Overview

Identification

**ID NUMBER**
LKA-DCS-CPH-2001-v1.0

Version

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

**PRODUCTION DATE**
2004-02-08

Overview

**ABSTRACT**
A Census of Population and Housing is the single most extensive statistical undertaking of a country. In order to plan and implement programmes and activities, statistics are needed by the Government administrators of various levels, private users, research organizations and the general public.

The 2001 Census was conducted under the Census Ordinance, which was amended by the Census Act No 55 of 2000. Census Ordinance places the legal obligation upon the public to give accurate information to the Census officers. The ordinance also guarantee the confidentiality of the information collected at individual level. The CPH 2001 has been designed to collect various information about the characteristics of the population, housing units and the households in Sri Lanka.

The CHP2001 provides

a. Reliable and detailed benchmark statistics on the size, distribution and composition of population.

b. Information pertaining to the characteristics of the housing units.

c. Information on the characteristics of the households

d. Information pertaining to the characteristics of the disable persons.

**KIND OF DATA**
Census/enumeration data [cen]

**UNITS OF ANALYSIS**
(1) Individuals

(2) Households

Scope

**NOTES**
Usually the Population and Housing censuses are taken concurrently, often with the use of a single schedule. This makes it possible to relate to the housing data, the demographic characteristics of the members of the households. The topics that are to be included in a census questionnaire depends mainly on the data users need, usefulness of the continuity of topics for measuring changes, the ability of the public to give correct information on the topics and the available resources.

In CPH2001, two types of schedules were used to collect information. The schedule for population characteristics and housing conditions with unit information and household information to be canvassed from all housing units in all the census blocks and the other disability schedule when information on disability was collected from the disabled persons. Information on migration, fertility and housing were collected on a complete enumeration basis whereas these were collected from a
sample of blocks in previous censuses.

**TOPICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>URI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compulsory and pre-school education [6.2]</td>
<td>CESSDA</td>
<td><a href="http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common">http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>housing [10.1]</td>
<td>CESSDA</td>
<td><a href="http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common">http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Coverage**

**GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE**

National coverage

Note: The 2001 census enumeration was able to be carried out completely in 18 districts. These include all the 17 districts in Western, Central, Southern, North Western, North Central, Uva and Sabaragamuwa Provinces and Amparai district in the Eastern Province.

Due to the disturbed conditions in Northern and Eastern provinces of Sri Lanka, certain areas could not be enumerated completely.

**UNIVERSE**

CPH 2001 covered all residents in each household and all units in each census block.

Population census did not cover diplomats.

**Producers and Sponsors**

**PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department of Census and Statistics</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance and Planning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FUNDING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government of Sri Lanka</td>
<td>GOSL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Metadata Production**

**METADATA PRODUCED BY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department of Census and Statistics</td>
<td>DCS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Processing Division</td>
<td>DPD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION**

2008-02-08

**DDI DOCUMENT VERSION**

Version 1.0 (February 2008). Initial version
Sampling

Weighting

Not applicable for a Census
Questionnaires

Overview

I) Population and Housing Schedule (F3): This schedule was used to collect 24 items from individuals pertaining to demographic and economic characteristics such as General information, Migration patterns, Educational characteristics, Economic characteristics, Nuptiality and Fertility and additional 9 items on Housing unit characteristics such as Occupancy status, Number of households in the unit, Number of occupants in the unit, Construction material of wall, floor, roof, Type of structure, Year of construction, Unit usage, Availability of rooms and Number of rooms and 7 items on Household such as Number of occupants in the household, Availability of toilet, Type of toilet, Source of drinking water, Type of lighting, Type of cooking fuel and Tenure.

II) Schedule for Disabled Persons (F4): This schedule was used to collect information pertaining to 6 types of disabilities such as Vision, Hearing / Speaking, Manual/walking, Mental and Other Physical disabilities. [This is dealt with as a special census project and archived separately].

Data Collection Forms:

F1 - List of all the building units located in a Census block
F2 - Administrative/Technical form (Summary of F1)
F3 - Population and Housing Schedule (all information of the population, housing and household information).
F4 - Schedule for disabled persons
F5 - Special schedule for Tourists and Foreign visitors.
- Schedule for post enumeration survey.
## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Start</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Cycle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001-06-25</td>
<td>2001-07-05</td>
<td>Preliminary census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-07-17</td>
<td>2001-07-17</td>
<td>Final Census (from 6.00 PM to 12 PM)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

### DATA COLLECTION NOTES

**Training**

The training of the Census staff was a three-tiered process. In the first tier, the master trainers were trained. They were the senior officers of the DCS in the ranks from Statisticians to Deputy Directors.

The second tier was the training of the trainers by the master trainers. The trainers were the statistical officers of the DCS and who were entrusted with the task of training all supervisors and enumerators. The third tier was the training of supervisors and about 120,000 strong army of enumerators.

The census was carried out in 4 stages,

**Stage-1) Mapping Operation - (From January to December 2000)**

- GN divisions (Grama Niladhari) are the lowest administrative units in the country.
- To avoid omissions or duplications of building units or any individuals GN maps were drawn with clear boundaries.
- As the GN divisions are too large to handle in a census operation they were subdivided into smaller area units called the 'Census Block'. Around 60 housing units and/or other building units in the rural sector and around 80 housing units and/or other building units in the urban sector comprised a census block. In the mapping operation the census block maps were also marked in the GN division maps.

**Stage-2) Listing Operation (February and March 2001)**

- Based on the maps prepared, a building unit or part of a building unit is identified and categorized as follows:
  1. Housing Unit
  2. Collective living quarter
  3. Institution
  4. Non-housing unit

- All of the above categories were listed in a Pre-Listing Form (F1) during the listing operation together with additional information such as number of residents, whether there is agricultural activity or a business is going on and so forth. This list with additional information would provide the basic frame for the censuses and various surveys, which will be conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics, during the next ten years.

**Stage-3) Preliminary Census (From 25th June to 5th July 2001)**

- In this stage, the enumerators collected information pertaining to every individual who usually live in the household using the Population and Housing Schedule. Each 'Census Block' was assigned to an enumerator. There were around 120,000 enumerators throughout the country. In addition to the population data, information on housing and household were also collected from each housing unit and collective living quarter on a 100 percent basis.

- At the time of recording a person's individual information to the 'Population and Housing Schedule (F3)', if a physically or mentally disabled person were found in the household, enumerator completed 'Schedule for Disabled Persons(F4)' for that person after completing population and housing schedule for the household.

**Stage-4) The Final Census (17th July 2001, 6.00 p.m. to 12.00 mid night)**

- The time of census taking was adjusted in certain areas depending on the prevailing ground situation in that area. The referred date for the final census is the final date and all information relating to each individual was collected from 6.00 pm on the 17th July 2001.

- The final census enumeration was carried out as a direct check on the persons enumerated in the preliminary census, in order to ensure that no person is missed or enumerated more than once. In particular a person found in any unit is classified into:
  1. A usual resident and actually present
  2. A usual resident but temporarily absent (excluding those who were abroad)
  3. A household member but currently abroad
  4. A non-usual resident but temporarily present on the census night.

- If the enumerator finds a person in a household belonging to a category (4), then his/her particulars are recorded in the census schedule pertaining to that household.
Special arrangements were made to enumerate people staying outdoors on the final census night. Places like barracks/camps of forces, hospitals, large hostels etc. were covered by officers selected for the purpose from their own places.

The method of enumeration was “de facto” basis.

Data Collectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**SUPERVISION**

The Director General of the DCS was the superintendent of Census and responsible for the entire Census organization. Administrative responsibilities for the taking of the census was decentralized and authority was vested with the Government District administration. In such Districts, the Govt. Agent/Dist. Secretary was appointed as the Commissioneer of Census for the District.

The Census operational activities were performed by the District structural staff of the DCS under the administrative control of the respective District Secretary, and under the overall supervision of the DCS. However, the final responsibility of planning and executing of the census rests with the DCS.
Data Processing

Data Editing

Data processing consisted of two major phases.
(1) Manual editing and coding,
(2) Computer processing such as fixes while data entry, structure checking and completeness and secondary editing.

Manual editing was confined in the field to simple checks such as verification of area identification codes and the codes for certain questions (eg. district of birth). Coding was required only in respect of three questions, namely educational attainment, occupation and industry.

Data were entered for the second time to verify the original keyed data which is called the verification process. When the administrators felt that the overall error rate is diminishing, the verification process was mitigated step by step assuming that the operators are progressively improving in entering the questionnaires correctly.

A series of computer edit checks were carried out and records containing errors were printed for visual verification. These edit checks included both range and consistency checks. Finally limited number of imputations was done before the tabulation of data.

Processing was done on IBM S390 integrated server 3006 model B01 and several personal computers. Keyboard to disk type data entry was adopted for data capture.

The software Integrated Micro Computer Processing System (IMPS) developed by U.S. Bureau of Census was used to data processing activities including data entry

Other Processing

1) Merge edited batchwise data to form the Master for each district.
2) Imputations
3) Recoding of variables needed for analysis
4) District wise tabulations
5) The 18 complete District data batches were finally merged and produced the full file.

All tabulations were done by the application of IMPS software package developed by the US Bureau of the Census.
Data Appraisal

Other forms of Data Appraisal

The Districtwise data files were analysed. the breakups of the analysis such as

1. Male/female totals
2. Frequencies
3. Housing unit types

were filed as standard benchmarks for each district to be used to compare various District Table figures.