

Sri Lanka - Demographic Survey - 1994

Department of Census and Statistics - Ministry of Finance and Planning

Report generated on: October 2, 2013

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

LKA-DCS-DS-1994-v1.0

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

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

PRODUCTION DATE

2008-07-07

Overview

ABSTRACT

A National Census of Population and Housing could not be ventured due to the disturbances in the Northern and eastern Provinces. Hence the Dept of Census and Statistics has decided to conduct an island-wide large scale demographic survey (excluding the Northern and Eastern Provinces) during the year 1994 to satisfy the urgent needs of the data users, with a view to furnish estimates at Divisional Secretariat, District, Provincial and National levels.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Housing Unit

A housing unit has been defined as a place of residence:

1. which is separate from other places of residence, ie where there are walls or partitions separating it so that the persons occupying it can live separately from other persons in the building or in the locality and 2. which has independent access.

Living Quarters other than housing units

Building or a group of buildings where a number of persons (generally not related to one another) reside under the supervision of a central authority, eg convents, school, hostels, police barracks, boarding houses etc

Non Housing unit

Every building or part of a building which is not a place of residence and does not form part of a housing unit is regarded as a non-housing unit.

Household

A household may be (a) a one person Household or (b) a multi-person household

A one person household is one where a person lives by himself and makes separate provision for his food (either cooking it himself or purchasing it)

A multi person household is a group of two or more persons live together and have a common arrangement for cooking and partaking of food (in short, living and eating together). The household includes not only members of the family but also others who live with the family and share meals with them such as relatives boarders servants. The members of a household could be unrelated.

In the case of lodgers living with a household and having their own arrangements for meals, each lodger should be treated as a separate household. But boarders who share meals with the household should be treated as members of the household.

a housing unit may consist of one or more households.

Scope

NOTES

Household Identification:

District, DS division, GN Division, Sector (urban/rural/estate), MC/UC, Ward, Village, Estate, PSU No, Housing Unit No within PSU, Household No, Household Category(Main/Other), No of persons in the H/hold, Month Year of Survey

Person Information:

Name, Relationship to head of h/hold, Sex, Birth year/month, Age, Religion, Ethnicity, School attendance, Level of Education, Reading/writing/speaking ability, Marital status, Last week's activity, Principal occupation, Principal industry/economic sector, Employment status, Reason for unemployment, Period of stay in the usual residence, Previous place of residence, Reason for moving to present residence, Reason for going abroad, country of destination, expected duration of stay

Housing and basic amenities

No of h/holds in the housing unit, Principal material of construction, Year of construction, Number of rooms, Tenure, Availability of toilet and type, Main source of drinking water, principal type of lighting, type of cooking fuel.

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION [14]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
HOUSING AND LAND USE PLANNING [10]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
EDUCATION [6]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National coverage (excluding Northern and Eastern Provinces)

UNIVERSE

The population living in housing units alone were selected for the survey. Institutional population such as those who are living in barracks, hostels etc has not been encompassed. Accordingly, the estimates reflect a coverage confined to the institutional population who were accounted for 2.3% of the entire population in Sri Lanka in 1981 which could be considerably higher at present. Nonetheless the household definition has been modified to incorporate all the households without an upper limit for boarders and lodgers. Therefore the data user should note this distinction of population when comparing with other data.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

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

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	DCS	Source of funds

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Department of Census and Statistics	DCS	Ministry of Finance and Planning	Documentation of Data

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2008-07-07

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.1 (July 2008)

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-LKA-DCS-DS-1994-v1.0

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

A sample of 92,180 housing units distributed in the island barring Northern and Eastern Provinces was picked for this survey. Stratification was done at sectoral level and all the Divisional Secretary areas were taken as domains. A minimal samples of 300 housing units were selected from each DSD in order to give estimates at these levels. Percentage of Urban housing units in the country was 13% and the balance 87% represented the Rural housing units. When allocating the total sample into these two sectors however Urban (MC UC sector) was over sampled because this sector is more heterogeneous in terms of the characteristics, which were to be collected through this survey. As such at national level 21360 housing units (23%) were allocated to Urban sector and 70820 housing units (77%) were allocated to Rural sector.

A stratified two stage sample design was used with GN Division or part of the GN Division as primary sampling unit (PSU) and housing unit as the secondary sampling unit (SSU) in the rural sector. Rural sector covers about 219 DS Divisions. 3541 PSU's were selected from this sector and 20 housing units selected from each selected PSU.

Urban sector covered all the Municipal Councils and urban Councils in the island (excl North and east). A stratified three stage sample design was adopted with PPS selection of Wards and subsequent selection of a part of Ward as PSU and the housing unit as the final sampling unit were done. About 40% of the wards in each MC/UC was selected as PPS with replacement. Thereafter SSU's were selected from each selected ward. Finally 40 housing unit's were selected from each selected PSU. The Urban Sector represents 10 MCs and 32 UC's in 42 Divisional Secretariat Divisions.

Response Rate

Estimates given in the publication - Demographic Survey 1994 Sri Lanka - Feb 1996 - are subject to standard sampling errors due to enumeration of only selected housing units representing the population. An account of non sampling error is also not readily available for reference.

an adjustment for non-response and coverage errors have been done while inflating the data.

Questionnaires

Overview

The survey questionnaire is similar to which is usually administered in the Census of Population and Housing with few exceptions. Housing questions were filled only in the schedule of the main household of the housing unit. The information as collected in the Housing Section (H1-H.13) has been processed in order to tabulate the housing data.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
1994-09-15	1994-09-30	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

The survey was carried out in three stages.

Mapping of all the selected sample areas

Listing of all the selected PSU's

Enumeration of selected households

The first two stages were conducted by the Census Division of the DCS, and the final stage was conducted by the Sample survey Division of the DCS.

At the preliminary stage, sketch maps of the selected GN Divisions (approx 3540) in the rural areas were prepared by the respective GN's and the selected wards (approx 535) in the Urban areas were prepared by the officers of this Dept.

Once the preparation of these maps were completed, the primary Sampling Units were identified and listed to include the buildings. This list served as the basic sampling frame for the selection of Secondary sampling Units. This listing operation was done in the rural areas by officers selected by the Divisional secretary on the recommendation of the Grama Niladhari of the respective Division.

Mapping of the selected areas commenced in March 1994 and the listing operation followed. During the third stage, the proper survey was carried out from 15th to 30th of September 1994.

SUPERVISION

Department of Census and Statistics Staff

Data Processing

Data Editing

Standard Data editing process of DPD/DCS

Other Processing

Housing Tables

In order to make available required tabulations to data users speedily, it has been decided to release the frequencies of the important characteristics on Housing as a first step.

Computer data entry, editing and tabulation operations have been completed before arriving at these estimates.

Data Appraisal

No content available