Sri Lanka

Total population: 21 098 000
Income Group: Lower middle

Percentage of population living in urban areas: 15.1%
Population proportion between ages 30 and 70 years: 46.7%

Premature mortality due to NCDs*

The probability of dying between ages 30 and 70 years from the 4 main NCDs is 18%.

Adult risk factors

- Current tobacco smoking (2011): 31% for males, <1% for females, total 15%
- Total alcohol per capita consumption, in litres of pure alcohol (2010): 7.3 for males, 0.3 for females, total 3.7
- Raised blood pressure (2008): 30.5% for males, 26.2% for females, total 28.2%
- Obesity (2008): 2.6% for males, 7.4% for females, total 5.1%

National systems response to NCDs

- Has an operational NCD unit/branch or department within the Ministry of Health, or equivalent: Yes
- Has an operational multisectoral national policy, strategy or action plan that integrates several NCDs and shared risk factors: No
- Has an operational policy, strategy or action plan to reduce the harmful use of alcohol: Yes
- Has an operational policy, strategy or action plan to reduce physical inactivity and/or promote physical activity: Yes
- Has an operational policy, strategy or action plan to reduce the burden of tobacco use: Yes
- Has an operational policy, strategy or action plan to reduce unhealthy diet and/or promote healthy diets: Yes
- Has evidence-based national guidelines/protocols/standards for the management of major NCDs through a primary care approach: Yes
- Has an NCD surveillance and monitoring system in place to enable reporting against the nine global NCD targets: No
- Has a national, population-based cancer registry: No

* The mortality estimates for this country have a high degree of uncertainty because they are not based on any national NCD mortality data (see Explanatory Notes).