

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



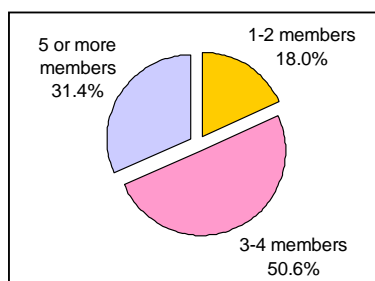
About the DHS Survey

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: 793.
- No. of eligible women (age 15-49) interviewed: 621.
- Estimated housing units: 195,106.
- Estimated population: 773,865.
- Household response rate: 98.4%.

Household Size -

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



- Average household size is 4.0 persons per household.
- About 69 percent of households are with less than 5 persons.

About the household population -

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

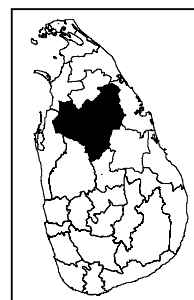
Age Group	Total	Male	Female
Below 5 yrs.	9.7	9.8	9.5
Below 15 yrs.	28.5	29.4	27.7
Below 18 yrs.	34.0	35.1	33.1
15-49 yrs.	52.1	51.6	52.5
15-64 yrs.	66.5	65.8	67.1
65 years or more	5.0	4.8	5.2

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

Table 2: Age dependency ratio in Anuradhapura District 2006/7

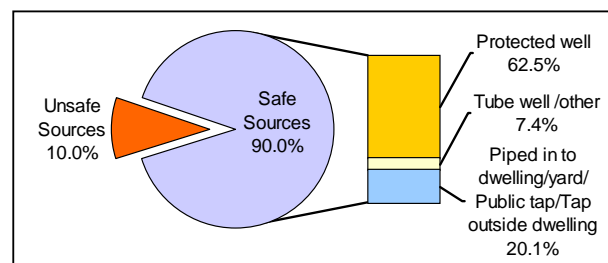
Age Dependency Ratio	Total
Below 15 yrs.	42.9
65 years or more	7.5

- Young age dependency ratio (42.9) is more than 5 times greater than that of old age dependency ratio (7.5).



Access to safe drinking water -

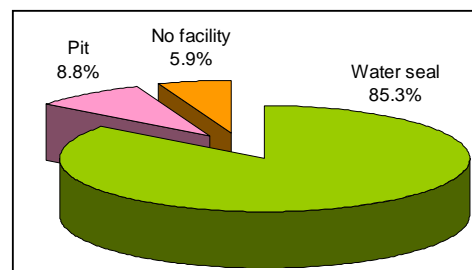
Figure 2 : Households by availability of safe drinking water in Anuradhapura District 2006/7



- 90 percent of households have access to source of safe drinking water. About 16 percent households have water piped in to the home or yard and 3.5 percent use public tap or tap outside dwelling. About 63 percent have access to water from protected well.

Sanitation Facility -

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



- About 85 percent of households use water sealed toilets while 8.8 percent use pit toilets.
- It was observed that 5.9 percent households do not have any toilet facility.

Electricity

Only 70.2 percent households in Anuradhapura District have electricity.

Ownership of household consumer goods -

Table 3: Percentage of households by ownership of household equipment in Anuradhapura District 2006/7

Equipment	Percentage of Households
Television	74
Radio	78
Refrigerator	24
Mobile phones	28
Land phones	31

Main source of cooking fuel –

- 92.6 of percent households in Anuradhapura District use firewood for cooking while 5.5 percent use LP gas as main source of fuel for cooking.

Use of Mosquito nets -

- About 94 percent of the households in Anuradhapura District currently use mosquito nets and 35 percent of households use mosquito coils.

About Children in Anuradhapura District -

- Out of the children in 5 – 15 year age group 99.2 percent have ever attended a school.

Child Health -

Immunization Coverage

- It was observed that 100 percent of children between 12-23 months in Anuradhapura District have received specified vaccines BCG, Polio, DPT and Measles by 12 months of age.

Birth Weight

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

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

- The Government health facilities have served 97.6 percent of deliveries which occurred during the 5 year period preceding the survey.
- The survey further reported that about 98 percent of mothers have received assistance of skilled health person at their last delivery.

Exclusive breast feeding

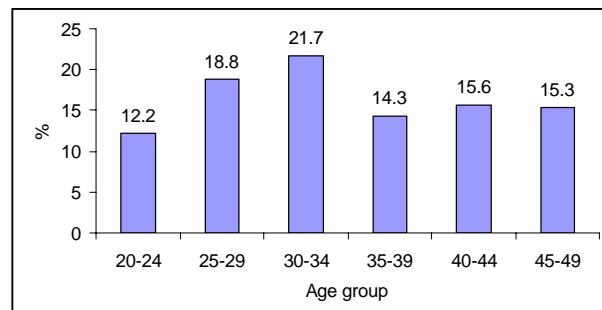
- The proportions of mothers who have exclusively breast fed during the first 4 months at their last birth in Anuradhapura District is 87.5.

Background characteristics of ever married females of 15-49 years

Age distribution of eligible women* -

- Figure 4 shows that highest proportion (21.7 percent) of eligible women belong to 30-34 age category.

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



Note: Percentage of 15-19 age group is negligible

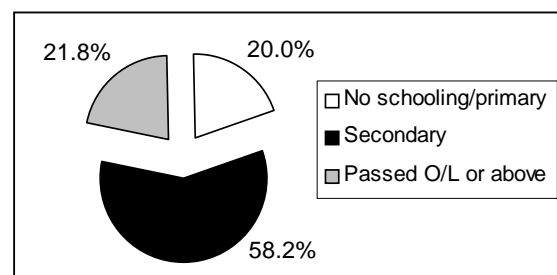
Marital status of eligible women -

- 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 percent of eligible women in Anuradhapura District have primary level education or never attended school.
- Majority (58.1%) of them have attended up to secondary level of education.

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



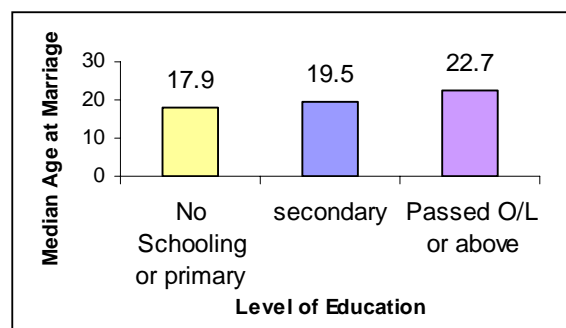
Awareness about HIV AIDS -

About 93 percent of women in Anuradhapura District have heard about HIV AIDS. Out of this about 62 percent of women know that the AIDS can be prevented by using condoms, while about 92 percent of them have knowledge about limiting sex to one uninfected partner and 93 percent stated that abstaining from sex help to reduce HIV AIDS.

Median age at marriage -

- Median age at marriage of women in Anuradhapura District is 19.7.
- Median age at marriage increases with the level of education.

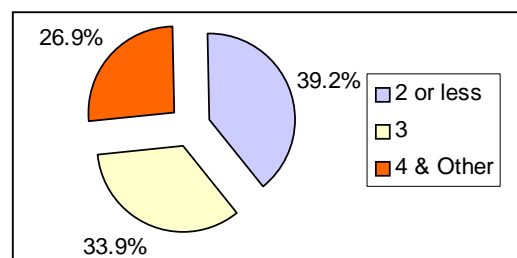
Figure 6: Median age of women at marriage by level of education in Anuradhapura District 2006/7



Desired family size -

Currently married women in Anuradhapura District prefer small families. 39.2 percent of women would like to have 2 or less than 2 children. Further, 73.1 percent of women liked to have 3 or less than 3 children.

Figure 7: Ever married women by desired family size in Anuradhapura District 2006/07



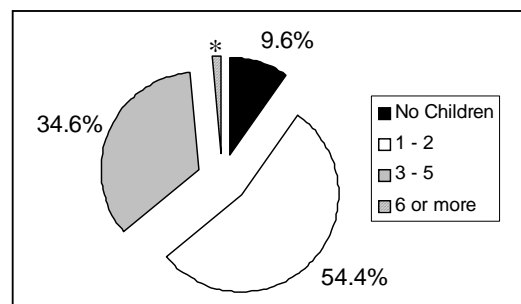
Mean no. of children -

On an average ever married women in Anuradhapura district have 2.2 children.

Children ever born -

9.6 percent of ever married eligible women never have children while 54.4 percent of women have only 1 or 2 children.

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

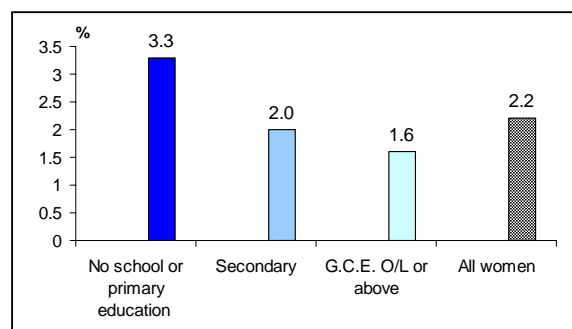


* Reliable estimates cannot be provided due to small cell size.

Note *: See Definition

Mean number of children ever born by level of education-

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

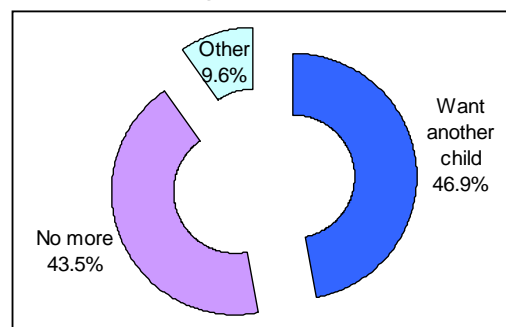


- Mean number of children ever born decreases with increasing the level of education of eligible women.

Fertility preferences -

43.5 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 46.9 %.

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



Awareness of contraceptive methods -

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

Method	Percentage of know method
Female sterilization	97.0
Male sterilization	87.6
Pills	99.7
IUD	93.9
Injection	99.9
Norplant	52.9
Male Condom	88.3
Female Condom	14.0
LAM	25.0
Safe period	81.4
Withdrawal	80.6
Emergency contraception	32.5

- Injection and Pills are the widely known methods (99.9 percent and 99.7 percent respectively), followed by the Female sterilization and IUD (97.0 percent and 93.9 percent).
- Percentage who knows about male condom is also high (88.3).
- Percentage of women knowing LAM, Norplant and Emergency contraception is relatively low.

Current use of contraception -

- Total number of estimated currently married women in Anuradhapura District is 145,890.
- 74.1 percent of women are currently using contraception.

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

Method	No.	%
Total	145890	100.0
Not using *	37741	25.9
Any method	108149	74.1
Any modern method	91519	62.7
Modern Permanent		
Sterilization	29802	20.4
Modern Temporary		
Pills	14044	9.6
IUD	11519	7.9
Injection	30848	21.1
Condom	**	**
Any traditional method	16630	11.4
Safe period	8048	5.5
Withdrawal	8314	5.7
Other	**	**

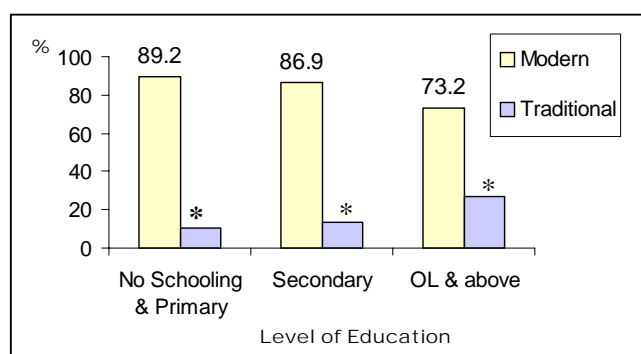
* Including pregnant women.

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

- Survey reveals that about 62.7 percent of currently married women currently using modern contraceptive methods while another 11.4 percent use traditional methods.
- 25.9 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 (21.1 percent) followed by pills (9.6 percent).
- Further, 20.4 percent of eligible women use sterilization (Mostly Female sterilization).

Level of education and use of contraception -

Figure 11: Currently married and non pregnant women who use family planning by level of education in Anuradhapura 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.

Contraceptive use by age -

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

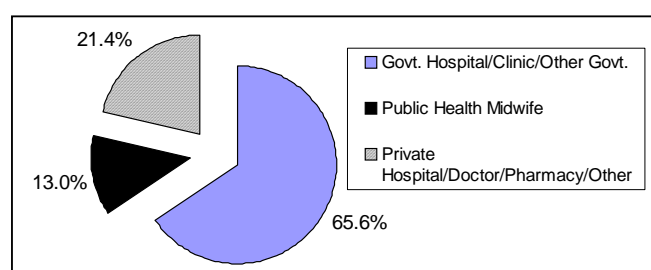
Methods	15 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	Total
Any method	*	66.2	78.8	79.2	74.1
Modern method	*	60.2	65.2	63.8	62.7
Traditional method	*	*	*	*	11.4
Not using	*	33.8	21.2	20.9	25.9
Total	*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Reliable estimates cannot be provided due to small cell size

- Percentage of not using category is higher among the females in 20-29 age groups.

Source of supply -

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



- Government facilities (Including public health midwife) have catered to the needs of more than 78 percent of current users of modern temporary 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 women: 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