The goal of universal health coverage (UHC) is that all people and communities receive the health care they need, without suffering financial hardship. Monitoring UHC requires measuring health service coverage and financial protection (SDG target 3.8).

**HEALTH SERVICE COVERAGE**
A summary measure of essential health services coverage, a composite service coverage index, is used:16 indicators are derived from four main areas of work: (1) reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health; (2) infectious diseases; (3) noncommunicable diseases; (4) service capacity, access and health security.

**FINANCIAL PROTECTION**
Financial protection is measured through two indicators: (1) impoverishment, and (2) catastrophic health expenditure. Impoverishment: 0.1% or approximately 14 000 people are being pushed into poverty because of out-of-pocket health spending.17

Catastrophic expenditure on health: 5.3% of people spent more than 10% of their household’s total expenditure on health care.17

Out-of-pocket expenditure3 In most cases, high percentage of out-of-pocket expenditure out of the total health expenditure is associated with low financial protection

Public spending on health3 is determined by the capacity of the government to raise revenues and allocate it to health.
Variation by residence

Variation by wealth

Variation by education

SDGs emphasis on equity

SDG target 17.18 emphasizes the need for disaggregated data. By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

Strengthening Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)

SDG emphasis on mortality statistics

More reliable vital statistics on births, deaths and causes of death from civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems are required for reporting on 14 health-related SDG mortality indicators. Understanding better what people are dying from can lead to stronger health policies and plans, and improve monitoring of the health-related SDGs.

SDG 3: Health targets

Maternal and child mortality (SDG target 3.1, 3.2)
### Communicable diseases (SDG target 3.3)

#### Malaria incidence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sri Lanka</th>
<th>Regional estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Tuberculosis incidence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sri Lanka</th>
<th>Regional estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### New HIV infections among adults 15 to 49 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sri Lanka</th>
<th>Regional estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.70</td>
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<td>0.64</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Hepatitis B surface antigen prevalence among children under 5 years (%)

- 2015: 0.64
- 2016: 0.70

#### Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

- 2016: 55,720
- 2017: 671,797,672

### Noncommunicable diseases and injuries

#### Mortality between 30 and 70 years of age from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases (%)

- 2015: 17.4
- 2016: 23.1

#### Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population)

- 2015: 14.3
- 2016: 13.2

#### Total alcohol per capita (age 15+ years) consumption (Litres)

- 2016: 4.3

#### Malaria incidence is calculated for confirmed malaria cases. Only small number of imported malaria cases have been reported.

### Sexual and reproductive health

#### Proportion of married or in-union women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (%)

- 2016: 74.2
- 2017: 75.1

#### Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 15 to 19 years)

- 2016: 30
- 2017: -

#### Mortality due to environmental pollution

- Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)
  - 2016: 79.8
  - 2017: 164.0
- Mortality rate attributed to unsafe WASH services (per 100,000 population)
  - 2016: 1.2
  - 2017: 15.4
- Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (per 100,000 population)
  - 2016: 0.4
  - 2017: 1.8

#### Tobacco use

- Tobacco use among persons (18-69 yrs) and older - Female
  - 2015: 5.3
  - 2016: -

#### Essential medicines and vaccines

- Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis
  - 2016: -
  - 2017: -

- Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health per capita
  - 2016: 0.98
  - 2017: -

#### Health workforce

- Health worker density (per 10,000 population)
  - 2015: 31.7
  - 2016: -

#### National and global health risks

- International Health Regulations Core Capacity Index
  - 2017: 76
  - 2018: 80

Note: A dash (-) implies relevant data are not available.
### Other health-related SDGs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>SDG target</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sri Lanka</th>
<th>Regional Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General government health expenditure as % of general government expenditure*</td>
<td>1.a</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years who are stunted*</td>
<td>2.2.1</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>33.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years who are wasted*</td>
<td>2.2.2</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years who are overweight*</td>
<td>2.2.3</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population using improved drinking water sources*</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population using improved sanitation*</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuel*</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air pollution level in cities* (PM 2.5) (µg/m³)</td>
<td>11.6.2</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>57.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of deaths by disaster* (per 100 000 people)</td>
<td>13.1.2</td>
<td>2012-16</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality rate due to homicide* (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>16.1.1</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated direct deaths from major conflicts* (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>16.1.2</td>
<td>2011-2015</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration completeness coverage¹</td>
<td>16.9.1</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>97.2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completeness of cause-of-death data%</td>
<td>17.19.2</td>
<td>2005-2015</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** A dash (-) implies relevant data are not available

### References