

Sri Lanka - Demographic and Health Survey - 2000

Department of Census and Statistics - Ministry of Finance and Planning

Report generated on: October 2, 2013

Visit our data catalog at: <http://statistics.sltidc.lk/index.php>

Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

LKA-DCS-DHS-2000-v1.0

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

v1.0: Full edited dataset, original version for internal DPD use.

PRODUCTION DATE

2008-03-13

Overview

ABSTRACT

The primary objective of the survey is to provide up-to-date and reliable information on fertility, mortality, family planning, child nutrition, health status of children and also to assess the awareness about HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, the knowledge of how it is transmitted and the preventive measures to avoid getting infected. This information is very much needed by the policy makers, planners, administrators and researchers in assessing and evaluating health programmes as well as to plan new strategies for improving the health and well being of the population. The data obtained through this survey could be used for comparison with the data from surveys of similar types, such as Demographic and Health Surveys of 1993 and 1987, Contraceptive Prevalence Survey - 1982 and the World Fertility Survey of 1975 and to analyse the trends of important demographic and health characteristics over time.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

(1) Woman

(2) Household

Scope

NOTES

The scope of DHS 2000 includes the following key sections:-

1. Demographic Information

(age, sex, marital status and relationship to the head of the household)

2. Individual Information

i. Respondent's background

ii. Reproduction

iii. Contraception

iv. Health of children and mother

v. Marriage

vi. Fertility Preferences

- vii. Husband's background and work
- viii. AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases
- ix. Height/Length and weight of children aged 3-56 months.

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION [14]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

48,526 housing units were listed in all the seven zones and out of this, 8636 housing units were selected for enumeration. 8765 households were identified during the enumeration and interviews were completed in 8169 households.

Of the 6,601 women, identified as eligible respondents from the 8169 households. 6385 women were interviewed fully.

UNIVERSE

The survey covered all household members, all women in the reproductive age group (15-49 years), working age population (15-64 years), Elderly population (≥ 65 years) and children below 18 years.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Department of Census and Statistics	Ministry of Finance and Planning

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
World Bank		Providing Funds

OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
Dr. A. T. P. L. Abeykoon	Ministry of Health	Guidance
Mr. A. G. W. Nanayakkara	Department of Census & Statistics	Project Director
Mr. S. Madurapperuma	Department of Census & Statistics	Project Manager
Mr. S. Sangarapillai	Department of Census & Statistics	Project Coordinator
Mr. R. Balakrishnan	Department of Census & Statistics	Direction for field work
Dr. C. Piyasena	Medical Research Institute	Training the measurers
Ms. S. Ukwatte	University of Colombo	Training the interviewers
Dr. A. Jayasekera	Ministry of Health	Training the interviewers
Dr. H. de Silva	Ministry of Health	Training the interviewers
Ms. Soma de Silva	UNICEF	Providing measuring equipment, test kit for iodine test
Ms. S. V. Nanayakkara	Data Processing Division - DCS	Direction for data entry & computer editing
Mr. S. Perera	Data Processing Division - DCS	Supervision for data entry & computer editing

Name	Affiliation	Role
The Staff	Research and Special Studies Division - DCS	Questionnaire Design, Training of interviewers, Manual editing and coding of completed schedules
The Staff	Research and Special Studies Division - DCS	Computer tabulations, Preparation of preliminary and final reports
Mr. R. Balakrishnan & the Staff	Publication Division	Covered the Tamil component
Mr. W. C. Weerawansa	Department of Census and Statistics	Computer type setting of the questionnaire
Mr. T. Thanapalasingam	Department of Census and Statistics	Writing Chapters of the Report
Ms. S. Vidyaratne	Department of Census and Statistics	Writing Chapters of the Report
Ms. A. P. de Silva	Department of Census and Statistics	Writing Chapters of the Report
Ms. Indu Bandara	Department of Census and Statistics	Writing Chapters of the Report
Mr. H. R. Gunasekara	Department of Census and Statistics	Writing Chapters of the Report
Mr. S. Madurapperuma	Department of Census and Statistics	Writing Chapters of the Report
Mr. Gamini de Silva	Department of Census and Statistics	Writing Chapters of the Report
Dr. A. T. P. L. Abekoon	Ministry of Health	Writing Executive Summary
Dr. A. T. P. L. Abekoon	Ministry of Health	Edited the Final Report
Mr. A. G. W. Nanayakkara	Department of Census and Statistics	Edited the Final Report
The Staff	Accounts Division - Department of Census and Statistics	Supporting Services
The Staff	Transport Division - Department of Census and Statistics	Supporting Services
The Staff	Stores Division - Department of Census and Statistics	Supporting Services
The Staff	Library - Department of Census and Statistics	Supporting Services

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Department of Census and Statistics	DCS	Ministry of Finance and Planning	Production of reference material
Data Processing Division	DPD	Department of Census and Statistics	Conversion to DDI

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2008-03-13

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.0 (March 2008). Initial version

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-LKA-DCS-DHS-2000-v1.0

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

Sample Design

A multi-stage stratified probability sample representative of the surveyed area was used. The primary stratification was also the same as that used in the previous Demographic and Health Survey conducted in 1993. The country has been stratified into the nine zones on the basis of socio-economic and ecological criteria. As in the previous Demographic and Health Survey, this was also confined to the same seven zones, excluding the zone 8 (Eastern province) and zone 9 (Northern province) due to the unsettled condition prevailed in these zones. The field operation in Northern and Eastern provinces was also conducted at a latter date with the assistance of the District Administration and with the financial assistance from the UNICEF. data was collected from a sample of 1000 households from each of the two zones using a different sampling procedure. The data collected from these zones was processed separately.

The seven zones that were included in the survey are :

Zone 1 : Colombo Metropolitan area consisting some urban areas in Colombo and Gampaha Districts.

Zone 2 : Colombo Feeder areas

Zone 3 : South Western Coastal Low Lands

Zone 4 : Lower South Central Hill Country excluding Districts with a concentration of estates.

Zone 5 : South Central Hill country with a concentration of estates.

Zone 6 : Irrigated Dry Zone with major or minor irrigation schemes.

Zone 7 : Rain fed Dry Zones

The zones that were not included in the survey are :

Zone 8 : Eastern coastal belt (Eastern Province)

Sample units

Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) are Wards in urban areas, Grama Niladhari (GN) divisions in rural areas and Individual Estates in the estate sector.

In urban areas Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs) were generally two census blocks per ward. In rural areas, generally one single village per GN division was selected as SSU. Therefore it can be said that in rural areas, villages form the effective PSUs. That means the outcome of the sample selection would have been particularly the same, had we selected villages directly. Housing units are the third stage Sampling Units (TSUs) in all the sectors.

Most of the estates are very small in size in terms of housing units. Therefore in the estate sector, SSUs are one or part or group of estates, depending on the size of the estates. To avoid the need to group the estates in the whole frame special procedure was applied to select estates depending on the relative size of the estate compared to nearby estate.

Sampling frame

Each zone was further stratified into three strata: urban, rural and estate sectors. Within each stratum, sampling areas were arranged according to the administrative and geographical locations. That is, a specially prepared list consisting of Wards, Grama Niladhari divisions and Estates, organized by zone, sector and within sector geographically was used as the frame for one selection of PSUs. This organization provided a better basis for stratification as it is arranged on a geographical basis. The list of census blocks prepared during the 1981 Census of Population and Housing was used as the frame for selection of SSUs in the urban sector. List of villages / estate of the selected PSU in the rural / estate sector were used as the frame for the selection of SSUs. The pre-listing forms prepared for the 1981 Census of Population and Housing were used as the frame for the selection of housing units, the Third Sampling Units (TSUs) in all the sectors.

Sample selection

In urban areas with wards as PSU's, generally two census blocks were selected per ward as SSUs with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS). The number of housing units were taken as the measure of size. The main exception to the above pattern was in zone 1. In Colombo areas there is little advantage in clustering sample block into wards, while in other urban centers such clustering has the major effect of reducing the number of different urban centers coming into the sample. Therefore, in Colombo urban areas a sample of blocks as PSU's were selected directly. This option has been followed for Colombo metropolitan area as well as other urban areas of Zone 1 in Colombo District. In rural areas, GN divisions as PSUs were selected with PPS. From the selected PSU, depending on the size of the villages, one or part or group of villages were selected with PPS. In all sectors, housing unit as the Third stage Sampling Units (TSUs) were selected systematically from the pre-listing forms of selected census blocks. The survey covered private households in the selected areas. Population in institutions and institutional households were excluded.

Sample Size

The target sample size in terms of completed interviews with eligible respondent was 7500. In order to achieve this sample

size 258 PSUs, 703 SSUs and 8636 housing units as TSUs were selected from all sectors. Since there was no further sampling all the eligible respondents found in the selected housing units were included in the survey. Eligible respondents were defined as ever-married women in the age group 15-49 years who slept in the household the previous night. All children in the age group 3-59 months of all eligible respondents were taken for anthropometric measurements of height and weight. The sample was designed to provide independent estimates for seven zones in the country.

Response Rate

Household response rate was 96.3

Eligible women response rate was 96.6

Weighting

Sample weights by zone.

Household and individual weights by zone.

Strata

Household Individual

Zone No Description weight weight

Zone 1 23 Colombo urban 0.943880 0.973800

13 Gampaha urban 0.889735 0.917709

Zone 2 20 urban 1.088290 1.547613

rural 1.639377 1.578678

Zone 3 30 Urban 1.609445 1.226201

Rural 1.136887 1.211052

Estate 1.233418 1.235958

Zone 4 40 Urban 2.085573 1.847192

Rural 1.795777 1.795150

Estate 1.803179 1.766880

Zone 5 51 Urban 1.680248 1.654108

Rural 1.653090 1.653516

52 Estate 0.654436 0.603671

Zone 6 61 Urban 0.212992 0.160635

Rural 0.157921 0.160885

62 Urban 0.589298 0.544230

Rural 0.556295 0.568745

Zone 7 71 Urban 0.148377 0.160139

Rural 0.158070 0.157002

72 Urban 0.508638 0.961175

Rural 1.138574 0.947419

Estate 0.921060 0.997155

Questionnaires

Overview

The questionnaire used in the Demographic and Health Survey - 2000 Consists of two parts; The Household questionnaire and the Individual questionnaire.

Household questionnaire

The household questionnaire was used to list all the usual residents and visitors, If any, who slept in the household previous night of the interview. Basic demographic information such as age, sex, marital status, and relationship to the head of the household of every listed individual was collected. The information was used to identify the eligible respondents for individual interviews.

Individual questionnaire

An individual questionnaire was used for each of the eligible respondent. It consisted of the nine sections. They are:

- i. Respondent's background
- ii. Reproduction
- iii. Contraception
- iv. Health of children and mother
- v. Marriage
- vi. Fertility Preferences
- vii. Husband's background and work
- viii. AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases

The questionnaire is detailed and complex and consisted of nearly 200 questions.

- ix. Height/Length and weight of children aged 3-56 months.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2000-05-01	2000-08-31	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

Twelve survey teams carried out the data collection operation in the urban and rural areas during the period May - June 2000. Each team consisted of 5 female interviewers, one supervisor and one measurer to measure the heights and weights of children, aged 3-59 months, of eligible women in the selected household. A separate team of 3 field interviewers and one measurer carried out the data collection work in the estate sector. All the interviewers and the measurers were from the Department attached either to the head office Divisions or to the District field offices. As such they had vast experience in collecting data of all kinds in the field, through various surveys.

An intensive training for one week was provided to the field interviewers by senior staff of the Department of Census and Statistics who were involved in the previous Demographic and Health Surveys. They trained the field interviewers on interviewing techniques, field procedures, and detailed review of the questionnaire. The enumerators were given further training by conducting mock interviews to improve their interviewing techniques and method of recording answers etc; Subject matter experts from the Family Health Bureau delivered Special lectures. Two medical doctors from Medical Research Institute (MRI) provided lectures on Family Planning Programmes, contraceptive methods, anthropometrics measurements of height and weight and nutritional status of mothers and children.

The measurers were given two weeks training, at the Medical Research Institute (MRI), in measuring anthropometrics measurements, the heights and weights of children, aged (3-59 months). They were also given practical training in taking the accurate height and weight of children in an orphanage in Colombo using the instruments provided by MRI and UNICEF for this purpose.

For the data collection work in the six District of the North and East, excluding Kilinochchi and Mulaitivu Districts, female interviewers were selected from these Districts. With the assistance of the District administration, 57 female interviewers were selected, at the rate of one interviewer per Divisional Secretariat division. They were given both classroom training and field training for one week. The questionnaire used in these districts was slightly different form that used in the other Districts.

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Department of Census and Statistics	DCS	

SUPERVISION

Instructions were given to the interviewers to ensure that every question has been answered and the response recorded correctly before leaving the household. Team supervisors were instructed to carry out consistency checks on each questionnaire in the field during the evening on the day of the interview.

10 staff officers of the Department were appointed as coordinators to coordinate all field work related to the survey and to implement quality control procedures. The coordinators visited the interviewers in the field both at the beginning and in the middle of the fieldwork and reviewed the questionnaires completed by every interviewer for consistency of the response.

Data Processing

Data Editing

In addition to the field editing by the supervisors, all the questionnaires, after bringing them to the head office of the Department, were manually edited by trained office editors. The manual editors were instructed to check carefully, each questionnaire, regarding the identification information, completeness of the questionnaire, internal consistencies and information recorded in the filter questions and to code few items. Special attention was paid to the consistency of answers recorded to questions regarding age with other related information provided by the respondents. The supervising officers also checked 10 percent of the manually edited questionnaires.

Other Processing

The data entry and computer editing was carried out on the microcomputers using Integrated Micro Computer Processing System (IMPS) package developed by U. S. Bureau of Census. The Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) was used to obtain tabulations.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

For computation of sampling error estimates Microsoft Computer package CENVAR was used. CENVAR is the variance calculation component of the Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPS), developed by the International Programmes Centre (IPC) of US Bureau of Census.

For each specified parameter and domain (stratum) estimation. CENVAR produce a tabulated output with the following measures.

- the estimated value of the parameter.
- the standard error
- the coefficient of variation
- the 95% confidence interval
- the design effect (DEFF)
- the number of observations upon which the estimate is based.

The variance indicate the precision (reliability) of the estimates which is represented usually by the standard error of the estimate, equal to the square root of the variance. The variance is lower when the sample size is large.and when the sample design is efficient.