been made available to facilitate orientation and to survey the growing body of literature.

The present bibliography is one of this family, distinguished from the others in that it was selected and annotated for a specific purpose. The International Union for the Scientific Study of Population was invited to prepare a selected and critical bibliography of work on fertility on behalf of the World Fertility Survey with the object of providing a recommended list for teaching and study in connection with training at various levels for the conduct of the survey itself. The requested bibliography was to be "selected" in the sense that it should be a comprehensive reading list rather than an exhaustive bibliography, and "critical" in the sense that a paragraph or two should be attached to each item describing the content of the

work concerned, along with the level of presentation, any specially favourable features and any shortcomings.

The bibliography was selected and annotated in accordance with these requirements and to serve as a practical guide to the literature on fertility for those concerned with the WFS. The average length of the annotations, which is somewhere between a book review and a short note, shows that an effort was made to satisfy practical requirements. The annotation of an item begins with one sentence of information on the publication. It is followed by a detailed description of the content of the work with special attention to its relevance to WFS teaching and study, as well as by critical comments on features of the work from the point of view of the applicability to WFS. In cases, when the content of the selected publication is either homogeneous or less relevant to WFS, the annotation is shorter.

Language

While the nature of the annotations was specified, many problems emerged in connection with the selection of items, including first of all, the language coverage of the bibliography. To settle the language problem, the questions to be considered were: what would be the common working language of the WFS national directors and their professional staff and, in which language was most of the literature published. Because the language abilities of the still unselected leaders of the national staffs are unknown, and statistics are not available on the language composition of fertility literature, three simple tests were used to determine the language of the literature from which this bibliography is selected.

One test involved cursory observation of the proceedings of the last two international conferences of the professional society of demographers, the 1969 London and the 1973 Liège meetings of the IUSSP. It showed the overwhelming use of the English language, for 93 percent of the 125 papers submitted relevant to fertility were written in English. However, papers for these conferences, were solicited only in English and French, so that the question whether there are not other languages also widely used in the national literatures remained unresolved. Indeed, a review of the directory of the IUSSP member's scientific activities¹ presented a somewhat different picture. According to their country of residence 80 percent of the members both in Africa and Asia published one or more demographic books in English language, while French proved to be the second with 28 and 18 percent, respectively. In the regions of developed countries, many members (34 percent) published in different national languages other than English or French. Although the majority of the demographers published in English, this group constituted only 55 percent, followed by a rate of 18 percent for French writing members. However, in Latin America most of the members (69 percent) used the Spanish language, while 17 percent wrote in English, the second largest category. Summing up the frequency of languages used by the memberships of the IUSSP, English heads the list with 51 percent followed by the French with 17 percent. Only seven percent of the 545 members who reported publications employed Spanish while, the percentage of those writing in other languages amounted to 27 percent.² The latter group, however, includes

¹ International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, *Directory of Member's Scientific Activities*, Liège, 1969, p. 268.

² The total of percentages is greater than 100 because eight percent of the members published in more than one language.

almost two dozen languages, spoken mostly in Europe, and, hardly used in developing countries. If this group is excluded, among the demographers who have published in the three languages mentioned above, it is found that English was favoured by 72 percent and French and Spanish by 22 and 9 percent, respectively.

Another review of the more than four hundred recent reports and publications on fertility and KAP surveys revealed similar results. It showed that the English language is used almost exclusively in Asian studies, predominant in publications in the developed countries, equally used with French in Africa and second after Spanish in Latin America. In summary, about 70 percent of the publications of fertility studies is in English, less than twenty percent is in French, less than ten percent in Spanish, and an even smaller fragment is published in other languages.³

Accordingly, the main body of the bibliography was selected from the English language literature; not because the working language of the WFS is basically English, but first of all because it is the language in which most of the relevant works are published and which most of the professionals are using. The choice of the English language, however, left unresolved the problem of providing recommendations for those professionals in French and Spanish speaking countries who may be engaged in the WFS and who do not read English. Partly to bridge this gap and partly to increase the value of this bibliography for other professionals who can read the valuable French and Spanish language literature, two addenda have been provided. These addenda are the shorter French and Spanish sections, proportionate with the use of these languages. Both sections contain translations of items (mainly international publications) that are also included in the English language bibliography, and which have been published also in French or Spanish, as well as limited selections from the literature of the language. This solution of separate language sections seemed to be more practical than the alternative, i.e., a multilingual bibliography.

Selection of items

In the selection of the items, broad areas of work in fertility were covered. When account was taken of the various levels of the training which the WFS staff will have to undergo preparatory to the conduct of the national surveys, it was clear that the bibliography should comprise items on all aspects of a fertility survey, from survey methodology to analysis and report of findings. The items should provide the fundamental knowledge that is indispensable both in higher level training and in the instruction of lower level personnel. In addition, special attention was given to works dealing with those elements of survey methodology that are essential in training interviewers and field supervisors and to materials that related relevant experiences from other surveys. On the other hand, an expedient list of readings should not be long, and may not be expanded to thousands or even hundreds of entries. This constraint made it necessary to establish some rules of the selection of items.

In light of the objective of the bibliography, the general principle in the selection was to serve practical rather than academic purposes. Accordingly, two basic rules were applied:

³ Based mostly on the "Inventory of Fertility and Related Surveys Conducted Throughout the World since 1960", a manuscript prepared by the International Statistical Programs Center, Bureau of the Census, USA, for the WFS. Quoted by Duncan, W. G., "The Nature and Content of Fertility Surveys Conducted Throughout the World Since 1960", *Occasional Papers*, No. 1, Oct. 1973. International Statistical Institute, World Fertility Survey.

- i) Priority was given to works dealing with topics relevant to WFS training at various levels.
- ii) It was required that the publication be relatively accessible.

According to the first rule, preference has been given to works dealing with methodology and analysis of KAP-type fertility surveys rather than to those works which treat the same topics in connection with official data sources (censuses and vital statistics), demographic surveys, sample registrations or population models. Similarly, basic textbooks on statistics, sampling or survey methodology were not selected unless they dealt with fertility surveys or with other sample inquiries in general demographic or other social science fields. Monographs on a country's population were also omitted even if they dealt with fertility in detail; however, some general works on population or those which are regional in scope were included if they gave a major treatment of fertility.

In addition to the relevance of a publication in question, another important factor in the selection was its easy accessibility. Thus, for example, publications listed in the Population Council's Basic Library Program⁴ received preference because these books were made available to many libraries in the economically less developed countries. Other publications were also more likely to be chosen if they had been freely or widely distributed. However, no publication was selected for the bibliography only because it was readily freely available, but as a good or sole representative of specific subject matter.

Because books published prior to the nineteen sixties were usually out of print and, unless recently reprinted, were unavailable, earlier publications were only exceptionally selected. Although this rule excluded from the bibliography such valuable pioneering books, as for example, the famous report of the Royal Commission on Population (1949), Glass and Grebenik's report on the family census of 1946 in Great Britain, Lewis-Fanning's enquiry on family limitation (1949), Whelpton's Cohort Fertility (1954) or the Indianapolis Study (1946-1958),⁵ and so on, these publications are listed both in the recommended bibliographies and in the references of selected books. Above all, lessons learned from these studies were applied in later studies. On the other hand, the bibliography was prepared during the second part of 1973 and includes publications up to that time.

⁴ The Population Council, *Basic Library Program*. It consists of two lists. The first list, "Demography and Population Studies" is intended to serve as a basic English language library for use of institutions engaged in demographic training and research. The second list, called "Population and Family Planning" includes books that discuss the problems of population growth and issues involved in its solution, methods of population control and publications concerned with field research. The Population Council provides these books free of charge to libraries of universities and research institutions in Asia, Africa and Latin America where study in demography is under way or planned.

⁵ Great Britain, Royal Commission on Population, *Report*. H.M.S.O. "Parliament Command Papers No. 7695". London, 1949. p. xii + 259.

Glass D. V. and Grebenik, E., *The Trend and Pattern of Fertility in Great Britain*. A Report on the Family Census of 1946. 2 vols. Papers of the Royal Commission on Population, vol. VI, H.M.S.O. London, 1954. p. 253 and 306.

Lewis-Fanning, E., *Enquiry on Family Limitation and its Influence on Human Fertility during the Past Fifty Years*. An investigation carried out by the Council of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists on Behalf of the Royal Commission on Population under the Supervision of the Fertility Questionnaire Sub-Committee. Papers of the Royal Commission on Population. Vol. 1. H.M.S.O. London, 1949. p. xvi + 204.

Whelpton, P. K., *Cohort Fertility*. Native White Women in the United States. Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1954. p. xxv + 492.

Whelpton, P. K. and Kiser, C. V. (eds.), *Social and Psychological Factors Affecting Fertility*. Vols. I-V. The Milbank Memorial Fund, New York, 1946, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1958. p. 1372.

The accessibility of sources was also considered in the case of selection of articles. An enormous amount of papers and articles are widely scattered not only in numerous demographic journals, but also in periodicals of public health, biological and medical sciences, economics, statistics, anthropology, geography and others, as well as in proceedings of different conferences, symposia or in selected readings. Because the variety of periodicals in which relevant papers are published, probably are not available for national survey staff, they were not selected. However, proceedings and readings or even a special issue of a journal were included in the bibliography and some of the important and relevant papers were referred to in the annotations. At the same time, no distinction was made according to the length of the paper or book nor in light of the technique by which the publication was processed or duplicated. Manuscripts or doctoral dissertations were not selected.

In compiling the bibliography, further considerations made easier the difficult task of selection. The fact that, the WFS is a major international project undertaken by the International Statistical Institute in co-operation with the IUSSP and with the collaboration of the United Nations for stimulating and assisting nations of the world in conducting fertility surveys, which will yield not only nationally representative but internationally comparative results, emphasized the importance of including the relevant international publications. For this reason, and also because they are both competent standard works and usually available to statistical bureaus and offices as well as universities, priority was given to publications of the United Nations, first of all those issued by the Population Division and the Statistical Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, regional organizations of the United Nations (CELADE, ECAFE) or its special agencies (WHO, UNESCO).

With these restrictions and preferences in mind, the selection of more than one hundred items appears to provide too broad a list of readings for teaching and study. However, it must be taken into account that Chapter 4, which contains about one-half of the items, is divided according to the major world regions and, for any one country, only items relating to its region are really relevant. It should also be mentioned that often two or more items were chosen as alternatives among those dealing with the same topic. Although it lengthened the list, it increased the probability that at least one of the alternatives might be available. However, it should be noted, that an effort was made to represent a variety of publications rather than to list a series of similar books. Thus, in many cases well known books, worthy of selection, were omitted in order to permit inclusion of less known publications issued by various institutions around the world, reflecting a wide range of scholars and views.

Organization of the material

The classification used in the bibliography does not pretend to be scientific; purely practical considerations influenced the development of the main categories and sub-categories.

The first chapter lists materials of an introductory character. It includes general works and bibliographies on population phenomena with special reference to fertility and related topics. Works selected in sub-chapter 1.1, such as demographic textbooks, readings, proceedings

and so on, for example, are not strictly related to the topic but provide a wider background to fertility studies. More popular books of a high level comprise sub-chapter 1.2 and are suitable as an introduction to fertility and population problems in the teaching of both intermediate level personnel and field staff.

In the third sub-chapter (1.3) a selection of bibliographies aims to facilitate further search for relevant literature. Among them, the works of Eldridge and Freedman (1.3.01-02) are the most helpful in respect of earlier publications. Attention should be called to the fact that many recommended books also contain extensive and valuable bibliographical information. This feature of the book is indicated following the title and citation. One of the most up-to-date lists of suggested readings can be found in the Bureau of the Census' publication on "The Methods and Materials of Demography" (3.0.08). It also may be mentioned that a new revised and extended edition of Freedman's bibliography, the "Sociology of Human Fertility" is under preparation and will probably be published as a Population Council Book in 1974. For further information, bibliographical periodicals, such as the Population Index, and the book reviews of demographic journals may be consulted. A list of some important periodicals are included in the appendices.

The second chapter deals with survey methodology. In the first of its two sub-chapters, a very useful list of survey manuals and handbooks is provided while, in the other, books with more specific topics as, for example, questionnaires, interviewing techniques and coding, are given. Descriptions of methods and experiences of individual surveys are also included in many of the works listed in Chapter 4. They may be useful aids both in training and in survey design. Chapter 3 contains also a methodological selection but differs from the previous one in that these books, some of them textbooks of demographic analysis, deal with the techniques of fertility analysis and estimations.

The fourth chapter consists of an extensive coverage of examples of fertility analysis, descriptions of fertility patterns and trends, and reports on KAP surveys. This chapter, containing about the half of the selected items, is divided into six sub-chapters. In sub-chapters 4.2-4.5 the items are classified according to regional context, i.e., whether the analysis relates to populations in Africa, Asia and Latin America or in the regions of the economically more developed countries. There are also accommodated in Chapter 4 some publications that are not devoted exclusively to fertility analysis and which may be considered as general works, but wherein the whole book or at least some of the chapters or papers in a proceedings dealing with fertility relate to a particular country or continent. Publications with wider geographical and cultural coverage are listed in sub-chapter 4.1. The last sub-chapter (4.6) contains some references to important aspects of fertility, such as cultural and psychological factors and transition of the family.

As with most of the previous topics, coverage of the fifth chapter on fertility limitation serves WFS training purposes on different levels. Works selected for sub-chapter 5.2, dealing with family planning programs and population policies, provide a background first of all, for higher level personnel. They are presented partly to facilitate an understanding of fertility

trends and partly to be of assistance in evaluation and report writing. On the other hand, sub-chapter 5.1 contains works on methods of contraception, abortion and reproductive physiology not only for reference and higher level training but for teaching and study for field staff. It also should be noted that many publications on family planning and population programmes that could be equally classified into sub-chapter 5.2 were listed both among general works under 4.1 or among those under 4.2-4.5.

The French language section is in Chapter 6 and the Spanish in Chapter 7. Comments on the selection and content of French and Spanish items appear in the relevant introductions. Both chapters are divided into five sub-chapters, with a classification identical to that of the English section. The second number of the sub-chapters also corresponds with those in the English section.

The bibliography is supplemented with Appendices containing a list of abbreviations used in the annotations, and lists of selected periodicals, institutions, publishers and their addresses, and an author index.

Acknowledgements

This bibliography was compiled under a special agreement between the International Statistical Institute and the author-compiler on behalf of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. Acknowledgement is due to officials of both the International Statistical Institute and the Union who made it possible for me to spend a considerable amount of time on this project. In particular Sir Maurice Kendall, project director of the World Fertility Survey and E. Lunenberg, director of the I.S.I. Permanent Office gave helpful guidance and advice. The author is also indebted to The Population Council for free access to its special library and for the valuable assistance of Susan Robbins, head of the Information Office and Nina Pugatchenko, librarian.

For their essential contribution, special acknowledgement should be expressed to Jofred A. Grinblat and Claude J. Paulet who partly translated, partly selected and annotated the French section, and similarly to Zaida L. Carleton and Robert O. Carleton who developed in the same way the Spanish section. I am also grateful to C. Chandrasekaran and W. Parker Mauldin for their valuable comments and suggestions in refereeing the bibliography. I am much obliged to Gwendolyn Johnson Acsádi, my wife, for her helpful professional criticism.

GYÖRGY T. ACSÁDI

List of Selected Works in English (chpts. 1-5)

1. GENERAL WORKS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES

1.1 General works

- 1.1.01 BOGUE, Principles of Demography
- 1.1.02 IUSSP International Population Conferences
- 1.1.03 NAM, Population and Society
- 1.1.04 PETERSEN, Population
- 1.1.05 SZABADY-ACSÁDI-TAMÁSY-VUKOVICH, World Views of Population Problems
- 1.1.06 THOMLINSON, Population Dynamics
- 1.1.07 UNITED NATIONS, The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends
- 1.1.08 UNITED NATIONS, Multilingual Demographic Dictionary
- 1.1.09 UNITED NATIONS, Proceedings of the World Population Conference

1.2 Introduction to fertility and population problems

- 1.2.01 FREEDMAN, Population: The Vital Revolution
- 1.2.02 HAUSER, The Population Dilemma
- 1.2.03 UNITED NATIONS, Human Fertility and National Development
- 1.2.04 UNITED NATIONS, The World Population Situation in 1970
- 1.2.05 WRONG, Population and Society

1.3 Bibliographies

- 1.3.01 ELDRIDGE, The Materials of Demography
- 1.3.02 FREEDMAN, The Sociology of Human Fertility
- 1.3.03 KASDON, International Family Planning, 1966-1968: A Bibliography
- 1.3.04 TIETZE, Bibliography of Fertility Control, 1950-1965
- 1.3.05 UNITED NATIONS, Fertility Studies in the ECAFE Region
- 1.3.06 Other bibliographies

2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 General works

- 2.1.01 POPULATION COUNCIL, A Manual for Surveys of Fertility and Family Planning: Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice
- 2.1.02 SELLTIZ-JAHODA-DEUTSCH-COOK, Research Methods in Social Relations

- 2.1.03 SELTZER, Demographic Data Collection
- 2.1.04 UNITED NATIONS, Handbook of Population Census Methods
- 2.1.05 UNITED NATIONS, Handbook of Household Surveys
- 2.1.06 UNITED NATIONS, Methodology of Demographic Sample Surveys
- 2.1.07 U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, Atlanta: A Case Study in Household Sample Surveys

2.2 Questionnaires, interviewing, coding

- 2.2.01 BACK-STYCOS, The Survey under Unusual Conditions
- 2.2.02 BOGUE, A Model Interview for Fertility Research and Family Planning Evaluation
- 2.2.03 CAMPBELL-JOINER. How to get the answer without being sure you've asked the question
- 2.2.04 KAHN-CANNEL, The Dynamics of Interviewing
- 2.2.05 MAULDIN, Selected Questionnaires on Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice of Family Planning
- 2.2.06 MUEHL, A Manual for Coders
- 2.2.07 RICHARDSON-DOHRENWEND-KLEIN, Interviewing
- 2.2.08 SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER, Interviewer's Manual
- 2.2.09 UNITED NATIONS, Variables and Questionnaire for Comparative Fertility Surveys

3. METHODOLOGY OF ESTIMATING AND ANALYSING FERTILITY

- 3.0.01 BARCLAY, Techniques of Population Analysis
- 3.0.02 BOGUE, Demographic Techniques of Fertility Analysis
- 3.0.03 BOGUE-BOGUE, Techniques of Pregnancy History Analysis
- 3.0.04 CHANDRA SEKAR-DEMING, On method of estimating birth and death rates and the extent of registration
- 3.0.05 COALE-DEMENY, Methods of Estimating Fertility and Mortality from Censuses of Population
- 3.0.06 HENRY, On the Measurement of Human Fertility
- 3.0.07 PRESSAT, Demographic Analysis
- 3.0.08 SHRYOCK-SIEGEL, The Methods and Materials of Demography
- 3.0.09 SPIEGELMAN, Introduction to Demography

4. FERTILITY ANALYSIS AND REPORTS ON KAP SURVEYS

4.1 General works

- 4.1.01 BEHRMAN-CORSA-FREEDMAN, Fertility and Family Planning
- 4.1.02 BERELSON-ANDERSON-HARKAVY-MAIER-MAULDIN-SEGAL, Family Planning and Population Programs
- 4.1.03 KISER, Research in Family Planning

- 4.1.04 SHEPS-RIDLEY, Public Health and Population Change
- 4.1.05 UNITED NATIONS, Population Bulletin of the United Nations
- 4.1.06 UNITED NATIONS, Interim Report on Conditions and Trends of Fertility in the World, 1960-1965

4.2 Africa

- 4.2.01 ACSÁDI-IGUN-JOHNSON, Surveys of Fertility, Family and Family Planning in Nigeria
- 4.2.02 BRASS-COALE-DEMENY-HEISEL-LORIMER-ROMANIUK-VAN DE WALLE, The Demography of Tropical Africa
- 4.2.03 CAIRO DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE, Fertility Trends and Differentials in Arab Countries
- 4.2.04 CALDWELL-OKONJO, The Population of Tropical Africa
- 4.2.05 CALDWELL, Population Growth and Family Change in Africa
- 4.2.06 MOLNOS, Attitudes Toward Family Planning in East Africa
- 4.2.07 OECD, The Demographic Transition in Tropical Africa
- 4.2.08 OMINDE-EJIOGU, Population Growth and Economic Development in Africa
- 4.2.09 SMITH-BLACKER, Population Characteristics of the Commonwealth Countries of Tropical Africa

4.3 Asia

- 4.3.01 ABHAYARATNE-JAYEWARDENE, Fertility Trends in Ceylon
- 4.3.02 BALAKRISHNA, Family Planning: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
- 4.3.03 CHUNG-PALMORE-LEE-LEE, Psychological Perspectives: Family Planning in Korea
- 4.3.04 DANDEKAR, Demographic Survey of Six Rural Communities
- 4.3.05 DRIVER, Differential Fertility in Central India
- 4.3.06 FREEDMAN-TAKESHITA, Family Planning in Taiwan
- 4.3.07 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, The National Sample Survey
- 4.3.08 INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION STUDIES, Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) Surveys in Family Planning
- 4.3.09 MALAYSIA, NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING BOARD, Report on the West Malaysian Family Survey
- 4.3.10 MUKHERJEE, Studies on Fertility Rates in Calcutta
- 4.3.11 MURTHY, Research in Family Planning in India
- 4.3.12 OPERATIONS RESEARCH GROUP, Family Planning Practice in India
- 4.3.13 SCHULTZ-DA VANZO, Fertility Patterns and Their Determinants in the Arab Middle East
- 4.3.14 UNITED NATIONS, The Mysore Population Study
- 4.3.15 YAUKEY, Fertility Differences in a Modernizing Country

4.4 Developed countries

- 4.4.01 ACSÁDI-KLINGER-SZABADY, Studies on Family Planning

- 4.4.02 BERNHART, Trends and Variations in Swedish Fertility
- 4.4.03 BUMPASS-WESTOFF, The Later Years of Childbearing
- 4.4.04 FREEDMAN-WHELPTON-CAMPBELL, Family Planning, Sterility and Population Growth
- 4.4.05 KISER-GRABILL-CAMPBELL, Trends and Variations in Fertility in the United States
- 4.4.06 NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, Demographic and Economic Change in Developed Countries
- 4.4.07 RYDER-WESTOFF, Reproduction in the United States, 1965
- 4.4.08 SZABADY-ACSÁDI-GYULAI-KLINGER, Studies on Fertility and Social Mobility
- 4.4.09 WESTOFF-POTTER-SAGI-MISHLER, Family Growth in Metropolitan America
- 4.4.10 WESTOFF-POTTER-SAGI, The Third Child
- 4.4.11 WHELPTON-CAMPBELL-PATTERSON, Fertility and Family Planning in the United States
- 4.4.12 UNITED NATIONS, Recent Trends in Fertility in Industrialized Countries
- 4.4.13 YAUKEY, Marriage Reduction and Fertility

4.5 Latin America

- 4.5.01 BLAKE-STYCOS-DAVIS, Family Structure in Jamaica
- 4.5.02 CELADE AND CFSC, Fertility and Family Planning in Metropolitan Latin America
- 4.5.03 COLLVER, Birth Rates in Latin America
- 4.5.04 HILL-STYCOS-BACK, The Family and Population Control
- 4.5.05 KISER, Current Research on Fertility and Family Planning in Latin America
- 4.5.06 STYCOS-BACK, The Control of Human Fertility in Jamaica
- 4.5.07 STYCOS, Human Fertility in Latin America
- 4.5.08 STYCOS, Ideology, Faith, and Family Planning in Latin America
- 4.5.09 WAISANEN-DURLAK, A Survey of Attitudes Related to Costa Rican Population Dynamics

4.6 Other references

- 4.6.01 FAWCETT, Psychological Perspectives on Population
- 4.6.02 LORIMER, Culture and Human Fertility
- 4.6.03 NAG, Factors Affecting Human Fertility in Non-industrial Societies
- 4.6.04 The Family in Transition

5. FERTILITY LIMITATION

5.1 Birth control and physiology of reproduction

- 5.1.01 DAVID, Family Planning and Abortion in the Socialist Countries of Central and Eastern Europe
- 5.1.02 GUTTMACHER-BEST-JAFFE, Birth Control and Love
- 5.1.03 HIMES, Medical History of Contraception
- 5.1.04 HONG, Induced Abortion in Seoul, Korea

- 5.1.05 KLEINMAN, Medical Handbook
- 5.1.06 MANISOFF, Family Planning
- 5.1.07 MARSHALL, The Infertile Period
- 5.1.08 NEWMAN-BECK-LEWIT, Abortion, Obtained and Denied
- 5.1.09 PEEL-POTTS, Textbook of Contraceptive Practice
- 5.1.10 WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, Biological Components of Human Reproduction
- 5.1.11 WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, Developments in Fertility Control
- 5.1.12 WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, Spontaneous and Induced Abortion

5.2 Family planning and population programmes

- 5.2.01 BERELSON, Family Planning Programs
- 5.2.02 PAA, Progress and Problems of Fertility Control around the World
- 5.2.03 SCHIEFFELIN, Muslim Attitudes Toward Family Planning
- 5.2.04 UNITED NATIONS, Measures, Policies and Programmes Affecting Fertility, with particular reference to National Family Planning Programmes
- 5.2.05 WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, Health Aspects of Family Planning

1. GENERAL WORKS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES

1.1 General works

- 1.1.01 BOGUE, D. J., *Principles of Demography*. John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1969, p. 917. Bibl.: at the end of each chapter.

A comprehensive university level textbook which also aims to serve as a reference work. Although the author planned a companion volume on demographic research techniques, this book treats methodological as well as descriptive aspects of demography. An advantage of the book is its clear exposition, which makes the text understandable even for beginners. In addition to two fertility-oriented chapters on "human natality" and the world movement toward fertility control, there are other chapters that contain information on matters relevant to fertility, as for example, the sections on marital and socio-economic status, families and households, marriage and marital dissolution. Introductory chapters on the study of demography, population changes, the theory of demographic regulation, sources and basic demographic methodology are also of interest.

- 1.1.02 IUSSP, *International Population Conferences*.

Wien 1959. Vol. I, Wien, 1959, p. 735; Vol. II, Discussions. Paris, 1962, p. 134.

New York 1961. London, 1963. Tome I, p. 797; Tome II, p. 579.

Ottawa 1963. Liège, 1964, p. 468.

Sidney Conference, Australia 1967. *Contributed Papers*, p. 1099.

London 1969. Tome I-IV, Liège, 1971, p. 3050.

Liège 1973. Liège, 1973. Vol. I-III, p. 494, 416 and 469.

A series of proceedings of the biennial International Population Conferences of the IUSSP. The Belgrade 1965 Conference was organized as World Population Conference and the proceedings published by the UN (see: annotation 1.1.09) while the proceedings of the Ghana conference in 1971 have not yet been published. Fertility is always on the agenda of the conferences, with one or more sessions being devoted to different aspects of the topic. Most of the contributed papers in fertility appear in English, though some are in French language and, exceptionally, German.

At the Vienna conference, one session (12 papers) dealt with general fertility problems, but more than a half dozen other papers were related to methodological problems in fertility studies. Greater emphasis was given to factors affecting fertility in the New York Conference, where two sessions were organized for discussion of this question in the context of the industrialized (11 papers) and pre-industrialized (6 papers) countries. There were also papers on miscellaneous topics relevant to fertility. One session of a rather technical nature dealt with new methods of obtaining vital statistics in less developed countries. Among the two main topics of the Ottawa Conference, one treated the problem of estimating vital rates from limited data (15 papers). Many of the contributed papers were devoted to the estimation of fertility data. In addition to many fertility-oriented papers, one session (18 papers) of the Sydney Conference was organized around the study of fertility in ECAFE countries, and another (14 papers) on surveys of fertility changes and family planning programmes in Asia. Disregarding the World Population Conference, the richest materials were accumulated at the 1969 London Conference, where fertility or fertility control was discussed at a dozen sessions, and the number of papers dealing with these problems amounted to almost one hundred. Most of the proceedings of the fertility sessions can be found in the first volume, such as sessions on comparative fertility studies on changing fertility in Asian countries, fertility trends in developed countries, in Latin America and in Africa. The first volume also contains methodological papers dealing with the use of models in fertility analysis, utilization of defective data, demographic samples and problems of demographic data collection. The second volume contains the proceedings of sessions on family planning and population policy, namely: methods and results of surveys for evaluation of family planning, demographic aspects of abortion, present position of family limitation, prospects for the future development of family planning and population policy problems. The materials of the session on changing patterns of differential fertility in developed countries appear in the third volume. Papers on fertility were also included in sessions concerned mainly with other topics and are published in other volumes.

Most of the fertility related papers submitted to the 1973 Liège Conference were published in the second volume which contains 17 papers dealing with the significance of fertility trends in developed countries for the understanding of reproductive behaviour, comparative trends in fertility in developing countries and factors which influence them, demographic aspects of the organization and evaluation of family planning programmes, problems in the measurement of fertility levels and trends in countries with deficient data, and incidence of abortion.

Three papers on population policies affecting fertility are in the third volume. Some other papers also referred to fertility questions.

Although the professional quality of the contributed papers is uneven, the series is a monumental collection of articles relevant to fertility and KAP studies, both from the methodological and the analytical standpoints; it is also an invaluable source of comparative descriptive materials as well as theories.

1.1.03 NAM, C. B. (ed.), *Population and Society*. A Textbook of Readings. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1968, p. 708.

A general reader on demography which stresses the social importance of demographic phenomena and contains mainly descriptive articles. In the first part of the book there are two chapters on fertility trends and differentials. In one of these chapters, four articles deal with fertility in the United States while in the other papers were selected to throw light to the world situation. Among the latter papers, a widely quoted and used work is particularly noteworthy:

DAVIS, K. and BLAKE, J., "Social structure and fertility: an analytic framework" (*Economic Development and Cultural Change*, Vol. 4, April 1956, pp. 211–235), which describes the framework of "intermediate variables" through which cultural conditions can affect fertility and replacement. Another selected paper of a general theoretical character, and which pertains to fertility is:

FREEDMAN, R., "Norms for family size in underdeveloped areas" (*Proceedings of the Royal Society*, Vol. 159, 1963, pp. 220–234). There are also in the first part of the readings articles written on the nature of population data and population theories. Among them, one technical article,

SENG, Y. P., "Errors in age reporting in statistically underdeveloped countries" (*Population Studies*, Vol. 13, Part 2, November 1959, pp. 164–171) dealing with problems of age counting of Chinese populations, has direct relevance for fertility surveys.

The second part of the book deals with the interrelations between population and areas of social and economic life. In addition to two papers on fertility and religion, there are also papers on population policies and birth control. Several articles on fertility selected for this book are reviewed elsewhere in this bibliography.

1.1.04 PETERSEN, W., *Population*. Second ed. The MacMillan Co. 1969. Second repr. 1970, p. 735. Bibl.: at the end of each chapter.

An introductory demographic textbook for undergraduates that stresses the relationships between population phenomena and their social, economic, historical and biological aspects, but disregards methodology. The first part of the book deals mostly with the determinants of population processes while the second part demonstrates how these operate in primitive, preindustrial, and modern societies. In the first part one chapter treats the general determinants of fertility, and in the second part, a chapter deals with the trend of fertility in indus-

trialized countries. Adequate attention is given to fertility also in other chapters dealing with the population of primitive societies, pre-industrialized civilizations, demographic conditions during the industrial revolution and with population and economic growth in the less developed countries.

1.1.05 SZABADY, E., ACSÁDI, G., TAMÁSY, J. and VUKOVICH (eds.), *World Views of Population Problems*. Akademiai Kiadó, Budapest, 1968, p. 447.

A selection of 35 papers written for the tenth anniversary issue of the Hungarian periodical, *Demográfia*, about the half of which deal with fertility or its control. American fertility and KAP studies were reviewed by FREEDMAN, R. and COOMBS, L. C. (Detroit longitudinal study) and KISER, C. V. (present status of research), while, fertility analyses were presented by BREZNIK, D. (on Yugoslavia), MATTHIESSEN, D. C. (on Denmark) and ROBERTS, G. W. (on Jamaica). Methodical aspects of fertility analyses were also treated by ACSÁDI, G. (measuring fertility trends through cohort fertility) and SZABADY, E. (basic fertility tables for East European countries). Papers submitted by AGARWALA, S. N. (widowhood and length of fertile union in India), FEDERICI, N. (influence of women's employment on fertility) and VIELROSE, E. (family budget and birth rates) discussed social, economic and cultural factors of fertility. Family planning programmes and movements were treated by GILLE, H. (role of the United Nations), GLASS, D. V. (Western Europe) and RETTIE, J. (Europe and the Near East). There is a discussion of population policies and family planning by PODYASHCHIKH, P., while TIETZE, C. provided a progress report on intra-uterine devices.

1.1.06 THOMLINSON, R., *Population Dynamics. Causes and Consequences of World Demographic Change*. Random House, New York, 1965, p. 576. Bibl.: p. 546-556.

An introduction to descriptive demography analyzing world and local changes in population. The textbook is focused on changes in population and in its processes as well as interactions between population and other phenomena (resources, food, industrialization, level of living, politics, etc.). The book contains three strictly fertility-oriented chapters on fecundity and social norms, fertility trends and differentials and birth control and family planning.

1.1.07 UNITED NATIONS, *The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends*.

A Summary of the Findings of Studies on the Relationship between Population Changes and Economic and Social Conditions. Population Studies, No. 17. UN, Dept. of Social Affairs, Population Division, New York, 1953, p. 404. Bibl.: pp. 317-370.

A study of relevant literature undertaken by the UN Population Division in the early 1950's which became a widely known reference work of high standard. Not only is one chapter of the book devoted exclusively to fertility but several others pertain to an understanding of its characteristics and implications. The rapidly expanding body of demographic knowledge, due to intensive research work during the last two decades, has made it necessary to prepare a totally new edition of the publication. Although the new edition is now being printed, it will

not necessarily outdate this first edition. It remains a basic reference book for persons analyzing fertility survey results, both for its explanation of findings and for the treatment relative to social and economic implications of fertility conditions and trends.

1.1.08 UNITED NATIONS, *Multilingual Demographic Dictionary*. Prepared by the Demographic Dictionary Committee of the IUSSP. English Section. Population Studies, No. 29. UN, ESA. New York, 1958, p. 76.

A dictionary of demographic terminology, including short definitions of terms. The primary purpose of the dictionary was to facilitate translation of demographic texts, and it can be of use in the WFS when problems emerge in the context of translation or terminology.

The document was compiled and edited in three co-ordinated volumes in English, French and Spanish languages. The texts in the different language sections, published separately, correspond to each other. Equivalent terms in each section have the same reference number on which basis they can be easily identified. The dictionary was later translated into a series of other languages, but these, except the Russian, were not published by the UN.

The text of the publication is divided into nine chapters, dealing with terms of general concepts, population statistics and surveys, fertility, etc. The chapters are supplemented with an alphabetical index of terms and with notes on the use of the dictionary.

1.1.09 UNITED NATIONS, *Proceedings of the World Population Conference*. Belgrade, 30 August–10 September 1965. IV vols. UN, ESA.

Vol. I : *Summary Report*. New York, 1966, p. 349.

Vol. II : *Fertility, Family Planning, Mortality*. New York, 1967, p. 510.

Vol. III: *Projections, Measurement of Population Trends*. New York, 1967, p. 435.

Vol. IV: *Migration, Urbanization, Economic Development*. New York, 1967. p. 557.

The first volume of the publication contains the summary reports, which consist, in most cases, of statements by the moderator and rapporteur of the particular meeting, including those dealing with sessions related to fertility. The other three volumes comprise the selected papers and summaries of other papers for the meetings.

From the point of view of fertility studies, the second volume is the most instructive. This volume includes the papers of four meetings that were concerned with fertility and related problems. There were eleven papers solicited for the meeting on miscellaneous fertility topics. Twelve and fourteen papers, respectively, were concerned with factors and patterns of fertility in areas where fertility is relatively high or low. Fifteen other papers were devoted to studies relevant to family planning. In addition, summaries of fifty-one papers concerning the above topics were also published in this volume.

There are in the third volume, too, papers for a session on methods of obtaining basic demographic measures in countries where data are lacking or defective. Both in the third and fourth volumes meetings dealt with demographic aspects of economic, cultural and other

phenomena, including fertility trends, levels and differentials. In the fourth volume, for instance, four papers analyzed the effect of education on fertility.

Many of the papers, although short, are a valuable contribution to the literature.

1.2 Introductions to fertility and population problems

1.2.01 FREEDMAN, R. (ed.), *Population: The Vital Revolution*. Anchor Books, Doubleday & Co., New York, 1964. p. 274.

A series of twenty essays (including the editor's introduction) originally written for a radio forum broadcast in 1963 about population trends and problems. As the series was prepared for an intelligent layman world-wide audience, it can be used as reference material for introducing population problems even for lower level trainees of the fertility survey staff. Five articles deal with American population problems; others, however, are of general interest. Among the latter, several articles treated world population questions, such as recent trends and prospects of population growth (HAUSER, P. M.), the demographic transition (STOLNITZ, G. J.), changes in age structure (COALE, A. J.), population and economic growth (SPENGLER, J. J.), urbanization (HAWLEY, A. H.), population trends and family planning in less developed countries (KEYFITZ, N., STYCOŚ, J. M.). Seven short monographs discuss particular populations of Latin America (SMITH, T. L.), India (MAULDIN, W. P.), Africa (LORIMER, F.), Japan (TAEUBER, I. B.), China (ORLEANS, L. A.), the Soviet Union (EASON, W. W.) and Europe (PETERSEN, W.).

1.2.02 HAUSER, P. M. (ed.), *The Population Dilemma*. The American Assembly, Columbia Univ. Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 1963. Sixth repr. 1965. p. 187.

A general reader of eight papers, most of which are concerned with world population problems, written originally as background material for the Twenty-third American Assembly at Columbia Univ. The book gives a good introduction to the emerging question of population and puts the importance of fertility trends in proper perspective. The editor's overview is followed by papers of general interest on world population growth in general (DORN, H. F.) and in less developed areas (TAEUBER, I.B.), population and economic development (Coale, A.J.), resources (FISHER, J. L. and POTTER, N.), population control (NOTESTEIN, F. W.; KIRK, D. and SEGAL, S.) and population policy (LORIMER, F.).

1.2.03 UNITED NATIONS, *Human Fertility and National Development*. A Challenge to Science and Technology. ESA. New York, 1971. p. 140.

A report on fertility and population policies originally prepared by the United Nations in co-operation with its specialized agencies as a working document for an Advisory Committee to facilitate the drafting of its recommendations to the Economic and Social Council on the application of science and technology to population problems. Although the second part of the book deals with family planning programmes (organizational and logistic aspects, communication for motivation) and with the mandates of the UN system, the first part treats the

topic of fertility in detail. There is an understandable and authentic introduction to the origin and nature of the problem, fertility patterns and problems in developing countries, biological and health aspects of fertility and fertility control, and social and cultural factors influencing reproductive behaviour. A separate chapter deals with demographic statistics. While chapters on fertility contain well selected and scientifically established knowledge on the matter, they are readable and can be used for giving general information to trainees of fertility survey staff.

1.2.04 UNITED NATIONS, *The World Population Situation in 1970*. Population Studies, No. 49. UN, ESA, New York, 1971. p. 78.

The most authentic concise report on the world population situation, prospects, problems and policies, with a special descriptive and analytical chapter on fertility. Parts of the study can be utilized in training as a general introduction.

1.2.05 WRONG, D. H., *Population and Society*. Random House, New York, 1956. Third ed. 1967. p. 145. Bibl.: 119-138.

A short introductory textbook to the study of population, disregarding demographic methodology and using as few statistical evidence as possible but concentrating on the drafting of broad conclusions. Thus the readable text, including two chapters on fertility and differential fertility, is suitable for use as background in briefing trainees about fertility conditions and problems.

1.3 Bibliographies

1.3.01 ELDRIDGE, H. T., *The Materials of Demography*. A Selected and Annotated Bibliography. Published by the IUSSP and Population Association of America. New York, 1959. p. 222.

A competent and comprehensive annotated bibliography of the English language demographic literature prior to 1959. Articles are also represented in the bibliography but are usually not annotated. Items annotated in this bibliography, with few exceptions, were not selected for the present bibliography. The Materials of Demography, however, contain numerous earlier books and articles, mostly listed under the titles: "Problems and Methods of Demographic Analysis" and "Studies of Fertility, Marriage and Reproduction", which are still useful references for fertility studies.

1.3.02 FREEDMAN, R., "The sociology of human fertility: a trend report and bibliography". *Current Sociology*, 10-11, (2) 1961-1962. Basil Blackwell, Johnson Reprint Corp. Third repr., 1967. pp. 35-121.

An opening essay surveys the important trends and issues on fertility research between the Second World War and the early sixties. There is a well thought out overview on problems of fertility analysis (variables affecting fertility, sources of data, measurement of fertility, etc.) and on studies relevant to pre-industrial fertility levels, theory of demographic transition and

postwar trends. An analytical hypothesis of factors related to fertility is also discussed. A classified and partly annotated bibliography of 636 works is presented, comprising publications from the postwar period until 1962. This is the best available bibliography of demographic research on fertility for the above period.

1.3.03 KASDON, D. L., *International Family Planning, 1966-1968: A Bibliography*. U.S. Public Health Service Publication No. 1917. National Institute of Mental Health, Chevy Chase, Maryland, 1969. p. 62.

The bibliography includes 217 annotated items, covering roughly the period from 1966 through mid-1968. In addition to items on family planning, there are also entries treating demographic, economic, sociological, cultural, psychological and religious aspects of family planning, differential fertility, family formation, attitudes toward family planning, ideal family size, and other related topics.

1.3.04 TIETZE, C. (ed.), *Bibliography of Fertility Control, 1950-1965*. National Committee of Maternal Health. Publication No. 23, New York, 1965. p. 198.

A bibliography of 1,935 items of English language medical and demographic literature on fertility and fertility control. It includes books, chapters of books, conference papers and articles published in journals, all classified by subject matter and degree of importance in the literature. Most of the chapters offer entries on different contraceptive methods, sterilization and abortion. Although the bibliography has a more comprehensive listing of items dealing with birth control methods than of demographic materials, there are also chapters listing items on demographic, sociological, psychological, historical, legal and administrative aspects of fertility control as well as on family planning programmes and services.

1.3.05 UNITED NATIONS, *Fertility Studies in the ECAFE Region. A Bibliography of Books, Papers, and Reference Materials*. Asian Population Studies Series, No. 6. ECAFE, Bangkok, 1971. p. 54.

A partly annotated bibliography of 584 books, papers and reference materials covering the period between 1965 and 1970. Except for some general and methodological works, the literature surveyed pertains to the ECAFE region. The items are grouped into five main categories: (1) general works; (2) fertility levels and trends; (3) factors affecting or related to fertility levels and trends; (4) methodological studies; and (5) bibliographies and other reference papers. The third section is further divided into general articles, demographic factors, biological factors, socio-economic and/or institutional factors and action programmes. The sub-section on general articles covers fertility surveys and differential fertility studies while KAP studies are included in the third sub-section. In addition to an author index, there is a list of the addresses of the periodicals in which the articles were published.

1.3.06 *Other Bibliographies:*

ALDOUS, J. and HILL, R. (eds.), *International Bibliography of Research in Marriage and the Family*. Univ. of Minnesota Press. Minneapolis, 1967. p. 508.

GEIJERSTAM, G. K. (ed.), *An Annotated Bibliography of Induced Abortion*. Center for Population Planning. University of Michigan. Ann Arbor, Mich. 1969. p. 359.

HILL, R., "A Classified International Bibliography of Family Planning Research 1955-68 and Commentary", *Demography*, 5 (2), 1968. p. 973-1001.

KAPIL, K. K. and SAKSENA, D. N., *A Bibliography of Sterilization and KAP Studies in India*. Demographic Training and Research Centre. Chembur, Bombay, 1968. p. 38.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS: *Annotated Bibliography on Vital and Health Statistics*. U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare. Public Health Service. Washington D.C., 1970. p. 143.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD - WORLD POPULATION, *A Selected Bibliography*. Katherine Dexter McCormick Library. Planned Parenthood Federation of America. New York. p. 32.

POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU, "A Sourcebook on Population". *Population Bulletin*, 25(5), 1969. p. 51.

TIETZE, C. (ed.), *Selected Bibliography of Contraception: 1940-1960*. National Committee on National Health. New York, 1960. p. 76.

2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 General works

2.1.01 POPULATION COUNCIL, *A Manual for Surveys of Fertility and Family Planning: Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice*. Prepared by the Demographic Division, PC, New York, 1970. p. 405. Bibl. following each chapter.

The most detailed handbook, and a competent guide, for planning, conducting and processing a fertility survey. Taking into account the special requirement of a particular survey, the Manual can be utilized in every phase and in any kind of comparative fertility and KAP-type surveys.

The Manual may aid in formulating basic decisions concerning the survey through its discussions of considerations relative to budget, staff, coverage and technical questions. The chapter on questionnaires is useful both for creating new questionnaires and for adapting models. There is a very clear description of sampling problems and procedures (sample size, frame, selection, etc.) as well as of field operations, including survey documents, logistics, interviewing and supervision. Two chapters deal with editing, coding, punching and data processing. The manual also systematically explains the presentation of tables and deals with analyzing and reporting data.

Problems of pre-testing, selection and training of staff and of control are also treated in several chapters. Included as appendices are the Council's short KAP survey questionnaire,

the IUSSP model questionnaire for comparative fertility surveys with relevant notes and comments, economic variables and general instructions for interviewers.

The Manual's main advantages, in addition to its fertility research oriented content, are its wide coverage and general intelligibility. Because it deals with almost every aspect of a fertility survey, the publication may be of assistance to project directors and their senior staff. Similarly, it may be useful for professionals inexperienced in fertility research and also research assistants and other intermediate staff without previous academic training, because of its easily understandable style and introductory approach. At the same time, the Manual cannot give a thorough treatise on the topics that it covers and may not therefore be a replacement for substantive literature.

2.1.02 SELTZER, C., JAHODA, M., DEUTSCH, M. and COOK, S. W., *Research Methods in Social Relations*. Published for the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, Holt, Rinehart and Winston. New York, 1951. Revised. 1959. p. 622. Bibl.: p. 589-606. A textbook in research methods in social psychology and sociology, which follows the research process from formulation of the problem to reporting on and application of the results. The authors brought together general considerations that enter into every step of the research process. Thus, although there are very few leads in this book relevant to the conduct of fertility studies, and in most cases the book avoids technical details, some of the material may be of value even to professionals carrying out fertility surveys. In this connection, the most interesting chapters of the book are those dealing with analysis, interpretation and the research report, and there is a well written, concise treatment of "The Art of Interviewing" in the Appendices by P. B. SHEATSLEY. Other relevant chapters can also be found in the Appendices on estimating the time and personnel needed for a study, on sampling and on questionnaire construction.

2.1.03 SELTZER, W., *Demographic Data Collection. A Summary of Experience*. An occasional paper of the Population Council. New York, 1973. p. 50. Bibl.: p. 47-50. The paper was originally written as one of the background papers for the first Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Meeting on the World Fertility Survey. Although the paper was re-written so that the methodological issues discussed now apply to demographic research in general, this summary of experiences is still highly relevant and should not be neglected when designing a fertility survey. In addition to a general summary of problems of data collection, the paper recapitulates experiences on age reporting and the measurement of current and past fertility. It also deals with registration methods, the collection of data on mortality and sampling error.

2.1.04 UNITED NATIONS, *Handbook of Population Census Methods*. Studies in Methods, Ser. F, No. 5, Rev. 1. UN, Statistical Office of the UN, New York. 3 vols.
Vol. I *General Aspects of a Population Census*, 1958. p. 164. Bibl.: p. 160-163.

Vol. II *Economic Characteristics of the Population*. 1958. p. 79.

Vol. III *Demographic and Social Characteristics of the Population*. 1959. p. 78.

The three volumes of the handbook constitute a revision of a series of UN manuals on population censuses issued in the previous decade. As the census is the most comprehensive population survey and, from ancient times a prototype of any other statistical surveys, organizers of fertility inquiries may also draw a lesson from the systematic description of the census operation, the definitions and recommendations comprised by this document.

From the point of view of fertility surveys the first volume is the most instructive. It deals, among other methodological topics, with census planning, budget and organization, sampling methods, enumeration and post-enumeration work and, in a very useful general chapter, with census work prior to enumeration. This latter chapter includes recommendations on cartographic work, determination of enumeration areas, preparation of questionnaires and instructions, census tests, reproduction and distribution of enumeration materials, selection, remuneration materials, selection, remuneration and training of personnel, etc. While the second volume has limited importance, definitions and recommendations on demographic and social characteristics in the third volume may be applicable in fertility studies.

2.1.05 UNITED NATIONS, *Handbook of Household Surveys*. A Practical Guide for Inquiries on Levels of Living. (Provisional ed.) Studies in Methods, Ser. F, No. 10. UN, ESA, Statistical Office of the UN, New York, 1964. p. 172. Bibl.: p. 165-169.

A practical guide for persons concerned with multi-purpose sample household surveys, which is organized into two parts. The first part deals with substantive matters in respect to demographic characteristics, health, food consumption, housing, education, employment and economic level, while the second part consists of methodological materials on sampling and survey techniques.

Although the handbook was designed for multi-subject surveys, three chapters, numbers 1, 2 and 9, deserve the attention of those conducting fertility surveys. The first two chapters deal with definitions of household and demographic characteristics as well as with justification and application of definitions and problems of data collection. The second part (Chapter 9) is devoted to the theory and practice of taking a sample survey. This part deals with questions of sampling (frame, unit, time, stratification, selection, estimation, size) and with operational aspects. It is remarkable that, among the topics of the latter, the handbook treats not only the problems of the pre-test, questionnaire design, organization, methods of data collection and processing but also the selection and training of interviewers, interview techniques, the non-sampling errors and the cost of the survey.

2.1.06 UNITED NATIONS, *Methodology of Demographic Sample Surveys*. Report of the Interregional Workshop on Methodology of Demographic Sample Surveys, Copenhagen, Denmark, 24 Sept.-3 Oct. 1969. Statistical Papers, Ser. M. No. 51, UN, ESA, Statistical Office of the UN. New York, 1971, p. 311.

In addition to a final report, the document contains 15 technical papers submitted to the workshop. Although it deals with methodical problems of general demographic sample surveys, it offers some recommendations and reports experiments that can also be useful in fertility surveys. (The document served as a background paper for the first ad hoc technical advisory meetings of the WFS.)

The report and the papers discuss different types of sample surveys, application of sampling in civil registers and population statistics, the topics investigated, the sample design with respect to sample size, errors and biases, as well as estimating procedures, organization and administration of demographic sample survey and experiences with different demographic sample surveys in countries and major world regions.

2.1.07 U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, *Atlantida: A Case Study in Household Sample Surveys*. Series ISPO 1, No. 1, Washington, D.C.

Description and Purpose of the Case Study. (No. 1-A)

Unit I. *Survey Objectives and Description of Country* (No. 1-B) 1965. p. 114.

Unit II. *Content and Design of Household Surveys* (No. 1-C) 1965. p. 116.

Unit III. *Population Data Controls* (No. 1-D) 1966. p. 71.

Unit IV. *Sample Design* (No. 1-E) 1966. p. 178.

Unit V. Part A. *Field Operations – Organization, Training and Control* (No. 1-F) 1966. p. 140.

Unit V. Part B. *Field Operations – Instruction Manuals* (No. 1-G) 1966. p. 10 + 22 + 14 + 50 + 50 + 55 + 14 + 79.

Unit VI. *Distribution and Receipt of Materials* (No. 1-H) 1966. p. 56.

Unit VII. *Editing and Coding* (No. 1-I) 1966. p. 60.

Unit VIII. *Tabulation Processes* (No. 1-J) 1967. p. 84.

Unit IX. *Review and Analysis of Data* (No. 1-K, preliminary ed.) p. 55.

Principal Data Collection and Control Forms (No. 1-L) 1967.

Workbook for the Case Study (No. 1-M) 1967. p. 156.

Supplemental Program in Sampling and Demography (No. 1-N).

A series of 14 publications developed by the International Statistical Programs Office in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for International Development and Inter American Statistical Institute for workshops dealing with household sample surveys. The booklets treat all aspects of a survey, from determining its objectives through the major operational steps to data processing and analysis of the survey results. There are also materials serving exclusively as training aids, such as the workbook.

The household sample survey was designed as a case study in a fictitious Latin American country, Atlantida, in such meticulous detail that it could rarely be put into practice. Although the series included general conceptual and procedural guidelines, international recommendations and experiences, the suggested procedures are too specific to "Atlantida-type" surveys to be utilized effectively in WFS.

2.2 Questionnaires, interviewing, coding

2.2.01 BACK, K. W. and STYCOS, J. M., *The Survey Under Unusual Conditions*. Methodological Facets of the Jamaica Human Fertility Investigation. The Society for Applied Anthropology. Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y. 1959. p. 52.

One of the few publications dealing with experiences in screening and training of interviewers for fertility surveys, with entries on field problems as well as abilities and performance of the interviewers. Although the experiences are limited to only one survey carried out under "unusual" conditions, they can be utilized advantageously in WFS work.

2.2.02 BOGUE, D. J., *A Model Interview for Fertility Research and Family Planning Evaluation*. Family Planning Research and Evaluation Manual, No. 3, CFSC, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., 1970. p. 176.

As the title indicates, the manual is supposed to represent a "model interview". However, the 134-page long questionnaire, compiled on the basis of 38 previous interviews, may be regarded rather as an inventory of questions used more or less frequently in fertility and family planning studies than as a workable interview program. The editor himself considers the publication to be a "catalogue" of questions designed for women in the reproductive ages and living in monogamous marriage. It offers advice to potential users in the selection of questions. The model questions are followed by instructions for coding.

2.2.03 CAMPBELL, C. and JOINER, B. L., *How to get the answer without being sure you've asked the question*. The American Statistician. 27 (5), 1973. p. 229-231.

A recent paper on the randomized response technique. In this technique the respondent randomly selects one question among different choices without revealing to the interviewer which question is answered. One of the questions is on a sensitive topic (for example abortion) while, the other choice is innocuous and of known probability. The technique is only fit to estimate fragments of "yes" and "no" answers to the sensitive question.

2.2.04 KAHN, R. L. and CANNEL, C. F., *The Dynamics of Interviewing*. Theory, Technique and Cases. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. New York, 1957. 11th repr. 1967. p. 368. Bibl.: p. 353-359.

A treatise of the general theory and practice of interviewing as a means of communication. The fields of interviewing to which an attempt was made to develop a theory and to describe techniques vary from medicine, journalism, law, social work and research to survey and market research. Thus, there are very few references which can be utilized in fertility studies. However, professionals holding training courses in fertility surveys may profit from the book. The first part of the book deals with the interview as a means of communication and a method of measurement, and discusses its psychological aspects as well as techniques for motivating the respondent. Further chapters deal with the formulation of objectives and

questionnaires, probing to meet objectives, principles of interviewing, etc. The second part contains analyzed case studies of interviews, of which one is medical, two personnel, one supervisor-subordinate and one relates to social work.

2.2.05 MAULDIN, W. P. (ed.), *Selected Questionnaires on Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice of Family Planning*. PC, Demographic Division, 1967. 2 vols., p. 346 and p. 325.

The two volumes consist of questionnaires from selected KAP studies undertaken in Ghana, Hungary, Latin America, Malaysia, Morocco, the United Arab Republic, Taiwan, Turkey and the United States during the last five years prior to 1967. In most cases, other relevant survey materials, such as instructions for interviewers, supervisors and guides for editing and coding, have also been included. The country materials are preceded by shorter or longer introductions, which contain information on various aspects of fertility surveys. The publication is a valuable reference for fertility and KAP survey staff, as it permits a comparison of the methodology applied in a number of surveys and makes possible the exposure of staff to a variety of problems arising in field studies.

2.2.06 MUEHL, D. (ed.), *A Manual for Coders. Content Analysis at the Survey Research Center, ISR, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, First ed. 1961, fourth printing 1973.* p. 43.

Although the manual was not compiled as an aid to coding of fertility surveys but for satisfying the general needs of social (psychological, sociological, economic and political) inquiries, it can be used as an introduction to coding (both as a help in drafting code instructions and in training).

After an introduction to general survey procedures, the booklet gives a general view on coding ("content analysis"), a more detailed description of kinds of codes and their usage, deals with some coding problems irrelevant to fertility studies and describes standard operating procedures, such as the training session, editing the interviews, production coding and check coding.

2.2.07 RICHARDSON, S. A., DOHRENWEND, B. S. and KLEIN, D., *Interviewing. Its Forms and Functions*. Basic Books, Inc. New York, 1965. p. 380. Bibl. : p. 359-366.

A general study of interviewing as a method of collecting information. The authors' experience with training and research in interviewing, and the extensive review of the relevant literature shifted the contents of the book, which aimed originally at developing a training course for students in behavioural science field work, to a study of personality characteristics of successful interviewers, methods of selection and training, and the effects of various question types and formulations on response quality and respondent participation.

Regarding the object of the interview, the interviewers and the methods of interviewing the book is not specific to any field. The discussion deals with schedule and non-schedule, standardized and non-standardized interviewing and other methods of information gathering

(i.e., observation) which may be carried out by an anthropologist or ethnographer, a market researcher or personnel officer or even by a physician or lawyer on any topic. For this reason the book cannot be directly utilized under specific conditions, as for example, for training of interviewers in fertility surveys. It gives, however, a general background to the understanding of the "art of interviewing". Thus it may be useful for professionals leading interviewing training courses in the WFS.

The book is comprised of four parts, plus an appendix that is, a study of selected personality characteristics of social science field workers. The first part deals with the interview as a research instrument, the last with the interviewer's and respondent's characteristics and with their relationship. The most practical technical suggestions are included in the second and third parts, dealing with respondent participation and with the question-answer process. The latter includes chapters that discuss in detail problems of open-ended and closed questions, the so-called "leading question", interviewer's behaviour (encouragements, silences, giggles and interruptions), achieving response quality, etc.

2.2.08 SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER, *Interviewer's Manual*. ISR, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1969. Fourth printing 1972. p. XI + 95.

This publication is a rather specific interviewer's Manual, serving the aims of ISR studies as an orientation and training manual for new staff members and as a reference booklet for experienced interviewers. Accordingly, the manual cannot be used as a prototype for fertility surveys, but it does contain materials pertinent to surveys in general, which may be utilized in the training of interviewers and supervisors in fertility inquiries.

From this point of view, part B promises to be most useful. This part – interviewing principles and procedures – deals with methods establishing good interviewing relationship (respondent's receptiveness, introductory procedures, etc.), using the questionnaire, stimulating discussion, probing, recording and editing the interview, nonresponses and callback strategy, etc. Some paragraphs in part C (sampling) and D (administrative procedures) may also be useful.

2.2.09 UNITED NATIONS, *Variables and Questionnaire for Comparative Fertility Surveys*. Prepared by the Committee on Comparative Studies of Fertility and Fertility Planning of the IUSSP in collaboration with the UN Secretariat. Population Studies, No. 45, UN, ESA, New York, 1970. p. 104. Bibl.: 102–104.

This document contains a model questionnaire for comparative fertility surveys, developed on the basis of the "core" list of the variables which was prepared earlier by the Committee and published together with a "short" and an "expanded" list ("Variables for Comparative Fertility Studies". A Working Paper prepared by the Committee on Comparative Studies of Fertility and Family Planning of the IUSSP, Ann Arbor, 1967, p. 36). The publication also includes the three lists of variables; from among them the "core" list was recommended for undertaking major national surveys; the "short" list as an indispensable minimum for any general fertility investigation and the "expanded" list as a selection of some additional items.

Extensive commentary and appendices supplement the document and are relevant both to the variables and to the model questionnaire, which not only clarify the meaning of the specific topics but also indicate how they have been posed in previous studies.

Although the members of the committee did not pretend that the lists of variables or the design of the questionnaire are definitive, they selected from a growing body of experience a very important set of questions for study on an internationally comparative basis. The document has already influenced the design of fertility and KAP surveys in a number of countries and was taken into account when preparing the WFS model questionnaire. The model questionnaire and the lists of variables can be useful in the adaptation of the WFS questionnaire, and the notes and comments will be valuable in the training of field staff.

3. METHODOLOGY OF ESTIMATING AND ANALYSING FERTILITY

3.0.01 BARCLAY, G. W., *Techniques of Population Analysis*. John Wiley & Sons, New York (Chapman & Hall, London), 1958. 6th repr. 1965. p. 311.

A treatise of basic techniques and vocabulary of population statistics and analysis, including parts relative to fertility. The first three chapters deal with the nature of demography, rates and ratios (including age, specific birth rates, general fertility ratio, total fertility rate, GRR) and with the accuracy and error of data sources. One chapter is devoted to a discussion of different approaches to measurement of fertility, actual reproductive histories, calendar and cohort fertility rates and analysis of fertility levels and differences.

A great advantage of the book is that it provides a demographic methodology for analysing data from sources of varying quality and nature, stresses the underlying logic of the generally accepted measures and calculations, and gives ample illustrations of the specific techniques, often using examples from the developing countries. In addition, the book has been written as a guide for persons without previous experience in population statistics or without much training in mathematics. Thus, it can be used in training of middle level cadres of fertility surveys, such as research assistants, office clerks, etc.

3.0.02 BOGUE, D. J., *Demographic Techniques of Fertility Analysis*. Family Planning Research and Evaluation Manual, No. 2, CFSC, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., 1971. p. 116.

A single systematic treatise on the demographic measurements of natality and fertility. The practical manual describes and demonstrate the most generally used techniques for analysing vital statistics, census and survey data. It deals with basic birth and fertility rates, standardization and their application, introduces cohort analysis and cohort fertility rates and other special fertility and birth rates (nuptiality rates, differential fertility, birth rates, child-woman ratios). Different methods of estimating fertility measures from census or survey data are also discussed.

- 3.0.03 BOGUE, D. J. and BOGUE, E. J., *Techniques of Pregnancy History Analysis*. Family Planning Research and Evaluation Manual, No. 4, CFSC, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1970. p. 156.

A monograph describing the pregnancy history approach, data collecting, coding, computer editing and processing. It also includes three computer editing programmes written in Fortran IV and computer programmes for obtaining conventional, nuptial and, for family planning evaluation, "before and after" type rates.

An effort has been made to write detailed instructions. Also, the computer programmes were presented with comments. However, the monograph is very specific. The instructions and programmes are particular, related strictly to the given pregnancy record form. For those following a different approach, it is of only informative value.

- 3.0.04 CHANDRA SEKAR, C. and DEMING, W. E., "On method of estimating birth and death rates and the extent of registration". *J. Am. Stat. Ass.* 44. (March) 1949. p. 101-115. Reprinted in Reprint Series No. 1 (May 1971) of the Laboratories for Population Statistics, The Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C.

A mathematical theory is presented which, when applied to a comparison of incomplete vital registration data with a list obtained in a house-to-house canvass, gives an estimate of the total number of events occurring in an area within a specified period and also provides an estimate of the extent of registration.

- 3.0.05 COALE, A. and DEMENY, P., *Methods of Estimating Fertility and Mortality from Censuses of Population*. Office of Population Research, Princeton Univ., Princeton, N.J., 1966. p. 225.

A preliminary edition of a systematic methodological survey of methods of estimation, with examples. The first part of the publication deals with methods of estimation based on records of population growth and age distribution, on responses to questions about fertility and mortality, on reported age distributions and reported child survival. There are also chapters on accuracy of estimation and data. The second part contains illustrations of the methods described through a series of step-by-step examples.

- 3.0.06 HENRY, L., *On the Measurement of Human Fertility*. Selected Writings. Translated and ed. by SHEPS, M. C. and LAPIERRE-ADAMCYK, E. A PC. book. Elsevier Publishing Co., Amsterdam-London-New York, 1972, p. 228. Bibl.: p. 221-222.

A selection of seven papers by Louis Henry, published originally in French between 1953 and 1968. Different models of family building (fertility) are constructed in order to describe "natural" fertility, i.e., the fertility of married couples who do not control it deliberately. The models take into account more or less fertility parameters; they deal with fecundability, the duration of the nonsusceptible period (with or without provision for pregnancy wastage),

incidence of sterility. The distribution of cumulative fertility and birth intervals are also discussed according to age or duration of marriage. Finally, there is an attempt to calculate the effectiveness of contraception. Although the papers give an abstract mathematical treatment to the questions discussed (some numerical illustration and empirical data are included) and the term "natural" fertility includes, in a deceptive way the effect of such practices as prolonged breast-feeding or abstinence, their results can be taken into account at a more sophisticated level of fertility analysis.

3.0.07 PRESSAT, R., *Demographic Analysis*. Methods, Results, Applications. English ed. Aldine-Atherton, Chicago, 1972, p. 498.

A comprehensive textbook of methods of demographic analysis. The first part deals with some consideration of the subject matter and the sources of data, location of events in time and the types of rates used in demographic analysis. Both these chapters and the fourth chapter in the second part (analysis of vital events, including the principles of period and cohort observation) serve as a useful introduction to the analysis of fertility. The analysis of natality and fertility constitutes the longest chapter in the book. The discussions in this chapter are organized into four sub-chapters: conventional rates, analysis according to duration of marriage and birth order (parity progression ratios), and statistical analysis of the family (family, fecundability, birth intervals, etc.). From the point of view of fertility analysis, chapters on nuptiality, replacement, projections of births, population models and mathematical description of demographic events and relationships (stable population theory) may be also useful for professional cadres.

3.0.08 SHRYOCK, H. S. and SIEGEL, J. S., *The Methods and Materials of Demography*, 2 vols. Associate authors: BAYO, F., DAVIDSON, M., DEMENY, P., GLICK, P. C., GRABILL, W. H., GROVE, R. D., ISRAEL, R. A., JAFFE, A. J., KINDERMANN, C. R., LARMON, E. A. and NAM, C. B. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Washington, D.C., 1971. p. 888. Bibl.: in footnotes and following each chapter.

The most comprehensive textbook on demographic methods, with step by step examples. It may also serve as a reference book for professional workers who collect, use or analyse population data. Although most of the book treats traditional population and vital statistics, an attempt was made to extend the coverage to the whole field of demographic methodology. The first volume deals with three broad topics: demographic data, population size and distribution, and population composition. From the viewpoint of fertility analysis, the second volume is more instructive. Two chapters on natality measures were provided among others dealing with population dynamics, one based on vital statistics, another on censuses and surveys. A chapter on methods of estimation for statistically underdeveloped areas also deserves the attention of fertility analysts.

3.0.09 SPIEGELMAN, M., *Introduction to Demography*. Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, Mass. Rev. ed.; 2nd repr. 1969. p. 514. Bibl.: p. 425-502.

A new, revised edition of the author's basic demographic textbook, which is of a somewhat methodological character. In addition to basic concepts and definitions, methods of data collection, measures, evaluation and methods of analysis, the book also gives some descriptive information on demographic characteristics and trends. The illustrations are restricted to North American examples. However, the textbook equally meets all theoretical and practical requirements.

For the interest of those concerned with fertility surveys, attention is drawn especially to two chapters. Chapter 3 is an excellent and concise treatise of the problem of errors in population statistics and their adjustments, including errors in age reporting. Fertility, family planning and reproduction are discussed in chapter 9.

4. FERTILITY ANALYSIS AND REPORTS ON KAP SURVEYS

4.1 General works

4.1.01 BEHRMAN, S. J., CORSA, L., Jr. and FREEDMAN, R. (eds.), *Fertility and Family Planning*. The Univ. of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, 1969. p. 503.

A well organized collection of nineteen papers written by leading experts for a conference held on the occasion of the sesquicentenary of the Univ. of Michigan in 1967. The first session dealt with fertility trends in the modern world and included the following two papers that may be considered as being of relevance for analysis of fertility data for developing countries:

COALE, A. J.: "The decline of fertility in Europe from the French Revolution to the Second World War",

KIRK, D.: "Natality in the developing countries: recent trends and prospects". The second part contains four papers of a rather theoretical nature on causes and consequences of fertility trends. Four other papers are included in the third part dealing with biological aspects of fertility control. Papers of other sessions discuss the problems of family planning. The book does not contain papers that offer a detailed analysis of the questions, however, it gives an up-to-date overview.

4.1.02 BERELSON, B., ANDERSON, R. K., HARKAVY, O., MAIER, J., MAULDIN, W. P. and SEGAL, S. J. (eds.), *Family Planning and Population Programs. A Review of World Development*. Univ. of Chicago Press, Chicago & London, 1966. p. 848.

Proceedings of the International Conference on Family Planning Programs. While more than the half of the massive volume is devoted to national programmes, their organizational and administrative problems and programmatic implications of contraceptive methods, part four contains papers that are of interest to those engaged in fertility surveys. There are papers on fertility surveys in East Java, Thailand, Tunisia and Ghana, as well as papers providing an instructive summary view of a particular area of research, such as:

CHANDRASEKARAN, C.: "Recent trends in family planning research in India" (p. 545-560), an assessment of research on knowledge, attitude and practice;
KIRK, D.: "Factors affecting Moslem natality" (p. 561-580), an overview and conclusions;
MIRO, C. A.: "Some misconceptions disproved: A program of comparative fertility surveys in Latin America" (p. 615-634), with preliminary findings for seven Latin American cities;
MAULDIN, W. P.: "Estimating rates of population growth" (p. 635-654), a critical summary of available methods and major surveys;
BERELSON, B.: "KAP studies on fertility" (p. 655-688) a comparative analysis on sample surveys of knowledge, attitudes and practices with regard to fertility.

4.1.03 KISER, C. V. (ed.), *Research in Family Planning*. Princeton Univ. Press. Princeton, New Jersey, 1962. p. 662.

Proceedings of a conference sponsored jointly by the Milbank Memorial Fund and the Population Council. In addition to the papers dealing with various aspects of research in family planning, there is a section, the fourth, which is focused on fertility and KAP-type studies. Ten papers discuss studies carried out in India and in other Asian countries, five in the United States and four in Latin America and Europe. The entries on studies carried out in the United States and Chile contain useful methodological information, including descriptions of samples and sample design, content of the schedule and results obtained from specific questions. Substantive findings are also reported.

4.1.04 SHEPS, M. C. and RIDLEY, J. C. (eds.), *Public Health and Population Change*. Current Research Issues. Univ. of Pittsburgh Press, 1965. p. 557.

Proceedings of a Symposium on Research Issues in Public Health and Population Change held at the University of Pittsburgh in 1964. The content of the book would have been more precisely identified if there had been added to the title: "with special reference to natality, fertility, population growth and policies". Undoubtedly, fertility, its control and role in present rates of population growth were the main topics of interest at the symposium, and the discussions were within an interdisciplinary context; this is what makes the book valuable for those dealing with fertility surveys.

In the first part of the book are four papers on demographic history and population policy; among them, two articles investigate the problem from demographic aspects:

GLASS, D. V.: "Population growth and population policy" (p. 3-24), and

BLAKE, J.: "Demographic science and the redirection of population policy" (p. 41-69).

In the second part, one paper deals with the reliability and validity of fertility and KAP surveys: MAULDIN, W. P., "Application of survey techniques to fertility studies" (p. 93-118). Another paper (FREEDMAN, R. and TAKESHITA, J. Y.) gives a view on KAP survey results and on the family limitation program in Taiwan. Two papers analyze fertility trends and differentials in the less developed countries (RIDLEY, J. C.) and in the United States (GOLDBERG, D.). Community family planning programmes are discussed by WISHIK, S. M. (organization) and

by CHANDRASEKARAN, C. and FREYMAN, M. W. (evaluation). Measurement of fertility is treated in the third part of the book, both in general by RYDER, N. B.: "The Measurement of Fertility Patterns" (p. 287-306), and in particular by COALE, A. J. (growth rates), SHEPS, M. C. (probability models) and HENRY, L. (natural fertility). Part four and five contain an additional ten papers on biological aspects of natality, its control and methods of controlling reproduction. Two summaries complete the book, one on the emerging research issues (SHEPS, M. C. and RIDLEY, J. C.), another on public health implications of the population problem (CRABTREE, J. A.).

4.1.05 UNITED NATIONS, *Population Bulletin of the United Nations*. No. 7 - 1963. With Special Reference to Conditions and Trends of Fertility in the World. UN, ESA, New York, 1965. p. 151. Detailed bibl. in the footnotes.

The Bulletin No. 7 is entirely devoted to fertility analysis. Five chapters deal with recent levels and trends of fertility and three with the patterns, differentials and factors of fertility. There is also a chapter on measures of fertility data and sources, although sources and limitations of data are also treated in other chapters.

The levels and trends of fertility are discussed according to major areas of the world (Africa, Asia, Latin America, Europe, Northern America, Oceania and the Soviet Union) and the world as a whole. In addition to fertility analysis, chapters on high fertility regions also include valuable notes on fertility data and estimates for individual countries.

A very instructive chapter deals with types and models of age patterns of fertility. Among fertility differentials, variations by rural-urban residence and by levels of education are discussed in detail. The last chapter contains an analysis of the economic and social factors related to differences in levels of fertility.

4.1.06 UNITED NATIONS, *Interim Report on Conditions and Trends of Fertility in the World, 1960-1965*. Population Studies, No. 52. UN, ESA, New York, 1972. p. 89. Detailed bibl. in the footnotes.

A report on changes in fertility over the period from 1960, in most cases, to 1967 or 1968, based on the earlier fertility analysis published in the Population Bulletin of the United Nations No. 7 - 1963 (see: 4.1.05). However, in comparison with the earlier study, this report is restricted to an updating of the analysis of general fertility levels and trends in different major areas and regions of the world; it does not undertake a systematic explanation of non-demographic factors influencing the observed levels and trends.

4.2 Africa

4.2.01 ACSÁDI, G. T., IGUN, A. A. and JOHNSON, G. Z., *Surveys of Fertility, Family and Family Planning in Nigeria*. Institute of Population and Manpower Studies, Univ. of Ife. IPMS Publication No. 2. Ile-Ife (Nigeria), 1972. p. 306 + 30. Bibl.: following each chapter. A review of methodical experiences and presentation of some findings of fertility and KAP

studies carried out by the Institute and its predecessor, the Demographic Research and Training Unit, in the years of 1970-1972.

After an introduction of the studies carried out and analyses of availability of demographic data, fertility conditions and population policy in Nigeria the publication deals with methods and results of three pilot projects, namely, (i) the survey of family planning facilities in Nigeria, (ii) the Ishan rural, KAP-type family planning evaluation survey and (iii) the socio-economic survey of women seeking advice on family planning.

More than one-half of the book is devoted to a discussion of the methodology of the first national fertility survey in Nigeria, the Fertility, Family and Family Planning (FFFP) study. One chapter deals with the survey strategy and sample plan, another with experiences of the first phase of the survey and with some general lessons learned. The questionnaires (household, female, male), interviewer's manual and code book for the study are also reproduced in the publication. The interviewer's manual, which was utilized both in the training of interviewers and supervisors and in the actual field work, reflects the cultural peculiarities that influence field conditions of African, particularly Nigerian, demographic and social science surveys.

4.2.02 BRASS, W., COALE, A. J., DEMENY, P., HEISEL, D. F., LORIMER, F., ROMANIUK, A. and VAN DE WALLE, E., *The Demography of Tropical Africa*. Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, N.J., 1968. p. 539. Bibl.: p. 528-532.

The work is a result of an enterprise of the Office of Population Research which brought together many experts and several institutions for the purpose of determining population dynamics in Tropical Africa. The book is a major methodological contribution to the evaluation of African demographic data, and to the development of techniques of fertility estimation from defective data. An effort was also made to apply sophisticated technical apparatus for estimating levels of fertility and mortality in the region.

The first part of the book discusses the characteristics of data, the methods of analysis and estimation and gives a summary of estimates of fertility and mortality. There is also a chapter on marriage as it can be deduced from censuses and inquiries. The second part of the book contains case studies of the demography of areas covered by particular kinds of censuses or surveys. The case studies were made for the Congo D. R. (Zaire today), French-speaking territories, the Portuguese territories, Mozambique and Sudan. One chapter deals with fertility in Nigeria.

4.2.03 CAIRO DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE, *Fertility Trends and Differentials in Arab Countries*. Research Monograph Series, No. 2. Cairo, 1971. p. 398.

A collection of 22 papers which were discussed in a Seminar held at the Cairo Demographic Centre in 1970. One-half of these papers were research reports written by trainees of the Centre with the contribution of the Centre's teaching staff, as co-authors, the others were invited papers. Twelve of the papers dealt with levels, patterns and trends of fertility. There

are also five papers on fertility differentials, and an equal number treat policies and programmes relating to fertility. Most of the papers (15) dealt with Egypt, six have more general coverage of the Arab countries, while one paper relates to Tunisia, another to Mauritania.

4.2.04 CALDWELL, J. C. and OKONJO, C. (eds.), *The Population of Tropical Africa*. PC. New York. Longmans, Green & Co. London, 1968. p. 457.

The work comprises forty-seven papers of the first African Population Conference, held at the Univ. of Ibadan, Nigeria, 3-7 January 1966. Although the text covers a variety of demographic topics irrelevant to fertility surveys, papers in the section on censuses contain instructive experiences and thoughts on general problems of data collection for population studies, selection and training of interviewers, operational costs, etc. which may have relevance also for fertility investigations. There are also methodological papers directly related to demographic surveys, including fertility surveys, as, for example, the following:

HEISEL, D. F.: "Measuring current population changes" (pp. 155-162); and

SCOTT, C.: "Vital rate surveys in tropical Africa: some new data relevant to sample design" (pp. 163-171).

Three authors deal with estimates of fertility, namely, COALE, A. J. (tropical Africa), FRIEDLANDER, D. (Ghana) and GAISIE, S. K. (Ghana), and there is one paper on infertility (ROMANIUK, A.). In addition, fertility and KAP studies are discussed in the following papers:

OHADIKE, P. O.: "Marriage, family and family growth in Lagos" (pp. 379-392);

POOL, D. I.: "Preliminary report on a Ghanaian fertility survey" (pp. 393-400); and

DARAMOLA, T.; WRIGHT, R. D. et al.: "Survey of attitudes in Nigeria towards family planning" (pp. 401-409).

4.2.05 CALDWELL, J. C., *Population Growth and Family Change in Africa*. The New Urban Elite in Ghana. Australian National Univ. Press, Canberra, 1968. p. 222. Bibl.: pp. 214-218.

An analysis of a survey of a section of Ghana's urban population. There is an introductory discussion of the importance of the urban elite in population problems followed by a description of characteristics of the respondents. The analysis is concerned with awareness of population questions, family characteristics and size, attitudes toward children and pregnancy, and problems of family planning and population control. In the Appendix, the author deals with socio-economic and other fertility differentials based on the 1960 Ghanaian census.

4.2.06 MOLNOS, A., *Attitudes Toward Family Planning in East Africa*. An investigation in schools around Lake Victoria and in Nairobi. With introductory chapters on the position of women and the population problem in East Africa. Africa Studien, No. 26. IFO-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung München. Afrika-Studienstelle. Weltforum Verlag, München, 1968. p. 414. Bibl.: p. 402-405.

The book includes the results of a 1965-1966 socio-psychological-oriented attitude survey in

three East African countries and a review of population problems and of the role of women in East Africa. The method of the survey, using a test of incomplete sentences as a research instrument and selecting students as respondents differs greatly from other attitude (KAP) surveys and, although later the author herself expressed that she would not repeat this type of study, it has some methodological interest. From this point of view, there is an elucidating discussion of the method and detailed descriptions on methodological and technical aspects of the survey in the appendices that amount to almost half of the book.

In addition to the methodological content and the review of population problems, the publication also deals with the findings of the survey, notably with the social and economic positions of women and men in relation to childlessness, to "only one child" and to many children, attitudes toward the small family, and attitudes toward family planning. At the end, the author gives some suggestions for a psychological approach to family planning promotion, although there are some hints in the book that cultural contexts may be more important.

4.2.07 OECD, *The Demographic Transition in Tropical Africa*. Paris, 1971. p. 348.

A selection of papers presented to an Expert Group Meeting of the OECD in 1970, organized to consider the applicability of the theory of demographic transition in Tropical Africa. Six papers focussing on this problem naturally touched upon fertility questions, as well as other papers dealing with the problem of population growth and economic development (six papers) and education (three papers). Two papers were devoted to the effects of marriage and kinship on fertility in Ghana (GAISIE, S. K.) and in Nigeria (OKONJO, C.). Other papers dealt with migration, health aspects and population policy.

4.2.08 OMINDE, S. H. and EJIOGU, C. N. (eds.), *Population Growth and Economic Development in Africa*. Heineman (London-Ibadan-Nairobi) in association with the PC, New York. 1972. p. 421. Bibl.: following papers.

Selected papers of a seminar held at the University of Nairobi in 1969. Because the topic of the seminar concerned population growth, many of the papers dealt with fertility as a component of the growth. There were, however, several papers in the second and third part focussing upon and analyzing directly fertility levels, trends and KAP surveys, such as: PAGE, H. J. and COALE, A. J.: "Fertility and child mortality south of the Sahara" (pp. 51-66); CALDWELL, J. C. and IGUN, A.: "Anti-natal knowledge and practice in Nigeria" (pp. 67-76); HENIN, R. A.: "The level and trend of fertility in the Sudan" (pp. 77-83); GAISIE, S. K.: "Fertility levels among the Ghanaian tribes" (pp. 84-94); and LACOMBE, B.: "Fertility and development in Senegal" (pp. 123-124).

There are also papers on family planning programmes and population policies, as well as on methodology of demographic statistics.

4.2.09 SMITH, T. E. and BLACKER, J. G. C., *Population Characteristics of the Commonwealth Countries of Tropical Africa*. University of London, Institute of Commonwealth Studies Commonwealth Papers, No. 9. The Athlone Press, London, 1963. Repr. 1967. p. 72. This booklet consists of two essays; a general survey of current population trends in the Commonwealth Countries of Tropical Africa (SMITH) and a case study of population growth in Tanganyika and Uganda (BLACKER). Both essays deal with the question of fertility, the first from a cross-cultural point of view, the second with estimating fertility.

4.3 Asia

4.3.01 ABHAYARATNE, O. E. R. and JAYEWARDENE, C. H. S., *Fertility Trends in Ceylon*. The Colombo Apothecaries Co., Colombo, 1967. p. xxvii + 421. Bibl.: pp. 355-366.

The first part of the book provides an overview of Ceylon's demographic situation based on unadjusted statistical data, while the second major part deals with a rural KAP-type fertility survey carried out in 78 villages. Although the survey and presentation of results cannot be considered exemplary, the experiences described in connection with problems and difficulties in the field work and the solution applied to these problems may be instructive. There is also a good description of the methodology used and ample documentation of the survey and analysis.

4.3.02 BALAKRISHNA, S., *Family Planning: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice*. A Sample Survey in Andra Pradesh. National Institute of Community Development, Hyderabad, 1971. p. 139.

A report based on a KAP sample survey conducted in Rajendranagar block during 1968-1969. The speciality of the survey was that only males of 21-60 years old were selected if having a wife of 15-45 years old and the couple had at least one living child, the youngest being not more than seven years old.

4.3.03 CHUNG, B. M., PALMORE, J. A., LEE, S. J. and LEE, S. J.: *Psychological Perspectives: Family Planning in Korea*. Korean Institute for Research in the Behavioural Sciences (KIRB). Hollym Corp. Seoul. 1972. p. 532.

An overview of the major findings of the Korean Attitudes and Birth Control Behaviour survey, a psychologically oriented KAP-type study, carried out in 1970-1971 by the KIRB. The study is one of the few surveys investigating psychological correlates of birth control, and the results aid the understanding of the psychology of family planning behaviour.

In addition to the description of the basic assumptions and survey design, the publication contains detailed analysis of fertility and birth control according to both socio-demographic variables and psychological factors. It also provides insight as to how socio-demographic variables are related to psychological factors. The questionnaires, tests and environment-social community survey form are reproduced in the appendices which also include rules for index construction and a great deal of basic tabulation of survey findings.

4.3.04 DANDEKAR, K., *Demographic Survey of Six Rural Communities*. Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics. Asia Publishing House, New York, 1959. p. xiv + 142.

A final report on a rural fertility and KAP survey which also attempted to investigate health aspects and dietary habits. Household and marriage was also studied in detail. The publication describes the survey, the selected villages and gives a description of the population. Two chapters deal with marital status and marriage, five with physiological and other factors of fertility, as well as its levels and trends, and with attitudes towards family planning.

4.3.05 DRIVER, E. D., *Differential Fertility in Central India*. Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, N.J., 1963. p. 152.

A study of differential fertility based on a household survey conducted in 1958 in Nagpur district. The book reviews relevant previous studies and presents the methodology and findings of the survey on family structure, age at marriage, fertility patterns, child mortality and knowledge, attitudes and practice of birth control according to socio-economic status.

4.3.06 FREEDMAN, R. and TAKESHITA, J. Y., *Family Planning in Taiwan. An Experiment in Social Change*. Princeton University Press. Princeton, N.J., 1969. p. 501.

The book describes the experience with the Taichung family planning program, one of the earliest large-scale efforts to bring birth control to a large population concentration. There is ample documentation of tests of some basic ideas about family planning programs and of systematic observations of the effects.

In the introductory part, both the conceptualization of the problem and the methodology may be of general interest for individuals concerned with fertility studies; the second part, an analysis of fertility and birth control before the implementation of the family planning programme, will also be instructive for those analyzing results of fertility studies. The four chapters in this part deal with the number of children wanted, with attention to preference of sex, the ideal and actual number of children, fertility, the timing of childbearing and birth control in respect to modernization factors.

4.3.07 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *The National Sample Survey*. Series. For use of the Indian Statistical Institute. No. 7. *Couple Fertility*. Dept. of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. Calcutta, 1955. p. 199.

No. 116. *Tables with Notes on Family Planning*. Sixteenth Round. July 1960–June 1961. The Cabinet Secretariat. Calcutta, 1967. p. 164.

Publication No. 7 of the series, written by GUPTA, A. D., SOM, R. K., MAJUMDAR, M. and MITRA, S. N., was based on the second and fourth round of the National Sample Survey, carried out in 1951–1952. The analysis deals with age at marriage, fertility performance, birth intervals, infant deaths and sex ratio at birth. There are, in addition, several chapters and appendices on methodological questions as, for example, on analysis, accuracy of results,

adjustments and recall lapse. A further issue, "Tables with Notes on Couple Fertility" was later published on the basis of the Seventeenth Round (September 1961–July 1962).

Publication No. 116, derived from the Sixteenth Round, carried out in 1960–1961, presents the tabulation of data from a KAP-type survey with a summary of findings and some technical details.

Other issues of the series also dealt with fertility and other demographic phenomena. For example, "Tables with Notes on Differential Fertility and Mortality Rates" were published for India based on the Sixteenth Round (July 1960–June 1961) and for rural and urban areas based on the Nineteenth Round (July 1964–June 1965). "Age Patterns of Marriages and Fertility of Couples" were also treated in connection with the Nineteenth Round.

There are other publications of a technical character in the series that may be instructive in fertility studies, such as

"Technical Note on Age Grouping";

"Technical Records of Sample Design, Instructions to Field Workers and List of Sample Villages and Urban Blocks" (Ninth Round: May–November 1955);

"Technical Paper on Sample Design" (Fourteenth Round: July 1958–June 1959 and Nineteenth Round: July 1964–June 1965).

Other publications of the series dealt with estimation of birth and fertility rates; for example, "Preliminary Estimates of Birth and Death Rates and the Rate of Growth of Population" (Fourteenth Round: July 1958–June 1959 and Eighteenth Round: February 1963–January 1964);

"Vital Rates" (Seventh Round: October 1953–March 1954 and Nineteenth Round: July 1964–June 1965);

"Fertility and Mortality Rates in India" (Fourteenth Round: July 1958–June 1959);

"Tables with Notes on Rates of Birth, Death and Growth of Rural Population" (Fifteenth Round: July 1959–June 1960);

"Tables with Notes on the Fertility and Mortality Rates in Urban Areas of India" (Sixteenth Round: July 1960–June 1961).

4.3.08 INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION STUDIES, *Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) Surveys in Family Planning. An Overview of Two Decades of Research.* Bombay, 1972. p. 32 + 29 tables. Bibl.: pp. 14–32.

An overview of findings of 173 KAP studies carried out in India from the late 1940s. In addition to a short analytical review, an attempt was made to present some findings of the studies in tabular form. One table contains information on attitudes toward family planning practice, and on level of knowledge and practice of contraception. Another table also deals with attitudes from the view point of reasons for rejecting or accepting family planning and for wanting or not wanting more children. The studies in both tables are listed in order of the states, indicating the author and the area covered. Table 1 also contains information on year of the study and characteristics of the sample. The bibliography includes both published and

unpublished reports on the studies reviewed. The booklet not only gives an introduction to Indian KAP surveys but provides some comparative materials for fertility analysis.

4.3.09 MALAYSIA, NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING BOARD, *Report on the West Malaysian Family Survey, 1966-1967*. Kuala Lumpur. p. 534.

The publication contains the tabulations of a fertility and KAP survey conducted during 1966-1967. The tables are introduced by a summary analysis of the main survey findings. Although the tabulations have some comparative value, more instructive is the publication's methodological part which consist of a description of survey methodology, sampling errors, questionnaire, interviewers manual and illustrative pages of the coding.

4.3.10 MUKHERJEE, S. B., *Studies on Fertility Rates in Calcutta*. Based on the Socio-economic Survey 1954-1955 to 1957-1958. Bookland Private Ltd. Calcutta, 1961. p. 143. Fertility analysis based on a four-round socio-economic survey carried out during the period of 1954-1958. The book contains three essays. The first is an analysis of the fertility patterns in Calcutta. The second essay is on the measurement of fertility and reproduction and comprises some methodological considerations. The third is a description of attitudes toward family planning. Information on sampling design and estimates of error can be found in a short appendix.

4.3.11 MURTHY, K. G. K., *Research in Family Planning in India*. Sterling, Delhi-6, Jullundur, 1968. p. 108. Bibl.: p. 21-22, 45, 80 and 101-108.

A review of the Indian literature on fertility, contraception, communication and attitudes toward fertility limitation. An attempt was made to recapitulate the findings and observations of relevant surveys and to point out their main conclusions. Although the separate summaries do not yield a comprehensive synthesis of the knowledge acquired by fertility and family planning research, the book, complemented with detailed bibliographies, gives a good introduction to the surveys conducted in different places and regions of India during the last decades. It also offers some comparative data.

4.3.12 OPERATIONS RESEARCH GROUP, *Family Planning Practice in India*. The First All-India Survey Report. Operations Research Group, Baroda, p. 60 + 17 + 108.

This publication presents a report of a national fertility and KAP survey conducted by the Operations Research Group for the Ministry of Health and Family Planning in 1970-1971. The report contains an analysis of the findings, including the characteristics of couples, attitudes toward family planning, inter-personal communication, awareness, knowledge and practice of birth control, factors exhibiting association with practice and features of interest to the future programme, some technical materials as validation of survey results, a note on sampling, questionnaires, and finally a series of tabulations.

- 4.3.13 SCHULTZ, T. P. assisted by DA VANZO, J., *Fertility Patteras and Their Determinants in the Arab Middle East*. The Rand Corporation, RM-5978-FF, May, 1970. p. 116. Bibl.: pp. 107–116.

This study surveys evidence of demographic trends in countries of the Middle East and seeks to isolate some of the economic and social determinants of high fertility in the region.

- 4.3.14 UNITED NATIONS, *The Mysore Population Study*. Report of a Field Survey Carried out in Selected Areas of Mysore State, India. Population Studies, No. 34. UN, ESA, New York, 1961. p. 443.

An exemplary report on a co-operative project of the United Nations and the Government of India which comprised a fertility and KAP survey carried out in 1951–1952. As the Mysore Study was first of all an experiment in methods, the publication emphasizes the methodological contexts of the study and is very instructive from a technical point of view.

The book consists of three parts and appendices. The first part discusses the methods of the survey, including the samples, organization of the survey, schedules and the statistical methods of deriving estimates from the sampling data. In the second part, the findings are analyzed, namely, birth rates, age at marriage, family size, attitudes toward family size and related questions, knowledge and practice of methods of family limitation, as well as other population characteristics and processes. The third part deals with completeness of births and deaths, accuracy of age reporting of data on family size and population size, errors resulting from interviewer differences, and so on. The questionnaires, interviewer's reference manual, occupational codes and references for the sample selection are also disclosed in the appendices.

- 4.3.15 YAUKEY, D., *Fertility Differences in a Modernizing Country*. A Survey of Lebanese Couples. Princeton Univ. Press. Princeton, New Jersey, 1961. p. 204. Bibl.: pp. 202–204. Fertility differences (using a basic combination of rural-urban, Christian-Muslim grouping) and determinants of fertility are discussed on the basis of a study of 900 Lebanese women. The determinants include such intermediate variables as age of woman at marriage, frequency of intercourse, prolonged nursing of children, induced abortion and contraception. The study, which was intended to be exploratory rather than descriptive, is well documented, relating methods and experiences of the survey (including information on the sample, personnel, staff, training, data evaluation, notes on the analysis, interview schedule and instructions).

4.4 Developed countries

- 4.4.01 ACSÁDI, G., KLINGER, A. and SZABADY, E.: *Studies on Family Planning*. 2 vols. Publications of the Demographic Research Institute, Central Statistical Office (Hungary).
Vol. I. *Survey Techniques in Fertility and Family Planning Research*. Experience in Hungary. No. 26. Budapest, 1969. p. 152. Bibl.: pp. 147–152.
Vol. II. *Family Planning in Hungary*. Main Results of the 1966 Fertility and Family Planning (TCS) Study. No. 31. Budapest, 1970. p. 212.

Vol. I provides information on Hungarian KAP-type fertility surveys and on the questionnaire, interviewers manual, sampling selection and errors of the 1966 survey. Information on the survey that is related in the text includes experiences in respect to interviewers, training and field work, as well as the problems of retrospective reconstruction of a complete fertility history (birth history, non-registered terminations of conceptions, frequency of spontaneous and induced abortions, estimation of concealed induced abortions, fecundity impairments). Vol. II is an example of the kind of report that can be issued quickly but which contains the essential information, i.e., basic tabulations accompanied by a short analysis and conclusions or findings from the survey. The publication is limited to survey experiences and problems in developed countries.

4.4.02 BERNHART, E., *Trends and Variations in Swedish Fertility. A Cohort Study*. Urval, No. 5, Statistiska Centralbyran, Stockholm, 1971. p. 227. Bibl.: p. VII-XII.

An analysis of fertility in Sweden based on vital statistics. The analysis involves both birth and marriage cohorts. The interest of the book is heightened by the facts that, among the developed countries, Sweden established one of the lowest levels of fertility and that its data source, the population register, dates back to the middle of the eighteenth century. The analysis also used a special sample, the register of the fifteenth-born.

4.4.03 BUMPASS, L. L. and WESTOFF, C. F., *The Later Years of Childbearing*. Princeton University Press. Princeton, N.J., 1970. p. 168. Bibl.: p. 160-163.

The third and final volume of the Princeton Fertility Study, reporting the results of the last round of a longitudinal survey of a sample of couples with two children, the latter of which was born during a specified period just prior to the first round.

After a short description of the survey methodology, the authors analyse the stability of family size desires, preferences for the timing of fertility, the reliability of fertility predictions, the changes and improvement of contraceptive use, social and psychological influences on fertility over time and the question of the reliability of retrospective reporting on fertility and fertility control. A separate chapter, written by FEATHERMAN, D. L., deals with marital fertility and the process of socio-economic achievement, giving an explanation of the classical social mobility hypotheses. In a short epilogue, the authors evaluate the advantages of the longitudinal design of the Princeton Fertility Study.

4.4.04 FREEDMAN, R., WHELPTON, P. K. and CAMPBELL, A. A., *Family Planning, Sterility and Population Growth*. McGraw-Hill Book Co. New York, 1959. p. 515.

A well-documented publication of the first (1955) Growth of American Families Study, a major sample survey on fertility and KAP. The analysis stresses the social and economic correlates of family limitation, problems of sterility and fecundity and future expectations. Along with short descriptions of the sample and the interviewing, there are several appendices of various technical notes, the questionnaire, sampling, etc.

Although the study was carried out in a developed country, the book may be useful in planning and analysing results of similar studies in developing countries.

4.4.05 KISER, C. V., GRABILL, W. H. and CAMPBELL, A. A., *Trends and Variations in Fertility in the United States*. American Public Health Association, Vital and Health Statistics Monographs. Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1968. p. 338. Bibl.: p. 313-330.

A monograph of the fertility of women in the United States based largely upon official vital statistics and censuses. However, the third chapter on fecundity and family planning, was based on results of private fertility and KAP surveys, first of all from the Growth of American Families study. Other chapters deal with an overview of world fertility, medical and biological aspects, fertility by ethnic groups, residence, marital status, education, occupation, income and other economic conditions. There are also chapters on illegitimacy, migration in relation to fertility and cohort fertility.

4.4.06 NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, *Demographic and Economic Change in Developed Countries*. A Conference of the Universities - National Bureau Committee for Economic Research. Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, 1960. p. 536.

The first part of the two-part book contains nine papers dealing with fertility analysis while the second part is concerned with the economic effects of population change. Some of the fertility-oriented papers treat low fertility as a general phenomenon of the developed countries. These articles are:

GILLE, H., "An international survey of recent fertility trends" (pp. 17-33);

JOHNSON, G. Z., "Differential fertility in European countries" (pp. 36-71);

NOTESTEIN, F. W., "Mortality, fertility, the size-age distribution, and the growth rate" (pp. 261-274).

Two papers are of rather methodological than analytical character, such as

RYDER, N. B., "The structure and tempo of current fertility" (pp. 117-130), and

BECKER, G. S., "An economic analyses of fertility" (pp. 209-230).

Three papers deal with the fertility of the United States, and D. GOLDBERG's paper reviews the major American fertility and KAP studies.

4.4.07 RYDER, N. B. and WESTOFF, C. F., *Reproduction in the United States 1965*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J. 1971. p. 419. Bibl.: p. 415-416.

A publication of the results of the 1965 National Fertility Study. Although the authors attempted to provide replicas of the basic measures reported by the 1955 and 1960 Growth of American Families surveys, they made a conscious effort to modify and improve the coverage and techniques of the survey. While some comparability to the earlier surveys were preserved, this study moved toward devising a variable for forecasting fertility (expected

parity) and was rather concerned with the estimates of parameters than with the preparation of bases for forecast.

The new concepts and approaches are also presented in this book, which first discusses orientations toward numbers of children and the trend of expected parity. After dealing with racial, religious and socio-economic differences in fertility, contraception is treated in three chapters with special attention to the use of the oral contraceptives and some effects of pill use. A separate chapter analyzes Catholic conformity before and after the Papal Encyclical. New approaches were used in analysis of fertility planning and in attitudes toward abortion. The last chapter discussed the problems of birth intervals and pregnancy intervals in detail. There is also a short methodological description of the survey and, in addition, the appendix includes an essay on inconsistency of responses and the questionnaires.

4.4.08 SZABADY, E., ACSÁDI, G., GYULAI, F. and KLINGER, A. (eds.), *Studies on Fertility and Social Mobility*. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 1964. p. 331.

Proceedings of an International Demographic Symposium held in 1962 at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest. About one-half of the 29 papers deal with fertility mainly in the Central and Eastern European region. Topics include family size, rural-urban differences, forecast and international comparability in respect to fertility studies.

4.4.09 WESTOFF, C. F., POTTER, R. G., Jr, SAGI, P. C. and MISHLER, E. G., *Family Growth in Metropolitan America*. Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, N.J., 1961. p. 433. Bibl.: p. 424-425.

An analysis of the first stage of a longitudinal study, inquiring into the variables and social and psychological determinants of fertility among 1165 white American-born couples having their second birth in September 1956 and living in metropolitan areas. As the sample was restricted to two-child families, there is little space in the publication for a traditional or full-scale fertility analysis.

The first part of the publication deals with the couples' fecundity and contraception in connexion with birth intervals and with preferences for birth-spacing, as well as with family-size preferences, while the second part investigates the supposed determinants of desired family size, such as the socio-cultural environment, personal orientations and characteristics. Throughout the book, but mainly in the second part, one can follow the results of a great number of correlation analysis, culminating in a complex multivariate summary. Almost the half of the 112 tables of the publication presents co-efficients of correlation, relationship, rotated factor matrix, etc.

Although the correlation analysis is exemplary from many aspects, the results obtained do not seem to match the effort of using the complicated apparatus. While the research strategy is a pioneer and excellent approach, and the study was followed by a more rewarding second phase three years later, it cannot be applied by worldwide comparative surveys and the reader finds few results that are relevant for comparative purposes. From a methodological point

of view, however, there are instructive chapters on evaluation of the earlier Indianapolis Study, study and sample design, index construction and other methodological issues.

4.4.10 WESTOFF, C. F., POTTER, R. G., Jr. and SAGI, P. C., *The Third Child*. Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1963. p. 289.

An analysis of the second phase of a longitudinal survey investigating the fertility of two-child families three and one-half years after the birth of the second child. (Findings of the first round were published in: *Family Growth in Metropolitan America*.) This stage focussed on fertility behaviour (changes in contraceptive practice and effectiveness, occurrence of pregnancy, and pregnancy intervals) and on the reliability of fertility predictions based on preferences expressed after the second child has been born. There is also a correlation and multivariate analysis of social and psychological factors, such as religion and religiousness, socio-economic status, social mobility, residence and migration, family relationship, sex preferences, etc. The description of the survey methodology is supported with five appendices.

4.4.11 WHELPTON, P. K., CAMPBELL, A. A. and PATTERSON, J. E., *Fertility and Family Planning in the United States*. Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1966. p. 443. Selected bibl. on surveys in the United States. p. 433-437.

An analysis of the second (1960) Growth of American Families Study. While the first study enquired about family planning attitudes and practices of couples and tried to determine the variety of factors that influence family growth in the U.S., five years later, the purpose of the second survey was to see how well the wives interviewed in 1955 had predicted their fertility. The second study also collected more information on fecundity impairments and effectiveness of contraception.

4.4.12 UNITED NATIONS, *Recent Trends in Fertility in Industrialized Countries*. Population Studies, No. 27. UN, ESA, New York, 1958. p. 182. Bibl.: p. 123-127.

A thorough analysis of the temporary rise in the birth rates of industrialized countries, based on official vital statistics and censuses data of twenty countries. Although the trend under discussion, the postwar "baby-boom", has reached an end, the publication remains timely, not only as a historic description of an important terminal phase of a long trend of fertility decline in the developed countries, but also as an exemplary demographic analysis of fertility trend.

Beyond the long decline in the crude birth rates and their changes during and after the Second World War, the analysis was extended to investigate the effect of primary demographic phenomena (age of mother, duration of marriage, birth order, etc.) upon period fertility as well as the effects of changes in the age and sex composition of the population and in nuptiality trends upon fertility. Marital fertility, family size and family building are analysed both according to census data and vital statistics. There is also an analysis of the fertility of birth cohorts. The annex comprises detailed tabulations.

4.4.13 YAUKEY, D., *Marriage Reduction and Fertility*. Lexington Books, D.C. Heath and Co.: Lexington, Mass., 1973. p. 115.

A rather speculative treatment of the problem with the purpose of pointing out the advisability of changing societal marital patterns in order to reduce rates of population growth. The author reviewed the features of period and cohort fertility, cohort fertility and marital status, fertility of the non-married, cohort marital status and marital dissolution, cohort marital status and first marriage, and arrived at implications for a fertility reduction policy.

4.5 Latin America

4.5.01 BLAKE, J., *Family Structure in Jamaica*. The Social Context of Reproduction. In collaboration with STYCOS, J. M. and DAVIS, K. Free Press of Glencoe. New York, 1961. p. 262. Bibl.: p. 254-257.

An analysis of a study of family structure and reproductive behaviour. In investigating the influence of unstable family unions on fertility, reproductive motivation and ideal family size, the attitudes, knowledge and practice of family limitation, an unusually sociologically oriented approach was used which, although explanatory in nature, shows ways of obtaining meaningful answers.

The book describes the population and society studied, and the methods used. A great part of the report analyses family structure relative to fertility, the youthful entry into sexual unions, purposes of and practices in child-rearing, sterility fears, sex attitudes, the early first unions, the attitudes toward common-law unions and marriage and the patterns of sexual unions. Finally, the book deals with KAP questions, reproductive motivation and ideal family size.

4.5.02 CELADE and CFSC, *Fertility and Family Planning in Metropolitan Latin America*. CFSC, University of Chicago, 1972. p. 323.

A publication of an analysis of the comparative surveys of fertility in Latin America, which was sponsored and organized by the Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (Santiago, Chile) with the collaboration of Cornell University International Population Program and carried out in nine cities. An attempt was made to describe and explain fertility differentials, attitudes toward family planning as well as knowledge and practice of contraception by using twenty-three "explanatory variables", complex indices or scores and other indirect approaches in the frame of regression and correlation (zero order, multiple) analysis, instead of the original cross tabulations. There is also an effort at "theory building".

4.5.03 COLLVER, O. A., *Birth Rates in Latin America*, New Estimates of Historical Trends and Fluctuations. Institute of International Studies, Univ. of California, Berkeley, 1965. p. 187. Bibl.: p. 174-187.

A study of fertility trends in Latin America based on statistical documentation. As the earlier population statistics had been of irregular quality, the author used different methods of

estimation in order to obtain from the useless sets of observations more reasonable statistical time series of birth rates. The publication deals with measuring birth rates with fragmentary population statistics (censuses, vital statistics), but the descriptions of such methods as population balance sheets, graphic techniques, misreporting of age and the models of infant and child deaths, etc., may also be of interest in connection with fertility surveys. In addition, there is a summary of the birth trends in Latin America and an analysis of causes of variation in the crude birth rates, while the greater part of the book consists of technical notes on the countries studied.

4.5.04 HILL, R., STYCOS, J. M. and BACK, K. W., *The Family and Population Control. A Puerto Rican Experiment in Social Change*. The Univ. of North Carolina Press and College & Univ. Press, New Haven, Conn. 1959 Paperbound ed. 1965. p. 481. Bibl.: p. 468-473.

A description and analysis of a long-term program of social demographic research (the field work carried out between 1951-1955), consisting of three consecutive survey phases: (1) explorative field studies for establishing hypotheses; (2) verification surveys of a representative sample of families; and (3) experimental validation field studies for testing the findings of previous surveys and preparing the way for the application to action programmes on fertility limitation. In addition to the analysis of fertility planning, factors of fertility control and description of the experimental validation as well as implications for future family planning programmes, the publication also deals with survey experiences, such as organization of the study, research strategies of a long-term programme, sampling design and procedures, training of interviewer, questionnaires, etc.

4.5.05 KISER, C. V. (ed.), *Current Research on Fertility and Family Planning in Latin America*. *Milbank Quarterly*. Vol. XLVI, No. 3, Part 2, July 1968. p. 298. Bibl.: in references following each paper.

A collection of twelve papers and discussions of them at a Round Table Conference in 1967. The Conference was organized around three main topics, each represented by four papers. Papers in the first part are concerned with fertility research based upon data from official sources, while the second part contains articles on fertility studies, including research on physiological aspects of reproduction. Papers in the third section deal with research on abortion and family planning. The fourth part of the publication contains the opening statements at the Conference on needed research on fertility and fertility planning in Latin America.

4.5.06 STYCOS, J. M. and BACK, K. W., *The Control of Human Fertility in Jamaica*. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca (New York) 1964. p. 377. Bibl.: p. 371-373.

An analysis of a survey of currently mated lowerclass women in the childbearing age, a repetition of the Puerto Rican study (see: 4.5.04) in another Caribbean culture. The analysis

is extended to birth control, fertility control in the marital context, patterns of mating and fertility. Design of the experimental program and the results of the educational experiment are also described, as well as the strategy and methods of the survey.

4.5.07 STYCOS, J. M., *Human Fertility in Latin America*. Sociological Perspectives. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, N.Y., 1968. p. 318.

In the eighteen chapters of the book, the author collected sixteen of his papers previously published in widely scattered sources and completed them to provide a general view on population problems and control in Latin America. There is a further discussion of attitudes toward family size and family planning as well as information on social and demographic aspects of fertility.

4.5.08 STYCOS, J. M., *Ideology, Faith, and Family Planning in Latin America*. Studies in Public and Private Opinion on Fertility Control. A Population Council Book. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1971. p. 418.

As the book surveys the ideology relevant to fertility limitation and discusses, partly on the basis of findings of different researchers, public opinion as expressed by mass media and elite groups as well as the private opinion and attitudes toward family planning, it may serve as a reference for the explanation of fertility in some Latin American countries.

4.5.09 WAISANEN, F. B. and DURLAK, J. T., *A Survey of Attitudes Related to Costa Rican Population Dynamics*. American International Association for Economic and Social Development. San José, Costa Rica, 1966. p. 189. Bibl.: p. 54-98.

A report on family planning behaviour research with emphasis on attitudinal and communication aspects. The report presents a description of methodology, a summary of the findings and the results of a partial correlation analysis. The appendices contain an annotated and a supplementary bibliography and the interview schedule.

4.6 Other references

4.6.01 FAWCETT, J. T. (ed.), *Psychological Perspectives on Population*. Basic Books, Inc. New York, 1973. p. 522. Bibl.: following each chapter.

The articles collected in this book give a social-psychological view of fertility and family planning. As particular attention is given to questions about the kind of research that is needed in "population psychology" and how it can be carried out, the book offers some guidance for those concerned with fertility studies.

4.6.02 LORIMER, F., *Culture and Human Fertility*. A Study of the Relation of Cultural Conditions to Fertility in Non-industrial and Transitional Societies. Under the auspices of the IUSSP in co-operation with the UNESCO. Zurich, 1954. p. 514.

The first part, about one half of the book, is a longer essay by LORIMER, on general theory

relative to the cultural background of fertility in non-industrialized countries. The author deals with the capacity for procreation and the levels of natality; the relation of kinship systems, social environment and culture to fertility; the culturally uncontrolled trends; the cultural conditions and fertility in stable agrarian civilizations; and the relation of cultural conditions to the demographic transition. The other parts of the book consists of case studies: FORTES, M., "A demographic field study in Ashanti" (p. 253-340); BUSIA, K. A., "Some aspects of the relation of social conditions to human fertility in the Gold Coast" (p. 341-350); RICHARDS, A. I. and REINING, P., "Report on fertility surveys in Buganda and Buhaya, 1952" (p. 351-404), and MORTARA, G., "The Brazilian birth rate: its economic and social factors" (p. 405-501). The book is the first major and systematic effort to make clear the role of the cultural factors determining fertility levels and trends.

4.6.03 NAG, M., *Factors Affecting Human Fertility in Non-industrial Societies*. A Cross-Cultural Study. Yale Univ. Publications in Anthropology, No. 66. 1962. Repr. 1968. p. 227. Bibl.: p. 151-165.

A study of factors affecting fertility in 61 selected non-industrial societies. A critical analysis of the relevant literature, mostly in the field of social anthropology, was attempted in order to understand the nature of the factors relevant to fertility and their functional interrelationships. A few societies were first studied in detail (one or two from Africa, Asia, North America and Oceania), then, applying Davis and Blake's analytical framework on "intermediate variables", through which cultural conditions may affect fertility, the author analysed the findings from 61 societies.

Utilizing the "analytical framework", the factors investigated were divided into three categories: factors related to probability of coitus (frequency of coitus, abstinence, age at marriage, polygamy, separation, divorce and widowhood), to probability of conception (fecundity; reproductive span, diet, sterility and VD, psychological factors; contraception), and to pregnancy wastages and survival of offsprings (abortion, miscarriage, stillbirth, child mortality). The appendix contains the tables derived from the analysis.

The book gives a review of cultural factors underlying fertility in non-industrial societies as well as a good introduction to traditional birth control methods and practices.

4.6.04 *The Family in Transition*. Fogarty International Center Proceedings, No. 3. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1971. p. 342.

Edited proceedings of a round table conference on transition of family - as an institution that generates and reacts to social change - with special attention to fertility changes. The conference materials were supplemented with two original papers so that the volume gives a picture on relationship between family, population conditions and trends and population control.

5. FERTILITY LIMITATION

5.1 Birth control and physiology of reproduction

- 5.1.01 DAVID, H. P., *Family Planning and Abortion in the Socialist Countries of Central and Eastern Europe*. A Compendium of Observations and Readings. PC, New York, 1970. p. 306. Bibl.: p. 265-280.

A summary and country surveys on family planning and abortion in a region where, in general, induced abortion was legalized and the birth rates low and decreasing. The countries reviewed are the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, German D.R. and Albania. Both in the summary and in each country report effort has been made to gather information on the following: historical and abortion policy trends, illegal abortions, family allowances and tax policies, contraceptive methods and practices, family planning centers and training, sex and public education, research, publications, and other related topics.

- 5.1.02 GUTTMACHER, A. F., BEST, W. and JAFFE, F. S., *Birth Control and Love*. The Complete Guide to Contraception and Fertility. 2nd rev. ed. The MacMillan Co., Collier-MacMillan Ltd., London, 1969. p. 337.

A comprehensive handbook on conception and contraception written for laymen. There are detailed descriptions of birth control methods, including contraception, sterilization and abortion, as well as discussions of infertility treatments and artificial insemination. There is also a treatment of religious and legal aspects.

- 5.1.03 HIMES, N. E., *Medical History of Contraception*. Gamut Press, New York, 1963. p. 521. Bibl.: p. 427-490.

The book is the first and, in spite of its shortcomings, the most often quoted historical treatment of birth control. It is not only a rich inventory of the literature of birth control in antiquity (Egypt, the Bible and the Tolnud, Greece and Rome), the Eastern cultures (China, India, Japan) and the middle age (the Islamic world, European folk beliefs and lay literature, history of the condom) but is also a history of the birth control movements in the developed countries. As the book was first published in 1936, it does not give a reliable picture of fertility problems, although some chapters deal with the "democratization" of birth control and population problems in connection with fertility. On the other hand, some chapters, as for example one dealing with contraceptive techniques in preliterate societies, can be useful reference for researchers concerned with traditional birth control methods.

- 5.1.04 HONG, S. B., *Induced Abortion in Seoul, Korea*. Dong-A Publishing Co., Seoul, 1966. p. 91.

A description of findings of an abortion study in an Asian city. The questionnaire is reproduced in the Appendix. Information contained in this study may be useful to those who plan to collect information on induced abortion in the frame of a fertility survey.

5.1.05 KLEINMAN, R. L. (ed.), *Medical Handbook*, International Planned Parenthood Federation. Third ed. London, 1968. p. 112. Bibl.: p. 108–117.

A concise handbook of family planning methods. Among contraceptives, the third edition stresses hormonal methods and IUDs. In addition to contraceptive methods and their statistical evaluation other methods of birth control, such as abortion and sterilization are also discussed. In addition, the handbook deals with investigation and treatment of sub-fertility as well as with equipment and staff required at family planning clinics.

5.1.06 MANISOFF, M. T., *Family Planning. A Teaching Guide for Nurses*. Planned Parenthood – World Population. New York, N.Y. 1969. Rev. second ed. 1971. p. 122. Bibl.: p. 87–112.

This teaching guide to family planning was written for nurses in the United States of America and most of the content is of little use for developing countries. There are, however, exemplary chapters on anatomy and physiology of reproduction and on methods of birth control (including abortion, in the second edition) which can be well utilized in training of fertility survey personnel and, first of all, in the training of interviewers and supervisors, as knowledge of this matter is a precondition for obtaining through interviews information on KAP-type questions.

5.1.07 MARSHALL, J., *The Infertile Period*. First ed.: Darton, Longman and Todd, London, 1963; repr. 1964; new ed.: Helicon Press, Baltimore, Maryland, 1967. p. 120. Bibl.: p. 116–118.

The book gives a thorough discourse on the two main variants of the rhythm method of contraception, i.e., the temperature and calendar methods, including detailed instructions and advice and information on the psychological aspects and the effectiveness of the method. It also contains a description of physiological principles concerning ovulation, menstrual cycle and infertile periods that is understandable to laymen as well as technicians.

5.1.08 NEWMAN, S. H., BECK, M. B. and LEWIT, S.: *Abortion, Obtained and Denied. Research Approaches*. PC, New York, 1971. p. 203. Bibl.: in notes following papers. Proceedings of a workshop on induced abortions obtained and denied, on their effects on the woman and her family as well as on population growth and family planning. The workshop was organized to review relevant research approaches, methodologies and findings as well as to make suggestions for future research. The papers and the discussions are grouped according to four main areas: (1) mortality and morbidity, (2) mental health and related considerations, (3) family planning and demographic consequences, and (4) socio-economic aspects related to induced abortions.

5.1.09 PEEL, J. and POTTS, M., *Textbook of Contraceptive Practice*. Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1969. p. 296. Bibl.: p. 277–287.

A comprehensive and authoritative textbook on birth control, which deals both with clinical and demographic aspects. It stressed the cultural and epidemiological, as well as the medical implications and, although it was especially intended for use in medical undergraduate and postgraduate courses in family planning, it is of interest to non-medical personnel dealing with the study of fertility and family planning.

Introductory chapters discuss the medical history of contraception, patterns of family planning, and the testing and evaluation of contraceptive methods. Separate chapters treat different methods of contraception (coitus interruptus, condom, diaphragms and cervical caps, chemical, safe period, oral, the IUD and other methods). Two chapters deal with sterilization and abortion, two others with the legal, administrative and medical aspects of birth control. A conspectus reviews birth control from the point of view of preventive medicine and public health, the doctor's role, mortality and future development.

5.1.10 WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, *Biological Components of Human Reproduction*.

Studies of their Variations on Population Groups. Report of a WHO Scientific Group. WHO Techn. Rep. Ser. No. 435. Geneva, 1969. p. 41.

The report gives an overview of the phenomena of human reproduction; a knowledge of which even to the limited extent afforded by this text, is indispensable for those engaged in fertility research. In addition to providing recommendations on relevant methodology, the booklet deals with the reproductive maturation and senescence of males and females, the menstrual phenomena (cycle, ovulation, bleeding), the gestation (duration, multiple pregnancies, pregnancy wastage, etc.), the postpartum period, coital practices, and other related topics.

5.1.11 WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, *Development in Fertility Control*. Report of a WHO Scientific Group. WHO Techn. Rep. Ser. No. 424. Geneva, 1969, p. 36.

An assessment of recent development in techniques of fertility control until 1969.

5.1.12 WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, *Spontaneous and Induced Abortion*. Report of a WHO Scientific Group. WHO Techn. Rep. Ser. No. 461, Geneva, 1970. p. 51. Bibl.: p. 50-51.

This report provides a short but useful survey of problems and recent developments in knowledge about abortion. It discusses medical and health aspects of spontaneous and induced abortion as well as incidence, motivation, consequences and legal aspects. Scholars concerned with fertility research may find helpful the chapters dealing with definitions, sources of data (including surveys), methods of statistical analysis and research recommendations.

5.2 Family planning and population programmes

5.2.01 BERELSON, B. (ed.), *Family Planning Programs*. An International Study. Basic Books, 1969. p. 310.

The book, originated as a radio series in the Forum program of the Voice of America, includes twenty-six papers on national population programmes, on international advisory services and on special fields. The latter topic includes papers relevant to fertility surveys and birth control methods, such as:

MAULDIN, W. P., "Population surveys: an essential tool" (pp. 226–240);

TIETZE, C., "Modern methods of birth control: an evaluation" (pp. 183–191);

SEGAL, S. J., "New directions in the control of fertility" (pp. 192–205).

5.2.02 PAA, *Progress and Problems of Fertility Control Around the World*. Special issue of *Demography*, 1968. Vol. 5, no. 2. p. 539–1001. Bibl.: p. 977–1001.

An entire issue of a periodical devoted to problems of fertility control. It includes forty-four papers dealing with international population programmes as well as with national fertility control programmes in Africa and the Near East, in Asia, in Central and Latin America and in the United States. Many of the papers related to three less developed regions discuss findings of fertility and KAP studies. The articles of the last part of the issue treat medical and methodological problems related to family planning.

5.2.03 SCHIEFFELIN, O. (ed.), *Muslim Attitudes Toward Family Planning*. PC, New York. 1967. p. 145.

A collection of available documents on Muslim attitudes toward family planning. The excerpts are selected from fatwas issued by religious authorities, official statements from political leaders and government sources and articles written by demographers and sociologists. The latter group includes reports on fertility and KAP studies, too.

5.2.04 UNITED NATIONS, *Measures, Policies and Programmes Affecting Fertility, with Particular Reference to National Family Planning Programmes*. Population Studies, No. 51. UN, ESA, New York, 1972. p. 162.

A recent review of present population policies, including different aspects of family planning programmes and of the forces in society, underlying and influencing these movements. As the book is focussed on fertility-oriented policies and treats in details the social, economic, demographic and other measures affecting fertility, it may be useful when determining the purpose and content of a national fertility survey as well as when analysing the survey data. Chapters on theories relevant to fertility change, on current population policies, health aspects of fertility regulation methods (IUD, pill, sterilization, induced abortion, etc.) and on family planning programmes are also instructive. The footnotes provide an extensive bibliography.

5.2.05 WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, *Health Aspects of Family Planning*. Report of a WHO Scientific Group. WHO Techn. Rep. Ser. No. 442. Geneva, 1970. p. 50.

The scope of this short report is somewhat broader than its title indicates. It deals with family planning activities as well as their impact on health.

6. Bibliographie annotée

Introduction

Le but de cette bibliographie annotée est de mettre à la disposition des personnes travaillant à la WFS dans les pays de langue française une liste d'ouvrages utiles existant en français. Sur les 26 ouvrages mentionnés, 14 proviennent de la bibliographie préparée en anglais, les 12 autres ont été sélectionnés parmi des ouvrages originellement écrits en français. Dans ce choix les bibliographies suivantes se sont révélées utiles :

CHASTELAND, J. C., Démographie: Bibliographie et analyse d'ouvrages et d'articles en français.
TABAH, L. et VIET, Y., Démographie: Tendances actuelles et organisation de la recherche, 1955-1965.

INSEE, Bibliographie des études démographiques relatives aux pays en voie de développement.

Près de la moitié des ouvrages sont des publications des Nations Unies; ce sont des manuels ou des études pertinents pour l'ensemble du monde. Les ouvrages d'origine française sont plutôt, soit des manuels de démographie théorique, ou des études orientés vers l'Afrique francophone.

L'ensemble des ouvrages est reparti entre les groupes suivants :

- Manuels de démographie générale;
- Manuels, ou travaux théoriques, concernant spécifiquement la fécondité;
- Manuels pour la préparation, la conduite et l'analyse d'enquêtes démographiques, avec des références spéciales à l'Afrique francophone;
- Rapports et analyses d'enquêtes démographiques, en particulier enquêtes de fécondité et enquête CAP, effectuées dans un passé récent, particulièrement en Afrique;
- Travaux de synthèse concernant la fécondité et l'évolution de la population.

Il faut souligner en outre que cette sélection n'inclut pas en principe d'articles individuels, mais que l'on peut trouver beaucoup d'articles intéressants concernant la fécondité dans la collection de la revue *Population*.

Liste d'ouvrages

6.1 Ouvrages généraux

- 6.1.01 FREEDMAN, La sociologie de la fécondité humaine
- 6.1.02 NATIONS UNIES, Causes et conséquences de l'évolution démographique
- 6.1.03 NATIONS UNIES, Dictionnaire démographique multilingue
- 6.1.04 NATIONS UNIES, Actes du Congrès Mondial de la population

6.2 Méthodologie d'enquête

- 6.2.01 BLANC, Manuel de recherche démographique en pays sous développés
- 6.2.02 NATIONS UNIES, Manuel de méthodes de recensement de population
- 6.2.03 NATIONS UNIES, Manuel d'enquêtes de ménage
- 6.2.04 NATIONS UNIES, Enquêtes comparatives sur la fécondité: variables et questionnaire
- 6.2.05 ORSTOM-INSEE-INED, Les enquêtes démographiques à passages répétés
- 6.2.06 POPULATION COUNCIL, Enquêtes de fécondité et de planning familial: Connaissances, attitudes et pratiques

6.3 Méthodologie d'estimation de la fécondité

- 6.3.01 BOURGEOIS-PICHAT, Mesure de la fécondité des populations
- 6.3.02 HENRY, Fécondité des mariages
- 6.3.03 HENRY, Démographie, analyse et modèles
- 6.3.04 PRESSAT, L'analyse démographique

6.4 Rapports d'analyse de la fécondité et d'enquête du CAP

- 6.4.01 CALDWELL-OKONJO, La population de l'Afrique Tropicale
- 6.4.02 INED, Le Maghreb
- 6.4.03 INSEE-INED, Afrique Noire, Madagascar, Comores – Démographie comparée
- 6.4.04 LERIDON-ZUCKER-CAZENAIVE, Fécondité et famille en Martinique. Faits, attitudes et opinions
- 6.4.05 NATIONS UNIES, Tendances récentes de la fécondité dans les pays industrialisés
- 6.4.06 NATIONS UNIES, Bulletin démographique des Nations Unies
- 6.4.07 NATIONS UNIES, Rapport intérimaire sur la situation et les tendances de la fécondité dans le monde, 1960–1965
- 6.4.08 REPUBLIQUE ALGERIENNE DEMOCRATIQUE ET POPULAIRE, Etude statistique nationale de la population: résultats de l'enquête fécondité
- 6.4.09 ROMANIUK, La fécondité des populations congolaises

6.5 Régulation de la fécondité

- 6.5.01 LERIDON, Aspects biométriques de la fécondité humaine
- 6.5.02 MANISOFF, Régulation des naissances
- 6.5.03 NATIONS UNIES, Mesures, politiques et programmes affectant la fécondité, considérés plus particulièrement du point de vue des programmes nationaux de planification de la famille

6.1 Ouvrages généraux

- 6.1.01 FREEDMAN, R., *La sociologie de la fécondité humaine*. Tendances actuelles de la recherche et bibliographie. *Current Sociology*, 10–11 (2) 1961–1962. p. 35–121.
- Une étude introductive fait le tour des tendances et des problèmes importants sur les enquêtes

de fécondité entre la deuxième guerre mondiale et le début des années 60. Il y a une vue d'ensemble bien étudiée des problèmes d'analyse de fécondité (variables affectant la fécondité, sources de données, mesures de fécondité, etc.) et des études concernant les niveaux de fécondité pré-industrielle, la théorie de la transition démographique et les tendances d'après guerre. Une hypothèse analytique des facteurs liés à la fécondité est aussi discutée.

Il y a aussi une présentation d'une Bibliographie de 636 ouvrages classifiés et partiellement annotés, comprenant des publications de la période d'après guerre jusqu'à 1962. C'est la meilleure bibliographie existant pour la recherche démographique sur la fécondité pour la période ci-dessus.

6.1.02 NATIONS UNIES, *Causes et conséquences de l'évolution démographique*. Résumé des conclusions tirées des études relatives à l'interdépendance des mouvements de la population et des conditions économiques et sociales. Etudes démographiques, No. 17. Département des questions sociales. Division de la population, New York, 1953. p. 432. Bibl. : p. 355-410. Vaste synthèse des écrits démographiques compilés par les Nations Unies au début des années 50 et qui compte aujourd'hui parmi les ouvrages de références les mieux connus et les plus sérieux dans ce domaine. Un chapitre du livre est exclusivement consacré à la fécondité et plusieurs autres traitent de ses caractéristiques et de ses implications. Grâce à un travail intensif de recherches pendant ces deux dernières décennies, les connaissances dans le domaine démographique ont augmenté rapidement, il a donc fallu préparer une nouvelle édition de cette publication. Cette nouvelle édition qui est en cours de publication ne remplacera pas nécessairement la première qui est avant tout un livre de références de base, pour tous ceux qui analysent les résultats des enquêtes de fécondité, à la fois pour les explications des résultats que pour le traitement des mouvements de fécondité et leurs conséquences économiques et sociales.

6.1.03 NATIONS UNIES, *Dictionnaire démographique multilingue*. Préparé par la Commission du dictionnaire démographique de U.I.E.S.P. Section française. Etudes démographiques, no. 29. O.N.U., AES. New York, 1958. p. 105.

C'est un dictionnaire de terminologie démographique qui comprend de brèves définitions de termes. Le but principal du dictionnaire était de faciliter la traduction des textes démographiques. Il peut être utile à WFS quand des problèmes de compréhension de textes et de terminologie se posent.

L'ouvrage a été compilé et édité en trois volumes, en anglais, en français et en espagnol. On a établi une correspondance entre les expressions d'un même concept dans les différentes langues. Les termes équivalents de chaque section portent le même numéro de référence ce qui permet de les identifier aisément. Le dictionnaire a été par la suite traduit en d'autres langues, mais ces traductions, à part celle en russe, n'ont pas été publiées par les Nations Unies.

L'ouvrage divisé en 9 chapitres traite de termes de concepts généraux, d'enquêtes et de

statistiques démographiques, de fécondité, etc. Les chapitres sont suivis d'un index alphabétique de termes et de notes utilisées dans le dictionnaire.

6.1.04 NATIONS UNIES, *Actes du Congrès Mondial de la population*. Belgrade, 30 août-10 septembre. IV volumes. O.N.U., AES.

Vol. I. *Rapport général*, New York, 1966. p. 392.

Vol. II. *Fécondité, planification de la famille, mortalité*, New York, 1967. p. 531.

Vol. III. *Projections, mesures des tendances démographiques*, New York, 1967. p. 462.

Vol. IV. *Migrations, urbanization, développement économique*, New York, 1967. p. 582.

Le premier volume de cette publication contient les résumés des rapports qui en général sont des déclarations faites par le modérateur et le rapporteur de la séance en question. Il comprend également les déclarations qui se rapportent aux séances relatives à la fécondité. Les trois autres volumes comprennent les documents sélectionnés et les résumés des autres documents qui ont été préparés pour les réunions.

Le second volume est le plus important au point de vue d'études de la fécondité. Il comprend les documents des 4 séances traitant de la fécondité et des problèmes qui lui sont liés. On a demandé à 11 auteurs de préparer des documents pour la séance traitant de différents sujets qui se rapportent à la fécondité. Douze et quatorze articles respectivement ont trait aux facteurs et différents aspects de la fécondité dans les régions où la fécondité est relativement forte ou faible. Quinze autres articles traitent du planning familial. De plus les résumés des 51 articles relatifs aux sujets mentionnés ci-dessus sont également publiés dans ce volume. Dans le troisième volume, on trouve des articles pour la séance sur les méthodes pour obtenir des mesures démographiques de base dans les pays où les données ne sont pas disponibles ou défectueuses. Dans le troisième et quatrième volumes on trouve les documents pour la séance sur les aspects démographiques des phénomènes économique, culturels ou autres, y compris les tendances, niveaux et différentiels de la fécondité. Par exemple, dans le quatrième volume, quatre documents analysent les conséquences de l'éducation sur la fécondité.

Un grand nombre de ces articles bien que brefs constituent une excellente source de référence.

6.2 Méthodologie d'enquête

6.2.01 BLANC, R., *Manuel de recherche démographique en pays sous développés*. Ministère de la Coopération. INSEE. Service de Coopération. Paris, 1962. p. 226.

C'est un ouvrage à but essentiellement pratique, destiné à permettre à tous ceux, économistes, statisticiens, agronomes, administrateurs, qui n'ont pas reçu de formation spéciale en démographie, de pouvoir néanmoins mener une enquête démographique dans les pays en voie de développement.

Une première partie développe les notions de démographie générale, mais l'intérêt principal de cet ouvrage réside dans les instructions pratiques pour la préparation, la conduite et l'analyse d'une enquête. Venant après une série d'enquêtes réalisées avec le concours de

L'INSEE en Afrique noire francophone, ces instructions s'appuient sur des exemples concrets des difficultés rencontrées lors de ces enquêtes et sont donc particulièrement utiles pour mener une enquête en pays africains. Les aspects logistiques et administratifs de la conduite d'une enquête sont particulièrement examinés en détail dans ce contexte.

6.2.02 NATIONS UNIES, *Manuel de méthodes de recensement de population*. Etudes de méthode, Série F, No. 5, Rev. 1. Bureau de Statistique des Nations Unies. O.N.U. New York. 3 volumes.

Vol. I. *Aspects généraux d'un recensement de population*. 1958. p. 180.

Vol. II. *Caractéristiques économiques de la population*. 1958. p. 83.

Vol. III. *Caractéristiques démographiques et sociales de la population*. 1959. p. 85.

Les trois volumes du manuel constituent une révision d'une série de manuels publiés par les Nations Unies au cours de la décennie précédente sur les recensements de population. Etant donné que le recensement est l'enquête démographique la plus étendue et a toujours été considéré comme un prototype pour toutes enquêtes statistiques, les organisateurs d'enquêtes de fécondité peuvent aussi tirer une leçon de la description systématique des opérations de recensement, des définitions et des recommandations contenues dans ce document.

Du point de vue enquêtes de fécondité le premier volume est le plus instructif. Il traite entre autres sujets méthodologiques, de la planification du recensement, du budget et de l'organisation du travail d'énumération et des enquêtes de contrôle et, dans un chapitre général, très utile, du travail de recensement qui précède l'énumération. Ce dernier chapitre contient des recommandations sur le travail cartographique, la détermination des zones d'énumération, la préparation des questionnaires et des instructions, des tests de recensement, la reproduction et la distribution du matériel d'énumération, la sélection, la rémunération et la formation du personnel, etc. Tandis que le second volume a une importance limitée, les définitions et les recommandations concernant les caractéristiques démographiques et sociales dans le troisième volume peuvent être appliquées aux études sur la fécondité.

6.2.03 NATIONS UNIES, *Manuel d'enquêtes de ménage*. Un guide pratique pour les enquêtes de niveau de vie (édition provisoire). Etudes de méthodes, Série F, No. 10. O.N.U. AES. Bureau de statistiques des Nations Unies, New York. 1964. p. 172. Bibl.

Un guide pratique pour ceux qui s'intéressent aux enquêtes de ménage par sondage à buts multiples. L'ouvrage est divisé en deux parties. La première partie traite des questions essentielles touchant aux caractéristiques démographiques, à la santé, à l'alimentation, au logement, à l'éducation, à l'emploi et au niveau économique, tandis que la seconde partie consiste en un matériel méthodologique sur les techniques de sondage et d'enquête.

Bien que le manuel ait été prévu pour des enquêtes à buts multiples, trois chapitres, nos 1, 2 et 9, concernent particulièrement ceux qui conduisent des enquêtes de fécondité. Les deux premiers chapitres traitent des définitions des caractéristiques de ménage et des caractéristiques démographiques ainsi que de la justification et de l'application des définitions et des

problèmes de collecte des données. La seconde partie (chapitre 9) est consacrée à la théorie et à la mise en application d'une enquête par sondage. Cette partie traite de questions de sondage (base, unité, durée, stratification, sélection, estimation, taille) et d'aspects opérationnels. Il est remarquable que parmi les sujets de ce dernier chapitre, le manuel traite non seulement des problèmes de recensements préliminaires, de la forme du questionnaire, de l'organisation, des méthodes de collecte des données et de leur traitement, mais aussi de la sélection et de la formation des enquêteurs, des techniques de l'interrogatoire direct, des erreurs qui ne viennent pas du sondage et du coût de l'enquête.

6.2.04 NATIONS UNIES, *Enquêtes comparatives sur la fécondité: variables et questionnaire.*

Document rédigé, avec la collaboration du Secrétariat des Nations Unies, par le Comité des études comparatives sur la fécondité et sa limitation (U.I.E.S.P.). Etudes démographiques. No. 45. O.N.U., AES. New York, 1971. p. 111. Bibl. : p. 109-111.

Ce document contient un questionnaire modèle pour des enquêtes de fécondité comparée, développé sur la base de la liste "fondamentale" des variables préparée auparavant par le Comité et publiée en même temps qu'une liste "brève" et qu'une liste "étendue" (Variables pour des études de fécondité comparée", un document de travail préparé par le Comité de l'U.I.E.S.P. pour les études comparées de fécondité et de Planning Familial, Ann Arbor, 1967, p. 36). La publication comprend aussi les trois listes de variables; la liste "fondamentale" est recommandée pour entreprendre de grandes enquêtes au niveau national; la liste "brève" en temps que minimum indispensable pour toute étude générale de fécondité, et la liste "étendue" comme sélection de variables additionnelles. Des commentaires étendus et des appendices complètent le document et concernent aussi bien les variables que le questionnaire modèle, ce qui non seulement clarifie le sens des sujets spécifiques mais aussi indique comment ils ont été abordés dans des études précédentes.

Tout en ne prétendant pas que les listes de variables ou la forme du questionnaire soient définitives, les membres du Comité, compte tenu de leurs expériences, ont sélectionné un jeu très important de questions à étudier sur une base comparative internationale. Ce document a déjà influencé la forme d'enquêtes de fécondité et d'enquêtes CAP dans un certain nombre de pays, et a été pris en considération lors de la préparation du questionnaire modèle de l'Enquête Mondiale de Fécondité. Le questionnaire modèle et les listes de variables peuvent être utiles pour l'adaptation du questionnaire de la WFS, et les notes ainsi que les commentaires seront précieux pour la formation du personnel de terrain.

6.2.05 ORSTOM, INSEE, INED, *Les enquêtes démographiques à passages répétés. Application à l'Afrique d'expression française et à Madagascar. Méthodologie.* Paris, 1971. p. 290.

L'enquête à passages répétés, c'est-à-dire l'observation à diverses reprises d'un échantillon permanent de population, permet de suivre les modifications que celui-ci subit au cours du temps du fait notamment des naissances et des décès qui s'y produisent. Au total seize

opérations dont cinq à caractère national ont été réalisées depuis 1955 dans les pays africains et malgaches d'expression française, pour lesquels l'état civil est soit déficient, soit inexistant. Cinq de ces opérations, achevées ou en cours, ont été traitées de manière systématique dans cet ouvrage: Algérie, Tunisie (enquêtes nationales), Sénégal, Cameroun, Madagascar (enquêtes localisées). Cinq autres ont fait l'objet seulement de notes descriptives; Maroc, Sénégal et Burundi (enquêtes nationales), Côte d'Ivoire et Congo Kinshasa (enquêtes localisées).

Chaque enquête est étudiée dans la première partie selon une présentation commune: objectifs, domaine, effectifs, plan de sondage, durée, conditions de réalisation, techniques d'enquête, exploitation et analyse, résultats et bibliographie. La deuxième partie correspond à une exploitation synthétique et à un bilan.

L'ensemble est un excellent ouvrage de référence, riche en renseignements pratiques et constitue un véritable guide des enquêtes à passages répétés.

6.2.06 POPULATION COUNCIL, *Enquêtes de fécondité et de planning familial. Connaissances, attitudes et pratiques*. Préparé par la Division Démographique. PC, Imprimerie Montliégon, New York, 1971. p. 339.

C'est un manuel très détaillé et un guide excellent pour la planification, la conduite et l'exploitation d'une enquête de fécondité. Tenant compte des caractéristiques propres à une enquête particulière, le manuel peut être utilisé dans chaque phase et dans différentes enquêtes de fécondité comparée et d'enquête de type CAP.

Le manuel peut aider à formuler les décisions de base concernant l'enquête grâce aux discussions de considérations relatives au budget, au personnel, à la couverture et aux questions techniques. Le chapitre sur les questionnaires est utile aussi bien pour créer de nouveaux questionnaires que pour adapter des modèles. Il y a une description très claire des problèmes de sondage et des procédures (taille d'échantillon, base, sélection, etc.) aussi bien que des opérations sur le terrain, y compris les documents d'enquête, la logistique, les méthodes d'interview et la supervision. Deux chapitres traitent de la vérification, la codification, la perforation et le traitement des données. Le manuel explique aussi systématiquement la présentation des tableaux et s'occupe de l'analyse et de la communication des données.

Les problèmes de recensements préliminaires, de sélection et de formation du personnel ainsi que du contrôle sont aussi traités dans plusieurs chapitres. En appendices sont aussi inclus le bref questionnaire d'enquête CAP du Population Council, le questionnaire modèle de l'U.I.E.S.P. pour les enquêtes de fécondité comparée, avec des notes et des commentaires pertinents, des variables économiques et des instructions générales pour les enquêteurs.

Les principaux avantages du manuel, en plus de son contenu orienté vers la recherche sur la fécondité, consistent en la vaste étendue des sujets couverts et en son intelligibilité générale. Etant donné qu'il couvre presque tous les aspects d'une enquête de fécondité ce document peut être très utile pour les directeurs de projets et leurs cadres. De même, il peut être utile pour des cadres qui n'ont pas d'expérience en recherche sur la fécondité ainsi que pour des

assistants de recherche et tout autre personnel intermédiaire sans formation universitaire, grâce à son style très facile à comprendre et à son approche. Mais comme le manuel ne traite pas en profondeur les sujets, il ne peut donc pas constituer un ouvrage complet.

6.3 Méthodologie d'estimation et d'analyse de la fécondité

6.3.01 BOURGEOIS-PICHAT, J., *Mesure de la fécondité des populations*. INED. Cahiers de Travaux et Documents, no. 12. Paris, 1950. p. 152.

Cet ouvrage, très technique, constitue l'une des étapes en matière d'analyse de la fécondité. Le souci de l'auteur est d'établir un nombre limité d'indices à substituer au quelques 200 coefficients de la table de fécondité par âge au mariage et durée du mariage, pour l'étude de la fécondité légitime.

En premier lieu, sont élaborés deux coefficients qui permettent de mesurer l'influence des facteurs permanents (ou lentement variables), c'est à dire d'une part le comportement des futurs époux face au problème des conceptions anténuptiales et de celles qui suivent de très près le mariage et d'autre part le temps que chaque épouse s'accorde en se mariant pour constituer sa famille. L'auteur établit ensuite un coefficient qui permet de mesurer les facteurs variables ou "comportement du moment", comportement qui est le même pour les couples ayant vécu la même durée de mariage, quelque soit l'âge de l'épouse au moment du mariage. Le reste de l'ouvrage est consacré à des applications pratiques.

6.3.02 HENRY, L., *Fécondité des mariages*. Nouvelle méthode de mesure. INED. Cahiers de Travaux et Documents, no. 16. Presses Universitaires de France. Paris, 1953. p. 180.

Il est difficile de faire la part entre le transitoire et le définitif dans les changements de fécondité et un indice tel que "le taux net de reproduction du moment" approche le phénomène de façon trompeuse. Henry propose ici le concept de "probabilité d'agrandissement" (probabilité pour une femme qui a eu n enfants ($n = 0, 1 \dots$) de donner naissance à un $(n + 1)$ ème autre) et applique cette nouvelle méthode de mesure à divers recensements de population non malthusiennes (Angleterre et Norvège au 19ème, Québec rural au début du 20ème). Il observe notamment qu'à un âge donné la probabilité pour une femme d'avoir un autre enfant est indépendante du nombre d'enfants déjà nés. D'autre part, les premières probabilités à diminuer sont celles des hautes parités, plus tard celles des parités moyennes et enfin celles des faibles parités.

Henry s'intéresse ensuite à l'analyse de l'évolution et aux fluctuations récentes de la fécondité dans divers pays. Le manque de données lui impose de calculer les probabilités d'agrandissement du moment par des méthodes indirectes. Les variations de fécondité peuvent alors être étudiées pour différentes parités et comme le souligne l'auteur, les séries de probabilité d'agrandissement dans le temps permettent d'étudier non seulement les changements dans le degré de progression d'une parité à l'autre, mais aussi les changements dans l'intervalle de temps entre deux naissances de rang successif.

Cet ouvrage a été accueilli comme la marque d'un progrès important dans la recherche démographique.

6.3.03 HENRY, L., *Démographie, analyse et modèles*. Larousse, Série Sciences humaines et sociales. Paris, 1972, 341 p.

Cet ouvrage est le résultat d'une longue expérience de chercheur et d'enseignant. La première partie, intitulée "l'analyse", s'intéresse successivement à l'état et au mouvement de la population au cours d'une année, à la nuptialité, la fécondité et la famille, la mortalité, les déplacements et migrations et au mouvement naturel de la population (taux brut d'accroissement naturel, reproduction, population stables et populations stationnaires, population à caractéristiques variables. La deuxième partie est consacrée aux modèles: modèles d'évolution de la population, modèles de construction de la famille à partir du mariage (fécondabilité, mortalité intra-utérine, ensemble des naissances) et modèles de nuptialité.

L'ouvrage constitue un instrument de travail clair, riche en conseils d'ordre pratique et en mises en garde contre les dangers d'interprétations trop hâtives.

6.3.04 PRESSAT, R., *L'analyse démographique*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris, 1961. 2ème éd. 1969.

Ouvrage de référence des étudiants de l'Institut de Démographie de Paris, l'analyse démographique de Pressat est un manuel d'initiation technique fondamental. Il a été traduit en russe, polonais, américain, espagnol, tchèque et roumain. La fécondité y occupe bien sûr une large place et l'auteur décrit, explique, critique et démontre l'usage de tous les outils d'analyse disponibles (notamment dans la troisième partie: "étude des phénomènes démographiques"). L'étude de ce manuel peut être approfondie par la lecture d'applications directes publiées sous le titre "Pratique de la Démographie. Trente sujets d'analyse". Paris, Dunod, 1967.

6.4 Rapports d'analyse de la fécondité et d'enquête du CAP

6.4.01 CALDWELL, J. C. et OKONJO, C., *La population de l'Afrique Tropicale*. G. Harcourt, 1971. p. 623.

Cet ouvrage comprend les articles de la première Conférence Africaine de Population qui s'est tenue à l'Université d'Ibadan, Nigéria, du 3 au 7 janvier 1966. Bien que ce texte couvre une variété de sujets démographiques ne touchant pas aux enquêtes de fécondité, les articles dans la section consacrée aux recensements contiennent des expériences instructives et des réflexions sur les problèmes généraux de la collecte des données pour les études de population, la sélection et la formation des enquêteurs, les coûts opérationnels, etc. qui peuvent offrir aussi un intérêt pour les recherches de fécondité. Il y a aussi des articles méthodologiques liés directement à des enquêtes démographiques, et comprenant des enquêtes de fécondité telles que, par exemple, les articles suivants:

HEISEL, D. F., "Mesure du mouvement de la population" (p. 210-220);

SCOTT, C., "Enquêtes démographiques en Afrique Tropicale: quelques données nouvelles sur la constitution de l'échantillon" (pages 221 à 231).

Trois auteurs traitent des estimations de fécondité, à savoir: COALE, A. J. (Afrique Tropicale), FRIEDLANDER, D. (Ghana) et GAISIE, S. K. (Ghana), et il y a un article sur l'infécondité (ROMANIUK, A.).

De plus les articles suivants discutent d'enquêtes CAP et d'enquêtes de fécondité:

OHADIKE, P. O., "Les aspects démographiques du mariage, de la famille et de l'accroissement de la famille au Lagos" (Nigéria), (pages 511 à 527);

POOL, D. I., "Enquête sur la fécondité au Ghana: Rapport préliminaire" (pages 528 à 538);

DARAMOLA, T., WRIGHT, R. D., *et al.*, "Enquête sur les attitudes à l'égard de la régulation des naissances au Nigéria" (pages 539 à 549).

6.4.02 INED, *Le Maghreb*. Population, No. spécial. Mars 1971, Paris.

Ce numéro spécial de Population est entièrement consacré à la démographie du Maghreb et il contient en particulier 3 articles ayant trait à la régulation des naissances, ainsi qu'une étude de Nuptialité.

VON ALLMEN JORAY, M. et F., "Attitudes concernant la taille de la famille, et la régulation des naissances. Présentation et essai d'interprétation des résultats préliminaires de l'enquête socio-démographique algérienne" (pages 47-78).

Cet article reprend les résultats publiés en 1968 par l'A.A.R.D.E.S. (Association Algérienne pour la Recherche Démographique et Sociale) d'une enquête ayant eu lieu en 1967-1968 auprès d'un échantillon national de 2140 couples. Les auteurs analysent en détail les facteurs influant sur le nombre d'enfants désirés ainsi que sur l'attitude envers la régulation des naissances.

LAPHAM, R., "Modernisation et contraception au Maroc Central. Illustration de l'analyse des données d'une enquête CAP" (pages 79-104).

L'auteur utilise l'analyse de variance pour mesurer les relations des différents facteurs avec la pratique de la contraception d'après des renseignements obtenus en 1966 par une enquête auprès d'un échantillon aléatoire de 522 femmes urbaines et 504 femmes rurales. La rigueur de l'analyse statistique fait l'intérêt de cet article qui parvient à quantifier l'importance relative des différents facteurs.

VALLIN, J. "Limitations des naissances en Tunisie. Efforts et résultats" (pages 181-204);

VALLIN, J. "La nuptialité en Tunisie" (pages 250-266).

6.4.03 INSEE et INED, *Afrique Noire, Madagascar, Comores - Démographie comparée*.

Délégation Générale à la Recherche Scientifique et Technique. Paris, 1967. 2 tomes.

Ce document offre une analyse comparée de 19 enquêtes démographiques réalisées en Afrique Noire de langue française entre 1954 et 1966 et concernant 16 pays. Il est composé de neuf parties indépendantes dont deux sont spécifiquement consacrées à la fécondité:

"3 - Fécondité: Niveau", par NADEAU R.

"5 - Fécondité: Facteurs", par COHEN J. M.

d'autre part la deuxième partie, "Centres Urbains", par GENDREAU F. contient aussi des données sur la fécondité.

La présentation des résultats concernant la fécondité est accompagnée d'une très intéressante discussion méthodologique sur les problèmes d'analyse et les différentes catégories d'erreurs présentés dans les enquêtes.

L'ensemble du livre est très utile pour une bonne compréhension de la situation démographique existant dans les pays d'Afrique Noire de langue française ainsi que des problèmes qui se posent pour l'exécution d'enquêtes démographiques dans ces pays.

6.4.04 LERIDON, H.; ZUCKER, E. et CAZENAVE, M., *Fécondité et famille en Martinique. Faits, attitudes et opinions*. Cahiers de Travaux et Documents, No. 56, INED. Presses Universitaires de France. Paris, 1970. p. 186.

Cette étude analyse une enquête par sondage réalisée en 1968 auprès d'un échantillon national de 1532 femmes en âge de procréer.

Cette enquête apporte les résultats habituels concernant les caractéristiques socio-économiques, les opinions et attitudes à l'égard de la famille, la connaissance et la pratique de la contraception, ainsi que l'analyse classique de la fécondité selon l'âge et la génération; mais elle apporte aussi des renseignements intéressants dans des domaines plus rarement étudiés. En particulier elle contient une étude détaillée de la nuptialité selon les divers types d'union (mariée, concubine, amie) ainsi qu'une analyse différentielle de la fécondité selon l'histoire matrimoniale, la résidence urbaine ou rurale, les modalités d'allaitement.

Comme dans beaucoup d'autres enquêtes CAP, il faut regretter que les renseignements ne concernent que la seule population féminine.

6.4.05 NATIONS UNIES, *Tendances récentes de la fécondité dans les pays industrialisés*.

Etude démographique, no. 27. O.N.U., AES. New York, 1958. p. 192. Bibl.: p. 133-137.

Il s'agit d'une analyse détaillée de l'augmentation temporaire des taux de natalité des pays industrialisés; fondés sur les statistiques officielles d'Etat Civil et les données des recensements de vingt pays. Bien qu'il ne soit plus question du "baby boom" d'après guerre, cette publication est toujours d'actualité, non seulement en temps que description historique d'une phase terminale importante d'un long déclin de fécondité dans les pays développés, mais aussi en temps qu'analyse démographique exemplaire des mouvements de fécondité.

Au delà du long déclin des taux bruts de fécondité et de leurs changements pendant et après la seconde guerre mondiale, l'analyse a été étendue pour investiguer les effets de phénomènes démographiques élémentaires (âge de la mère, durée du mariage, ordre de naissance, etc.) sur la fécondité des périodes, aussi bien que les effets sur la fécondité des changements dans la composition par âge et sexe de la population et dans les mouvements de nuptialité. La fécondité maritale, la taille de la famille et la construction de la famille sont analysées aussi bien selon les données de recensement que selon les statistiques d'Etat Civil. Il y a aussi

une analyse de la fécondité des cohortes de naissances. L'annexe comprend des tableaux détaillés.

6.4.06 NATIONS UNIES. *Bulletin démographique des Nations Unies. No. 7. 1963. Situation et tendances de la fécondité dans le monde.* O.N.U., AES. New York, 1965. p. 169. Bibliographie détaillée dans les annotations.

Le bulletin no. 7 est entièrement consacré à l'analyse de la fécondité. Cinq chapitres du bulletin traitent des niveaux et des tendances récentes de la fécondité et trois autres, des formes, des différentiels et des facteurs de la fécondité. Il y a aussi un chapitre sur les mesures de fécondité, les données et les sources, bien que les sources et les limitations des données soient aussi traitées dans d'autres chapitres. Les niveaux et les tendances de la fécondité sont discutés selon les principales régions du monde (Afrique; Asie; Amérique Latine; Europe; Amérique du Nord; Océanie et Union Soviétique), et pour le monde considéré globalement. En plus de l'analyse de la fécondité les chapitres sur les régions à forte fécondité comprennent aussi des notes sur les données et les estimations de fécondité.

Un chapitre très instructif traite de types et modèles de structures par âge de la fécondité. Parmi les différentiels de la fécondité, les variations selon la résidence rurale ou urbaine et selon les niveaux d'éducation sont discutés en détail. Le dernier chapitre contient une analyse des facteurs économiques et sociaux liés aux différences de niveaux de fécondité.

6.4.07 NATIONS UNIES. *Rapport intérimaire sur la situation et les tendances de la fécondité dans le monde, 1960-1965.* Etude démographique no. 52. O.N.U., AES. New York, 1973. p. 103. Bibliographie détaillée dans les annotations.

Il s'agit d'un rapport sur les changements de la fécondité pendant la période s'étendant de 1960, dans la plupart des cas, à 1967 ou 1968, fondé sur l'analyse de fécondité publiée antérieurement dans le Bulletin de Population des Nations Unies no. 7, 1963. Cependant, quand on compare ce rapport avec l'étude antérieure, on remarque qu'il est limité à une mise à jour de l'analyse des niveaux et des tendances générales de la fécondité dans différentes régions principales du monde. Il n'entreprend pas d'exploration systématique des facteurs non démographiques influençant les niveaux des tendances observées. En annexe (1/3 de la publication) 23 tableaux.

6.4.08 REPUBLIQUE ALGERIENNE DEMOCRATIQUE ET POPULAIRE. *Etude statistique nationale de la population. Résultats de l'enquête fécondité.* Secrétariat d'Etat au Plan. Direction des Statistiques. Commissariat National aux Recensements et Enquêtes Statistiques. Novembre 1972, série 2: Résultats, volume no. 2.

L'Etude Statistique Nationale de la Population Algérienne (1969-1970) se compose de deux opérations menées parallèlement: une enquête "démographique" portant sur un échantillon d'environ 400 000 individus représentatifs de la population algérienne et une enquête "fécondité" portant sur un sous-échantillon d'environ 8500 femmes tirées au hasard dans

l'échantillon principal. Ce volume analyse une première série de résultats obtenus à partir de l'enquête fécondité, enquête purement rétrospective portant sur l'histoire complète de la vie féconde des femmes interrogées. L'analyse porte sur la fécondité des femmes enquêtées, de leur première union jusqu'à leur âge actuel et se propose également de fournir plus de détails sur un grand nombre d'aspects de la fécondité et sur leurs relations avec les caractéristiques socio-économiques des femmes.

La clarté de la présentation, le sérieux et la qualité font de cette analyse un modèle du genre.

6.4.09 ROMANIUK, A., *La fécondité des populations congolaises*. Mouton, Paris, 1967. p. 348.

Ce livre analyse le niveau général et différentiel de la natalité, examine les particularités des comportements procréateurs des différents groupes ethniques et des milieux ruraux et urbains, dégage les facteurs sociaux, culturels et sanitaires de la fécondité au Congo.

Il apporte une analyse pénétrante des influences de la polygamie et des divers tabous sexuels sur la fécondité, ainsi qu'une étude approfondie des problèmes de la stérilité qui affecte de nombreuses populations en Afrique Centrale.

Ce livre présente un intérêt général pour les techniques avancées d'analyse de la fécondité qu'il utilise ainsi que pour sa contribution importante à la connaissance de la démographie africaine.

6.5 Régulation de la fécondité

6.5.01 LERIDON, H., *Aspects biométriques de la fécondité humaine*. Cahiers de Travaux et Documents, no. 65. INED, Presses Universitaires de France. Paris, 1973. p. 197.

Il s'agit là d'une oeuvre particulièrement utile pour la compréhension du phénomène de la fécondité.

La première partie s'attache à décomposer la fécondité d'un individu selon ses composantes fondamentales, et à analyser l'influence de divers facteurs sur chacune de ces composantes, qui sont: la fécondabilité, la mortalité intra-utérine, le temps-mort physiologique, et la stérilité. Un dernier chapitre étudie la notion d'efficacité de la contraception.

Cette première partie réunit remarquablement une analyse de résultats publiés dans des sources très diverses ainsi que des résultats inédits. Cette analyse de ce qui se passe avant la naissance complète fort à propos les analyses classiques de la fécondité qui commencent à la naissance.

La deuxième partie fait la synthèse de ce qui précède au moyen de modèles mathématiques et s'attache tout particulièrement à l'étude des intervalles entre naissances.

En annexe, une intéressante bibliographie analytique (20 pages) complète cet ouvrage.

6.5.02 MANISOFF, M. T., *Régulation des naissances*. Le rôle de l'infirmière. Supplément au bulletin mensuel *Etudes de Planning Familial*. PC. L'Imprimerie Cino del Duca, Biarritz, 1971. p. 113. Bibl.: p. 83-103.

Ce guide pour l'enseignement du Planning Familial a été écrit pour des infirmières aux Etats Unis et la plus grande partie du contenu n'offre que peu d'intérêt pour les pays en voie de développement. Il y a cependant des chapitres exemplaires sur l'anatomie, la physiologie de la reproduction et les méthodes de contrôle de naissance (y compris l'avortement dans la seconde édition) qui peuvent être d'une grande utilité pour la formation du personnel d'enquête de fécondité, et principalement pour la formation des enquêteurs et des superviseurs, étant donné que des connaissances en cette matière sont une précondition pour obtenir des informations sur des questions de type CAP au moyen d'interviews.

6.5.03 NATIONS UNIES, *Mesures, politiques et programmes affectant la fécondité, considérés plus particulièrement du point de vue des programmes nationaux de planification de la famille*. Etudes démographiques, no. 51. O.N.U., AES. New York, 1973. p. 180.

Un examen récent des politiques actuelles de population, comprenant les différents aspects des programmes de Planning Familial et des facteurs qui dans la société soulignent et influencent ces mouvements. Etant donné que le livre est orienté vers les politiques concernant la fécondité et qu'il traite en détails des mesures sociales, économiques, démographiques et autres affectant la fécondité, il peut s'avérer utile lors de la détermination des buts et du contenu d'une enquête nationale de fécondité ainsi que lors de l'analyse des données de l'enquête. Les chapitres sur les théories concernant les changements de fécondité, sur les politiques actuelles de population, sur les aspects sanitaires des méthodes de régulation de la fécondité (DIU pillule, stérilisation, avortement provoqué, etc.) et sur les programmes de planning familial sont aussi instructifs. Les notes de bas de pages fournissent une bibliographie étendue.

7. Bibliografía anotada

Introducción

El propósito de esta bibliografía anotada es poner a la disposición de las personas responsables de los diferentes aspectos de la WFS en los países de América Latina, un número de obras de referencia de utilidad publicadas en español. El criterio principal utilizado en la selección de las 27 publicaciones incluídas fue la amplitud de su alcance.

Solamente poco más de la mitad de los trabajos incluídos tienen que ver con investigaciones y análisis de encuestas. Algunos de estos son libros o manuales en los cuales se discuten problemas y se hacen recomendaciones sobre varios aspectos específicos de la encuesta. También se incluyen varios ejemplos de encuestas de fecundidad completadas donde se discuten los objetivos de la encuesta, se revisan los aspectos técnicos y metodológicos y se analizan o resumen los resultados. En esta forma se provee una base para comparar recomendaciones en principio y ejecuciones en la práctica y también para lograr la comprensión de aquellas situaciones donde es difícil obtener el cumplimiento de las pautas recomendadas. Las materias cubiertas en los trabajos que tienen que ver explícitamente con encuestas incluyen lo siguiente:

- a) diseño de cuestionarios, adaptación de modelos de cuestionarios a condiciones nacionales concretas, definiciones y terminología, pruebas piloto de cuestionarios
- b) presupuesto y organización del personal
- c) problemas de muestreo
- d) operaciones de campo (documentos de encuestas, entrevistas y supervisión)
- e) procesamiento de datos (redacción, codificación, perforación, etc.)
- f) análisis e informe de los datos

Los trabajos que no tienen que ver explícitamente con encuestas proveen un surtido de información básica sobre muchos aspectos diferentes de la fecundidad humana los cuales pueden ser de gran uso como material de consulta en muchas de las fases de una encuesta de fecundidad.

Dadas las limitaciones de espacio no es posible cubrir la vasta esfera de tópicos cubiertos. Sin embargo es necesario hacer mención especial de obras como aquellas de Freedman y de Davis y Blake y también del Boletín de Población No. 7 de las Naciones Unidas y del capítulo sobre fecundidad en Factores Determinantes y Consecuencias de las Tendencias Demográficas que indudablemente son obras de referencia muy valiosas. Estas serán de mucha ayuda en el análisis y explicación de resultados de encuestas ya que ofrecen una amplia perspectiva sobre tendencias de fecundidad en países desarrollados y en vías de desarrollo y sobre

problemas de análisis de fecundidad (variables relevantes, medidas de fecundidad, fuentes de datos etc.).

Aproximadamente la mitad de los 27 trabajos incluidos en esta bibliografía fueron seleccionados de la versión en inglés previamente preparada. Estas son todas obras de importancia internacional y hasta interregional. La mayoría de ellas son publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas; todas ellas han sido publicadas por lo menos en español y en inglés y en muchos casos también en otros idiomas. Las anotaciones de estos trabajos fueron traducidas directamente al español de las anotaciones correspondientes de la versión en inglés.

La mayoría de los otros trabajos (no seleccionados de la versión en inglés) están relacionados con el Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE) en una u otra forma (esto es, preparados en CELADE y publicados por CELADE o escritos por antiguos alumnos, algunas veces en relación a encuestas llevadas a cabo por esta institución).

Lista de trabajos

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- 7.3.01 CARLETON, Aspectos Metodológicos y Sociológicos de la Fecundidad Humana

7.4 Análisis de la fecundidad e informes de encuestas tipo CAP

- 7.4.01 ACOSTA, Encuesta de Fecundidad en el Area Metropolitana de Caracas
- 7.4.02 ARAICA, Informe de la Encuesta de Fecundidad de la Ciudad de Panama: Año 1964
- 7.4.03 CESPEDS, Informe de la Encuesta de Fecundidad en el Agustino
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- 7.4.05 GOMEZ, El Rápido Descenso de la Fecundidad en Costa Rica
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- 7.5.01 FONSECA-TORTOS, *et al.*, Estratificación Social y Planificación Familiar: Aspectos Descriptivos
- 7.5.02 KISER, Investigación Actual sobre Fecundidad y Planificación Familiar
- 7.5.03 NACIONES UNIDAS, Medidas, Políticas y Programas que Afectan a la Fecundidad, con Especial Referencia a los Programas Nacionales de la Planificación de la Familia
- 7.5.04 REQUENA, Condiciones Determinantes del Aborto Inducido

7.1 Trabajos generales

- 7.1.01 FREEDMAN, R., DAVIS, K. and BLAKE, J., *Factores Sociológicos de la Fecundidad*; FREEDMAN, R., "La sociología de la fecundidad humana: tendencias actuales de la investigación y bibliografía"; DAVIS, K. and BLAKE, J., "La estructura social y la fecundidad: Un sistema analítico", CELADE y El Colegio de México, México, 1967, págs. 197.

Este libro, que fue posible gracias a la combinada iniciativa de CELADE y el Colegio de México, presenta en un solo volumen la traducción del inglés de dos trabajos sobre fecundidad muy conocidos. La obra de Freedman consiste de un informe de tendencias y una bibliografía. El informe o ensayo de apertura explora importantes tendencias y planteamientos sobre investigaciones de fecundidad entre la Segunda Guerra y comienzos de la década del sesenta. Contiene una vista panorámica bien expuesta sobre problemas de análisis de fecundidad (variables que afectan la fecundidad, fuentes de datos, medidas de fecundidad, etc.) y sobre estudios pertinentes a niveles de fecundidad de la época pre-industrial, teoría de transición demográfica y tendencias de la post-guerra. También se discute una hipótesis analítica de factores relacionados con la fecundidad.

Además se presenta una bibliografía clasificada y parcialmente anotada de 636 trabajos, comprendiendo publicaciones del período post-guerra hasta el 1962. Esta es la mejor bibliografía disponible sobre investigaciones demográficas de la fecundidad para ese período.

El trabajo de Davis y Blake, publicado en inglés en 1956, ofrece una serie de once variables intermedias como un nivel de análisis en la secuencia causal (o sistema analítico) que rela-

ciona la variable dependiente, la fecundidad, con las variables fundamentales de la estructura social y de la cultura. Las variables intermedias de Davis y Blake se entienden como completas y exhaustivas en el sentido que los factores sociales y culturales que afectan la fecundidad deben pasar a través de este nivel de análisis y provocar un cambio en una o más de estas once variables. Freedman ha aceptado en su trabajo la sugerencia de Davis y Blake y la ha incorporado en un sistema analítico más desarrollado.

7.1.02 GUTIÉRREZ, R. M. y REYNOLDS, J., *Población y Planificación Familiar en Costa Rica: una Bibliografía Comentada*, Centro de Estudios Sociales y de Población (CESPO), Unidad de Evaluación, San José, 1971, págs. 84.

Esta bibliografía comentada pretende compilar todos los informes y artículos que se relacionan con la planificación familiar en Costa Rica, tanto directa como indirectamente. Contiene anotaciones de informes de investigaciones, descripciones de programas, proyecciones demográficas, informes de labores y cualquier otro material publicado en español o inglés, que se relacione con demografía, población en general y/o planificación familiar en Costa Rica.

El trabajo se inició con el propósito de realizar una revisión de la literatura. Se hizo desde una perspectiva evaluativa. Se organizó de manera que las categorías se extendieran una sobre otra, y que se pudiera debatir la selección de clasificaciones. Por lo tanto, se sugiere que se le dé un vistazo a todas las anotaciones. Se ha incluido una página de definiciones de cada una de las categorías mayores con el propósito de clarificarlas.

La bibliografía se diseñó para uso general. Más que hacer anotaciones, lo que se pretendió fue resumir los principales hallazgos de estudios significativos. Contiene un índice de autores, una lista de publicaciones y artículos y también una lista de estudios en proceso de realización. Un trabajo valioso para aquellos interesados en la literatura demográfica disponible en Costa Rica. Como fuente de información es de innegable utilidad práctica para estudiantes, investigadores, instructores, etc. de la demografía o materias relacionadas.

7.1.03 MIRÓ, C. A., *La Población de América Latina en el Siglo XX*, Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE), Serie A, No. 48, Santiago, 1965, págs. 44.

Este es un documento presentado a la Primera Asamblea Panamericana de Población, Cali, Colombia, agosto de 1965. En él se persigue un propósito bien definido: presentar los datos cuantitativos que permitan apreciar: a) la evolución de la población de América Latina desde comienzos de este siglo hasta el 1965; b) las principales características de la situación demográfica de América Latina alrededor del año 1965, y c) las perspectivas de su evolución hasta fines del presente siglo. Los datos incluidos se refieren a las veinte repúblicas generalmente designadas como América Latina y a Puerto Rico. Han sido tomados en su gran mayoría de publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas y no constituyen, en realidad, novedad alguna para quienes en una u otra forma han venido preocupándose por estudiar la situación demográfica de la región. La autora lamenta el hecho de que algunos sectores de opinión

desconocen, o se han interesado poco por estudiar la situación demográfica de esta región. Expresa su deseo de que documentos como éste contribuyan a incrementar el estudio del crecimiento acelerado de la población de América Latina y las consecuencias que de él derivan.

7.1.04 NACIONES UNIDAS, *Factores Determinantes y Consecuencias de las Tendencias Demográficas*, Resumen de estudios sobre la relación entre los movimientos demográficos y las condiciones sociales. Estudios sobre Población No. 17, Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales, Nueva York, 1953, págs. 392. Bibl.: págs. 317-370.

Un estudio de la literatura pertinente llevado a cabo por la División de Población de las Naciones Unidas a principios del 1950 que se convirtió en una obra de referencia de alta calidad ampliamente conocida. Un capítulo del libro está dedicado exclusivamente a la fecundidad y además otros capítulos se refieren a la comprensión de las características e implicaciones de la fecundidad. El crecimiento acelerado del conocimiento demográfico, resultado del trabajo de investigación intensivo durante las últimas dos décadas, ha hecho necesario la preparación de una edición totalmente nueva de esta publicación. Aunque la nueva edición se está imprimiendo ahora esto no necesariamente desvirtuará esta primera edición. Este seguirá siendo un libro de referencia básico aún para aquellos que analizan resultados de encuestas de fecundidad tanto para explicar sus averiguaciones como para el enfoque relativo a las implicaciones sociales y económicas de tendencias y condiciones de la fecundidad.

7.1.05 NACIONES UNIDAS, *Diccionario Demográfico Plurilingüe*, preparado por la Comisión del Diccionario Demográfico de la Unión Internacional para el Estudio Científico de la Población, volumen español, Estudios de Población, No. 29, Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales, Nueva York, 1959, págs. 108.

Un diccionario de terminología demográfica que incluye definiciones cortas de términos. El principal propósito de este diccionario es el de facilitar traducciones de textos demográficos pero puede ser útil en la WFS cuando surjan problemas relativos a traducción o terminología. El documento fue compilado y editado en tres volúmenes coordinados en inglés, francés y español. Los textos en las secciones de diferentes idiomas, publicados separadamente, se corresponden unos y otros. Los términos equivalentes en cada sección tienen el mismo número de referencia en base a los cuales pueden ser fácilmente identificados. El diccionario fue traducido posteriormente a una serie de otros idiomas, pero éstos, con excepción de la traducción rusa, no fueron publicados por las Naciones Unidas.

El texto de la publicación está dividido en nueve capítulos que tratan términos de conceptos generales, de estadísticas de población y encuestas, fecundidad, etc. Los capítulos están suplementados con un índice alfabético de términos y con notas sobre el uso del diccionario.

7.1.06 NACIONES UNIDAS, *Actas de la Conferencia Mundial de Población*, Belgrado, 30 de agosto a 10 de septiembre de 1965, Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales, Nueva York.

Volumen I. *Informe Resumido*, 1968, págs. 408.

Volumen II. *Fecundidad, Planificación de la Familia, Mortalidad*, 1969, págs. 546.

Volumen III. *Proyecciones, Medición de las Tendencias Demográficas*, 1969, págs. 517.

Volumen IV. *Migración, Urbanización, Desarrollo Económico*, 1969, págs. 598.

El primer volumen de esta publicación contiene un resumen de los informes, que consiste, en la mayoría de los casos, en declaraciones del moderador y el relator de cada sesión en particular, incluyendo aquellas que tienen que ver con la fecundidad. Los otros tres volúmenes abarcan los trabajos solicitados por los organizadores de la conferencia y resúmenes de otros trabajos contribuidos.

Desde el punto de vista de estudios de fecundidad el segundo volumen es el más instructivo. Este volumen incluye los trabajos de cuatro reuniones que trataron sobre la fecundidad y problemas relacionados. Se solicitaron para la conferencia once trabajos sobre otros tópicos de fecundidad. Doce y catorce trabajos, respectivamente, tenían que ver con factores y patrones de fecundidad en áreas donde la fecundidad es relativamente alta o relativamente baja. Otros quince trabajos estaban dedicados a estudios pertinentes a la planificación familiar. Además en este volumen se publicaron resúmenes de cincuenta y un trabajos relacionados a los tópicos ya mencionados.

En el tercer volumen hay también trabajos de sesiones sobre métodos para obtener medidas demográficas-básicas en países donde no hay datos o estos son defectuosos. Tanto en el tercero como en el cuarto volumen las reuniones tratan los aspectos demográficos de fenómenos económicos, culturales y de otros tipos, incluyendo tendencias, niveles y diferenciales de fecundidad. En el cuarto volumen, por ejemplo, cuatro trabajos analizan el efecto de la educación en la fecundidad.

Muchos de los trabajos, aunque breves, son una contribución valiosa a la literatura demográfica.

7.1.07 UNION INTERNACIONAL PARA EL ESTUDIO CIENTÍFICO DE LA POBLACIÓN, *Conferencia Regional Latinoamericana de Población*, Ciudad de México, 17 al 22 de agosto de 1970, México, D.F., 1972.

Actas 1: Mortalidad; Fecundidad; Migración, Urbanización y Distribución Regional, págs. 648.

Actas 2: Población y Desarrollo Económico y Social; Tendencias Futuras de la Población en América Latina; Políticas de Población; Investigación y Enseñanza de la Demografía en América Latina, págs. 519.

Esta es una publicación de las actas de la Conferencia Regional Latinoamericana de Población organizada por la Unión Internacional para el Estudio Científico de la Población, con la colaboración de la Comisión Económica para América Latina, el Centro Latinoamericano

de Demografía (CELADE) y El Colegio de México, que se llevó a cabo en la ciudad de México en agosto de 1970.

La Conferencia formó parte del programa de reuniones regionales destinadas a analizar los problemas demográficos de las distintas regiones del mundo. Se trató de la primera conferencia latinoamericana sobre población. Su propósito principal fue reunir a un grupo de especialistas de América Latina y de otras regiones, que trabajaban en demografía y campos afines, para examinar la investigación que se estaba realizando así como el estado de conocimiento de los problemas de población de la región.

Del total de 200 trabajos presentados en la Conferencia, 156 fueron trabajos solicitados por los organizadores de cada sesión, 14 corresponden a los informes presentados por los organizadores y relatores, 4 trabajos no solicitados, 14 presentados durante la reunión y 12 documentos de carácter informativo. La mayoría de estos trabajos se refieren a los problemas de población de la región y algunos tratan aspectos teóricos y metodológicos. La Conferencia ofreció una oportunidad de revisar la información y las experiencias acerca de las tendencias y características de la población en América Latina.

Se formó un Comité de Publicación que seleccionó los trabajos a publicarse en las actas. Esta publicación incluye la mayoría de los trabajos solicitados, además de aquellos no solicitados que se consideraron de importancia e interés de acuerdo con los temas tratados.

7.2 La metodología de las encuestas

7.2.01 CELADE, *Manual de las Entrevistadoras: PECFAL – R-27* (Programas de Encuestas Comparativas de Fecundidad en América Latina), Santiago, abril, 1968, págs. 68. Este es un manual que se preparó para las entrevistadoras que participaron en el Programa de Encuestas Comparativas de Fecundidad en América Latina (PECFAL) – Rural de CELADE.

El trabajo está dividido en tres capítulos. El Capítulo I trata de consideraciones generales sobre el trabajo de terreno que para las entrevistadoras consistió esencialmente en la manipulación de dos cédulas de entrevistas. Una de estas cédulas es la hoja de ruta, que aunque breve, es importante para la aplicación de la muestra y la otra más larga es el cuestionario propiamente. El Capítulo II trata específicamente de la hoja de ruta y contiene explicaciones prácticas sobre su empleo. El Capítulo III es el más largo y cubre detalladamente las instrucciones específicas sobre el uso del cuestionario.

El manual fue una guía muy útil para orientar debidamente a las entrevistadoras de las encuestas de PECFAL. Con algunos cambios y adaptaciones puede aplicarse a otros tipos de encuestas de fecundidad. Reconoce el papel importante que tiene la encuestadora en la investigación social y sitúa muy acertadamente su responsabilidad como participante clave.

7.2.02 CELADE, *Manual de Supervisión: PECFAL – R-25* (Programa de Encuestas Comparativas de Fecundidad en América Latina), Santiago, abril, 1968, págs. 138.

Este es un manual de supervisión que fue utilizado en los países que participaron en el

Programa de Encuestas Comparativas de Fecundidad de América Latina (PECFAL) – Rural de CELADE. Su propósito principal fue servir de guía en la supervisión de las encuestas y garantizar su comparabilidad. Las instrucciones se basan mayormente en las experiencias de las encuestas piloto.

El manual está dividido en 10 capítulos. El Capítulo I se refiere a algunos conceptos generales sobre el trabajo de supervisión. El Capítulo II está dedicado a la selección y reclutamiento de las entrevistadoras. El Capítulo III trata sobre como hacer Croquis e Informes para cada segmento que fue seleccionado para entrevistas, estableciendo que estos son esenciales para lograr una buena aplicación del diseño de la muestra. Los aspectos generales de las instrucciones para la supervisión en lo que respecta al trabajo de terreno son discutidos en el Capítulo IV. Los Capítulos V y VI contienen las instrucciones específicas sobre la supervisión del manejo de la hoja de ruta y del cuestionario los cuales son los dos instrumentos más importantes de la encuesta. Las instrucciones generales sobre la supervisión del trabajo de codificación están cubiertas en el Capítulo VII. Los Capítulos VIII y IX tratan sobre las instrucciones específicas de supervisión en cuanto al trabajo de codificación para la hoja de ruta y para el cuestionario. Para garantizar la comparabilidad y aprovechar al máximo posible las experiencias de los diferentes países en la realización de encuestas futuras, se requirieron varios informes de los supervisores. El Capítulo X establece las pautas a seguir en la preparación de los informes.

7.2.03 CONSEJO DE POBLACIÓN, *Manual de Encuestas de Fecundidad y Planificación Familiar: Conocimiento, Actitudes y Práctica*, Bogotá, Canal Ramírez Antares, 1973, págs. 340.

El más detallado manual de fecundidad y una guía competente para planificar, conducir y procesar una encuesta de fecundidad. Tomando en consideración los requisitos especiales de cada encuesta en particular, el Manual puede ser utilizado en cada fase y en cualquier clase de encuesta de fecundidad comparativa o de tipo CAP.

El Manual puede ayudar en la formulación de decisiones básicas concernientes a la encuesta en lo que respecta a sus planteamientos sobre presupuesto, personal, alcance y cuestiones técnicas. El capítulo sobre cuestionarios es útil tanto para diseñar nuevos cuestionarios como para adaptar modelos conocidos. Hay una descripción muy clara sobre problemas de muestreo y procedimientos (tamaño de la muestra, estructura, selección, etc.) y también sobre operaciones de campo, que incluye documentos de encuestas, logística, entrevistas y supervisión. Dos capítulos tratan de la edición, codificación, perforación y procesamiento de los datos. El Manual también explica sistemáticamente la presentación de tablas y trata sobre el análisis e informe de los datos.

Los problemas de la prueba piloto, selección y adiestramiento del personal y del control de toda la operación son tratados en varios capítulos. Como apéndice se incluye el cuestionario de la forma corta del Consejo para la encuesta CAP, el modelo del cuestionario del UGECF

para encuestas de fecundidad comparativa, con comentarios y notas pertinentes así como también variables económicas e instrucciones generales para las encuestadoras.

Las principales ventajas del Manual, además de su contenido de orientación para la investigación de la fecundidad, son su amplio alcance y su comprensibilidad general. Ya que trata casi todos los aspectos de una encuesta de fecundidad, la publicación puede ser de ayuda a los directores de proyectos y a su personal de nivel alto. Igualmente por su estilo fácilmente comprensible y su enfoque introductorio puede ser útil para profesionales con poca experiencia en investigaciones de fecundidad y también para asistentes de investigaciones y para personal intermedio sin previo adiestramiento académico. Al mismo tiempo el Manual no puede dar un tratamiento completo de los tópicos que cubre y por lo tanto no puede reemplazar la literatura substantiva.

7.2.04 NACIONES UNIDAS, *Manual de Métodos de Censos de Población*, Estudios de Métodos, Serie F, No. 5, Rev. 1, Oficina de Estadística de las Naciones Unidas, Nueva York, tres volúmenes.

Vol. I. Aspectos Generales de los Censos de Población, 1958, págs. 176.

Vol. II. Características Económicas de la Población, 1958, págs. 82.

Vol. III. Características Demográficas y Sociales de la Población, 1959, págs. 84.

Los tres volúmenes de este manual constituyen una revisión de una serie de folletos de las Naciones Unidas sobre censos de población impresos en la década anterior. Dado que el censo es la encuesta de población más abarcadora, y desde tiempos antiguos un prototipo de cualquier otra investigación estadística, los organizadores de encuestas de fecundidad pueden también procurarse una lección de las descripciones sistemáticas de la operación del censo y de las definiciones y recomendaciones comprendidas en este documento.

Desde el punto de vista de las encuestas de fecundidad el primer volumen es el más instructivo. Trata, entre otros tópicos metodológicos, de la planificación de un censo, presupuesto y organización, métodos de muestreos, trabajo de enumeración y post-enumeración y, en un capítulo muy útil y general, del trabajo de empadronamiento antes de la enumeración. Este capítulo último incluye recomendaciones sobre trabajos cartográficos, determinación de las áreas de enumeración, preparación de cuestionarios e instrucciones, pruebas de censos, reproducción y distribución del material de enumeración, selección, remuneración y adiestramiento de personal, etc. Si bien el segundo volumen tiene importancia limitada, las definiciones y recomendaciones sobre características demográficas y sociales en el tercer volumen, pueden ser aplicables a las encuestas de fecundidad.

7.2.05 NACIONES UNIDAS, *Manual de Encuestas sobre Hogares*, Guía Práctica para Investigación del Nivel de Vida (Texto Provisional). Estudios de Métodos, Serie F, No. 10, Oficina de Estadística de las Naciones Unidas, Nueva York, 1964, págs. 198.

Una guía práctica para personas interesadas en encuestas de hogares con muestra de pro-

pósitos múltiples. Esta guía está organizada en dos partes. La primera trata de material substantivo en lo que respecta a características demográficas, salud, consumo de alimentos, alojamiento, educación, empleo y nivel económico; mientras que la segunda parte consiste de material metodológico sobre muestreo y técnicas de investigación.

Aunque el manual fue diseñado para encuestas de propósitos múltiples, tres capítulos, los números 1, 2 y 9, merecen la atención de aquellos que llevan a cabo encuestas de fecundidad. Los primeros dos capítulos tratan de definiciones de hogar y características demográficas así como también de las justificaciones y aplicaciones de definiciones y además de los problemas de compilación de datos. La segunda parte (Capítulo 9) está dedicada a la teoría y práctica del empleo de una encuesta por muestra. Esta parte trata asuntos de muestreo, (marco, unidad, tiempo, estratificación, selección, estimación, tamaño) y con los aspectos operacionales. Es notable que, entre los tópicos de esto último, el manual trata no solamente los problemas de la prueba piloto, diseño del cuestionario, organización, métodos de compilación y procesamiento de datos sino que también sobre la selección y adiestramiento de los encuestadores, técnicas de encuestas, errores no relacionados con la muestra y costo de la encuesta.

7.2.06 NACIONES UNIDAS, *Variables y Cuestionario para Realizar Encuestas Comparadas sobre Fecundidad*, Preparado por el Comité de estudios comparados de fecundidad y planificación de la familia de la Unión Internacional para el Estudio Científico de la Población, en colaboración con la Secretaría de las Naciones Unidas. Estudios demográficos, No. 45, Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales, 1971, págs. 111.

Este documento contiene un cuestionario modelo para encuestas de fecundidad comparativa desarrollado a base de una lista "core" de variables. Esta lista fue preparada anticipadamente por el Comité y publicada conjuntamente con una lista "corta" de variables y otra "extendida" ("Variables para Estudios Comparativos de Fecundidad", un Borrador preparado por el Comité de Estudios Comparativos de Fecundidad y Planificación Familiar de la UIECP, Ann Arbor, 1967, págs. 36). La publicación también incluye las tres listas de variables, entre ellas la lista "core" fue recomendada para llevar a cabo encuestas nacionales abarcadoras, la lista "corta" como un mínimo indispensable para cualquier investigación general de la fecundidad y la lista "extendida" como una selección de algunos detalles adicionales. Comentarios y apéndices extensivos suplementan el documento los cuales son relevantes tanto a las variables como al cuestionario modelo. Estos no sólo clarifican el significado de temas específicos sino que también indican cómo estos han sido planteados en estudios anteriores.

Aunque los miembros del Comité no pretenden que la lista de variables ni el diseño del cuestionario son definitivos, ellos seleccionaron a base de la experiencia acumulada una importante serie de preguntas para estudios a un nivel comparativo internacional. El documento ya ha influenciado el diseño de encuestas de fecundidad y de tipo CAP en un número de países y además fue tomado en consideración en la preparación del modelo de cuestionario

de la WMF. El modelo de cuestionario y la lista de variables pueden ser útiles en la adaptación de la WMF y las notas y comentarios serán de valor en el adiestramiento de personal de campo.

7.2.07 U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, *Atlántida: Un Estudio de Caso en Encuestas de Hogares por Muestra*, Series ISPO 1, No. 1 (Versión en español), Washington, D.C.

- Unidad I. *Objetivos de la Encuesta y Descripción del País*, No. 1-B, 1967, págs. 112.
- Unidad II. *Contenido y Diseño de Encuestas de Hogares*, No. 1-C, 1967, págs. 116.
- Unidad III. *Controles de Datos Poblacionales*, No. 1-D, 1967, págs. 71.
- Unidad IV. *Diseño de la Muestra*, No. 1-E, 1967, págs. 178.
- Unidad V. Parte A. *Labores de Campo – Organización, Adiestramiento y Control*, No. 1-F, 1967, págs. 140.
- Unidad V. Parte B. *Labores de Campo – Manuales de Instrucciones*, No. 1-G, 1969, págs. 10 + 22 + 14 + 50 + 50 + 53 + 14 + 75.
- Unidad VI. *Distribución y Recibo de Materiales*, No. 1-H, 1969, págs. 56.
- Unidad VII. *Crítica y Codificación*, No. 1-I, 1968, págs. 60.
- Unidad VIII. *Procesos de Tabulación*, No. 1-J, 1969, págs. 84.

Formularios Principales de Recolección de Datos y de Control, No. 1-L, 1967.

Libros de Ejercicios para el Estudio de Caso, No. 1-M, 1971, págs. 156.

Curso Suplementario para un Estudio de Caso sobre Encuestas y Censos, ISP Supplemental Course Series (se designó anteriormente Series ISPO 1), No. 1-N, Washington, D.C.

Conferencia sobre Muestreo, No. 1, 1971, págs. 84.

Conferencia sobre Demografía, No. 2, 1971, págs. 48.

Una serie de 14 publicaciones preparadas por la International Statistical Programs Office bajo los auspicios de la Agencia para el Desarrollo Internacional, Estados Unidos, y el Instituto Interamericano de Estadísticas, para seminarios que tienen que ver con encuestas de hogares por muestra. Los folletos tratan todos los aspectos de una encuesta, desde el determinar sus objetivos pasando por las principales etapas operacionales hasta el procesamiento de los datos y el análisis de los resultados de la encuesta. Hay también material que sirve exclusivamente como herramientas auxiliares de adiestramiento, tales como el Libro de Ejercicios.

La encuesta de hogares, por muestra se diseñó como un estudio de caso en un país mítico de América Latina, Atlántida, con tanto detalle meticoloso que raramente podrá ponerse en práctica. Aunque la serie incluyó pautas generales con respecto a conceptos y a procedimientos, así como recomendaciones y experiencias internacionales, los procedimientos sugeridos se refieren demasiado específicamente a las encuestas de “tipo Atlántida” para ser operativos en la WMF.

7.3 La metodología de la estimación y del análisis de la fecundidad

7.3.01 CARLETON, R. O., *Aspectos Metodológicos y Sociológicos de la Fecundidad Humana*,

Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE), Santiago, 1970, págs. 207.

Este libro es una adaptación de los Apuntes de Fecundidad preparados por el autor para las clases sobre esta materia que durante un período de cinco años presentó a los alumnos de CELADE. Los primeros tres capítulos sobre la medición de la fecundidad supone un conocimiento previo de demografía. En estos tres capítulos se presentan las distintas medidas de la fecundidad, tomando en cuenta la preocupación central del autor con respecto a las formas en que cada medida diferente se ve afectada por factores extrínsecos al nivel de la fecundidad. El enfoque es de tipo analítico exponiendo hasta donde es posible las ventajas y desventajas de cada una de estas medidas.

En el capítulo 4 se trata la medición de los cambios en la fecundidad con datos provenientes de encuestas de fecundidad. Es un capítulo no solamente instructivo sino también informativo donde se presentan ejercicios prácticos tomados de la experiencia. Se ponen en juego recursos de investigación sofisticados sin alterar el estilo sencillo que caracteriza al libro.

Las primeras tres secciones del capítulo 5 son esencialmente una revisión de cuanto se conoce acerca de los factores responsables del descenso de la fecundidad en los países desarrollados. En la última sección de este capítulo se realiza un estudio sobre la relevancia de esa experiencia para los países de América Latina. En éste se hace una comparación sistemática entre los elementos más importantes del contexto histórico prevaleciente durante la disminución de la fecundidad en los primeros países, por un lado, y la situación socio-económico-cultural que caracteriza a los países con altos niveles de fecundidad de América Latina, por el otro.

7.4 Análisis de la fecundidad e informes de encuestas tipo CAP

7.4.01 ACOSTA, M. J., *Encuesta de Fecundidad en el Area Metropolitana de Caracas*,

República de Venezuela, Ministerio de Fomento, Dirección General de Estadística y Censos Nacionales, Caracas, 1967, págs. 129.

Un breve estudio donde se presentan los aspectos más notables resultantes de la encuesta de fecundidad realizada en el Area Metropolitana de Caracas. La encuesta se llevó a cabo bajo los auspicios conjuntos de la Dirección General de Estadísticas y Censos Nacionales del Ministerio de Fomento y el Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE). Investigaciones similares se efectuaron dentro del Programa de Encuestas Comparativas de Fecundidad en América Latina (PECFAL) – Urbano en las siguientes ciudades: México, San José de Costa Rica, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Río de Janeiro y Panamá, y en la ciudad de Santiago de Chile, algún tiempo antes, al margen del programa comparativo.

El texto del informe, que abarca 75 del total de 129 páginas, consiste de 8 capítulos de los cuales los primeros seis son relativamente breves (Nociones generales sobre el concepto "fecundidad", Objetivos generales de la encuesta, Breve descripción del Area Metropolitana de Caracas, Recolección de la información, Diseño y descripción de la muestra y Elabora-

ción de los datos). El capítulo siete, el más extendido e importante, se intitula, "Examen de los resultados obtenidos" y tiene secciones sobre:

- a) algunas características de las mujeres entrevistadas
- b) nivel de reproducción
- c) algunos diferenciales en la fecundidad
- d) diferenciales según las actitudes
- e) cantidad ideal de hijos y
- f) prácticas anticonceptivas

La exposición termina con una visión de conjunto, un capítulo de dos páginas en el cual se concluye que las cifras evidencian la existencia de parejas que regulan su fecundidad, lo cual pudiera ser el anticipo de un proceso que conduciría a la generalización o divulgación de estos hechos. No obstante este proceso apenas se inicia en las manifestaciones de algunas actitudes individuales ya que las tasas de fecundidad continúan siendo altas, reflejando así el sentir colectivo.

Después del texto, el informe presenta los datos de la encuesta en forma de 33 tablas. En un anexo, cuyas páginas se enumeran aparte, se encuentra el cuestionario utilizado en la encuesta.

7.4.02 ARAICA, H., *Informe de la Encuesta de Fecundidad de la Ciudad de Panamá: Año 1964*. Dirección de Estadística y Censo, Estadística Panameña, Año XXV – Suplemento, págs. 155.

Este informe presenta los aspectos más sobresalientes de las distintas etapas de la encuesta de fecundidad humana llevada a cabo en Panamá entre fines del año 1963 y principios del 1964 auspiciada conjuntamente por la División de Estadísticas y Censo de Panamá y el Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE). La investigación formó parte del Programa de Encuestas Comparativas de Fecundidad en América Latina (PECFAL) – Urbano de CELADE.

El trabajo está dividido en nueve secciones. La Primera Sección es una breve introducción que incluye un planteamiento general sobre el problema demográfico en América Latina y un rápido análisis sobre la situación panameña y la necesidad de investigación en el campo de la fecundidad humana. La Segunda Sección es una explicación de cómo se inició la idea del PECFAL. En la Tercera Sección se discuten los objetivos de la encuesta y en la Cuarta Sección se describe la población de la Ciudad de Panamá y, entre otras cosas, se señala que las entrevistas se concretaron entre mujeres de 20 a 50 años de edad las cuales comprenden el 42% del total de las mujeres en la ciudad. Los detalles sobre los aspectos metodológicos de la encuesta se encuentran en las Secciones Quinta, Sexta y Séptima las cuales tienen que ver con la recolección de los datos (cuestionario, adiestramiento de las entrevistadoras, supervisión, etc.) descripción de la muestra (tamaño, diseño, etc.) y la elaboración de los datos (revisión, codificación, perforación, etc.). La Octava Sección es la más importante del informe y en ella se examinan los resultados de la encuesta. Es una exposición detallada sobre

las características de las entrevistadas, su nivel de reproducción, diferenciales de fecundidad, incidencia del aborto, opiniones y actitudes sobre la formación y tamaño de la familia y una discusión sobre prácticas anticonceptivas. La Novena Sección es una visión de conjunto que comprende impresiones breves sobre los resultados de la encuesta en un tono un poco descriptivo y otro tanto explicativo o analítico.

El estudio refleja que hay comunicación entre las parejas sobre el número de hijos deseados y que se practica el uso de anticonceptivos con propósitos de planificar la familia aunque mayormente con métodos de poca eficacia. Se concluye que existe un amplio sector de la población motivado y practicante en lo que respecta a la planificación familiar.

7.4.03 CÉSPEDES, A. Y., *Informe de la Encuesta de Fecundidad en el Agustino*, Oficina Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Lima, 1969, págs. 129.

Una encuesta llevada a cabo bajo la iniciativa de la División Nacional de Estadísticas y Censo y el Hospital y Centro de Salud de Tórax de Perú.

La investigación, cuyos resultados se presentan en este informe, se realizó en el año 1967. El propósito principal de la encuesta fue determinar las características y el nivel de la fecundidad de una zona de interés especial y también su relación con los factores socio-económicos, demográficos y culturales. Se perseguía conseguir información de utilidad en la realización de objetivos relacionados con programas materno infantiles y de planificación.

El sector estudiado se llama El Agustino. Este es un distrito que se creó en Lima en el año 1965 y es de interés particular por ser uno de los "barrios marginales" de Lima Metropolitana. Estos barrios se caracterizan por su precaria situación en el aspecto social, económico y cultural. Se ha estimado que más del 80% de las mujeres entre 15 y 49 años que viven en El Agustino son inmigrantes. Se cree que la mayoría de sus pobladores conservan ciertas formas de vida tradicionales y entre ellas, los patrones de fecundidad de sus lugares de origen. De este modo se esperaba que la encuesta llevada a cabo en esta área permitiera inferir lo que está sucediendo en muchas otras "barriadas marginales" de la ciudad de Lima.

El informe sobre la encuesta consiste de una introducción y cinco capítulos y una sección breve al final que resume y enumera unas 20 conclusiones. El Capítulo 1 trata mayormente sobre los aspectos metodológicos de la investigación, el área de estudio, la selección de la muestra, selección de entrevistadoras y su entrenamiento, el cuestionario, codificación, perforación y tabulación de los datos. El Capítulo 2 describe las características de las entrevistadas y de la vivienda. El Capítulo 3 trata sobre el nivel de la fecundidad y los diferenciales según la edad de la mujer al momento de la encuesta, la edad al casarse, el estado civil, nivel de educación, actividad económica, religión, etc. Las opiniones y actitudes de las entrevistadas hacia la fecundidad, formación y tamaño de la familia se recogen en el Capítulo 4. En el Capítulo 5 se examinan las actitudes, conocimiento y uso de métodos anticonceptivos de las entrevistadas. Termina la presentación del informe con un resumen de los hallazgos más interesantes y novedosos de la encuesta.

7.4.04 ESTRADA, E. A., *et al.*, *Resultados Generales. Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad*, ASCOFAME, Bogotá, 1972-1973, págs. 305.

Este libro es una monografía introductoria, la primera de una serie, sobre los resultados y metodología de una Encuesta Nacional de Fecundidad llevada a cabo por la División de Estudios de Población de la Asociación Colombiana de Facultades de Medicina en colaboración con el Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE).

Una de las facetas más interesantes de este estudio es el hecho de que Colombia se aprovechó de su participación en el Programa de Encuestas Comparativas de Fecundidad en América Latina (PECFAL)-Rural de CELADE para llevar a cabo al mismo tiempo una encuesta urbana diseñada, hasta donde fue posible, paralela y comparable. Consideradas juntas las dos encuestas constituyen una encuesta nacional de fecundidad (ENF) con una muestra representativa de la mujer colombiana. La participación de Colombia en el PECFAL-Rural de CELADE se denomina ENF-R para distinguirla de la ENF-U, la parte urbana de la encuesta.

Cerca de dos terceras partes de un texto que es relativamente breve está dedicado a descripciones analíticas de aspectos metodológicos de la encuesta y a sus distintas etapas: estudios pilotos, obtención de la muestra, reclutamiento y adiestramiento de encuestadoras, trabajo de campo, codificación y perforación, limpieza, planes de tabulación y adecuación final de los datos.

El capítulo final del texto presenta los principales hallazgos de la encuesta relacionados con los temas siguientes:

- a. el nivel de fecundidad y los diferenciales;
- b. las actitudes, motivos, ideales, etc. respecto del tamaño de la familia y a la vida matrimonial;
- c. las actitudes, uso y motivos respecto a los métodos de anticoncepción y al aborto y
- d. los conceptos que tienen las mujeres sobre los servicios de planificación familiar del país.

El texto termina en la pág. 35. Luego siguen 180 páginas de cuadros de la encuesta. Al final del libro se encuentran unas 90 páginas presentando 8 apéndices que incluyen, el cuestionario, la hoja de ruta, una lista agrupada por los temas de las variables de la encuesta, algunas definiciones básicas, etc.

7.4.05 GOMEZ, B. M., "El Rápido Descenso de la Fecundidad en Costa Rica", *Informe, Quinto Seminario Nacional de Demografía, Septiembre de 1970*, Asociación Demográfica Costarricense, San José, 1970, págs. 271-308.

Las tendencias en las tasas brutas de natalidad en Costa Rica son presentadas como algo de interés particular por varias razones. Primero, a pesar del relativo alto nivel de educación y de desarrollo económico y social del país, la tasa de natalidad hasta el 1960 no declinó sino que mas bien tendió a aumentar. Posteriormente ocurrió un dramático descenso de 48.0 en 1960 a 35.8 en 1969. Otro aspecto de interés es el hecho de que la época más importante del descenso coincidió con el desarrollo de un vigoroso movimiento de planificación familiar.

El autor señala la controversia que ha surgido sobre un número de aspectos relacionados al descenso observado. El clasifica cuatro tipos de aspectos cada uno de los cuales examina de un modo muy sofisticado apoyando sus argumentos, hasta donde es posible y apropiado, con un análisis técnico detallado.

- a) validez de las cifras (el número de nacimientos y las estimaciones de la población total);
- b) características de la baja de la natalidad (si se trata de un cambio real en la fecundidad o de un cambio temporal provocado por modificaciones de la composición por edades o en la proporción de mujeres casadas a cada edad);
- c) cómo se está controlando la fecundidad (el tipo de práctica anticonceptiva);
- d) factores en el descenso de la fecundidad (el papel del proceso de modernización, el efecto de los programas de planificación familiar, si la fecundidad habría bajado – y con la misma rapidez – sin programas de planificación familiar).

En énfasis de este ensayo es primordialmente estadístico y demográfico. La mayor parte de la discusión está dedicada a los primeros dos aspectos: una investigación de errores de datos que llevan a la conclusión de que el rápido descenso en la tasa bruta de natalidad ocurrió en efecto y que éste no fue producido por factores extrínsecos sino que representó un descenso real en la fecundidad.

7.4.06 NACIONES UNIDAS, *Boletín de Población de las Naciones Unidas No. 7 – 1963*, con especial referencia a la situación y las tendencias de la fecundidad en el mundo, Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales, Nueva York, 1965, págs. 175.

El Boletín Número 7 está dedicado completamente al análisis de la fecundidad. Cinco capítulos del Boletín tienen que ver con recientes tendencias y niveles de la fecundidad y tres con los patrones, diferenciales y características de la fecundidad. Hay también un capítulo sobre medidas de fecundidad, datos y fuentes. Las fuentes y limitaciones de datos son también tratadas en otros capítulos.

Los niveles y tendencias de la fecundidad son discutidos de acuerdo con áreas principales en el mundo (África, Asia, América Latina, Europa, Norteamérica, Oceanía y la Unión Soviética) y también considerando al mundo como un todo. Además del análisis de la fecundidad los capítulos sobre regiones de alta fecundidad incluyen notas valiosas sobre datos y estimados de fecundidad.

Un capítulo muy instructivo trata sobre tipos y modelos de estructura de edad de la fecundidad. Entre los diferenciales de la fecundidad, las variaciones por residencia rural-urbana y por niveles de educación son discutidas en detalle. El último capítulo contiene un análisis de los factores económicos y sociales relacionados a diferencias en niveles de fecundidad.

7.4.07 NACIONES UNIDAS, *Informe Preliminar sobre las Condiciones y las Tendencias de la Fecundidad, 1960–1965*, Estudios demográficos, No. 52, Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales, Nueva York, 1973, págs. 95.

Un informe sobre cambios en fecundidad durante el período de 1960 hasta el 1967 o 1968

(en la mayoría de los casos) basado en el análisis de fecundidad publicado anteriormente en el Boletín de Población de las Naciones Unidas, Número 7 – 1963. Sin embargo, en comparación con el estudio anterior, este informe se limita a poner al día el análisis de niveles y tendencias generales de la fecundidad en diferentes áreas y regiones principales del mundo. El informe no lleva a cabo una exploración sistemática de los factores no-demográficos que influyen en los niveles y tendencias observadas. Un anexo, que es cerca de una tercera parte de la publicación, incluye 23 tablas.

7.4.08 ROTHMAN, A. M., *La Participación Femenina en Actividades Económicas en su Relación con el Nivel de Fecundidad en Buenos Aires y México*, Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE), Serie C, No. 108, Santiago, 1967, págs. 45.

En este trabajo se analiza la relación existente entre la participación femenina en actividades económicas y el nivel de fecundidad basándose en los datos de las encuestas del Programa de Encuestas Comparativas de Fecundidad en América Latina (PECFAL)–Urbano organizado por el Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE).

Siguiendo un esquema conceptual que pretende informar acerca de los factores determinantes del descenso transicional de la fecundidad, se analizan para Buenos Aires y México – las dos ciudades elegidas, con distinto grado de desarrollo y en distintas etapas de transición –, variables relativas al tamaño de la familia, variables intermedias, variables referidas a la estructura de la persona, a la estructura familiar y a la estructura social, las que, en última instancia, influyen sobre la fecundidad.

La diferente fecundidad entre mujeres activas e inactivas parece deberse, al nivel de las variables intermedias, a la distinta edad al casarse, en tanto que las diferencias en fecundidad entre México y Buenos Aires, podrían ser explicadas por diferencias en el uso de anti-conceptivos.

A lo largo de los demás niveles, a medida que el análisis se aleja de las variables más específicas hacia las más generales, las anteriores conclusiones se van reforzando a indirectamente se obtiene una prueba más para el caso de México, de que la urbanización sin desarrollo generalizado no lleva necesariamente a una menor fecundidad.

7.5 La regulación de la fecundidad

7.5.01 FONSECA-TORTOS, E., *et al.*, *Estratificación Social y Planificación Familiar: Aspectos Descriptivos*, Centro de Estudios Sociales y de Población (CESPO), San José, 1970, págs. 208.

Un estudio llevado a cabo como parte del Programa para el Mejoramiento Económico y Social de la Familia, del Centro de Estudios Sociales y de Población (CESPO) de Costa Rica. La investigación, a un nivel nacional, cuyos resultados se presentan en este libro, se inició en mayo de 1968. Se realizó a base de una encuesta con una muestra estratificada según cuatro niveles socio-económicos. En realidad este es un estudio de “estratificación social” que

intenta obtener información que sea útil en la implementación de programas de acción, principalmente aquellos relacionados con el fenómeno de planificación familiar.

El libro consiste de cuatro partes y una bibliografía. La primera parte es una breve introducción explicativa. La segunda parte describe la metodología empleada para obtener una muestra urbana y rural en Costa Rica. Discute también el diseño ed la prueba piloto, selección del personal, enumeración de las viviendas y organización de las entrevistas. La tercera parte cubre los resultados de la encuesta. El texto no es analítico sino mas bien descriptivo. Dos sesiones muy breves plantean aspectos de la fecundidad y de la planificación familiar. El libro no introduce elementos novedosos pero tal vez pueda ser una fuente de hipótesis para investigaciones futuras. Desde el punto de vista práctico sus averiguaciones, pueden facilitar la formulación de políticas de población más efectivas.

7.5.02 KISER, C. V. (ed.), *Investigación Actual sobre Fecundidad y Planificación Familiar*, The Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, Traducción del Volumen XLVI, Número 3, julio de 1968, Parte 2, págs. 329.

Una colección de doce ensayos con discusiones sobre ellos en una Conferencia de Mesa Redonda llevada a cabo en Nueva York en el año 1967. La Conferencia fue organizada alrededor de tres tópicos principales, cada uno cubierto por cuatro ensayos. En la primera parte los ensayos tienen que ver con investigaciones de fecundidad basadas en datos de fuentes oficiales. La segunda parte contiene artículos sobre estudios de fecundidad que incluyen investigaciones sobre aspectos fisiológicos de la reproducción. En la tercera sección los ensayos tratan de investigaciones sobre el aborto y la planificación familiar. La cuarta parte de la publicación contiene la exposición introductoria de la Conferencia que plantea la necesidad de investigaciones sobre fecundidad y planificación familiar en América Latina.

7.5.03 NACIONES UNIDAS, *Medidas, Políticas y Programas que Afectan a la Fecundidad, con Especial Referencia a los Programas Nacionales de la Planificación de la Familia*, Estudios demográficos, No. 51, Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales, Nueva York, 1973, págs. 194.

Una revisión reciente de las actuales políticas de población que incluye diferentes aspectos de los programas de planificación familiar y de las fuerzas sociales que subrayan y determinan estos movimientos. Como el libro está enfocado hacia políticas de fecundidad orientadas y trata en detalle las medidas sociales, económicas y demográficas, entre otras, puede ser útil para determinar el propósito y contenido de una encuesta de fecundidad nacional así como para analizar los datos de la encuesta. Los capítulos sobre teorías relevantes a los cambios en fecundidad, sobre políticas de población de actualidad, sobre aspectos de salubridad en lo que respecta a métodos para regular la fecundidad (IUD, la píldora, esterilización, aborto inducido, etc.), y sobre programas de planificación familiar, son también instructivas. Las notas al pie de página proporcionan una extensa bibliografía.

7.5.04 REQUENA, M., *Condiciones Determinantes del Aborto Inducido*, Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE), Serie A, No. 61, Santiago, 1968, págs. 18.

En este capítulo sobre el aborto en América Latina, Requena ha desarrollado la hipótesis de que el aborto es una fase intermedia del proceso mediante el cual diferentes sectores de una población, en el curso del desarrollo económico y social, pasan desde una fecundidad no controlada hasta la planificación familiar mediante anticonceptivos. La diferencia entre aborto y anticoncepción es parecida a aquella entre medicina curativa y preventiva, la última implica una actitud madura y consciente hacia el problema. De estudios realizados en Chile se desprende que las mujeres empiezan a recurrir al aborto cuando ellas pasan desde un nivel socio-económico-cultural bajo a uno mediano. Con un poco más de educación y participación en la vida económica y social del país éstas adquieren progresivamente la previsión del uso de anticonceptivos para limitar la familia, recurriendo al aborto solamente cuando éstos fracasan. El interrogante que plantea Requena es si es posible para los países de América Latina avanzar directamente desde una fecundidad no controlada hacia el control mediante anticonceptivos en lugar de repetir la experiencia de Japón y de los países socialistas de Europa Oriental.

Appendices

List of abbreviations

- AES, Nations Unies, Département des affaires économiques et sociales, New York, U.S.A.
ASCOFAME, Asociación Colombiana de Facultades de Medicina, Bogotá, Colombia
Bibl., bibliography, bibliographie
CELADE, Centro Latino de Demografía, Santiago, Chile
CESPO, Centro de Estudios Sociales y de Población, San Jose, Costa Rica
CFSC, Community and Family Study Center, University of Chicago, U.S.A.
Dept., department
Ed., editor, edition
ECAFE, United Nations, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, Thailand
ESA, United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York, U.S.A.
H.M.S.O., His Majesty's Stationary Office, London, England
INED, Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques, Paris, France
INSEE, Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Paris, France
ISI, International Statistical Institute, Voorburg, The Netherlands
ISR, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, U.S.A.
IUSSP, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Liège, Belgium
J. Am. Stat. Ass., Journal of the American Statistical Association, Boston, U.S.A.
KAP, knowledge, attitude and practice (of family planning)
Milbank, Milbank Memorial Fund, New York, U.S.A.
Milbank Quarterly, The Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly
No., number
O.N.U., Organisation des Nations Unies
OECD, Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris, France
ORSTOM, Organization de Recherches Scientifiques de Theatre d'Outre-Mer
P., page
PAA, The Population Association of America, Washington, U.S.A.
PC., The Population Council, New York, U.S.A.
PECFAL, Programas de Encuestas Comparativas de Fecundidad en America Latina
Repr., reprint, reprinted
Rev., revised
Ser., series
U.I.E.S.P., Union Internationale pour l'Etude Scientifique de la Population (see IUSSP)
U.I.E.C.P., Unión Internacional para el Estudio Científico de la Población (see IUSSP)
UN, United Nations
UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris, France
Univ., university
Vol., volume
WFS, World Fertility Survey (International Statistical Institute)
WHO Techn. Rep. Ser., World Health Organization, Technical Report Series, Geneva, Switzerland

List of periodicals

- Asian Population Studies Series.* United Nations, ECAFE, Population Division, Sala Santitham, Bangkok, Thailand.

- Country Profiles.* The Population Council, Information Office, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.
- Current Literature in Family Planning.* A monthly classified review of the literature in the field of family planning. Katherine Dexter McCormick Library, Planned Parenthood – World Population, 810 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.
- Current Publication in Population/Family Planning.* The Population Council, Information Office, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.
- Demography.* Population Association of America. P.O. Box 14182, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. 20044, U.S.A.
- Eugenics Review.* Pergamon Press, Oxford, England; or 112 East, 55th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.
- Human Biology.* Wayne State University Press, Detroit 2, Michigan, U.S.A.
- Library Bulletin.* Quarterly. International Planned Parenthood Federation, 18–20 Lower Regent Street, London, S.W.1, England.
- Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly.* The Milbank Memorial Fund, 40 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005.
- Population.* Institut National d'Études Démographiques, 27, rue du Commandeur, 75675 Paris XIVe, France.
- Population Bulletin.* Population Reference Bureau, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.
- Population Index.* Office of Population Research, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J. 08540, U.S.A.
- Population Review.* Indian Institute for Population Studies, Shandinagar, Madras 20, India.
- Population Studies.* The Population Investigation Committee, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, Aldwych, London WC2A 2AE, England.
- Reports on Population/Family Planning.* The Population Council, Information Office, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.
- Review of the International Statistical Institute 29,* Quai Branly, Paris VIIe, France.
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- Studies in Family Planning.* The Population Council, Information Office, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

List of institutions

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Cairo, A.R.E.
- Carolina Population Center,*
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Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514, U.S.A.
- Centro de Estudios Sociales y de Población,*
San José, Costa Rica
- Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía,*
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- Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development,*
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Paris 16e, France

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 Ile-Ife, Nigeria
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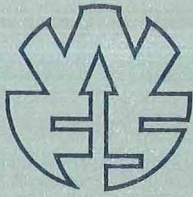
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