

Demographic and Health Survey 2006/07
Hambantota District Bulletin (Provisional data)
 Department of Census and Statistics



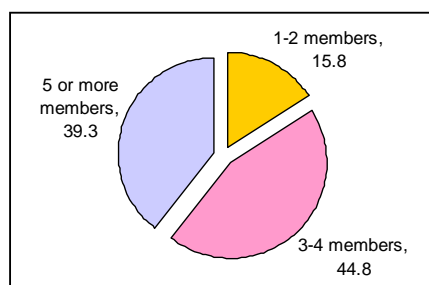
About the DHS Survey

Demographic & Health Survey (2006/07) conducted by the Department of Census & Statistics provides important information on Fertility, Family Planning, Maternal and Child Health, Nutrition and awareness of HIV/AIDS. The survey is designed to provide National as well as district and sector wise estimates. The survey covered all parts of the country excluding Northern Province. Information was collected from 23000 housing units. Main target group of the survey was ever married women in the 15-49 age group and their children below 5 years of age at the time of the survey.

- No. of households interviewed: 583.
- No. of eligible women (age 15-49) interviewed: 433.
- Estimated housing units: 140,027.
- Estimated population: 587,645.
- Household response rate: 95.3%.

Household Size -

Figure 1: Households by household size in Hambantota District 2006/7



- Average household size is 4.2 persons per household.
- About 60.6 percent of households are with less than 5 persons.

About the household population -

Table 1: Proportion of the population in selected age groups & sex size in Hambantota District 2006/7

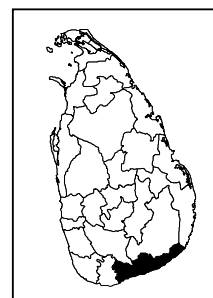
| Age Group | Total | Male | Female |
|------------------|-------|------|--------|
| Below 5 yrs. | 11.2 | 11.7 | 10.7 |
| Below 15 yrs. | 27.7 | 28.6 | 26.8 |
| Below 18 yrs. | 33.5 | 35.0 | 32.1 |
| 15-49 yrs. | 50.9 | 49.8 | 51.9 |
| 15-64 yrs. | 65.7 | 65.2 | 66.1 |
| 65 years or more | 6.7 | 6.2 | 7.1 |

- 51 percent of females are in the reproductive age group.

Table 2: Age dependency ratio size in Hambantota District 2006/7

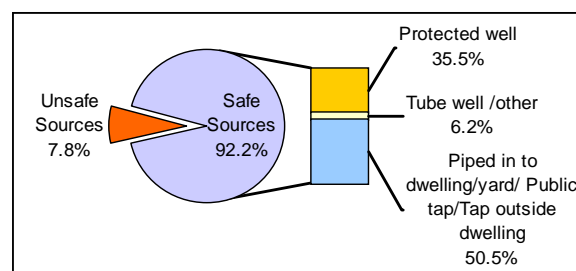
| Age Dependency Ratio | Total |
|----------------------|-------|
| Below 15 yrs. | 42.1 |
| 65 years or more | 10.2 |

- Young age dependency ratio (42.1) is nearly 4 times greater than that of old age dependency ratio (10.2).



Access to safe drinking water -

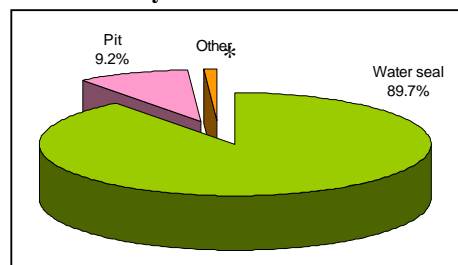
Figure 2 : Households by availability of safe drinking water size in Hambantota District 2006/7



- 92 percent of households have access to source of safe drinking water. About 37 percent households have water piped in to the home and yard and 13.5% use public tap or tap outside dwelling. About 35 percent have access to water from protected well.

Sanitation Facility -

Figure 3 : Households by availability of sanitation facility in Hambantota District 2006/7



* Reliable estimates cannot be provided due to small cell size.

- About 90 percent of households use water sealed toilets while 9.2 percent use pit toilets.

Electricity

74.5 percents households in Hambantota District have electricity.

Ownership of household consumer goods -

Table 3: Percentage of household by ownership of household equipments in Hambantota District 2006/7

| Equipment | Percentage of Households |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| Television | 70 |
| Radio | 76 |
| Refrigerator | 18 |
| Mobile phones | 29 |
| Land phones | 26 |

Main source of cooking fuel –

- About 93.6 percent households in Hambantota District use firewood for cooking while about 5.3 percent use LP gas as main source of fuel for cooking.

Use of Mosquito nets -

- About 77 percent of the households in Hambantota District currently use mosquito nets and 22 percent of households use mosquito coils.

About Children in Hambantota District -

- Out of the children in 5 – 15 year age group 99.6 percent have ever attended a school.
- It is reported that 17.2 percent of currently school attending children in 5-17 year age group do not have enough school books.
- Fathers of 2.9 percent of the children in 0-17 year age groups were not alive at the time of the survey.

Child Health -

Immunization Coverage

- It was observed that 97.7 percent of children between 12-23 months in Hambantota District have received specified vaccines BCG, Polio, DPT and Measles by 12 months of age.

Birth Weight

- 83.8 percent of children (with health development report) of 0-59 months in Hambantota District have birth weight as equal or above 2.5kg.
- 16.2 percent of children have low birth weights (Less than 2.5kg).

Mother's Health Care in Hambantota District 2006/7-

- The Government health facilities have served 99.6 percent of deliveries which occurred during the 5 year period preceding the survey.
- The survey further reported that almost every mother has received assistance of skilled health person at their last delivery.

Exclusive breast feeding

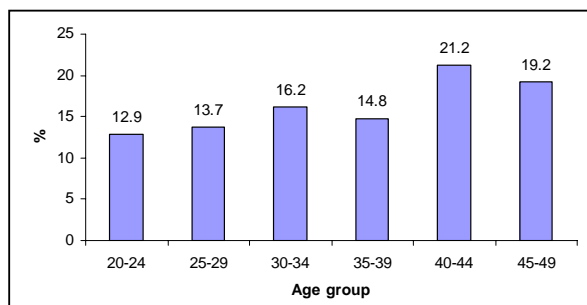
- The proportions of mothers who have exclusively breast fed during the first 4 months at their last birth in Hambantota District is 85.

Background characteristics of ever married females of 15-49 years

Age distribution of eligible women* -

- Figure 4 shows that highest proportion (20.8 percent) of eligible women belong to 40-44 age category.

Figure 4: Distribution of eligible women in Hambantota District by age group 2006/7



Note: Percentage of 15-19 age group is negligible

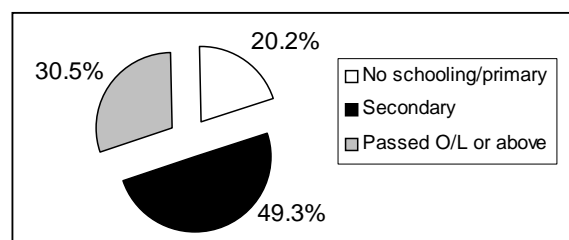
Marital status of eligible women -

- About 95 percent of eligible women were married at the time of the survey while only 5 percent of them were not in union (widowed or separated).

Level of education of eligible women -

- 20.2 percent of eligible women in Hambantota District have primary level education or never attended school.
- Majority (49.3%) of them have attended up to secondary level of education.

Figure 5: Eligible women by level of education in Hambantota District 2006/7



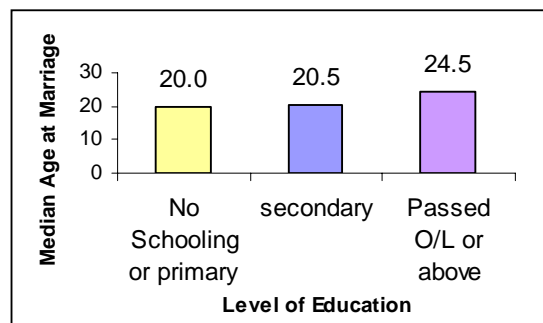
Awareness about HIV AIDS -

About 95 percent of women in Hambantota District have heard about HIV AIDS. Out of this about 72 percent of women know that the AIDS can be prevented by using condoms, while about 90 percent of them have knowledge about limiting sex to one uninfected partner and 91 percent stated that abstaining from sex help to reduce HIV AIDS.

Median age at marriage -

- Median age at marriage of women in Hambantota District is 21.5.
- Median age at marriage increases with the level of education.

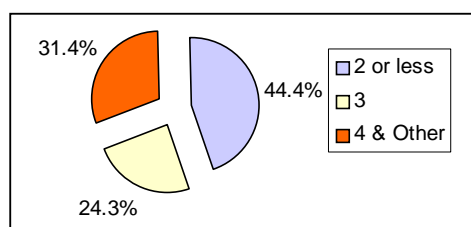
Figure 6: Median age of women at marriage by level of education in Hambantota District 2006/7



Desired family size -

Currently married women in Hambantota District prefer small families. 44 percent of women would like to have 2 or less children. Further, 69 percent of women liked to have 3 or less than 3 children.

Figure 7: Ever married women by desired family size



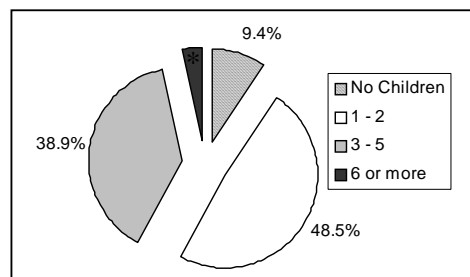
Mean no. of children -

On an average ever married women in Hambantota district have 2.4 children.

Children ever born -

9.4 percent of ever married eligible women never have children while about 48.5 percent of women have only 1 or 2 children.

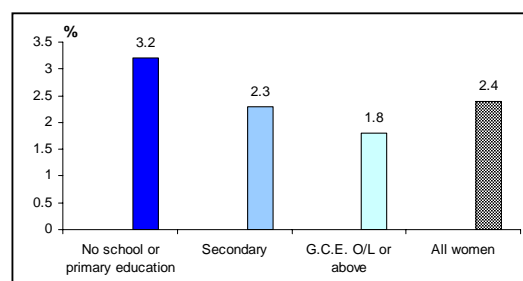
Figure 8: Ever married Women by number of children ever born in Hambantota District 2006/7.



* Reliable estimates cannot be provided due to small cell size.

Mean number of children ever born by level of education-

Figure 9: Mean number of children ever born by level of education in Hambantota District 2006/7

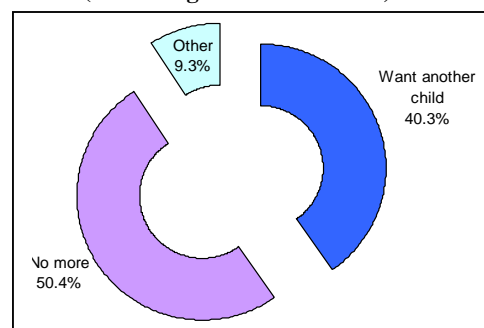


- Mean number of children ever born decreases with increasing the level of education of eligible women.

Fertility preferences -

50 percent of eligible women (Excluding sterilized women) have answered that they do not want to have another child. Proportion of women like to have another child is 40.3 %.

Figure 10: Ever married Women by fertility preferences in Hambantota District 2006/7 (Excluding sterilized women)



Awareness of contraceptive methods -

Table 4: Ever married women by awareness of contraceptive methods in Hambantota District 2006/7

| Method | Percentage of know method |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Female sterilization | 96.0 |
| Male sterilization | 79.7 |
| Pills | 98.8 |
| IUD | 95.1 |
| Injection | 98.4 |
| Norplant | 47.3 |
| Male Condom | 86.5 |
| Female Condom | 17.3 |
| LAM | 42.4 |
| Safe period | 79.9 |
| Withdrawal | 83.8 |
| Emergency contraception | 40.5 |
| Other | 0.5 |

- Pill and Injection are the widely known methods (98.8 percent and 98.4 percent respectively), followed by the Female sterilization and IUD (96.0 percent and 95.1 percent).
- Percentage who know about male condom is also high (86.5).
- Percentage of women knowing LAM, Norplant and Emergency contraception is relatively low.

Current use of contraception -

- Total number of estimated currently married women in Hambantota District is 100,352.
- 69 percent of women are currently using contraception.

Table 5: Currently married women by use of contraceptive method in Hambantota District 2006/7

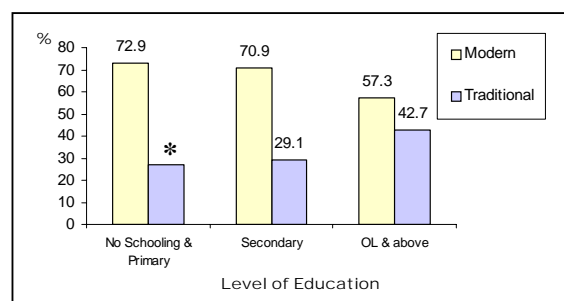
| Method | No. | % |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total | 100352 | 100.0 |
| Not using * | 31155 | 31.0 |
| Any method | 69197 | 69.0 |
| Any modern method | 46497 | 46.4 |
| Modern Permanent | | |
| Sterilization | 12784 | 12.8 |
| Modern Temporary | | |
| Pills | 7513 | 7.5 |
| IUD | 8062 | 8.0 |
| Injection | 12474 | 12.4 |
| Condom | 5664 | 5.7 |
| Any traditional method | 22700 | 22.6 |
| Safe period | 14748 | 14.7 |
| Withdrawal | 7952 | 7.9 |

* Including pregnant women.

- Survey reveals that about 46 percent of currently married women currently using modern contraceptive methods while another 23 percent use traditional methods.
- 31.0 percent of currently married women are not currently using any contraceptive method. (Including pregnant women) Data shows that the most commonly used modern temporary method is injection (12.4 percent) followed by pills (7.5 percent).
- Further, 12.8 percent of eligible women use sterilization (Mostly Female sterilization).
- Higher proportion of women (14.7) used safe period as traditional family planning methods.

Level of education and use of contraception -

Figure 11: Currently married and non pregnant women who use family planning by level of education in Hambantota District 2006/07



* Reliable estimates cannot be provided due to small cell size.

- Figure 11 indicate that females in all education levels inclined towards to modern methods.
- Percentage using traditional methods is higher among those who have qualified O/L and above.

Contraceptive use by age -

Table 6: Current use of family planning by age groups in Hambantota District 2006/7

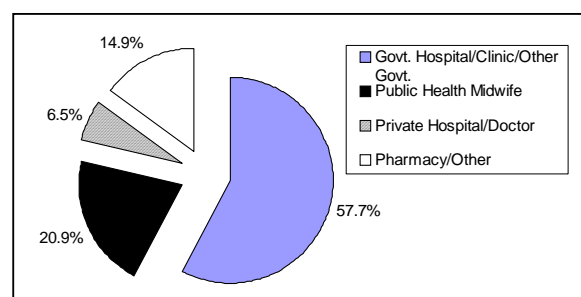
| Methods | 15 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | Total |
|---------------------------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Any method | * | 68.9 | 63.0 | 76.1 | 68.9 |
| Modern method | * | 51.6 | 44.8 | 45.1 | 46.3 |
| Traditional method | * | * | 18.2 | 31.0 | 22.6 |
| Not using | * | 31.2 | 37.0 | 24.0 | 31.0 |
| Total | * | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

* Reliable estimates cannot be provided due to small cell size

- Percentage using traditional methods is higher among the older age groups while modern methods popular among the other age groups.

Source of supply -

Figure 12: Current users of contraceptive by most recent source of supply in Hambantota District 2006/7



- Government facilities (Including public health midwife) have catered to the needs of more than 79 percent of current users of modern contraceptive methods

Definitions used:

Safe sources of drinking water:

Protected well, tube well, main water line, and Spring protected.

Unsafe sources of drinking water:

Unprotected well, bowser, river/tank/stream and other sources such as rain water and unprotected spring water.

Eligible woman: Women who were ever married and who were in the age group of 15-49 at the time of the survey.

Level of Education:

No schooling - Never attended school

Primary level - Passed grade 1,2,3,4, or up to grade 5

Secondary level - Passed grade 6,7,8,9 or up to grade 10

O/L and above - Passed GCE O/L or above