Sri Lanka Demographic and Health Survey 2016

Key Findings

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Conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics at request of the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine
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Basic facts

Mid year Population (2016) 21 Mn

Land area 65,000+ sq km

Density 338 persons per sq km

GDP per capita 3835 US$

No. of Provinces - 9
No. of Districts - 25
No. of DS Divisions - 331
No. of GN Divisions - 14,021
DHS 2016 Sample

Two stage Stratified
PSU – 2500 Census Blocks
SSU – 10-12 Housing units from each updated PSU

Housing units
selected 28,720
interviewed 27,210

Response rate 99.1 %

Eligible women
(Ever married women in the reproductive age 15-49)
selected 18,510
interviewed 18,302

Response rate 98.9 %

Under 5 years
Children surveyed 8,146
DHS Questionnaire

Household Questionnaire

Eligible Women’s Questionnaire
Screen Reports

Int 2

Supervisor

Central Office

Supervisor

Central Office

Reports

Interviewer’s System

Supervisor’s System

Repairs, upgrades

Updates, Data Sharing & Transfer to supervisor

Data Transfer & Updates

Reports
Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)

Use CAPI First time in the History of the Department of Census and Statistics for field data collection

Congratulations to DCS and MOH
Field Data Collection
Selected Key Findings

- **Housing characteristics**
- **Background Characteristics by Wealth quintile**
- **Prenatal and Antenatal care**
- **Health and Nutrition status of mothers and children**
- **Fertility and Contraceptive use**
- **Women Empowerment**
- **Knowledge on HIV/AIDS**
- **Domestic Violence**
Housing Characteristics

Access to Electricity

97% of households in the country have access to Electricity

Percentage of households without access to electricity (3%)

- Urban 1.3%
- Rural 3.3%
- Estates 4.7%
Use of solid fuel for cooking (wood etc.)

National level 66% of households use solid fuel for cooking

Sector wise disparities

Urban 25%
Rural 74%
Estate 80%

Use of LP Gas

National level 29.3% of households use LP gas for cooking

Sector wise disparities

Urban 67%
Rural 23%
Estate 15%
Wealth Index

Computed by using housing characteristics and assets in the households such as

Material of construction of floor, roof, wall, drinking water, sanitation, Cooking fuel, electricity, ownership of radio, TV, bicycle, car, land etc.,

Compute a composite Index using all these variables using a statistical tool and divided the households into 5 groups according to scores.

1. Lowest Wealth Quintile (Lowest Score)
2. Second Wealth Quintile
3. Middle Wealth Quintile
4. Fourth Wealth Quintile
5. Highest Wealth Quintile (Highest Score)
Comparison of ‘no schooling’ population by Wealth Quintile and Gender

More “no schooling” females than males in all wealth quintiles

Percentage

5.1 9.8
2.4 4.7
1.6 2.9
1.3 2.1
0.9 1.6

Lowest  Second  Middle  Fourth  Highest

Male  Female

Male (No schooling 2.3)

Highest from Batticaloa (4.6%)
Next highest is from Badulla (4.5 %)

Female (No schooling 4.2)

Highest from Nuwara –Eliya District (10.4 %)
Next highest is from Badulla (9.3%)

Highest from Nuwara –Eliya District (10.4 %)
Next highest is from Badulla (9.3%)
Total Fertility Rate

- Sri Lanka 2.2
- Highest in Kandy district 2.6
- Polonnaruwa 2.5
- Lowest in Colombo, Gampaha, Kegalle 1.8

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) (Current Use Currently married)

- Total demand for family planning 72%
- Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) 65 %
- Unmet need 7.5 %

- Highest CPR 74 % in Ratnapura and Kalutara
- Lowest CPR 18 % in Mannar
  31.5 % in Batitcaloa
Antenatal care

- Obtained from skilled provider 98.8 %
  - Took iron pills or capsules 97.8 %
  - Blood pressure measured 98.6 %
  - Urine sample taken 98.6 %
  - Blood sample taken 91.1 %

Deliveries

- In public sector hospitals 94 %
- In private sector hospitals 5.4 %

- 99.5 % Delivered by a skilled Provider

- 91.5 % of mothers received postnatal checkups less than 4 hours
- 99 % of mothers received postnatal checkups in the first 2 days after the delivery
Child health

- Children with low birth weight 15.7 %
- Percentage of mothers who read books on ECCD 70 %
- Percentage of mothers who read child development section of CHDR 79 %
- Read both ECCD and CHDR 66%

Child Nutrition

- Stunting 17.3 %
- Wasting 15.1 %
- Underweight 20.5 %

- Stunting highest in Nuwara-Eliya 32.4 %
- Wasting highest in Monaragala 25 %
- Underweight highest in Nuwara-Eliya 29.6 %

- Percentage ever breastfed 99.4 %
- Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth 90.3 %
- Percentage not given colostrum 1.9 %
Mother’s Education and Child Nutrition status

Stunting, Wasting and Underweight decrease with increasing mother’s education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Education</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No education</td>
<td>37.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>33.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OL or equivalent</td>
<td>30.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL or equivalent</td>
<td>24.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree and above</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Diseases decrease with increasing mother’s education.
Women’s Nutritional Status

Thin women (BMI < 18.5) 9.1%

Overweight women (BMI >= 25) 45.3%

Overweight women
(40-49) age 52 %
Urban 56 %
Degree and above 50 %
Highest wealth quintile 57 %
HIV/AIDS Related information

- 93% have heard about HIV/AIDS
- Women with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS is only 33%
- Among young women age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18 is 31.9%
- 10.4% of women have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months
Domestic Violence from Intimate Partner

No violence experience: 82%

Experience any violence: 17%

Of this 17%

- Belittled or seriously offend: 75%
- Slapped/beaten/Thumped: 45%
- Pushed/Shoved: 33%
- Prevented leaving home: 20%
- Dragged/Pulled: 16%
- Forced to have sex: 15%
- Beat with an object: 13%
- Tried to Strangulate: 13%
- Burned: 3%

Seeking help

- 75% from parents/brothers/sisters/other relations
- 27% friend/neighbors
- 18% police
Women’s Empowerment

83% of women aged 15-49 use a bank account

More than 75% made own decisions or joint decisions on:
- Own health care
- Major purchasing
- Visiting relatives

Participation in all 3 decisions increase with increasing women’s education:

- Women not involved in any of the 3 decisions is high in:
  - Mullativu 20%
  - Jaffna 18%
  - Batticaloa 18%
  - Monaragala 15%
Other Health Indicators (Total population)

- Heart diseases 2.2%
- High blood pressure 8.2% (highest in Colombo 12%)
- Wheezing/Asthma 5%
- Diabetics 5.7%
- High blood cholesterol 5.4%
- Road accidents 1%
- Animal bites 1%
- Currently under treatments for mental illness 0.7%
Remarks ..... 

. DHS 2016 provides latest information for large number of indicators including new indicators

. Monitor SDGs and Identify vulnerable groups and regional disparities.
Use information for informed decision making leaving no one behind