Sri Lanka

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

March 2012
Sri Lanka

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>20,860 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>1,893 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>378 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>17 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>14 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>10 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>6 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>39 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>39 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>140 (2008)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**CAUSES OF UNDER-FIVE DEATHS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asphyxia</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetanus</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection</td>
<td>12%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congenital</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preterm</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflammation</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN**

**NUTRITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence</td>
<td>15 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight prevalence</td>
<td>42 (1987)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birthweight incidence (%)</td>
<td>17 (2006)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHILD HEALTH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immunization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia treatment</td>
<td>58 (2006-2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A supplementation</td>
<td>85 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoeal disease treatment</td>
<td>67 (2006-2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria treatment</td>
<td>0 (2006-2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria prevention</td>
<td>3 (2006-2007)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sri Lanka

**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

- Proportion of women with low BMI (< 18.5 Kg/m², %) -
- Demand for family planning satisfied (%) 88 (2006)
- Total fertility rate 2.3 (2010)
- Adolescent birth rate (births per 1000 women aged 15-19 yr) 23 (2006)
- Antenatal visit for woman (4 or more visits, %) 93 (2006)
- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth, %) 80 (2006)
- Institutional deliveries (%) 98 (2006)
- Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days after birth, %) -
- Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %) -

**HIV AND AIDS**

- HIV prevalence among young <0.1 (<0.1 - <0.1) women (15-24 yrs, %) (2009)
- HIV prevalence among young <0.1 (<0.1 - <0.1) men (15-24 yrs, %) (2009)
- HIV+ children receiving ART (%) [34 - 92] (2009)
- Orphan school attendance ratio -

**EDUCATION**

- Survival to last grade of primary school (total, admin data, %) 99 (2006)
- Survival to last grade of primary school (male, admin data, %) 98 (2006)
- Survival to last grade of primary school (female, admin data, %) 99 (2006)
- Primary school net enrolment ratio (total, admin data, %) 95 (2009)
- Primary school net enrolment ratio (male, admin data, %) 95 (2009)
- Primary school net enrolment ratio (female, admin data, %) 96 (2009)

**WATER AND SANITATION**

- Drinking water coverage Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 2010
- Sanitation coverage Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 2010

**CHILD PROTECTION**

- Women aged 20-24 years who were married or in union by age 18 (%) 12 (2006)
- Birth registration (%) 97 (2006)
- Female genital mutilation/cutting (%) -
### DISPARITIES IN INTERVENTION COVERAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Ratio of Male to Female</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Ratio of Urban to Rural</th>
<th>Poorest</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Fourth</th>
<th>Richest</th>
<th>Ratio of Richest to Poorest</th>
<th>Equity chart</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEMOGRAPHICS</strong>&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
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<td>IGME 2011</td>
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<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong>&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low birth weight incidence (%)</td>
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<td>DHS 2006-2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Underweight prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, %)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>DHS 2006-2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, %)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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<td>DHS 2006-2007</td>
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<td>Wasting prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, %)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.2</td>
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<td>DHS 2006-2007</td>
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<td>Exclusive breastfeeding (0-5 months, %)</td>
<td>76</td>
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<td>DHS 2006-2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6-9 months, %)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1.6</td>
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<td>DHS 1987</td>
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<tr>
<td>Households consuming adequately iodized salt (15 ppm or more, %)</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>DHS 2006-2007</td>
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<td><strong>CHILD HEALTH</strong>&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Care seeking for pneumonia (%)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>0.9</td>
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<td>Antibiotic use for pneumonia (%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diarrhoeal treatment - children receiving ORT and continued feeding (%)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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<td>DHS 2006-2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaria prevention - children sleeping under ITNs (%)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>DHS 2006-2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaria treatment - febrile children receiving antimalarial medicines (%)</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>DHS 2006-2007</td>
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<td><strong>MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Antenatal care coverage at least one visit (%)</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>DHS 2006-2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antenatal care coverage (4 or more visits, %)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>0.9</td>
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<td>DHS 2006-2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery (%)</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>DHS 2006-2007</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>DHS 2006-2007</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WATER AND SANITATION</strong>&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Use of improved drinking water sources (%)</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>2010 (WHO/UNICEF JMP 2012)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Use of improved sanitation facilities (%)</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>0.9</td>
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<td>2010 (WHO/UNICEF JMP 2012)</td>
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<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Survival rate to last grade of primary school (survey data, %)</td>
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<td>Primary school net attendance ratio (survey data, %)</td>
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<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Women aged 20-24 years who were married or in union by age 18 (%)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>DHS 2006-2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<td>97</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>DHS 2006-2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female genital mutilation/cutting (%)</td>
<td>-</td>
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Note: The format for this Country Profile has been adapted from the Countdown to 2015 report. Coverage data have been largely derived from national household surveys such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). For the majority of coverage indicators, UNICEF global databases were used. Other organizations such as the World Health Organization, UNAIDS, United Nations Population Fund, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and Saving Newborn Lives also provided data. Details on indicators, data sources, and definitions of indicators, can be found at www.childinfo.org.

1. **Disparities** - Disparity information is only available for data directly derived from household surveys such as MICS and DHS. Therefore, disparity data are not available for the following indicators: vitamin A supplementation, immunization, and for HIV/AIDS. In addition, neither UNICEF Global Databases nor databases from partner organizations maintain disparity data for the following indicators: total fertility rate, unmet need, institutional deliveries, contraceptive prevalence, adolescent birth rate.

2. **Equity chart** - Displays values for the five wealth quintiles to the left. The scale is 0 to 100% for all charts except USMR, which shows a range of 0 to 300 deaths per 1,000 live births.

3. **USMR** - All indicators in this section refer to children under 5 years of age. **Water and sanitation** - Wealth quintile data are derived from MICS or DHS surveys. Urban, rural and total coverage estimates provided are for 2010 and are those published by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation. **Water and sanitation** - Wealth quintile data are derived from MICS or DHS surveys. Urban, rural and total coverage estimates provided are for 2010 and are those published by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation.