SRI LANKA - Demographic and Health Survey - 1993

Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) - Ministry of Finance and Planning

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
LKA-DCS-DHS-1993-v1.0

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
v1.0 : Full edited dataset, for internal DPD use.

PRODUCTION DATE
2008-02-27

Overview

ABSTRACT
The major objective of this survey was to provide up-to-date and accurate information on fertility, contraception, child mortality, child nutrition and health status of children.

This sample survey is further intended to serve as a source of demographic data for comparison with earlier surveys such as Sri Lanka Demographic and Health Survey 1987 (DHS87) and Sri Lanka Contraceptive Prevalence Survey 1982 (CPS82). Such comparisons help to understand the demographic changes over a period of time.

Two types of questionnaires were used in the survey. ie (1) Household and (2) Individual.

Source : Report on Sri Lanka Demographic and Health Survey 1993 published in 1995

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
(1) Household

(2) Eligible women

(3) Children

Scope

NOTES
The major objective of this survey was to provide up-to-date and accurate information on fertility, contraception, child mortality, child nutrition and health status of children. This information is intended to assist policy makers planners administrators and researchers in assessing and evaluating population and health programs as well as to plan new strategies for improving the health and well being of the population.

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
HEALTH [8]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
The country has been stratified into nine zones on the basis of socio economic and ecological criteria for DHS87. The same

zones were used without major changes. Although there are nine zones the survey was confined to seven excluding Northern and Eastern provinces; the few areas covered in Amparai district in the Eastern Province during DHS87 had to be excluded due to security reasons of the country.

UNIVERSE
The survey interviews were designed to obtain responses from all usual residents and any visitors who slept in the household the night before the interview. An eligible respondent was defined as an ever married woman aged 15 - 49 years who slept in the household the night before the interview.

Source : Report on Sri Lanka Demographic and Health Survey 1993 published in 1995

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Department of Census and Statistics (DCS)	Ministry of Finance and Planning

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Health and Family Planning Project	Ministry of Health	

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
IDA/World Bank		Funding

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Population Census Division and Data Processing Division, Department of Census and Statistics	DCS	Ministry of Finance and Planning	Conducting the survey

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION
2008-02-27

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
Version 1.0 (February 2008)

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI-LKA-DCS-DHS-1993-v1.0

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

Sample size - 9230 households 7078 eligible women in 9007 housing units.

Selection process : The sample is a multi-stage stratified probability sample representative of the entire country excluding Northern and Eastern Provinces. The country has been stratified into nine zones on the basis of socio-economic and ecological criteria for DHS87. The same zones were used without major changes. Although there are nine zones the survey was confined to seven, excluding Northern and Eastern Provinces. The seven zones are:

Zone 1 - Colombo Metro consisting some urban areas in Colombo and Gampaha District
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 zone

Each zone was further stratified into three strata - urban, rural and estate sectors. The number of stages of the design and the Primary Sampling Units (PSU) vary according to the sector.

In urban areas PSU is the ward and generally two census blocks have been selected per ward as the second stage unit. The selections were carried out with probability proportional to size(PPS). The number of housing units was taken as the measure of size.

The PSU's were mostly selected from a specially organized frame consisting of wards and Grama Niladhari divisions organized by zone, sector and within sector geographically. The organization provided a better basis for stratification as it is arranged on a geographical basis.

The census blocks were selected from the only frame available from 1981 Census of Population and Housing. The ever married women aged 15-49 found in the selected housing units were interviewed.

In rural areas, Grama Niladhari (GN) division was taken as PSU and generally a single village has been selected per sample GN division with PPS. As such in rural areas villages form effective PSU's. However special steps were taken to merge and divide the villages to deal with areas which are too small or too large.

Unlike the GN divisions and wards, the selection in the estate sector has to take into account the fact that many estates are very small in size to form proper units for first stage of selection. To avoid the need to group estates in the whole frame special procedure was applied to select estates depending on the relative size of the estate compared to the nearby estates.

Deviations from Sample Design

The target sample size was 6500 ever married women in the age group 15-49. This includes an over-sampling of around 500 women in five less developed areas in zones 6 and 7. The latter addition to the sample is needed to provide Policy relevant information and permit comparative analysis of these areas. In order to get that target sample, a total of 9007 housing units were selected for the survey.

Response Rate

Sample size - 9230 households 7078 eligible women in 9007 housing units.
Completed - 8918 households 6983 eligible women

Household response rate - 98.9%
Eligible women response rate - 98.7%

Overall response rate - 97.6%

Household interviews

Completed 96.6%
other(vacant, incompetent responder, refused etc) 3.4%
Un-weighted number 9230

Eligible women interviews

Completed 98.7%
Other(not in, refused, partly complete etc) 1.3%
Un-weighted number 7078

Weighting

The report on Sri Lanka Demographic and Health Survey 1993 published in 1995, Page 12 gives the details of sample weights in a table named Household and Individual Weights by Zone. A scanned copy of this table is available in the External Resource Section of this archived version.

Questionnaires

Overview

Household Questionnaire - listed all usual residents any visitors who slept in the household the night before the interview and some basic information was collected on the characteristics of each person listed such as age, sex, marital status, relationship to head of household. The household questionnaire was used to identify women who were eligible for the individual questionnaire.

Individual questionnaire - Administered to each eligible woman who was defined as one who is an ever married female aged between 15 - 49 who slept in the household the night before the interview. This questionnaire had eight sections such as Respondent's background, Reproduction, Contraception, Health of children, Marriage, Fertility, Husband's background, length and weight of infants.

Source : Report on Sri Lanka Demographic and Health Survey 1993 published in 1995

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
1993-07	1993-09	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

Data collection was carried out by ten teams each consisting of five female interviewers, one measurer and an assistant to measure and record the height and weight of children and a supervisor. The interviewers and measurers were drawn from among statistical investigators of the department attached to the field offices and head office division.

The interviewers were trained in general interviewing techniques and field procedures. Mock interviews, practice sessions in the field were carried out.

Special lectures were held by experts on reproductive physiology, methods of contraception and anthropometric measurements of children. Interviewers were given special instructions on the items in the questionnaire to be checked before leaving the sample household. Supervisors were asked to edit filled questionnaires in the field during the evening following the interview.

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Department of Census and Statistics	DCS	

SUPERVISION

Each team had a supervisor. The supervisors were either statisticians or statistical officers of the DCS. The completed questionnaires were examined by supervisors in the field. A senior officer of DCS was appointed as the coordinator to check quality control procedures and solve logistic problems.

Data Processing

Data Editing

Manual editing covered basic investigations such as checking of identification details, completeness of the questionnaire, coding, age and birth history, checking of certain internal consistencies, checking the information recorded in filter questions and coding of few items.

Other Processing

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

The anthropometric indices were calculated using ANTHRO software developed by Centre for Disease Control (CDC) and World Health Organization(WHO).

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

The sample of women had been selected as a simple sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However the sample design for this survey depended on stratification, stages and clusters. The computer package CLUSTERS developed by the International Statistical Institute for the World Fertility Survey was used to assist in computing the sampling errors with the proper statistical methodology.

In general, the sampling errors are small, which implies that the results are reliable.

Other forms of Data Appraisal

Pl refer to the Source : Report on Sri Lanka Demographic and Health Survey 1993 published in 1995