SELECTED
MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
(MDG) INDICATORS

Department of Census and Statistics
Sri Lanka

Preface

"Selected Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators for Sri Lanka" is the first issue prepared by the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS). This contains selected MDG indicators which can easily be prepared by DCS from its Censuses, surveys and other administrative records.

Of the 48 indicators developed by the United Nations, this publication contains only twenty three. UN definitions and method of computation for each indicator was carefully examined before the computation was done. If it is different from what has been used, methods used are also given with a clarification for each indicator. Considering the national requirement, each indicator is given not only at national level, but also at Province, District and by gender where ever possible. Every effort was made to include most comprehensive and upto date information on Millennium Development Indicators of Sri Lanka. I hope that these data will serve the needs of policy planners and other data users.

The preparation of this report was done by Mrs. D. B. P. S. Vidyaratne, Director (1) and Ms. W. J. Nigamuni, Senior Statistician of this department. Different subject matter divisions supplied the information. Contributions were made by Ms. Inoka Randeniya, Coding Clerk who computer typeset the report, staff of the publication division, Mr. H. A. Samarasinghe and his staff for printing of this report. Contributions made by all of them are grateful appreciated.

Any suggestions for the improvement of this publication from the users and producers of data will be most welcome.

A. G. W. Nanayakkara
Director General

Department of Census and Statistics,
P.O. Box 563,
Maitland Crescent,
Colombo 07.
     January, 2005.

Tel: +94 - 011 - 2682176
E-mail: dcensus@sltnet.lk
Website: www.statistics.gov.lk

Contents

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Indicators

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day
1-A. Poverty headcount ratio (percentage of population below the national poverty line)
2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence multiplied by depth of poverty]
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age
5. Proportion of the population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling
6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education
6 – 10 years
11 – 14 years
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015
9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
Primary 6 – 10 years
Junior secondary 11 – 14 years
Senior secondary 15 – 19 years
Tertiary 20 -24 years
10. Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old
11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality
Target 5: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate
13. Under-five mortality rate
14. Infant mortality rate
15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

  Target 6: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

    16. Maternal mortality ratio

    17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

  Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

    19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate

    19c. Contraceptive prevalence rate

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

  Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

    29. Proportion of the population using solid fuels

  Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

    30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural

    31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural

  Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

    32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

  Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

    45. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total

  Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication technologies

    48. Personal computers in use per 100 population

    48b. Internet users per 100 population

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

1. Indicator

Indicator	Year	
	1990/ 91	**2002**
1-A. Poverty headcount ratio (percentage of population below the national poverty line)	26.1	22.7

2. Definition

United Nations Definition
The poverty headcount ratio is the proportion of the national population whose incomes are below the official threshold (or thresholds) set by the national Government. National poverty lines are usually set for households of various compositions to allow for different family sizes. Where there are no official poverty lines, they may be defined as the level of income required to have only sufficient food or food plus other necessities for survival.
Definition used
Same as the UN definition

3. Method of computation

Method of computation given by United Nations
Household income (or consumption) and its distribution are estimated from household surveys (SEE INDICATOR 1). The incomes of various household types, by composition, may then be compared with the poverty lines for those types of household. If the poverty lines are expressed in terms of income per adult equivalent or some similar measure, the incomes of the households must be measured on a similar basis. Household income may be converted to income per adult equivalent by using the modified equivalence scale of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)—in which the first household member over 16 equals 1, all others over 16 equal 0.5, all under 16 equal 0.3 —or some other equivalence scale. Household incomes are then divided by the "equivalized" number of people in the household (two adults would equal 1.5 according to the OECD scale) to establish income per person. Once the number of households that are below the poverty line has been estimated, the number of people in those households is aggregated to estimate the percentage of the population below the line.
Method of computation used
Same as the UN method of computation.

4. Data source, geographical coverage and periodicity

4.1 Data source and geographical coverage
Data source : Household Income and Expenditure Survey - 1990/91 , 2002
Geographical coverage : All districts other than districts in Northern and Eastern provinces in Sri Lanka
4.2 Periodicity Once in 5 years

5. Accuracy and data limitations

Household Income and Expenditure Survey was conducted using a sample of 20000 housing units in 1990/91, 1995/96 and 2002 and the district level estimates (excluding the districts under the Northern and Eastern provinces) could be provided with a reasonable statistical reliability

6. Level of disaggregation

Table 1 : Proportion of population below national poverty line

Sector/ Province/ District	Male*		Female*	
	1990/91	2002	1990/91	2002
Sri Lanka	**26.0**	**23.0**	**26.6**	**21.5**
Sector				
Urban	15.6	7.7	18.7	8.9
Rural	29.5	24.9	29.3	23.6
Estate	19.0	30.0	30.0	30.1
Province				
Western	18.6	10.3	21.2	12.8
Central	31.1	26.2	28.5	20.1
Southern	30.5	27.9	28.9	27.6
Northern	-	-	-	-
Eastern	-	-	-	-
North Western	26.0	27.8	24.1	25.4
North Central	24.3	20.7	24.1	25.4
Uva	31.7	38.1	33.1	31.9
Sabaragamuwa	29.6	33.5	38.9	33.7
District				
Colombo	15.3	5.6	19.4	9.7
Gampaha	13.8	10.5	19.4	11.6
Kalutara	33.3	19.5	27.9	22.3
Kandy	36.0	25.8	35.3	21.4
Matale	30.4	30.6	20.3	25.0
Nuwara Eliya	20.6	24.1	17.0	12.0
Galle	30.3	25.2	27.3	28.4
Matara	29.2	26.4	29.0	31.5
Hambantota	32.6	34.5	31.7	16.9
Jaffna	-	-	-	-
Kilinochchi	-	-	-	-
Mannar	-	-	-	-
Vavuniya	-	-	-	-
Mullaitivu	-	-	-	-
Batticaloa	-	-	-	-
Ampara	-	-	-	-
Trincomalee	-	-	-	-
Kurunegala	27.7	25.9	25.0	23.1
Puttalam	22.1	31.4	21.8	30.8
Anuradhapura	23.7	19.1	26.2	27.4
Polonnaruwa	25.6	24.1	20.2	22.1
Badulla	31.1	38.4	30.9	30.9
Moneragala	33.0	37.5	39.6	34.4
Ratnapura	29.1	34.0	41.0	37.2
Kegalle	30.2	32.9	36.7	30.6

* Sex of head of the household

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

1. Indicator

Indicator	Year	
	1990/91	**2002**
2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]	5.6	5.1

2. Definition

United Nations Definition
Poverty gap ratio is the mean distance separating the population from the poverty line (with the non-poor being given a distance of zero), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line.

Definition used
Same as the UN definition

3. Method of computation

Method of computation given by United Nations
The poverty gap ratio is the sum of the income gap ratios for the population below the poverty line, divided by the total population.

$$PG = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{q} \left[\frac{z - y_i}{z} \right]$$

Where,
z = poverty line
yi = income of individual i
q = number of poor people
n = size of the population

This can also be expressed as the product of the average income gap ratio of poor people and the head count ratio. that is
Where,
PG = I * H
Where,

$$H = \frac{q}{n} \qquad I = \frac{z - y_q}{z}$$

Where,

$$Y_q = \frac{1}{q} \sum_{i=1}^{q} y_i$$

All the formulas are calculated based on data on individuals (y_i = individual income or consumption). If household level data are used, the formulas have to be adjusted by the weight w_i, which is the household size times sampling expansion factor for every household i.

Method of computation used
The poverty gap ratio is the sum of the income gap ratios for the population below the poverty line, divided by the total population.

$$PG = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{q} \left[\frac{z - y_i}{z} \right]$$

Where,
z = poverty line
yi = income of individual i
q = number of poor people
n = size of the population

4. Data source, geographical coverage and periodicity

4.1 Data source and geographical coverage
Data source :
Household Income and Expenditure Survey - 1990/91 , 2002

Geographical coverage :
All districts other than districts in Northern & Eastern provinces in Sri Lanka

4.2 Periodicity
Once in 5 years

5. Accuracy and data limitations

Household Income and Expenditure Survey was conducted using a sample of 20000 housing units in 1990/91, 1995/96 and 2002 and the district level estimates (excluding the districts under the Northern and Eastern provinces) could be provided with a reasonable statistical reliability

6. Level of disaggregation

Table 1: Poverty gap ratio in Sri Lanka

Sector/ Province/ District	Male*		Female*	
	1990/91	2002	1990/91	2002
Sri Lanka	**5.5**	**5.1**	**6.0**	**4.8**
Sector				
Urban	3.4	1.6	4.6	2.1
Rural	6.3	5.6	6.5	5.3
Estate	2.9	6.1	5.9	5.4
Province				
Western	3.8	2.1	5.3	2.8
Central	6.9	5.5	6.2	4.2
Southern	6.6	6.7	6.0	5.8
Northern	-	-	-	-
Eastern	-	-	-	-
North Western	5.3	6.1	5.3	6.4
North Central	4.5	4.3	3.8	4.4
Uva	6.6	9.1	8.0	8.1
Sabaragamuwa	6.7	7.5	8.9	8.0
District				
Colombo	3.4	1.1	5.2	1.9
Gampaha	2.4	2.1	4.1	2.8
Kalutara	7.1	4.2	7.5	4.9
Kandy	8.0	5.9	7.8	4.5
Matale	6.8	6.4	4.0	6.1
Nuwara Eliya	4.3	4.6	3.9	1.8
Galle	6.8	5.9	5.5	5.3
Matara	5.9	6.3	6.3	7.5
Hambantota	7.3	8.5	6.6	3.8
Jaffna	-	-	-	-
Kilinochchi	-	-	-	-
Mannar	-	-	-	-
Vavuniya	-	-	-	-
Mullaitivu	-	-	-	-
Batticaloa	-	-	-	-
Ampara	-	-	-	-
Trincomalee	-	-	-	-
Kurunegala	5.3	5.6	5.1	5.6
Puttalam	5.1	7.0	5.6	8.3
Anuradhapura	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.6
Polonnaruwa	5.3	5.2	2.9	4.1
Badulla	6.0	8.8	7.3	7.8
Moneragala	7.7	9.8	10.1	9.1
Ratnapura	6.0	7.8	8.5	7.8
Kegalle	7.6	7.1	9.3	8.2

* Sex of head of the household

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

1. Indicator

Indicator	Year	
	1990/91	**2002**
3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	8.9	7.0

2. Definition

United Nations Definition

Share of the poorest quintile in national consumption is the income that accrues to the poorest fifth of the population.

Definition used

Same as the UN definition. But, real per capita expenditure was used instead of per capita income.

3. Method of computation

Method of computation given by United Nations

Household income and its distribution are estimated from household surveys. Household income is adjusted for household size to provide a more consistent measure of per capita income for consumption. Household income is divided by the number of people in the household to establish income per person. The population is then ranked by income. The income of the bottom fifth is expressed as a percentage of aggregate household income. The calculations are made in local currency, without adjustment for price changes or exchange rates or for spatial differences in cost of living within countries, because the data needed for such calculations are generally unavailable.

Method of computation used

Same as the UN method of computation. But real per capita expenditure was used instead of per capita income.

4. Data source, geographical coverage and periodicity

4.1 Data source and geographical coverage

Data source :

Household Income and Expenditure Survey - 1995/96, 2002

Geographical coverage :

All districts other than districts in Northern and Eastern provinces in Sri Lanka

4.2 Periodicity

Once in 5 years

5. Accuracy and data limitations

Household Income and Expenditure Survey was conducted using a sample of 20000 housing units in 1990/91, 1995/96 and 2002 and the district level estimates (excluding the districts under the Northern and Eastern provinces) could be provided with a reasonable statistical reliability

6. Level of disaggregation

Table 1: Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

Sector/ Province/ District	Male*		Female*	
	1990/91	2002	1990/91	2002
Sri Lanka	**8.8**	**7.2**	**9.3**	**6.2**
Sector				
Urban	3.4	1.1	4.6	1.7
Rural	11.4	8.4	11.3	7.3
Estate	5.0	15.2	13.7	10.3
Province				
Western	4.3	1.7	5.8	2.4
Central	10.8	9.3	10.2	5.8
Southern	11.4	11.1	10.6	8.7
Northern	-	-	-	-
Eastern	-	-	-	-
North Western	11.7	11.0	11.3	10.2
North Central	11.0	8.6	9.8	10.2
Uva	13.1	17.4	12.6	11.2
Sabaragamuwa	11.1	13.4	16.5	13.2
District				
Colombo	2.7	0.6	4.7	1.8
Gampaha	3.7	1.8	5.1	2.5
Kalutara	10.5	4.5	10.2	4.0
Kandy	13.0	7.6	12.8	6.0
Matale	12.9	13.3	8.6	10.4
Nuwara Eliya	4.8	10.5	4.7	2.0
Galle	11.0	7.9	9.8	7.4
Matara	10.8	10.3	10.5	10.3
Hambantota	12.9	19.3	12.1	8.4
Jaffna	-	-	-	-
Kilinochchi	-	-	-	-
Mannar	-	-	-	-
Vavuniya	-	-	-	-
Mullaitivu	-	-	-	-
Batticaloa	-	-	-	-
Ampara	-	-	-	-
Trincomalee	-	-	-	-
Kurunegala	12.5	10.8	11.7	9.0
Puttalam	9.8	11.6	10.1	13.5
Anuradhapura	11.8	8.0	14.3	11.1
Polonnaruwa	9.2	9.9	3.8	8.8
Badulla	12.5	17.9	10.9	10.0
Moneragala	14.5	16.7	17.7	15.6
Ratnapura	9.8	13.4	15.9	14.7
Kegalle	12.8	13.4	17.2	11.8

* Sex of head of the household

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 2. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

1. Indicator

Indicator	Year	
	1993	2000
4. Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	37.7	29.4

2. Definition

United Nations Definition
Prevalence of (moderately or severely) *underweight children* is the percentage of children under five years old whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. The international reference population was formulated by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) as a reference for the United States and later adopted by the World Health Organization (WHO) for international use (often referred to as the NCHS/WHO reference population).

Definition used
Same as the UN definition. But target group was confined to children aged 3-59 months. Infants less than 3 months were not considered.

3. Method of computation

Method of computation given by United Nations
The weights of the under -five child population in a country are compared with the weights given in the NCHS/ WHO table of child weights for each age group. The percentages of children in each age group whose weights are more than 2 standard deviations less than the median are then aggregated to form the total percentage of children under age 5 who are underweight.

Method of computation used
Same as the UN method of computation.

4. Data source, geographical coverage and periodicity

4.1 Data source and geographical coverage
Data source :
Sri Lanka Demographic & Health Survey 1993, 2000

Geographical coverage :

The country has been stratified into nine zones on the basis of socio - economic and ecological criteria but both surveys (1993, 2000) were conducted only for seven zones, excluding the zone 8th and zone 9th (Eastern and Northern provinces) due to the unsettled conditions that prevailed in these zones.

4.2 Periodicity
Once in 5 years

5. Accuracy and data limitations
Target group was confined to children aged 3-59 months only, due to difficulty in measuring the parameters accurately for infants < 3 months.

6. Level of disaggregation

Table 1: Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age

Sex/ Sector/ Zone	Year	
	1993	2000
Sri Lanka	**37.7**	**29.4**
Sex		
Male	34.8	29.0
Female	40.9	29.8
Sector		
Colombo metro	31.2	18.2
Other urban	29.9	21.3
Rural	38.3	30.8
Estate	52.1	44.1
Zone		
Zone 1	31.2	18.2
Zone 2	25.2	20.2
Zone 3	34.6	28.9
Zone 4	38.1	30.6
Zone 5	43.7	37.8
Zone 6	44.9	32.2
Zone 7	48.0	36.9

Zone1	Part of Colombo, Gampaha districts
Zone2	Part of Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara districts
Zone3	Full districts of Galle, Matara
	Part of Kalutara district
Zone4	Full district of Matale
	Part of Kurunegala, Kegale, Ratnapura districts
Zone5	Full districts of Badulla, Nuwara Eliya, Kandy
	Part of Kegalle, Ratnapura districts
Zone6	Full district of Polonnaruwa
	Part of Anuradhapura, Hambantota districts
Zone7	Full districts of Puttalam, Moneragala
	Part of Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, Hambantota districts

Table 2: Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age

Child's age in months/ Previous birth interval/ Educational level of mother	Year	
	1993	2000
Child's age in months		
3-5	5.8	0.7
6-11	17.9	20.2
12-23	36.3	28.8
24-35	42.4	34.0
36-47	46.7	30.7
48-59	43.0	37.9
Previous birth interval		
<2 years	48.1	35.6
2-3 years	43.7	36.8
4 years or more	32.7	30.8
First birth	31.5	24.6
Twins	44.4	25.9
Educational level of mother		
No schooling	53.9	48.0
Primary	47.8	41.4
secondary	39.1	31.7
G.C.E. (O/L)	24.6	24.8
G.C.E. (A/L) & higher		13.3

Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 2. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

1. Indicator

Indicator	Year	
	1990/91	**2002**
5. Proportion of the population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	50.9	51.3

2. Definition

United Nations Definition
Proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption is the percentage of the population whose food intake falls below the minimum level of dietary energy requirements. This is also referred to as the prevalence of under-nourishment, which is the percentage of the population that is undernourished.

Definition used
Same as the UN definition.

3. Method of computation

Method of computation given by United Nations
Estimation of the proportion of people with insufficient food (undernourishment) involves specification of the distribution of dietary energy consumption, considering the total food availability (from national global statistics) and inequality in access to food (from national household surveys). The distribution is assumed to be unimodal and skewed. The log-normal function is used in estimating the proportion of the population below a minimum energy requirement level or cut-off point. The cut-off point is estimated as a population per capita average value, based on dietary energy needed by different age and gender groups and the proportion of the population represented by each age group. The estimates are not normally available in countries. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) prepares the estimates at the national level. They are then aggregated to obtain regional and global estimates.

Method of computation used
Estimation of the proportion of people with insufficient food (undernourishment) involves specification of the distribution of dietary energy consumption, considering the total food availability (from national global statistics) and inequality in access to food (from national household surveys). The distribution is used in estimating the proportion of the population below a minimum energy requirement level or cut-off point. The cut off point is estimated as a population per capita average value, based on dietary energy needed by different age and gender groups and the proportion of the population represented by each age group. The estimates are not normally available in countries. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) prepares the estimates at the national level. They are then aggregated to obtain regional and global estimates.

4. Data source, geographical coverage and periodicity

4.1 Data source and geographical coverage

Data source :
Household Income and Expenditure Survey - 1990/91, 2002

Geographical coverage :
All districts other than districts in Northern and Eastern provinces in Sri Lanka

4.2 Periodicity
Once in 5 years

5. Accuracy and data limitations

Household Income and Expenditure Survey was conducted using a sample of 20000 housing units in 1990/91, 1995/96 and 2002 and the district level estimates (excluding the districts under the Northern and Eastern provinces) could be provided with a reasonable statistical reliability

6. Level of disaggregation

Table 1: Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

Sector/ Province/ District	Male*		Female*	
	1990/91	2002	1990/91	2002
Sri Lanka	**50.8**	**51.1**	**51.8**	**52.2**
Sector				
Urban	56.3	58.4	62.4	58.6
Rural	51.3	51.7	48.7	52.1
Estate	30.0	28.6	39.7	31.4
Province				
Western	53.6	54.2	57.1	56.2
Central	49.6	45.1	47.8	44.2
Southern	57.0	54.5	54.7	53.4
Northern	-	-	-	-
Eastern	-	-	-	-
North Western	43.9	52.6	41.7	55.9
North Central	49.0	42.3	42.6	43.4
Uva	47.2	47.1	51.2	43.6
Sabaragamuwa	48.8	52.2	54.5	53.3
District				
Colombo	54.7	54.9	65.1	58.1
Gampaha	50.2	54.7	46.4	54.3
Kalutara	56.8	52.1	54.4	56.6
Kandy	57.3	50.4	54.0	47.0
Matale	43.9	58.5	45.8	59.1
Nuwara Eliya	36.7	28.7	32.9	23.4
Galle	56.8	54.9	53.3	55.5
Matara	57.1	55.0	56.6	58.2
Hambantota	57.1	53.2	54.5	37.3
Jaffna	-	-	-	-
Kilinochchi	-	-	-	-
Mannar	-	-	-	-
Vavuniya	-	-	-	-
Mullaitivu	-	-	-	-
Batticaloa	-	-	-	-
Ampara	-	-	-	-
Trincomalee	-	-	-	-
Kurunegala	40.7	49.1	38.2	52.8
Puttalam	51.7	59.3	50.1	63.2
Anuradhapura	51.0	44.7	45.2	45.1
Polonnaruwa	44.3	37.3	37.8	40.7
Badulla	49.4	47.7	52.9	45.1
Moneragala	43.1	46.0	46.1	39.6
Ratnapura	46.3	47.2	49.5	47.2
Kegalle	51.9	59.2	59.8	58.7

* Sex of head of the household

Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

Target 3. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

1. Indicator

Indicator	Year	
	1996	**2002**
6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education		
6 - 10 years	95.7	96.3
11 - 14 years	93.8	96.3

2. Definition

United Nations Definition
Net primary enrolment ratio is the ratio of the number of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in primary school to the total population of children of official school age. *Primary education* provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art and music.
Definition used
Same as the UN definition.

3. Method of computation

Method of computation given by United Nations
The indicator is calculated as the number of enrolled students within the appropriate age cohort according to school records as reported to ministries of education, divided by the number of children of primary school age.
Method of computation used
Same as the UN method of computation.

4. Data source, geographical coverage and periodicity

4.1 Data source and geographical coverage
Data source :
Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey
Geographical coverage :
All districts other than districts in Northern and Eastern provinces in Sri Lanka
4.2 Periodicity
Quarterly

5. Accuracy and data limitations

Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey was conducted using a sample of 16000 housing units until 2003 and the district level estimates (excluding the districts under the Northern and Eastern provinces) could be provided with a reasonable statistical reliability. Survey operations have commenced in the districts under the Northern and Eastern provinces in 2004 and district level estimates for these districts could also be provided 2004 onwards

6. Level of disaggregation

Table 1: Net enrolment ratio in primary education

Sector/ Province/ District	6 - 10 years				11 - 14 years			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	1996	2002	1996	2002	1996	2002	1996	2002
Sri Lanka	**95.6**	**97.1**	**95.7**	**95.6**	**93.9**	**93.5**	**96.3**	**96.4**
Sector								
Urban	94.9	96.5	97.2	95.2	93.2	92.2	94.1	95.7
Rural	95.8	97.2	95.5	95.7	94.0	93.8	96.5	96.5
Province								
Western	96.2	97.4	95.8	96.2	95.5	94.3	96.5	95.4
Central	92.5	95.8	94.7	95.6	94.1	89.9	96.6	97.2
Southern	96.1	97.2	95.9	95.5	95.8	97.1	95.8	98.1
Northern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Western	98.8	99.2	99.1	97.3	91.2	96.9	94.8	95.9
North Central	98.7	97.5	93.9	95.8	93.8	96.0	98.3	99.3
Uva	95.1	97.1	95.5	92.7	93.7	95.2	96.4	96.4
Sabaragamuwa	93.8	94.9	94.1	94.0	90.7	86.6	96.5	94.1
District								
Colombo	96.7	95.5	96.2	95.2	95.4	92.2	94.1	93.1
Gampaha	95.5	98.6	93.8	97.0	94.1	96.6	98.6	96.4
Kalutara	96.5	98.9	98.6	96.7	98.9	94.2	96.7	97.3
Kandy	90.2	96.4	94.8	96.0	90.8	87.2	95.6	95.7
Matale	92.4	97.6	93.5	94.9	95.9	94.5	97.9	98.7
Nuwara Eliya	95.7	94.2	95.3	95.3	97.1	91.5	97.4	99.0
Galle	96.8	97.1	94.5	95.2	94.7	95.0	95.4	97.0
Matara	97.3	95.7	97.2	94.3	95.5	99.3	94.9	99.2
Hambantota	93.5	99.3	96.4	98.3	98.1	97.3	97.8	98.3
Jaffna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilinochchi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mannar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vavuniya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mullaitivu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Batticaloa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ampara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trincomalee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kurunegala	98.4	99.6	99.5	97.5	89.8	97.2	96.3	96.5
Puttalam	99.6	98.6	98.1	96.8	94.5	96.3	92.4	94.7
Anuradhapura	98.4	98.0	95.1	95.7	96.5	97.6	97.7	100.0
Polonnaruwa	99.2	95.9	92.3	96.0	88.6	93.6	100.0	97.8
Badulla	92.0	95.7	94.7	91.6	93.6	95.0	96.2	95.7
Moneragala	99.1	100.0	96.8	95.3	93.8	95.4	96.9	98.1
Ratnapura	95.7	95.2	96.3	92.8	91.6	88.4	96.9	92.9
Kegalle	91.2	94.6	91.1	95.4	89.7	84.6	95.9	96.1

Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

Target 3. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

1. Indicator

Indicator	Year	
	1990	**2002**
7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	68.1	95.6

2. Definition

United Nations Definition
The proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5, known as the survival rate to grade 5, is the percentage of a cohort of pupils enrolled in grade 1 of the primary level of education in a given school year who are expected to reach grade 5.

Definition used
Same as the UN definition.

3. Method of computation

Method of computation given by United Nations
The indicator is typically estimated from data on enrolment and repetition by grade for two consecutive years, in a procedure called the reconstructed cohort method. This method makes three assumptions: dropouts never return to school; promotion, repetition and dropout rates remain constant over the entire period in which the cohort is enrolled in school; and the same rates apply to all pupils enrolled in a given grade, regardless of whether they previously repeated a grade.

The calculation is made by dividing the total number of pupils belonging to a school cohort who reach each successive grade of the specified level of education by the number of pupils in the school cohort (in this case students originally enrolled in grade 1 of primary education) and multiplying the result by 100.

When estimated from household survey data, the proportion is estimated as the product of the proportions of transition for each grade up to grade 5. The estimation follows the method of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Method of computation used

Same as the UN method of computation.

The proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5   =

$$\frac{\text{Total number of pupils belonging to a school cohort who reach each successive grade of the level of primary education}}{\substack{\text{Number of pupils in the school cohort} \\ \text{(originally enrolled in grade 1 of primary education)}}} \quad \text{X} \quad 100$$

The numerator was estimated using data on enrolment and repetition by grade for two consecutive years, in a procedure called the reconstructed cohort method.

The year corresponding to the indicator is the year that cohort started grade 1, not the year they reach grade 5.

4. Data source, geographical coverage and periodicity

4.1 Data source and geographical coverage

Data source :
Annual school censuses. This indicator can be calculated for districts and provinces.

Geographical coverage :
All island

4.2 Periodicity
Annually

5. Accuracy and data limitations

Since the calculation of numerator is based on pupil flow rates, the reliability of this indicator depends on the consistency of data on enrolment and repeaters in terms of coverage over time and across grades.

The methodology of the reconstructed cohort model is based on the concept that for pupils in a certain grade, there could be only three eventualities
  a) Some will be promoted to the next grade
  b) Some will drop out of the school within that year
  c) The remaining will repeat the same grade in the next year
Based on calculated flow rates, a cohort of 1000 students are simulated through the primary cycle with some assumptions which are,
  ◆ No additional new entrants in any of the subsequent years during primary cycle other than the cohort of 1000 pupils
  ◆ For any given grade the same rates of promotion, repetition and dropout apply (for both direct comers and repeaters)
  ◆ Flow rates for all grades remain unchanged as long as the cohort moves through the cycle.
The indicator is given for provinces and not by districts. Though we expect the proportion reaching grade 5 can't exceed 100%, it exceeds 100% for some districts. This can be mis- interpreted therefore district indicators are not given.

For example, in 2002 the proportion reaching grade 5 is approximately 150% for Jaffna district, while the indicator for Kilinochchi and Mullaitivu districts are below 50%. The real reason being the heavy inter-district migration due the unrest in those areas and these figures below 50 should not be interpreted otherwise.

6. Level of disaggregation

Table 1: Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5

Province	Male		Female	
	1990	2002	1990	2002
Sri Lanka	**64.1**	**94.7**	**72.6**	**96.5**
Province				
Western	77.5	98.7	86.0	99.5
Central	56.7	95.2	62.8	96.7
Southern	63.4	94.4	74.1	96.9
Northern	51.6	88.6	56.0	90.7
Eastern	69.3	90.3	73.1	92.9
North Western	64.2	95.1	75.8	97.6
North Central	67.5	96.2	79.4	98.1
Uva	55.5	92.8	64.4	94.7
Sabaragamuwa	61.5	95.3	72.0	96.1

Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

Target 3 - Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

1. Indicator

Indicator	Year
	2001
8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	95.6

2. Definition

United Nations Definition
Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, or the youth literacy rate, is the percentage of the population 15-24 years old who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on everyday life. The definition of literacy sometimes extends to basic arithmetic and other life skills.

Definition used
Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, or the youth literacy rate, is the percentage of the population 15-24 years old who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on everyday life.

3. Method of computation

Method of computation given by United Nations
The usual method of computation is to divide the number of people ages 15–24 who are literate by the total population in the same age group and to multiply the total by 100. Since literacy data are not always available for all countries and all censuses, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics uses modeling techniques to produce annual estimates based on literacy information obtained from national censuses and surveys.

Method of computation used
Divide the number of people ages 15-24 who are literate by the total population in the same age group and multiply the total by 100.

4. Data source, geographical coverage and periodicity

4.1 Data source and geographical coverage
Data source:
Census of Population and Housing 2001

Geographical coverage:
Only for completely enumerated districts in Census of Population and Housing 2001

4.2 Periodicity
Once in 10 years

5. Accuracy and data limitations

The census enumeration was able to carry out completely in 18 districts out of 25 districts due to the unsettled conditions in Northern and Eastern provinces. This includes Ampara district in Eastern province and the 17 districts not belonging to Northern and Eastern provinces.

6. Level of disaggregation

Table 1: Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds

Sector/ Province/ District	Year 2001		
	Total	Male	Female
Sri Lanka	**95.6**	**95.1**	**96.0**
Sector			
Urban	95.5	94.9	96.0
Rural	96.3	95.7	96.9
Estate	85.5	87.0	84.0
Province			
Western	96.2	95.5	97.0
Central	94.9	95.0	94.8
Southern	96.0	95.5	96.6
Northern	-	-	-
Eastern	-	-	-
North Western	93.4	95.2	96.5
North Central	95.8	95.1	96.5
Uva	94.1	93.8	94.4
Sabaragamuwa	94.8	94.2	95.4
District			
Colombo	95.3	94.6	96.2
Gampaha	97.3	96.7	97.8
Kalutara	96.0	95.2	96.8
Kandy	96.4	96.4	96.5
Matale	95.1	94.3	96.0
Nuwara Eliya	91.8	92.7	91.0
Galle	96.2	95.7	96.7
Matara	95.4	94.9	96.0
Hambantota	96.6	95.9	97.3
Jaffna	-	-	-
Kilinochchi	-	-	-
Mannar	-	-	-
Vavuniya	-	-	-
Mullaitivu	-	-	-
Batticaloa	-	-	-
Ampara	93.5	93.1	93.9
Trincomalee	-	-	-
Kurunegala	96.7	96.1	97.3
Puttalam	94.2	93.5	94.9
Anuradhapura	96.1	95.4	96.7
Polonnaruwa	95.2	94.5	96.0
Badulla	93.9	93.8	94.0
Moneragala	94.5	93.8	95.2
Ratnapura	94.1	93.5	94.6
Kegalle	95.8	95.1	96.5

Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 4. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

1. Indicator

Indicator	Year	
	1996	2002
9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education		
Primary (6 - 10 yrs.)	94.2	94.6
Junior secondary (11 - 14 yrs.)	91.2	94.8
Senior secondary (15 - 19 yrs.)	107.7	101.8
Tertiary (20 - 24 yrs.)	75.4	113.8

2. Definition

United Nations Definition
Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels in public and private schools to the number of male students.

Definition used
Same as the UN definition.

3. Method of computation

Method of computation given by United Nations
The indicator is a ratio of the number of enrolled girls to enrolled boys, regardless of ages.

Method of computation used
Same as the UN method of computation.

4. Data source, geographical coverage and periodicity

4.1 Data source and geographical coverage

Data source :
Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey

Geographical coverage :
All districts other than districts in Northern and Eastern provinces in Sri Lanka

4.2 Periodicity
Quarterly

5. Accuracy and data limitations

Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey was conducted using a sample of 16000 housing units until 2003 and the district level estimates (excluding the districts under the Northern and Eastern provinces) could be provided with a reasonable statistical reliability. Survey operations have commenced in the districts under the Northern and Eastern provinces in 2004 and district level estimates for these districts could also be provided 2004 onwards

6. Level of disaggregation

Table 1: Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

Sector/ Province/ District	1996				2002			
	6 - 10 years	11 - 14 years	15 - 19 years	20 - 24 years	6 - 10 years	11 - 14 years	15 - 19 years	20 - 24 years
Sri Lanka	**94.2**	**91.2**	**107.7**	**75.4**	**94.6**	**94.8**	**101.8**	**113.8**
Sector								
Urban	103.3	94.0	96.9	*	90.2	97.0	89.3	*
Rural	92.7	90.8	109.7	*	95.2	94.6	103.3	*
Province								
Western	93.8	85.0	111.3	*	93.6	84.1	96.9	*
Central	89.3	92.4	111.0	*	95.0	96.2	103.2	*
Southern	103.7	89.9	94.2	*	98.0	98.3	108.9	*
Northern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Western	97.2	98.5	111.4	*	93.6	92.5	101.2	*
North Central	77.8	79.7	105.1	*	114.0	97.7	103.9	*
Uva	91.2	96.4	98.8	*	90.0	109.8	89.8	*
Sabaragamuwa	99.1	102.9	120.3	*	86.2	108.2	112.3	*
District								
Colombo	90.8	83.7	101.0	*	91.3	84.8	93.1	*
Gampaha	92.7	84.5	127.8	*	90.5	76.3	105.3	*
Kalutara	102.6	89.1	104.3	*	104.6	96.4	89.7	*
Kandy	92.8	109.2	117.8	*	115.3	105.8	101.0	*
Matale	91.8	79.3	103.5	*	92.2	90.6	103.9	*
Nuwara Eliya	83.7	81.4	104.4	*	72.2	85.9	107.0	*
Galle	108.4	87.7	95.2	*	91.2	100.5	101.1	*
Matara	105.3	89.9	87.6	*	118.7	86.1	124.5	*
Hambantota	94.2	93.1	102.5	*	83.7	112.9	104.1	*
Jaffna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilinochchi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mannar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vavuniya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mullaitivu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Batticaloa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ampara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trincomalee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kurunegala	102.1	97.3	109.3	*	92.3	99.0	94.4	*
Puttalam	85.5	101.0	115.8	*	95.7	81.3	121.7	*
Anuradhapura	64.8	69.6	103.8	*	106.0	91.0	96.8	*
Polonnaruwa	105.5	101.4	107.6	*	138.6	118.4	119.3	*
Badulla	102.3	86.6	107.0	*	93.2	112.2	89.5	*
Moneragala	77.6	112.0	90.2	*	83.6	104.7	90.4	*
Ratnapura	102.5	98.1	102.4	*	78.6	117.8	120.0	*
Kegalle	94.3	109.6	144.8	*	96.6	96.2	103.2	*

* Sample size is not adequate to provide data

Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 4. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

1. Indicator

Indicator	**Year**
	2001
10. Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old	100.9

2. Definition

United Nations Definition
The ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old (literacy gender parity index) is the ratio of the female literacy rate to the male literacy rate for the age group 15-24.
Definition used
The ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old (literacy gender parity index) is the ratio of the female literacy rate to the male literacy rate for the age group 15-24.

3. Method of computation

Method of computation given by United Nations
The indicator is derived by dividing the literacy rate of women ages 15-24 by the literacy rate of men ages 15-24.
Method of computation used
The indicator is derived by dividing the literacy rate of women ages 15-24 by the literacy rate of men ages 15-24.

4. Data source, geographical coverage and periodicity

4.1 Data source and geographical coverage **Data source :** Census of Population and Housing 2001 **Geographical coverage:** Only for completely enumerated districts in Census of Population and Housing 2001 **4.2 Periodicity** Once in 10 years

5. Accuracy and data limitations

The census enumeration was able to carry out completely in 18 districts out of 25 districts due to the unsettled conditions in Northern and Eastern provinces. This includes Ampara district in Eastern province and the 17 districts not belonging to Northern and Eastern provinces.

6. Level of disaggregation

Table 1 : Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old

Sector/ Province/ District	Year 2001
Sri Lanka	**100.9**
Sector	
Urban	101.2
Rural	101.3
Estate	96.6
Province	
Western	101.6
Central	99.8
Southern	101.2
Northern	-
Eastern	-
North Western	101.4
North Central	101.5
Uva	100.6
Sabaragamuwa	101.3
District	
Colombo	101.7
Gampaha	101.1
Kalutara	101.7
Kandy	100.1
Matale	101.8
Nuwara Eliya	98.2
Galle	101.0
Matara	101.2
Hambantota	101.5
Jaffna	-
Kilinochchi	-
Mannar	-
Vavuniya	-
Mullaitivu	-
Batticaloa	-
Ampara	100.9
Trincomalee	-
Kurunegala	101.2
Puttalam	101.5
Anuradhapura	101.4
Polonnaruwa	101.6
Badulla	100.2
Moneragala	101.5
Ratnapura	101.2
Kegalle	101.5

Goal 3 - Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 4 - Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

1. Indicator

Indicator	Year 2001
11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	32.8

2. Definition

United Nations Definition

The share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector is the share of female workers in the non-agricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total employment in the sector.

The non-agricultural sector includes industry and services. Following the International Standard Classification (ISIC) of All Economic Activities, industry includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water. Services includes wholesale and retail trade; restaurants and hotels; transport, storage and communications; financing, insurance, real estate and business services; and community, social, social and personal services.

Employment refers to people above a certain age who worked or held a job during a reference period. Employment data include both full-time and part-time workers whose remuneration is determined on the basis of hours worked or number of items produced and is independent of profits or expectation of profits.

Definition used

The share of women in paid employees in the non-agricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total employment in the sector.

The non-agricultural sector includes industry and services. Following the International Standard Classification (ISIC) of All Economic Activities, industry includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water, services includes wholesale and retail trade; restaurants and hotels; transport, storage and communications; financing, insurance, education, real estate and business services; public administration and defence; health, community, and social and personal services.

3. Method of computation

Method of computation given by United Nations
The total number of women in paid employment in the non-agricultural sector is divided by the total number of people in paid employment in that same sector.

Method of computation used
The total number of women in paid employees who are in the non-agricultural sector is divided by the total number of people employed in that same sector.

4. Data source, geographical coverage and periodicity

4.1 Data source and geographical coverage
Data source :
Census of Population and Housing 2001

Geographical coverage:
Only for completely enumerated districts in Census of Population and Housing 2001

4.2 Periodicity
Once in 10 years

5. Accuracy and data limitations

The census enumeration was able to carry out completely in 18 districts out of 25 districts due to the unsettled conditions in Northern and Eastern provinces. This includes Ampara district in Eastern province and the 17 districts not belonging to Northern and Eastern provinces.

6. Level of disaggregation

Table 1: Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

Sector/ Province/ District	Year
	2001
Sri Lanka	**32.8**
Sector	
Urban	33.7
Rural	32.6
Estate	30.5
Province	
Western	34.6
Central	30.6
Southern	32.9
Northern	-
Eastern	-
North Western	31.1
North Central	26.7
Uva	29.4
Sabaragamuwa	31.8
District	
Colombo	33.6
Gampaha	36.6
Kalutara	32.0
Kandy	29.4
Matale	29.9
Nuwara Eliya	35.4
Galle	32.2
Matara	33.1
Hambantota	34.7
Jaffna	-
Kilinochchi	-
Mannar	-
Vavuniya	-
Mullaitivu	-
Batticaloa	-
Ampara	18.6
Trincomalee	-
Kurunegala	32.1
Puttalam	29.0
Anuradhapura	27.1
Polonnaruwa	25.7
Badulla	30.0
Moneragala	28.0
Ratnapura	30.2
Kegalle	33.3

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

Target 5. Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

1. Indicator

Indicator	Year	
	1991	**2002**
13. Under-five mortality rate		
Child mortality rate	22.2	13.5

2. Definition

United Nations Definition
The under-five mortality rate is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.

Definition used
Child Mortality Rate is defined as the probability (expressed as a rate per 1000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subjected to current age-specific mortality rates.

3. Method of computation

Method of computation given by United Nations
Age-specific mortality rates are calculated from data on births and deaths in vital statistics registries, censuses and household surveys in developing countries. Estimates based on household survey data are obtained directly (using birth history, as in Demographic and Health Survey Health Surveys) or indirectly (Brass method, as in Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys). The data are then summed for children under five, and the results are expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births.

Method of computation used
The number of live births in one year and the number of deaths in the same year of children under five are calculated through the Vital Statistics System. The number of deaths is divided by the number of births and the result is multiplied by 1000.

$$CMR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths under five years of age}}{\text{Total number of live births}} \times 1000$$

4. Data source, geographical coverage and periodicity

4.1 Data source and geographical coverage

Data source :
Civil Registration System of the Registrar General's Department

Geographical coverage :
All island

4.2 Periodicity
Annually

5. Accuracy and data limitations

Child Mortality Rate calculated by Vital Statistics System is not an estimate. It derives by the Civil Registration System which covers the whole country including Northern & Eastern provinces. In terms of the completeness of data, this actual data represents a reasonably good assessment of the specific situation.

Though the registration coverage is relatively good in all over the country, there may be a possibility of under-registration of death in some rural areas of the country. Though the registration of death is compulsory for the whole country, some deaths occurred in rural areas are burried or cremated without registering them.

6. Level of disaggregation

Table 1: Under-five mortality rate

| Sector/ Province/ District | Year | | | |
| | 1991 | | 2002 | |
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sri Lanka	24.3	20.0	14.9	12.0
Sector				
Urban	31.3	24.6	18.7	14.9
Rural	12.3	11.1	7.6	6.4
Estate	38.1	41.0	22.1	20.6
Province				
Western	26.7	22.0	15.6	12.2
Central	33.1	29.4	18.2	14.5
Southern	20.5	16.3	10.3	7.4
Northern	12.2	10.9	10.5	8.7
Eastern	16.3	14.6	15.0	11.4
North Western	27.4	19.9	12.5	11.1
North Central	22.9	18.5	20.3	17.5
Uva	18.4	16.1	16.0	12.2
Sabaragamuwa	27.1	21.0	15.0	13.6
District				
Colombo	34.7	28.2	21.2	16.6
Gampaha	12.1	11.6	9.2	6.2
Kalutara	22.7	17.3	4.9	5.7
Kandy	35.3	29.6	20.8	15.7
Matale	17.3	14.1	10.5	7.2
Nuwara Eliya	38.0	37.8	17.3	16.9
Galle	17.1	14.2	11.8	7.7
Matara	31.9	23.1	9.9	7.9
Hambantota	9.2	9.6	7.1	5.4
Jaffna	14.0	12.6	8.2	7.0
Kilinochchi	7.7	8.7	6.6	4.8
Mannar	**83.3***	0.0	7.3	5.2
Vavuniya	8.4	5.4	18.9	16.4
Mullaitivu	6.8	4.5	13.4	11.1
Batticaloa	21.6	18.9	23.6	17.5
Ampara	14.6	13.6	11.5	9.1
Trincomalee	9.2	8.0	7.1	4.9
Kurunegala	28.0	18.1	15.0	12.7
Puttalam	26.3	23.5	8.3	8.5
Anuradhapura	28.5	21.9	21.5	18.1
Polonnaruwa	10.5	10.7	17.6	16.1
Badulla	20.8	18.2	20.6	15.4
Moneragala	12.3	11.0	3.8	3.5
Ratnapura	29.7	25.0	15.8	14.8
Kegalle	22.2	13.3	13.4	11.3

* Since the population of Mannar in 1991 was very few, number of births were also recorded in … small number. Therefore, when the denominator become very low figure, the CMR for that particular district shows an unreliable picture.

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

Target 5. Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

1. Indicator

Indicator	Year	
	1991	**2002**
14. Infant mortality rate	17.7	11.2

2. Definition

United Nations Definition
The infant mortality rate is typically defined as the number of infants dying before reaching the age of one year per 1,000 live births in a given year.
Definition used
Infant Mortality Rate is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of one if subjected to current age-specific mortality rates.

3. Method of computation

Method of computation given by United Nations
The indicator is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age in the indicated year per 1,000 live births in the same year.
For data from vital statistics registrations (when reliable), the number of live births and deaths in the same year of children under one year old are estimated. The number of deaths is divided by the number of births and the result is multiplied by 1,000.
For data from household surveys, infant mortality estimates are obtained directly (using birth history, as in Demographic and Health Surveys) or indirectly (Brass method, as in Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys). When estimated indirectly, the under-one mortality estimates must be consistent with the under five mortality estimates.
Method of computation used
The number of live births in one year and the number of deaths in the same year of children under one are collected from the Vital Statistics System. The number of deaths is divided by the number of births and the result is multiplied by 1000.

$$IMR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths under one year of age in year} \times 1000}{\text{Total number of live births in the year}}$$

4. Data source, geographical coverage and periodicity

4.1 Data source and geographical coverage
Data source :
Civil Registration System of the Registrar General's Department
Geographical coverage :
All island
4.2 Periodicity
Annually

5. Accuracy and data limitations

Infant Mortality Rate is not an estimate. It derives by the Civil Registration System which covers the whole country including Northern & Eastern parts of the island. In terms of the completeness, this actual data represents a reasonably good assessment of the situation.

Though the registration coverage is relatively good in all over the country, there may be a possibility of under-registration of death in some rural areas of the country. Though the registration of death is compulsory for the whole country, some deaths occurred in rural areas are burried or cremated without registering them.

6. Level of disaggregation

Table1: Infant mortality rate

Sector/ Province/ District	Year			
	1991		2002	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sri Lanka	19.9	15.4	12.9	10.2
Sector				
Urban	27.1	20.3	16.9	13.1
Rural	7.9	6.6	5.2	4.6
Estate	30.5	30.1	16.4	15.7
Province				
Western	23.2	18.2	14.0	10.5
Central	26.8	22.9	16.1	12.4
Southern	17.2	13.0	9.3	6.7
Northern	9.2	7.8	7.6	6.1
Eastern	10.4	8.1	10.6	8.1
North Western	23.0	15.3	10.8	9.6
North Central	18.9	14.2	18.6	15.8
Uva	13.4	10.5	14.4	10.8
Sabaragamuwa	22.5	16.9	12.7	11.4
District				
Colombo	30.2	23.6	18.8	13.8
Gampaha	10.3	9.6	9.1	6.2
Kalutara	19.7	13.4	3.9	5.1
Kandy	29.7	23.8	18.2	12.8
Matale	13.1	9.8	9.4	6.5
Nuwara Eliya	29.2	28.7	16.0	15.8
Galle	14.7	11.2	11.3	7.6
Matara	27.3	19.0	8.7	6.8
Hambantota	6.1	6.9	5.1	4.2
Jaffna	10.9	9.5	6.2	5.1
Kilinochchi	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.6
Mannar	**83.3***	0.0	4.8	5.2
Vavuniya	6.0	2.7	12.4	12.0
Mullaitivu	5.1	3.6	11.3	6.4
Batticaloa	14.3	10.3	17.4	14.4
Ampara	8.8	7.1	7.9	5.4
Trincomalee	5.8	5.5	3.9	2.2
Kurunegala	24.2	13.9	13.1	11.2
Puttalam	20.6	18.0	6.8	7.0
Anuradhapura	24.5	17.3	19.1	15.7
Polonnaruwa	6.6	6.7	17.6	16.1
Badulla	16.2	13.0	19.1	14.0
Moneragala	6.2	4.5	2.0	2.2
Ratnapura	24.9	20.3	13.7	12.9
Kegalle	18.0	10.4	10.6	8.5

* Since the population of Mannar in 1991 was very few, number of births were also recorded in … small number. Therefore, when the denominator become very low figure, the CMR for that particular district shows an unreliable picture.

Goal 4. Reduce child mortality

Target 5. Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

1. Indicator

Indicator	Year	
	1993	**2000**
15. Proportion of 1-year- old children immunized against measles	95.5	94.2

2. Definition

United Nations Definition
The proportion of 1- year- old children immunized against measles is the percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of measles vaccine.

Definition used
Out of the children aged 12-23 months who are having the Child Development Record, the proportion who have received at least one dose of measles vaccine.

3. Method of computation

Method of computation given by United Nations
The indicator is estimated as the percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received at least one dose of measles vaccine either any time before the survey or before the age of 12 months. Estimates of immunization coverage are generally based on two sources of empirical data: administrative data and coverage surveys (see 'Data collection and sources'). For estimates based on administrative data, immunization coverage is derived by dividing the total number of vaccinations by the number of children in the target population. For most vaccines, the target population is the national annual number of births or number of surviving infants (this may vary depending on a country's policies and the specific vaccine). Immunization coverage surveys are frequently used in connection with administrative data.

Method of computation used
Same as the UN method of computation.

4. Data source, geographical coverage and periodicity

4.1 Data source and geographical coverage

Data source :
Sri Lanka Demographic & Health Survey 1993, 2000

Geographical coverage :
The country has been stratified into nine zones on the basis of socio - economic and ecological criteria, but both surveys (1993, 2000) were conducted only for seven zones, excluding the zone 8th and zone 9th (Eastern and Northern provinces) due to the unsettled conditions that prevailed in these zones.

4.2 Periodicity
Once in 5 years

5. Accuracy and data limitations
Target group was confined to children who are having the Child Development Record (CHDR) at the time of the survey.

6. Level of Disaggregation

Table 1: Proportion of 1-year- old children immunized against measles

Sex/ Sector/ Zone	Year	
	1993	**2000**
Sri Lanka	**95.5**	**94.2**
Sex		
Male		94.4
Female		94.1
Sector		
Colombo metro	94.4	91.2
Other urban	96.3	94.6
Rural	96.1	95.5
Estate	84.7	86.1
Zone		
Zone 1	94.4	91.2
Zone 2	98.4	100.0
Zone 3	97.7	97.8
Zone 4	94.4	91.1
Zone 5	93.6	90.6
Zone 6	95.5	100.0
Zone 7	94.9	97.6

Zone1   Part of Colombo, Gampaha districts
Zone2   Part of Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara districts
Zone3   Full districts of Galle, Matara
          Part of Kalutara district
Zone4   Full district of Matale
          Part of Kurunegala, Kegale, Ratnapura districts
Zone5   Full districts of Badulla, Nuwara Eliya, Kandy
          Part of Kegalle, Ratnapura districts
Zone6   Full district of Polonnaruwa
          Part of Anuradhapura, Hambantota districts
Zone7   Full districts of Puttalam, Moneragala
          Part of Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, Hambantota districts

Table 2: Proportion of 1-year- old children immunized against measles

Educational level of mother	Year	
	1993	**2000**
Educational level of mother		
No schooling	90.0	81.2
Primary	94.6	93.1
Secondary	95.6	94.3
G.C.E.(O/L)	97.0	94.6
G.C.E.(A/L) & higher		96.6

Goal 5. Improve maternal health

Target 6. Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

1. Indicator

Indicator	Year	
	1991	**2002**
16. Maternal mortality ratio	42.3	27.5

2. Definition

United Nations Definition
The maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100,000 live births. The 10th revision of the International Classification of Diseases makes provision for including late maternal deaths occurring between six weeks and one year after childbirth.

Definition used
Maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes.

Maternal deaths should be subdivided into two groups:

Direct obstetric deaths: Those resulting from obstetric complications of the pregnant state (pregnancy, labour and puerperium), from interventions, omissions, incorrect treatment or from a chain of events resulting from any of the above.
Indirect obstetric deaths: Those resulting from previous existing disease or disease that developed during pregnancy and which was not due to direct obstetric causes, but which was aggravated by physiologic effects of pregnancy.

3. Method of computation

Method of computation given by United Nations
The maternal mortality ratio can be calculated by dividing recorded (or estimated) maternal deaths by total recorded (or estimated) live births in the same period and multiplying by 100,000. The indicator can be calculated directly from data collected through vital statistics registrations, household surveys or hospital studies. However, those sources all have data quality problems (see "Data collection and sources"). Alternative methods include a review of all deaths of women of reproductive age (so-called Reproductive Age Mortality Surveys, or RAMOS), longitudinal studies of pregnant women and repeated household studies. All these methods, however, still rely on accurate reporting of deaths of pregnant women and of the cause of death, something that is difficult to obtain.
Another problem is the need for large sample sizes, which raises costs. This can be overcome by using sisterhood methods. The indirect sisterhood method asks respondents four simple questions about how many of their sisters reached adulthood, how many have died and whether those who died were pregnant around the time of death. However, the reference period of the estimate is at least 10–12 years before the survey. The direct sisterhood method used in Demographic and Health Surveys also asks respondents to provide the date of death, which permits the calculation of more recent estimates, but even then the reference period tends to center on 0–6 years before the survey.

Maternal deaths should be divided into two groups. Direct obstetric deaths result from obstetric complications of the pregnant state (pregnancy, labour and puerperium); from interventions, omissions or incorrect treatment; or from a chain of events resulting from any of these. Indirect obstetric deaths result from previously existing disease or disease that developed during pregnancy and that was not directly due to obstetric causes but was aggravated by the physiologic effects of pregnancy. Published maternal mortality ratios should always specify whether the numerator (number of recorded maternal deaths) is the number of recorded direct obstetric deaths or the number of recorded obstetric deaths (direct plus indirect). Maternal deaths from HIV/AIDS and obstetrical tetanus are included in the maternal mortality ratio.

Method of computation used

For the purpose of the international reporting of maternal mortality, only those maternal deaths occurring before the end of the 42-day reference period should be included in the calculation of the various ratios and rates, although the recording of later deaths is useful for national analytical purposes.

Published maternal mortality rates should always specify the numerator number of recorded maternal deaths), which can be given as:
    # the number of recorded direct obstetric deaths, or
    # the number of recorded obstetric deaths (direct plus indirect)
The denominator used for calculating maternal mortality should be specified as the number of live births or the number of total births (live births plus fetal deaths). Where both denominators are available, a calculation should be published for each.

Results should be expressed as a ratio of the numerator to the denominator, multiplied by k (where k may be 1000, 10,000 or 100,000, as preferred and indicated by the country). Maternal mortality ratios and rates can thus be expressed as follows:

The number of maternal deaths (direct and indirect) are identified through the total deaths occurred in one year. Total births of the same year are also calculated from the Vital statistics System. The number of maternal deaths is divided by number of live births and the result is multiplied by 100,000.

$$\text{MMR} \quad = \quad \frac{\text{Maternal deaths (direct and indirect)}}{\text{Live births}} \text{ X } 100{,}000$$

4. Data source, geographical coverage and periodicity

4.1 Data source and geographical coverage

Data source :
Civil Registration System of the Registrar General's Department

Geographical coverage :
All island

4.2 Periodicity
Annually

5. Accuracy and data limitations

The accuracy of Maternal Mortality Rate is under concern due to several factors. The major problem is the identification of maternal death depends on the statement written by lay registerars on the Statistical Returns. This contains several types of errors such as, mis-reporting, mis-spelling and mis-interpretation of the cause of death. As a result of this, the rate of under estimation of MMR figure of the Registrar General's Department has been calculated as one third of the actual count of maternal deaths occurred in the country. (Study done by UNICEF) "Maternal deaths in Sri Lanka" (Review of estimates and censes in 1996) Steps have been taken to resolve this problems from 2005 by joining with the Family Health Bureau of the Health Ministry and to use crosstab procedure to check data collected through both sources and pool the results of both institutions before releasing MMR. And also to use the statement on cause of death written practioners, instead of by the medical referring the statement written by the registars to identify the correct cause of death.

Though the registration coverage is relatively good in all over the country, there may be a possibility of under-registration of death in some rural areas of the country. Though the registration of death is compulsory by law, some deaths occurred in rural areas are burried or cremated without registering them.

6. Level of disaggregation

Table1: Maternal mortality ratio

Sector/ Province/ District	Year	
	1991	2002
Sri Lanka	42.3	27.5
Sector		
Urban	47.2	25.8
Rural	35.9	25.1
Estate	31.8	176.1
Province		
Western	17.8	9.0
Central	81.4	18.1
Southern	28.9	14.8
Northern	37.9	13.3
Eastern	70.2	19.1
North Western	41.4	10.3
North Central	44.3	13.1
Uva	37.8	28.7
Sabaragamuwa	52.0	17.0
District		
Colombo	15.8	11.9
Gampaha	17.5	7.9
Kalutara	24.5	0.0
Kandy	93.3	10.3
Matale	74.1	0.0
Nuwara Eliya	63.1	51.6
Galle	25.4	10.4
Matara	51.1	20.8
Hambantota	0.0	14.1
Jaffna	29.7	23.0
Kilinochchi	32.8	28.7
Mannar	0.0	0.0
Vavuniya	63.8	0.0
Mullaitivu	86.9	0.0
Batticaloa	78.9	32.9
Ampara	43.9	8.5
Trincomalee	**105.5***	13.3
Kurunegala	39.1	8.2
Puttalam	45.9	13.8
Anuradhapura	44.6	19.1
Polonnaruwa	43.6	0.0
Badulla	31.7	33.8
Moneragala	53.0	15.1
Ratnapura	69.6	25.5
Kegalle	17.9	0.0

* Since the population of Trincomalee in 1991 was very few, number of births were also recorded in … small number. Therefore, when the denominator become very low figure, the MMR for that particular district shows an unreliable picture.

Goal 5. Improve maternal health

Target 6. Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

1. Indicator

Indicator	Year	
	1993	**2000**
17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	94.1	96.0

2. Definition

United Nations Definition
The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel is the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the post-partum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.
Skilled health personnel include only those who are properly trained and who have appropriate equipment and drugs. Traditional birth attendants, even if they have received a short training course, are not to be included.

Definition used
The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel is the percentage of the deliveries attended by personnel trained to conduct deliveries on their own. It is the same as the UN definition.

3. Method of computation

Method of computation given by United Nations
The number of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) is expressed as a percentage of deliveries (or births if those are the only data available) in the same period.

Method of computation used
Same as the UN method of computation. The reference period is considered as the five years prior to the survey.

4. Data source, geographical coverage and periodicity

4.1 Data source and geographical coverage

Data source :
Sri Lanka Demographic & Health Survey 1993, 2000

Geographical coverage :

The country has been stratified into nine zones on the basis of socio - economic and ecological criteria, but both surveys (1993, 2000) were conducted only for seven zones, excluding the zone 8th and zone 9th (Eastern and Northern provinces) due to the unsettled conditions that prevailed in these zones.

4.2 Periodicity
Once in 5 years

5. Accuracy and data limitations
Only the last birth of the mother that had occurred during the 5 year period preceding the survey, was taken into consideration in the computation.

6. Level of Disaggregation

Table 1: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Sector/ Zone	Year	
	1993	2000
Sri Lanka	**94.1**	**96.0**
Sector		
Colombo metro	99.0	98.9
Other urban	99.4	98.1
Rural	94.6	96.8
Estate	70.3	83.6
Zone		
Zone 1	99.0	98.9
Zone 2	98.6	98.8
Zone 3	97.8	97.5
Zone 4	96.2	95.3
Zone 5	88.3	93.6
Zone 6	93.1	98.0
Zone 7	86.7	92.2

Zone1	Part of Colombo, Gampaha districts
Zone2	Part of Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara districts
Zone3	Full districts of Galle, Matara
	Part of Kalutara district
Zone4	Full district of Matale
	Part of Kurunegala, Kegale, Ratnapura districts
Zone5	Full districts of Badulla, Nuwara Eliya, Kandy
	Part of Kegalle, Ratnapura districts
Zone6	Full district of Polonnaruwa
	Part of Anuradhapura, Hambantota districts
Zone7	Full districts of Puttalam, Moneragala
	Part of Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, Hambantota districts

Table 2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Mother's age at birth/ Birth order/ Educational level of mother	Year	
	1993	2000
Mother's age at birth		
<20	93.2	95.6
20-34	94.2	96.0
35+	94.6	96.7
Birth order		
1	96.7	97.5
2-3	93.9	95.3
4-5	91.2	93.3
6+	81.1	88.0
Educational level of mother		
No schooling	79.2	82.6
Primary	89.9	90.7
Secondary	95.8	97.2
G.C.E.(O/L)	98.4	98.4
G.C.E.(A/L) & higher		98.3

Goal 6. Combat HIV / AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV / AIDS

1. Indicator

Indicator	Year	
	1993	**2000**
19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate	5.0	5.3

2. Definition

United Nations Definition

Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate is the number of women aged 15-49 years in marital or consensual unions who are practising contraception by using condoms as a proportion of all of women of the same age group in consensual unions who are practising, or whose sexual partners are practising, any form of contraception.

Definition used

Same as the UN definition.

3. Method of computation

Method of computation given by United Nations

The number of women aged 15-49 in marital or consensual unions who report that they are using a condom to avoid pregnancy (regardless of whether they are also using additional methods) is divided by the total number of women aged 15- 49 in unions who are practising, or whose sexual partners are practising, contraception.

The indicator is not equivalent to condom use prevalence, which is the number of women aged 15-49 in marital or consensual unions who are practising (or whose sexual partners are practising) contraception by using condoms as a percentage of the total number of women of the same age group (and same marital status, if applicable) in the survey.

Irrespective of the contraceptive prevalence rate, if 10 percent of those practising contraception use condoms, then the rate for indicator 19 is 10 percent.

The definition and method of calculation of the indicator differ when it is used for monitoring contraceptive use only. In that case, the numerator is the number of women aged 15-49 in marital or consensual unions who report that they are using a condom as their main method of contraception.

Method of computation used

Number of currently married women aged (15-49) yrs. who report that they are using a condom to avoid pregnancy (regardless of whether they are also using additional methods) is divided by the total number of currently married women aged (15-49) yrs. who are practising contraception.

4. Data source, geographical coverage and periodicity

4.1 Data source and geographical coverage

Data source :

Sri Lanka Demographic & Health Survey 1993, 2000

Geographical coverage :

The country has been stratified into nine zones on the basis of socio - economic and ecological criteria, but both surveys (1993, 2000) were conducted only for seven zones, excluding the zone 8th and zone 9th (Eastern and Northern provinces) due to the unsettled conditions that prevailed in these zones.

4.2 Periodicity :

Once in 5 years

5. Accuracy and data limitations

Union outside wedlock was not taken into consideration.

6. Level of Disaggregation

Table 1: Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate

Sector/ Zone	Year 2000
Sri Lanka	**5.3**
Sector	
Colombo metro	9.9
Other urban	8.5
Rural	4.5
Estate	2.4
Zone	
Zone 1	9.9
Zone 2	7.2
Zone 3	6.5
Zone 4	4.7
Zone 5	2.8
Zone 6	2.9
Zone 7	3.2

Zone1	Part of Colombo, Gampaha districts
Zone2	Part of Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara districts
Zone3	Full districts of Galle, Matara
	Part of Kalutara district
Zone4	Full district of Matale
	Part of Kurunegala, Kegale, Ratnapura districts
Zone5	Full districts of Badulla, Nuwara Eliya, Kandy
	Part of Kegalle, Ratnapura districts
Zone6	Full district of Polonnaruwa
	Part of Anuradhapura, Hambantota districts
Zone7	Full districts of Puttalam, Moneragala
	Part of Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, Hambantota districts

Table 2: Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate

Current age (yrs.)	Year 1993	Year 2000
15-19	2.6	2.3
20-24	4.5	4.1
25-29	5.3	7.8
30-34	8.0	6.7
35-39	5.0	5.3
40-44	4.2	4.5
45-49	2.2	2.8

Goal 6. Combat HIV / AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV / AIDS

1. Indicator

Indicator	Year	
	1993	**2000**
19c. Contraceptive prevalence rate	66.1	70.0

2. Definition

United Nations Definition
The contraceptive prevalence rate is the percentage of women who are practising or whose sexual partners are practising any form of contraception. It is usually reported for women ages 15-49 in marital or consensual unions.

Definition used
The percentage of married couples using any form of contraception.

3. Method of computation

Method of computation given by United Nations
The number of women ages 15-49 in marital or consensual unions who report that they are practising (or whose sexual partners are practising) contraception is divided by the total number of women ages 15-49 (and same marital status, if applicable) in the survey.

Method of computation used
The number of currently married women aged 15-49 who are practising any method of contraception is divided by the total number of currently married women in the same age group.

4. Data source, geographical coverage and periodicity

4.1 Data source and geographical coverage
Data source :
Sri Lanka Demographic & Health Survey 1993, 2000

Geographical coverage :

The country has been stratified into nine zones on the basis of socio - economic and ecological criteria, but both surveys (1993, 2000) were conducted only for seven zones, excluding the zone 8th and zone 9th (Eastern and Northern provinces) due to the unsettled conditions that prevailed in these zones.

4.2 Periodicity
Once in 5 years

5. Accuracy and data limitations
Union outside wedlock was not taken into consideration. The target group was confined to currently married women.

6. Level of disaggregation

Table 1: Contraceptive prevalence rate

Sector/ Zone	Year	
	1993	**2000**
Sri Lanka	66.1	70.0
Sector		
Colombo metro	62.7	64.1
Other urban	57.7	65.5
Rural	68.3	72.0
Estate	54.5	63.1
Zone		
Zone 1	62.7	64.1
Zone 2	71.1	68.2
Zone 3	64.0	68.7
Zone 4	67.6	73.9
Zone 5	63.7	71.3
Zone 6	67.2	74.7
Zone 7	65.9	66.4

Zone1	Part of Colombo, Gampaha districts
Zone2	Part of Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara districts
Zone3	Full districts of Galle, Matara
	Part of Kalutara district
Zone4	Full district of Matale
	Part of Kurunegala, Kegale, Ratnapura districts
Zone5	Full districts of Badulla, Nuwara Eliya, Kandy
	Part of Kegalle, Ratnapura districts
Zone6	Full district of Polonnaruwa
	Part of Anuradhapura, Hambantota districts
Zone7	Full districts of Puttalam, Moneragala
	Part of Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, Hambantota districts

Current age/ Parity/ Educational level of mother	Year	
	1993	**2000**
Current age (yrs.)		
15-19	30.3	52.8
20-24	53.6	61.2
25-29	60.7	65.0
30-34	67.4	72.8
35-39	76.7	77.5
40-44	74.4	75.2
45-49	62.4	63.8
Parity		
0	11.7	15.8
1	52.4	63.2
2	72.7	77.5
3	80.0	81.7
4+	79.0	83.8
Educational level of mother		
No schooling	58.2	72.1
Primary	68.9	74.2
Secondary	67.8	71.1
G.C.E. (O/L)	64.0	66.0
G.C.E. (A/L) & higher		65.1

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources

1. Indicator

Indicator	Year
	2001
29. Proportion of the population using solid fuels	80.3

2. Definition

United Nations Definition
Proportion of population using solid fuels is the proportion of the population that relies on biomass (wood, charcoal, crop residues and dung) and coal as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking and heating.
Definition used
The households that using solid fuels of firewood, saw dust/paddy husk for cooking.

3. Method of computation

Method of computation given by United Nations
The indicator is computed as the ratio of households using one or more unprocessed solid fuels (dung and crop residues, wood, charcoal, and coal) for cooking and heating, to the total population, expressed as a percentage.
Method of computation used
The households used firewood, saw dust/paddy husk for cooking arrangements to the total households, expressed as a percentage. The same method apply for the urban, rural and estate breakdown.

4. Data source, geographical coverage and periodicity

4.1 Data source and geographical coverage
Data source :
Census of Population and Housing 2001
Geographical coverage:
Only for completely enumerated districts in Census of Population and Housing 2001
4.2 Periodicity
Once in 10 years

5. Accuracy and data limitations

The census enumeration was able to carry out completely in 18 districts out of 25 districts due to the unsettled conditions in Northern and Eastern provinces. This includes Ampara district in Eastern province and the 17 districts not belonging to Northern and Eastern provinces.

6. Level of Disaggregation

Table 1: Proportion of the population using solid fuels

Sector/ Province/ District	Year 2001
Sri Lanka	80.3
Sector	
Urban	34.6
Rural	86.4
Estate	95.5
Province	
Western	56.5
Central	87.8
Southern	89.1
Northern	-
Eastern	-
North Western	93.2
North Central	92.9
Uva	92.5
Sabaragamuwa	94.6
District	
Colombo	34.1
Gampaha	66.9
Kalutara	80.2
Kandy	85.7
Matale	92.1
Nuwara Eliya	88.8
Galle	86.3
Matara	89.0
Hambantota	94.1
Jaffna	-
Kilinochchi	-
Mannar	-
Vavuniya	-
Mullaitivu	-
Batticaloa	-
Ampara	87.4
Trincomalee	-
Kurunegala	95.2
Puttalam	88.8
Anuradhapura	92.5
Polonnaruwa	93.8
Badulla	90.9
Moneragala	95.5
Ratnapura	94.6
Kegalle	94.6

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 10. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking and basic sanitation

1. Indicator

Indicator	Year
	2001
30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban, rural and estate	82.0

2. Definition

United Nations Definition

The proportion of the population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural, is the percentage of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. Improved water sources do not include vendor-provided water, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells and springs.

Definition used

The percentage of households use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water, tube well and protected well.

3. Method of computation

Method of computation given by United Nations

The indicator is computed as the ratio of the number of people who use piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring, or rainwater to the total population, expressed as a percentage. The same method applies for the urban and rural breakdown.

Access to safe water refers to the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate supply of safe water in their dwelling or within a convenient distance of their dwelling. The Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report defines reasonable access as "the availability of 20 litres per capita per day at a distance no longer than 1,000 metres". However, access and volume of drinking water are difficult to measure, so sources of drinking water that are thought to provide safe water are used as a proxy.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO), through the Joint Monitoring Programme, assess trends in " access to improved drinking water sources" by drawing a regression line through the available household survey and census data for each country (details are available at http://www.childinfo.org).

Regional and global estimates are aggregated from the national estimates, using population-weighted averages.

Method of computation used

The number of households use piped water (main line), tube well and protected well to the total households, expressed as a percentage. The same method applies for the urban, rural and estate break down.

4. Data source, geographical coverage and periodicity

4.1 Data source and geographical coverage
Data source :
Census of Population and Housing 2001

Geographical coverage:
Only for completely enumerated districts in Census of Population and Housing 2001

4.2 Periodicity
Once in 10 years

5. Accuracy and data limitations

The census enumeration was able to carry out completely in 18 districts out of 25 districts due to the unsettled conditions in Northern and Eastern provinces. This includes Ampara district in Eastern province and the 17 districts not belonging to Northern and Eastern provinces.

6. Level of Disaggregation

Table 1: Proportion of households with sustainable access to safe drinking water

Sector/ Province/ District	Year
	2001
Sri Lanka	82.0
Sector	
Urban	95.9
Rural	81.2
Estate	61.0
Province	
Western	91.5
Central	78.3
Southern	80.5
Northern	-
Eastern	-
North Western	87.9
North Central	80.5
Uva	67.9
Sabaragamuwa	63.8
District	
Colombo	95.5
Gampaha	91.4
Kalutara	84.0
Kandy	82.8
Matale	80.5
Nuwara Eliya	68.7
Galle	81.2
Matara	77.4
Hambantota	83.4
Jaffna	-
Kilinochchi	-
Mannar	-
Vavuniya	-
Mullaitivu	-
Batticaloa	-
Ampara	85.3
Trincomalee	-
Kurunegala	86.2
Puttalam	91.6
Anuradhapura	83.1
Polonnaruwa	75.3
Badulla	70.2
Moneragala	63.4
Ratnapura	58.7
Kegalle	70.2

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 10. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking and basic sanitation

1. Indicator

Indicator	Year
	2001
31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural	67.5

2. Definition

United Nations Definition

Proportion of the urban and rural population with access to improved sanitation refers to the percentage of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human, animal and insect contact. Facilities such as sewers or septic tanks, poor-flush latrines and simple pit or ventilated improved pit latrines are assumed to be adequate, provided that they are not public, according to the World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund's *Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report*. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.

Definition used

The percentage of the households access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human, animal and insect contact. This includes water seal toilets and exclude pour flush (not water seal), pit and bucket type toilets.

3. Method of computation

Method of computation given by United Nations

The indicator is computed as the ratio of the number of people in urban or rural areas with access to improved excreta-disposal facilities to the total urban or rural population, expressed as a percentage.

Method of computation used

The number of households use water seal toilets to the total households, expressed as a percentage. The same method applies for the urban, rural and estate breakdown.

4. Data source, geographical coverage and periodicity

4.1 Data source and geographical coverage
Data source :
Census of Population and Housing 2001

Geographical coverage:
Only for completed enumerately districts in Census of Population and Housing 2001

4.2 Periodicity
Once in 10 years

5. Accuracy and data limitations

The census enumeration was able to carry out completely in 18 districts out of 25 districts due to the unsettled conditions in Northern and Eastern provinces. This includes Ampara district in Eastern province and the 17 districts not belonging to Northern and Eastern provinces.

6. Level of disaggregation

Table 1: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation

Sector/ Province/ District	Year
	2001
Sri Lanka	**67.5**
Sector	
Urban	77.8
Rural	67.5
Estate	43.2
Province	
Western	77.6
Central	56.6
Southern	72.3
Northern	-
Eastern	-
North Western	69.6
North Central	49.7
Uva	50.9
Sabaragamuwa	66.1
District	
Colombo	77.3
Gampaha	77.7
Kalutara	78.1
Kandy	67.1
Matale	46.8
Nuwara Eliya	44.0
Galle	74.2
Matara	80.2
Hambantota	58.0
Jaffna	-
Kilinochchi	-
Mannar	-
Vavuniya	-
Mullaitivu	-
Batticaloa	-
Ampara	52.1
Trincomalee	-
Kurunegala	70.5
Puttalam	67.7
Anuradhapura	47.9
Polonnaruwa	53.4
Badulla	54.4
Moneragala	43.9
Ratnapura	67.2
Kegalle	64.7

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 11. By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

1. Indicator

Indicator	Year
	2001
32. Proportion of housing units with access to secure tenure in urban sector	98.1

2. Definition

United Nations Definition

The proportion of households with access to secure tenure is 1 minus the percentage of the urban population that lives in slums. In the absence of data on number of slum dwellers, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) produce estimates based on a definition of slums as agreed by the Expert Group Meeting on Urban Indicators in 2002. Those indicators will be adjusted, and the definitions of secure tenure and slums will be refined through future consultations with Expert Group Meeting participants and their related networks of professionals.

Secure tenure refers to households that own or are purchasing their homes, are renting privately or are in social housing or subtenancy. Households without secure tenure are defined as squatters (whether or not they pay rent), homeless and households with no formal agreement.

UN-HABITAT defines a slum household as a group of individuals living under the same roof who lack one or more (in some cities, two or more) of the following conditions: security of tenure, structural quality and durability of dwellings, access to safe water, access to sanitation facilities and sufficient living area.

Definition used
The proportion of housing units with access to secure tenure is 1 minus the percentage of the urban housing units in the slums .

3. Method of computation

Method of computation given by United Nations
The indicator is computed as 1 minus the ratio of the number of households in urban areas that lack one or more of the above mentioned conditions listed under "Definition" to the number of urban households, expressed as a percentage.

Method of computation used
The indicator is computed as 1 minus the ratio of the slums and the number of occupied housing units in urban areas. Urban areas comprised all municipal council and urban council areas.

4. Data source, geographical coverage and periodicity

4.1 Data source and geographical coverage
Data source :
Census of Population and Housing 2001

Geographical coverage:
Only for completely enumerated districts in Census of Population and Housing 2001

4.2 Periodicity
Once in 10 years

5. Accuracy and data limitations

The census enumeration was able to carry out completely in 18 districts out of 25 districts due to the unsettled conditions in Northern and Eastern provinces. This includes Ampara district in Eastern province and the 17 districts not belonging to Northern and Eastern provinces.

6. Level of disaggregation

Table 1: Proportion of housing units with access to secure tenure in urban sector

Province/ District	Year
	2001
Sri Lanka	**98.1**
Province	
Western	97.8
Central	99.6
Southern	98.9
Northern	-
Eastern	-
North Western	97.7
North Central	99.5
Uva	99.8
Sabaragamuwa	99.9
District	
Colombo	97.4
Gampaha	98.9
Kalutara	99.7
Kandy	99.7
Matale	99.4
Nuwara Eliya	99.4
Galle	98.9
Matara	99.1
Hambantota	98.4
Jaffna	-
Kilinochchi	-
Mannar	-
Vavuniya	-
Mullaitivu	-
Batticaloa	-
Ampara	99.9
Trincomalee	-
Kurunegala	98.8
Puttalam	97.2
Anuradhapura	99.5
Polonnaruwa	-
Badulla	99.8
Moneragala	-
Ratnapura	99.9
Kegalle	99.7

Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development

Target 16. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

1. Indicator

Indicator	Year	
	1996	**2002**
45. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total	31.6	27.9

2. Definition

United Nations Definition
Unemployment rate of young people aged 15–24 years is the number of unemployed people ages 15–24 divided by the labour force of the same age group. Unemployed people are all those who are not employed during a specified reference period but are available for work and have taken concrete steps to seek paid employment or self-employment. In situations where the conventional means of seeking work are of limited relevance, where the labour market is largely unorganized or of limited scope, where labour absorption is temporarily inadequate or where the labour force is largely self-employed, a relaxed definition of unemployment can be applied, based on only the first two criteria (without work and currently available for work). The labour force consists of those who are employed plus those who are unemployed during the relevant reference period. It is the economically active portion of the population. Employment refers to being engaged in an economic activity during a specified reference period or being temporarily absent from such an activity, while economic activity refers to the production of goods and services for pay or profit or for use by own household.
Definition used
Same as the UN definition.

3. Method of computation

Method of computation given by United Nations
The number of people aged 15 - 24 years who are unemployed is divided by the number of people in the labour force of the same age group.
Method of computation used
Same as the UN method of computation.

4. Data source, geographical coverage and periodicity

4.1 Data source and geographical coverage
Data source : Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey **Geographical coverage :** All districts other than districts in Northern & Eastern provinces in Sri Lanka **4.2 Periodicity** Quarterly

5. Accuracy and data limitations

Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey was conducted using a sample of 16000 housing units until 2003 and the district level estimates (excluding the districts under the Northern and Eastern provinces) could be provided with a reasonable statistical reliability. Survey operations have commenced in the districts under the Northern and Eastern provinces in 2004 and district level estimates for these districts could also be provided 2004 onwards.

6. Level of disaggregation

Table 1: Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years

Sector/ Province/ District	Male		Female	
	1996	2002	1996	2002
Sri Lanka	**26.2**	**23.8**	**40.3**	**34.3**
Sector				
Urban	29.1	24.0	38.1	28.2
Rural	25.8	23.8	40.7	35.1
Province				
Western	31.8	27.7	29.7	23.6
Central	21.6	23.2	41.2	35.6
Southern	33.4	29.5	55.5	49.3
Northern	-	-	-	-
Eastern	-	-	-	-
North Western	18.3	19.1	39.3	37.8
North Central	15.4	16.8	36.9	49.7
Uva	23.2	13.7	37.7	25.1
Sabaragamuwa	27.9	26.1	58.2	46.1
District				
Colombo	27.6	26.2	26.7	23.2
Gampaha	35.6	28.6	31.2	19.6
Kalutara	36.3	28.7	35.1	33.4
Kandy	27.7	29.9	46.2	48.8
Matale	14.6	22.7	61.1	30.5
NuwaraEliya	16.6	12.8	27.7	20.5
Galle	30.7	33.0	46.8	41.8
Matara	38.0	26.4	55.3	49.1
Hambantota	30.0	27.7	72.0	60.7
Jaffna	-	-	-	-
Kilinochchi	-	-	-	-
Mannar	-	-	-	-
Vavuniya	-	-	-	-
Mullaitivu	-	-	-	-
Batticaloa	-	-	-	-
Ampara	-	-	-	-
Trincomalee	-	-	-	-
Kurunegala	17.2	20.2	37.7	38.8
Puttalam	20.8	16.9	45.0	35.6
Anuradhapura	13.8	13.9	30.9	45.3
Polonnaruwa	18.0	21.9	53.8	60.0
Badulla	27.0	14.7	34.9	24.8
Moneragala	17.2	11.5	44.4	25.8
Ratnapura	23.6	24.5	51.7	45.2
Kegalle	33.0	28.5	66.7	47.4

Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development

Target 18. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technologies

1. Indicator

Indicator	Year
	2004
48. Personal computers in use per 100 population	3.8

2. Definition

United Nations Definition
Personal computers (PCs) are computers designed to be operated by a single user at a time.

Definition used
Same as the UN definition.
Note: This survey was designed to estimate personal computers in use per 100 households and not per 100 population.

3. Method of computation

Method of computation given by United Nations
The total number of PCs in a country is divided by the population and multiplied by 100.

Method of computation used
The total number of households with computers was divided by the number of households enumerated and multiplied by 100. (To generalize the results, appropriate weights were applied).

4. Data source, geographical coverage and periodicity

4.1 Data source and geographical coverage
Data source :
A sample survey on computer literacy of Sri Lanka - 2004

Geographical coverage :
A sample survey on computer literacy of Sri Lanka - 2004 covering all districts other than Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi districts.

4.2 Periodicity
To be decided

5. Accuracy and data limitations

Sampling plan was designed to provide estimates within + or - 5% of population values of indicators.

6. Level of disaggregation

Table 1 : Personal computers in use per 100 households

Sector/ Province	Year
	2004
Sri Lanka	**3.8**
Sector	
Urban	10.5
Rural	3.1
Estate	0.3
Province	
Western	8.4
Central	3.3
Southern	2.2
Northern	1.2
Eastern	1.2
North Western	3.1
North Central	1.4
Uva	0.4
Sabaragamuwa	2.0

Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development

Target 18. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

1. Indicator

Indicator	Year
	2004
48b. Internet users per 100 population	2.8

2. Definition

United Nations Definition
The *Internet* is a linked global network of computers in which users at one computer, if they have permission, get information from other computers in the network.

Definition used
Same as the UN definition.
Definition of Internet user
A person was defined as an internet user if he/ she had used internet during the period of three months prior to the survey.

3. Method of computation

Method of computation given by United Nations
The total number of Internet users is divided by the population and multiplied by 100.

Method of computation used
The total number of household members (5 - 69 years) who had used internet over the period of three months prior to the survey was divided by the total number of household members enumerated (5 - 69 years) and multiplied by 100. (To generalize the results, appropriate weights were applied).

4. Data source, geographical coverage and periodicity

4.1 Data source and geographical coverage
Data source :
A sample survey on Computer Literacy of Sri Lanka - 2004

Geographical coverage :
A sample survey on Computer Literacy of Sri Lanka - 2004 covering all districts other than Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi districts.

4.2 Periodicity
To be decided

5. Accuracy and data limitations

Sampling plan was designed to provide estimates within + or - 5% of population values of indicators.

6. Level of disaggregation

Table 1: Internet users per 100 households

Province	Year
	2004
Sri Lanka	**2.8**
Province	
Western	5.4
Central	2.1
Southern	2.0
Northern	2.1
Eastern	1.7
North Western	2.2
North Central	0.7
Uva	0.4
Sabaragamuwa	1.1