

TIME-USE SURVEY IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SAMPLE DESIGN

This report presents the sample design for a survey that will provide empirical data about “Women’s time-use in Dominican Republic”.

The main goal of this research is to measure and evaluate remunerated and unremunerated work done by women in rural and urban zones (among other important characteristics). Similar researches are being carried out in Hungary, Nepal, Venezuela and Tanzania.

SAMPLING. A stratified, proportional, random selection of sample households was implemented.

Sample design consisted of four stages:

- 1st stage.....Selection of areas
- 2nd stage.....Selection of supervision areas
- 3rd stage.....Selection of segments
- 4th stage.....Selection of households

STRATIFICATION

Stratification was done taking into account the use of land. The National District was considered as a separated, mostly urban, stratum due to the size of its population compared to the country in general.

The strata defined were the following: vegetables and groceries, sugar cane, coffee and cacao, livestock, bananas and alike, grains, tobacco, National District and the rest of the country.

SAMPLE SIZE

1500 households constituted the sample. Although the size was fixed based on budget limitations, it guarantees the statistical reliability needed for the purposes of this research.

The sample was distributed in the following way:

<u>STRATA</u>	<u>HOUSEHOLDS</u>		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Country	1500	765	735
National District	401	285	116
Vegetables and groceries	83	32	51
Sugar cane	116	80	36
Coffee and cacao	167	41	126
Livestock	133	46	87
Bananas and alike	168	69	99
Grains	248	89	159
Tobacco	122	80	42
Rest of the country	67	21	46

Determined crops can be cultivated in different areas and regions of the country. For example, there are sugar cane plantations in Puerto Plata, Barahona, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris and San Cristobal and the same happens with other crops.

SAMPLE FRAME

The determination of the sample frame is very important in order to identify the population of interest and to guarantee that each sample unit has a probability of being selected.

For this purpose, the frame was constructed based on the maps used in the VII National Population and Housing Census carried out on 24th and 25th September 1993. It was very useful to identify the different municipalities and their limits, the supervision areas and the different segments.

The list of all sampled and updated segments constitutes the sampling frame that enables the selection of households to be visited.

SAMPLE SELECTION

In order to make the sample representative the Atlantida method was used.

50% of the municipalities were selected. Those municipalities with number of segments equal to or more than the average of segments per municipality were selected with probability 1.

The rest of municipalities were selected randomly. The selection of segments and households was done using a random, systematic sampling.

ESTIMATORS

The estimators refer to proportions, averages and totals.

These estimations may be at the national level or at rural and urban level in order to compare them.