

## **TECHNICAL REPORT**

<b>Study description:</b>	<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</b>
<b>Fieldwork dates:</b>	
<b>Principal investigators:</b>	Dra. Josefina Zaiter, Dr. Marcos Villamán and Lic. Julio Valeirón, M.A.
<b>Sample type:</b>	<p>Two methods were used for the sample design: Four communities were chosen as representatives of the four main regions: Central South and Santo Domingo, Western South (Barahona), East (San Pedro de Macorís) and North or Cibao (Santiago).</p> <p>For the sample distribution, we proceeded according to the census projections of that time, giving Santo Domingo the 60% of the sample, and proportionally dividing the rest among the other Provinces. Thus, Santo Domingo 275; Santiago, Barahona and San Pedro de Macorís 60 each one respectively, in total 455 individuals. 38 incomplete questionnaires were eliminated, leaving the distribution as follows: Santo Domingo 274, Santiago 46, Barahona 55 and San Pedro de Macorís 42. In total 417 questionnaires.</p> <p>For the respondents selection, neighborhoods of the low class, middle class and upper class were taken into account. The streets and houses were systematically changed, and the individuals were randomly chosen between the ages of 18 and 50 years old. Instructions were given to the interviewers so that the age proportions remained as follows: Younger than 30 years = 50% Between 31 and 40 years = 30% Between 41 and 50 years = 20% These four population groups are representative of the national population. The sample was distributed among the urban sector and the marginal-urban sector.</p> <p>The age rank was established between 18 and 50 years, however, a few individuals were under and over this limit.</p>
<b>Fieldwork method:</b>	Face to face interview
<b>Sample size:</b>	417

**Language:**

Spanish