

Introduction and Methodology



2016-17 Maldives Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS)



The 2016-17 Maldives Demographic and Health Survey (2016-17 MDHS) was implemented by the Ministry of Health (MOH). Funding for the survey was provided by the Government of the Maldives, WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA. ICF provided technical assistance to the project.



Objective

- The main objective of the 2016-17 MDHS is to provide current estimates of key demographic and health indicators to provide a comprehensive overview of population, maternal, and child health issues.
- This information is essential for programme managers and policymakers to evaluate and design programmes and strategies for improving the health of the Maldives.

The Survey

- The 2016-17 MDHS is the 2nd Demographic and Health Survey conducted in the Maldives since 2009.
- It is designed to provide estimates at the national level, urban and rural areas, and for each of Maldives's 6 regions. Select indicators can be produced for each of the atolls of the country.

Sample Design

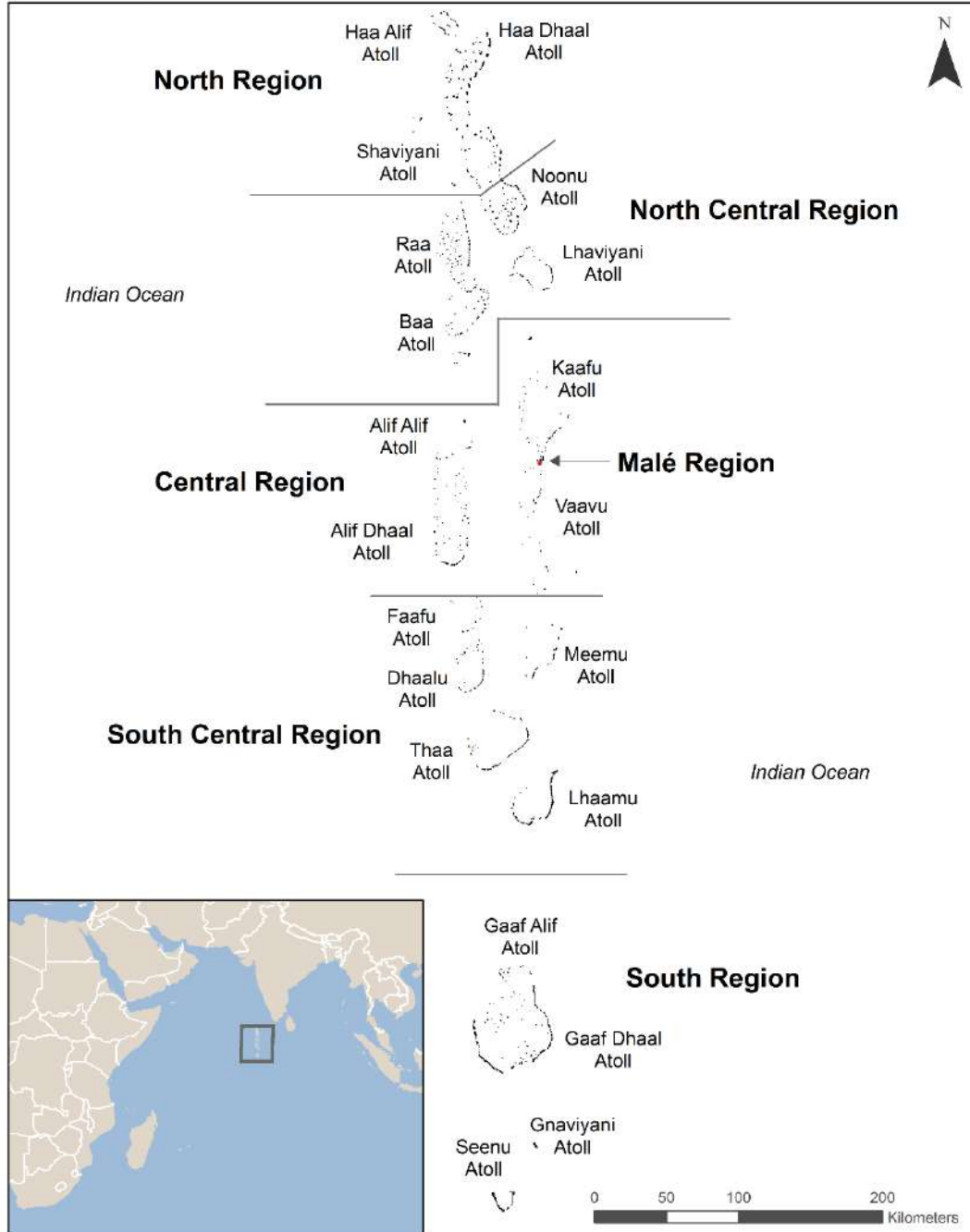
Sampling Frame: 2014 Maldives Population and Housing Census

First Stage: 266 census blocks (or cluster) selected

Second Stage: 25 households selected per census block, except for Felidhu Atoll with 42 households selected per census block.

Selected households were visited and interviewed. **All women and men age 15-49** in the selected households were interviewed. Anthropometry was collected for children, women, and men. Anaemia testing was performed on women and children.

MALDIVES



Questionnaires

- Household Questionnaire
- Woman's Questionnaire
- Man's Questionnaire
- Biomarker Questionnaire

Questionnaires were translated from English to **Dhivehi**.

Interviewing was done with tablet computers (computer-assisted personal interviewing—CAPI)

Household Questionnaire

- Lists usual members and visitors to identify eligible individuals
- Basic characteristics of each person in the household (age, sex, education, etc.)
- Housing characteristics (drinking water, sanitation facilities, etc.)
- Disability among household members

Woman's Questionnaire

- Background characteristics (age, education, etc.)
- Birth history and childhood mortality
- Family planning
- Fertility preferences
- Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
- Breastfeeding and infant feeding practices
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Women's work and husbands' background characteristics
- HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections
- Other adult health issues
- Female circumcision
- Early childhood development and support for learning
- Domestic violence

Man's Questionnaire

- Background characteristics (age, education, etc.)
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Fertility preferences
- Employment
- HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections
- Other adult health issues

Biomarkers

Height and weight measurements:

- Children under 5
- Women age 15-49
- Men age 15-49

Anaemia testing:

- Children age 6-59 months
- Women age 15-49

Pretest and Main Survey Training

Pretest:

- Training in October 2015 with interviewers, survey director, survey managers, computer specialists, and other senior staff from the MOH

Main Survey Training:

- 2 rounds of training for main fieldwork
 - 14 February to 15 March 2016 in Malé with 57 participants
 - 19 March to 13 April 2017 with 37 field interviewers that included nurses and community health workers
- Standardisation exercise on height and weight measurement for interviewers. 5 health workers trained on how to test haemoglobin levels for anaemia.

Fieldwork

- **1st Phase of Fieldwork:**
 - Fieldwork conducted from **17 March 2016 to 31 October 2016** in Malé region plus Malé, North Ari, South Ari atolls
 - Total of **6 field teams** that included 1 team supervisor, 1 health worker, and either 6 or 8 interviewers (half female, half male)
- **2nd Phase of Fieldwork**
 - Fieldwork conducted from **mid-April to 27 November 2017** in all other atolls
 - Total of **5 field teams** that included 1 team supervisor and either 6 or 8 interviewers (half female, half male) with team realignment to complete data collection in remaining atolls

Data Processing

- Electronic data collected on tablets using computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) were sent by team supervisors via internet to the MOH central office in Malé.
- Data editing done with the DHS program CSPro. Secondary editing and data processing took place from March 2016 to April 2018.

Results of Household and Individual Interviews

Household Interviews	
Households selected	6,697
Households occupied	6,608
Households interviewed	6,050
Response rate	92%
Interviews with Women age 15-49	
Eligible women	9,170
Women interviewed	7,699
Response rate	84%
Interviews with Men age 15-49	
Eligible men	6,335
Men interviewed	4,342
Response rate	69%

Household and Respondent Characteristics



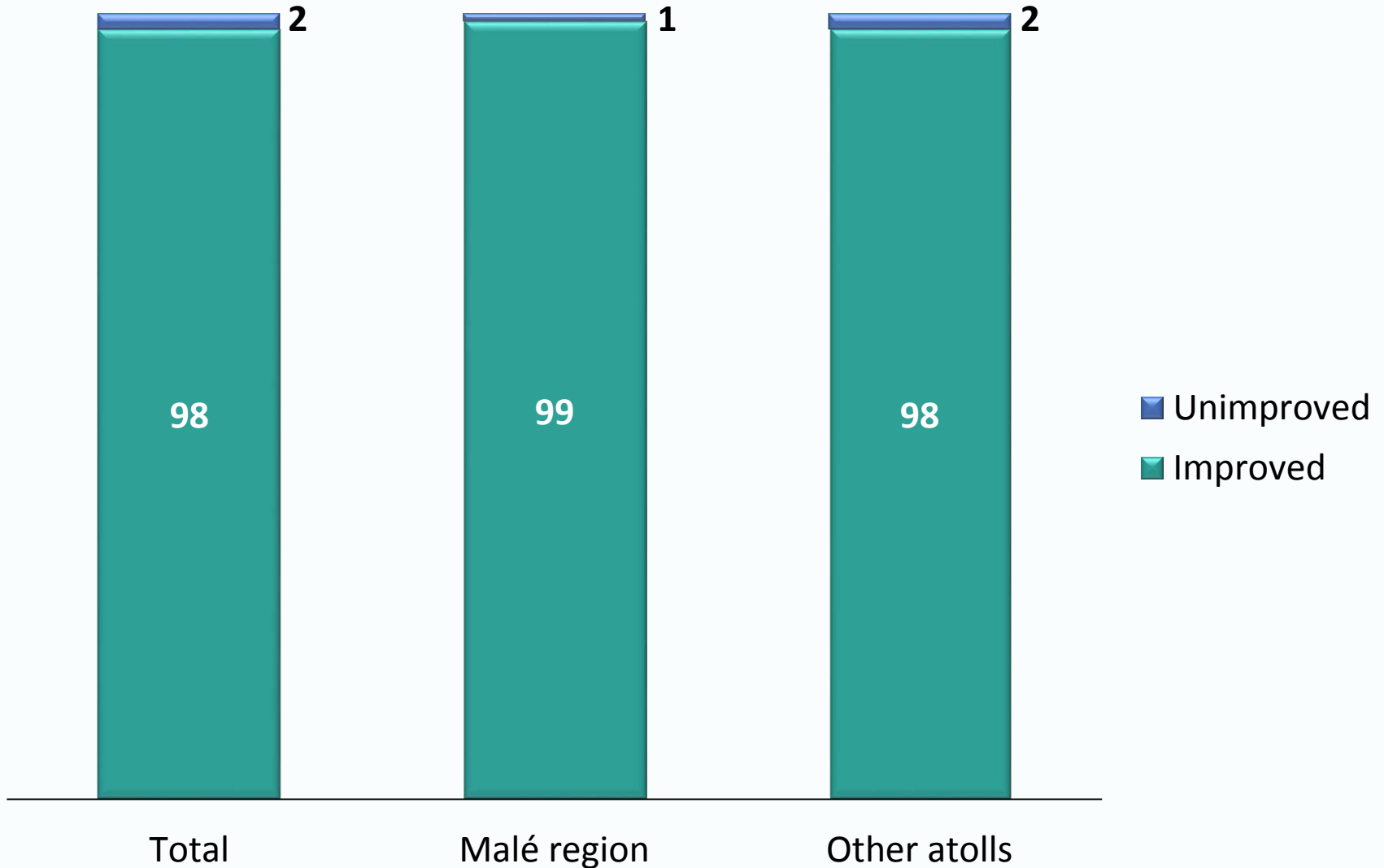
2016-17 Maldives Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS)

Maldivian Households

- **44%** of households are **headed by women**.
- Households have an average of **5.4 members**.
- **30%** of the population is **under 15** years of age.

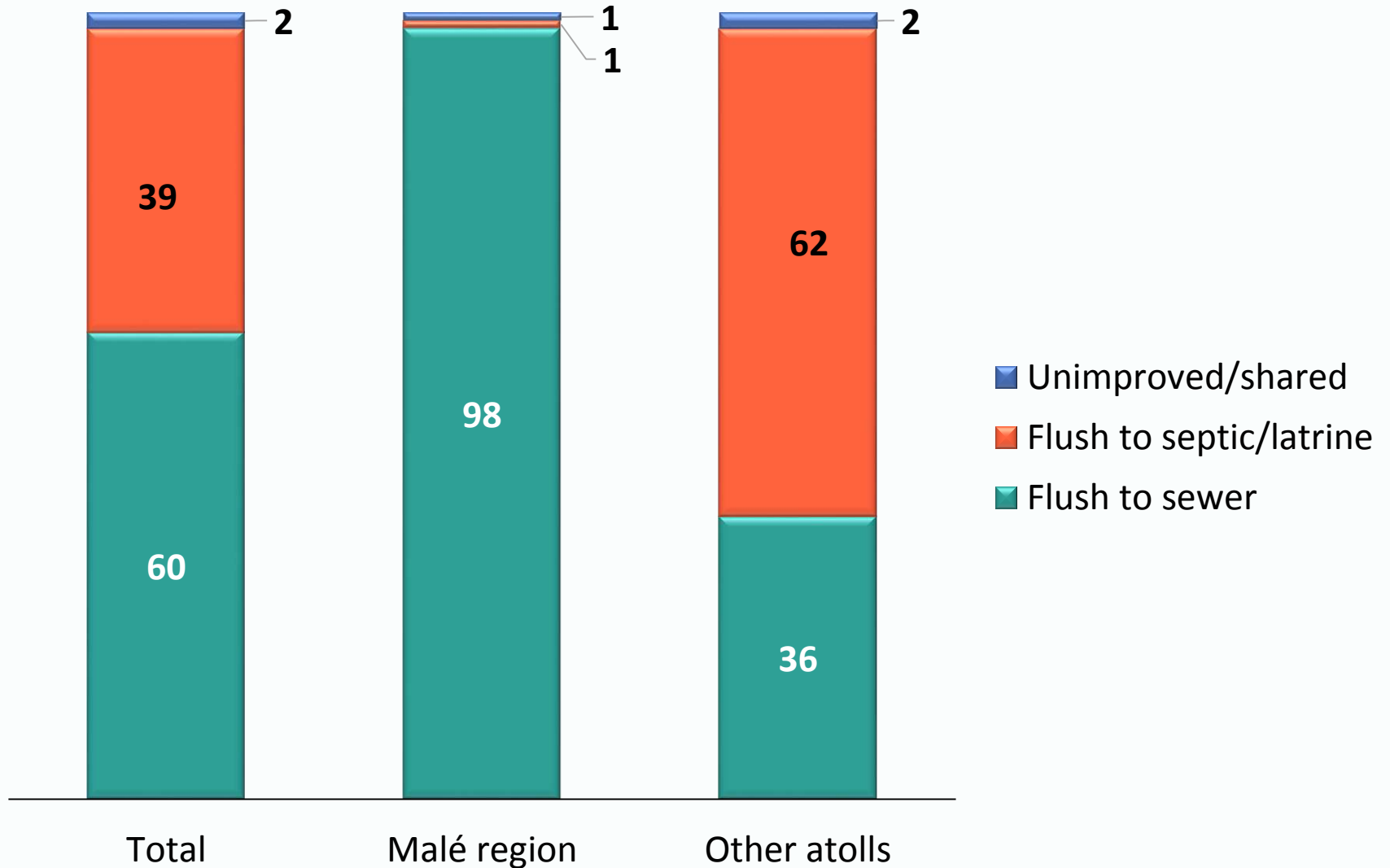
Drinking Water

Percent distribution of households



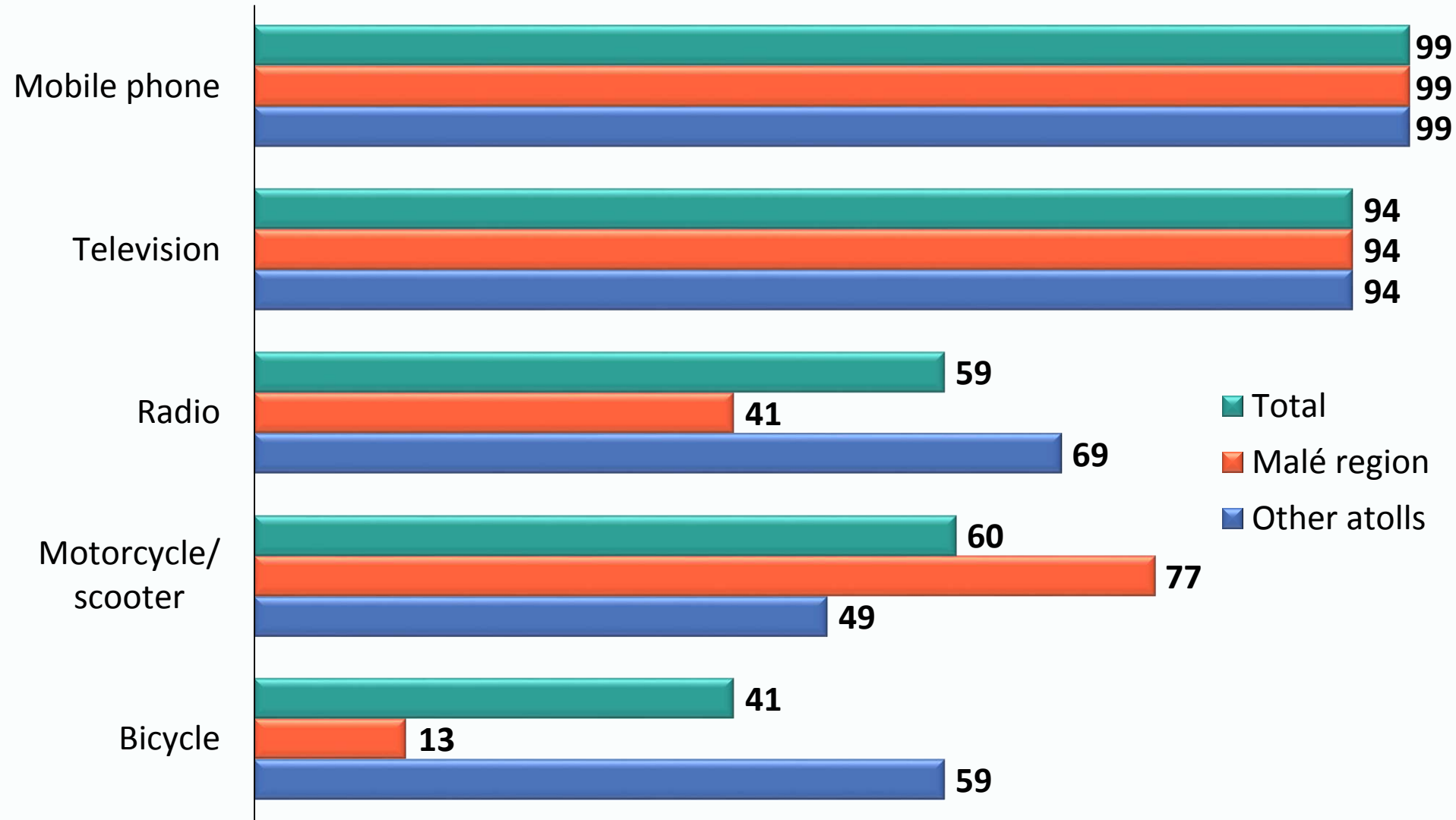
Sanitation

Percent distribution of households



Household Durable Goods and Possessions

Percent of households with:



Wealth Index

- Wealth is determined by scoring households based on a set of characteristics including access to electricity and ownership of various consumer goods.
- Households are then ranked, from lowest to highest score.
- This list is then separated into 5 equal pieces (or quintiles) each representing 20% of the population.
- Therefore, those in the highest quintile may not be “rich” but they are of higher socioeconomic status than 80% of the Maldives.

Wealth Index

	Lowest	2 nd	Middle	4 th	Highest
Malé region	1%	4%	8%	38%	49%
Other atolls	33%	31%	29%	8%	<1%

Very few households in Malé region are in the poorest quintile, while very few households in other atolls are in the wealthiest quintile.

South Central (36%) has the largest proportion of households in the **poorest quintile**, while **Malé (49%)** has the largest proportion of households in the **wealthiest quintile**.

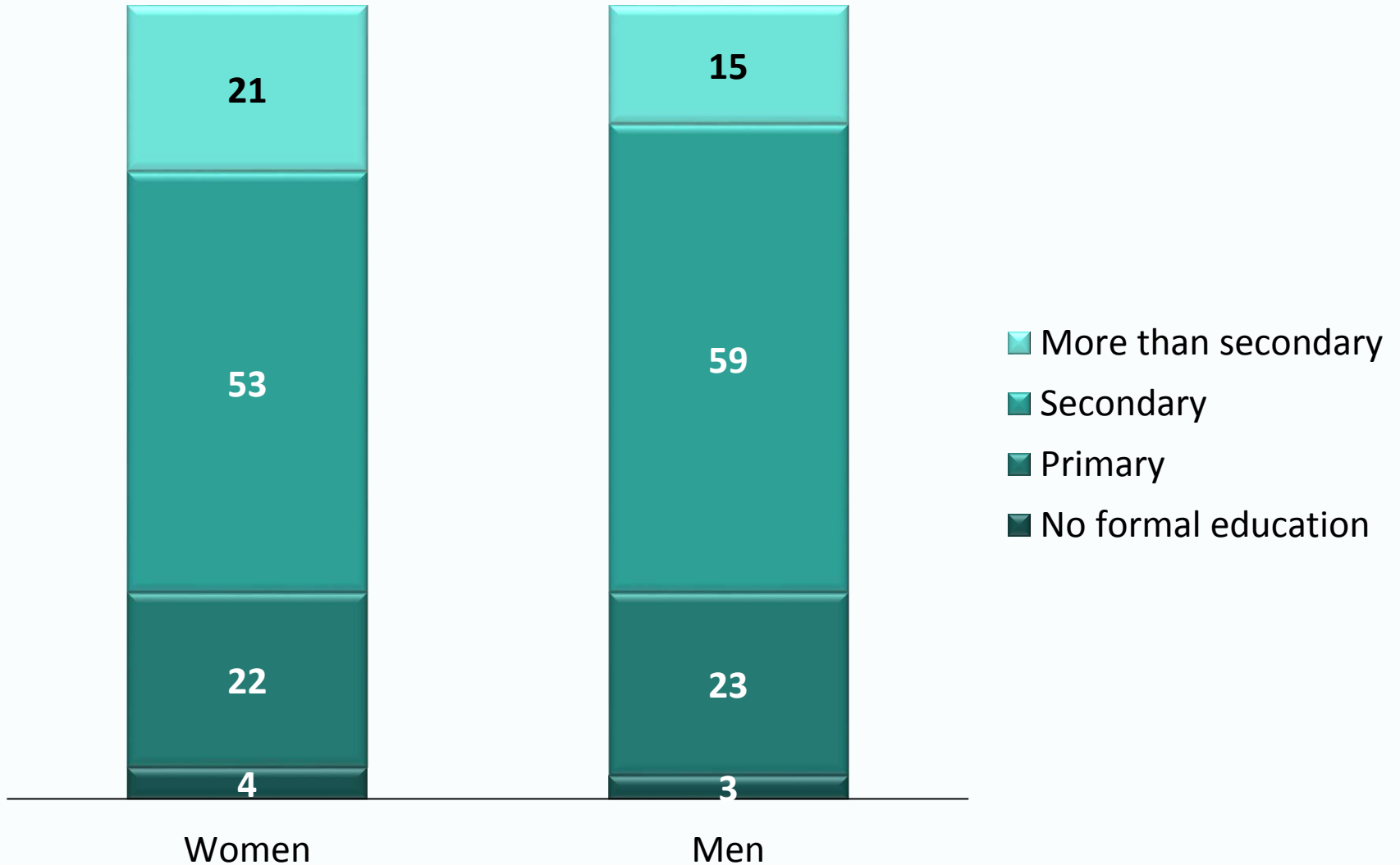
Disability among Female and Male Household Population

Percent of the de facto female and male household population by disability status



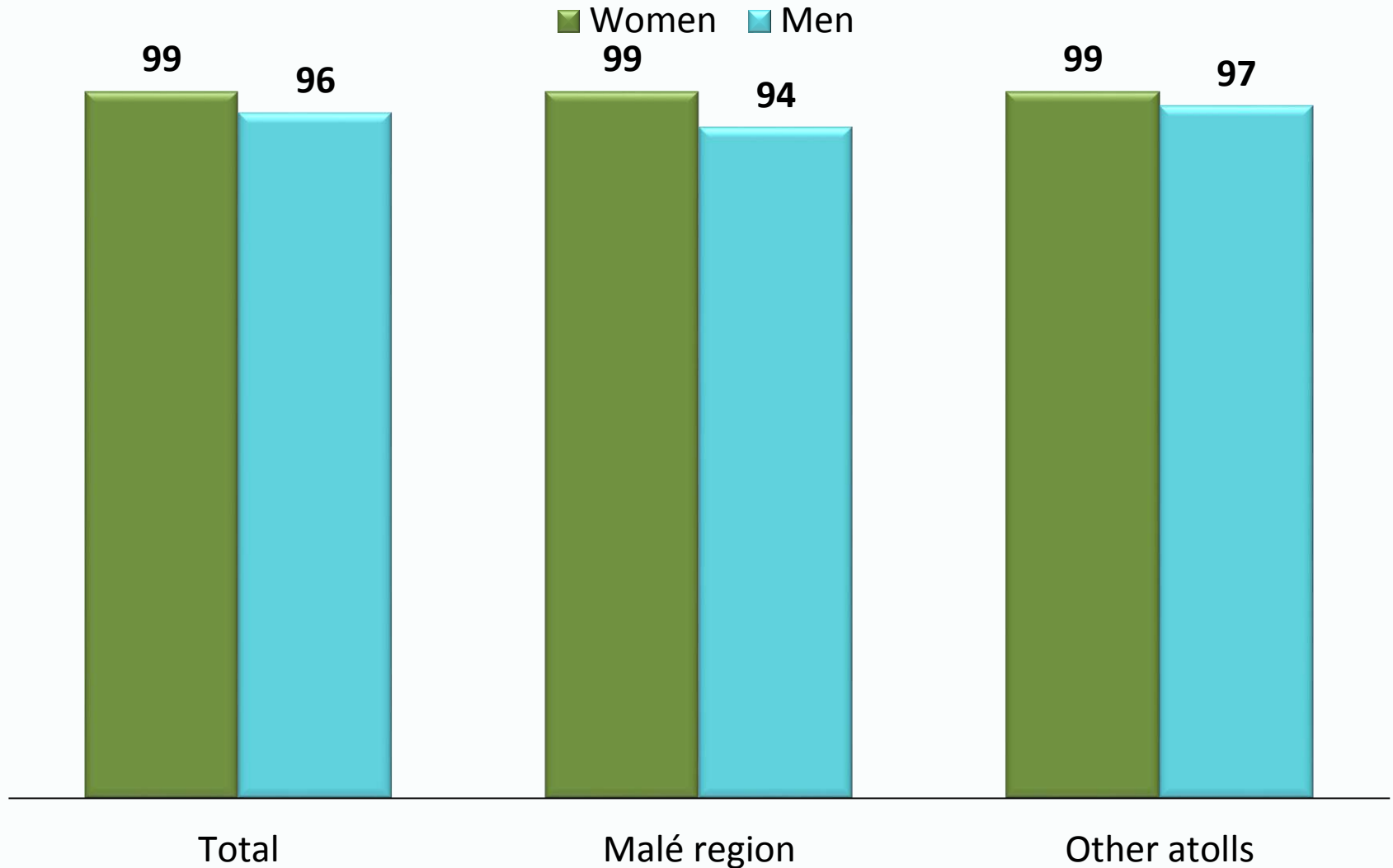
Education

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49



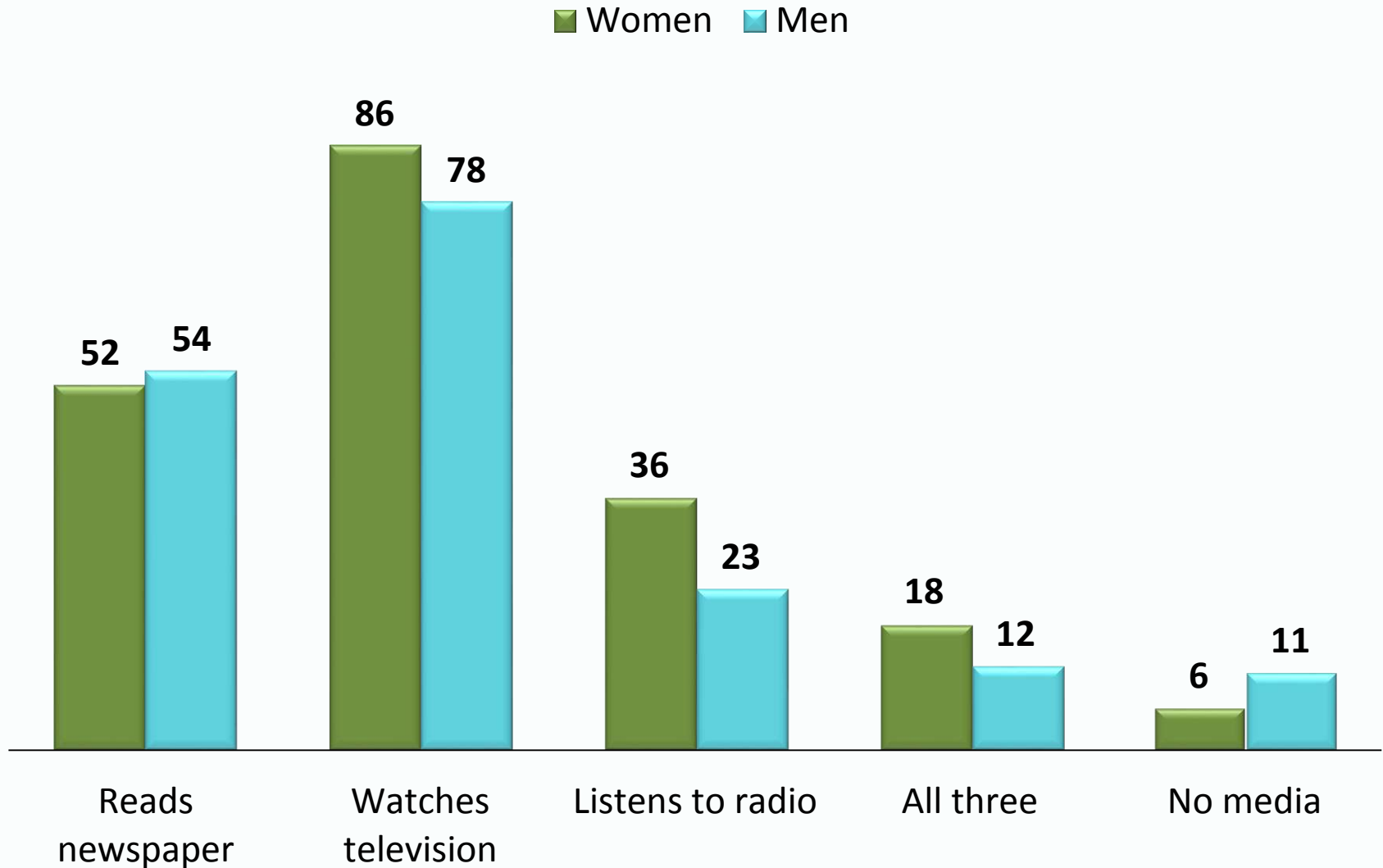
Literacy

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who are literate



Exposure to Mass Media

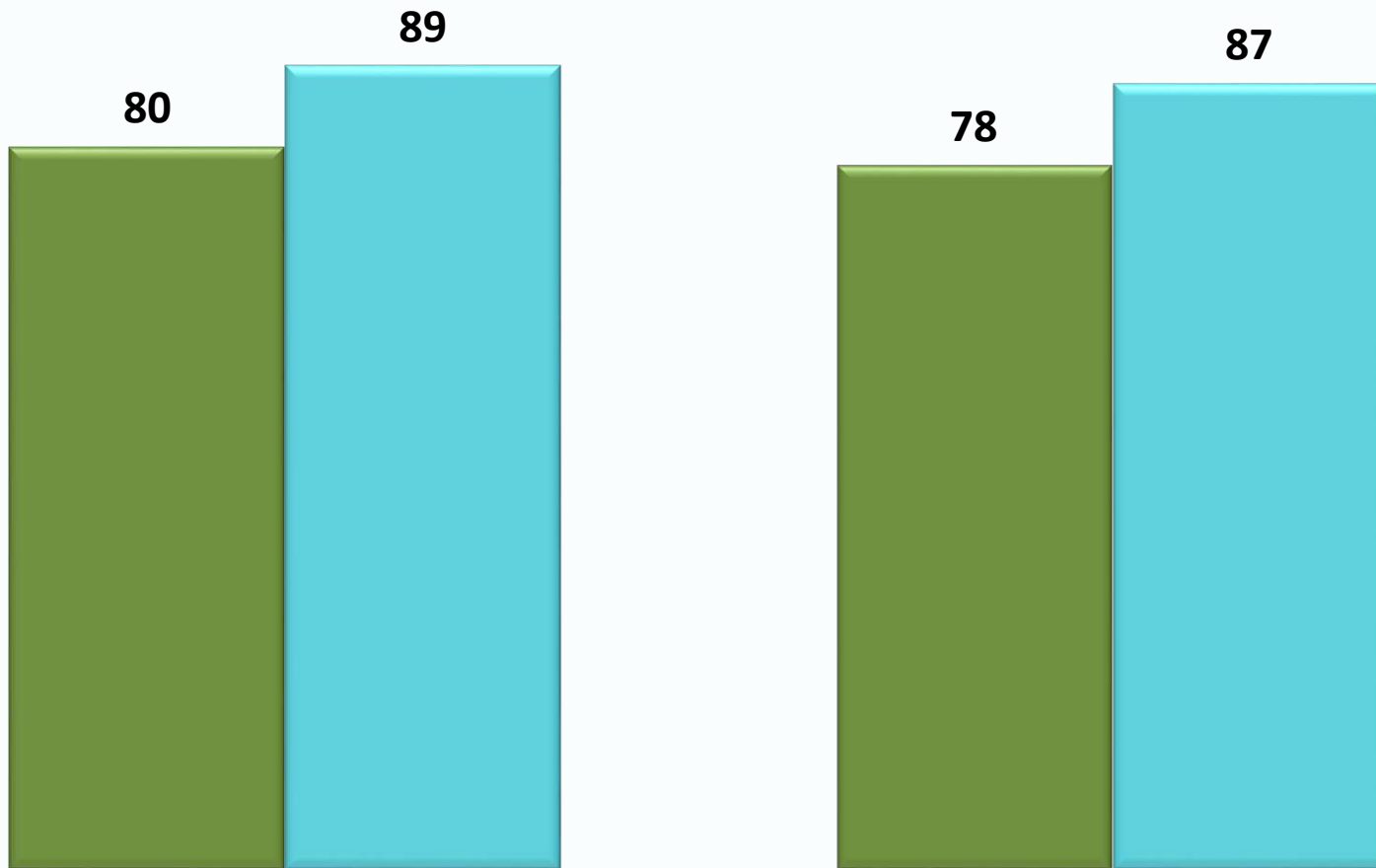
Percent of women and men age 15-49 with access to media at least once a week



Internet Usage

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who have used the internet

■ Women ■ Men



Ever used the internet

Used the internet in the past 12 months

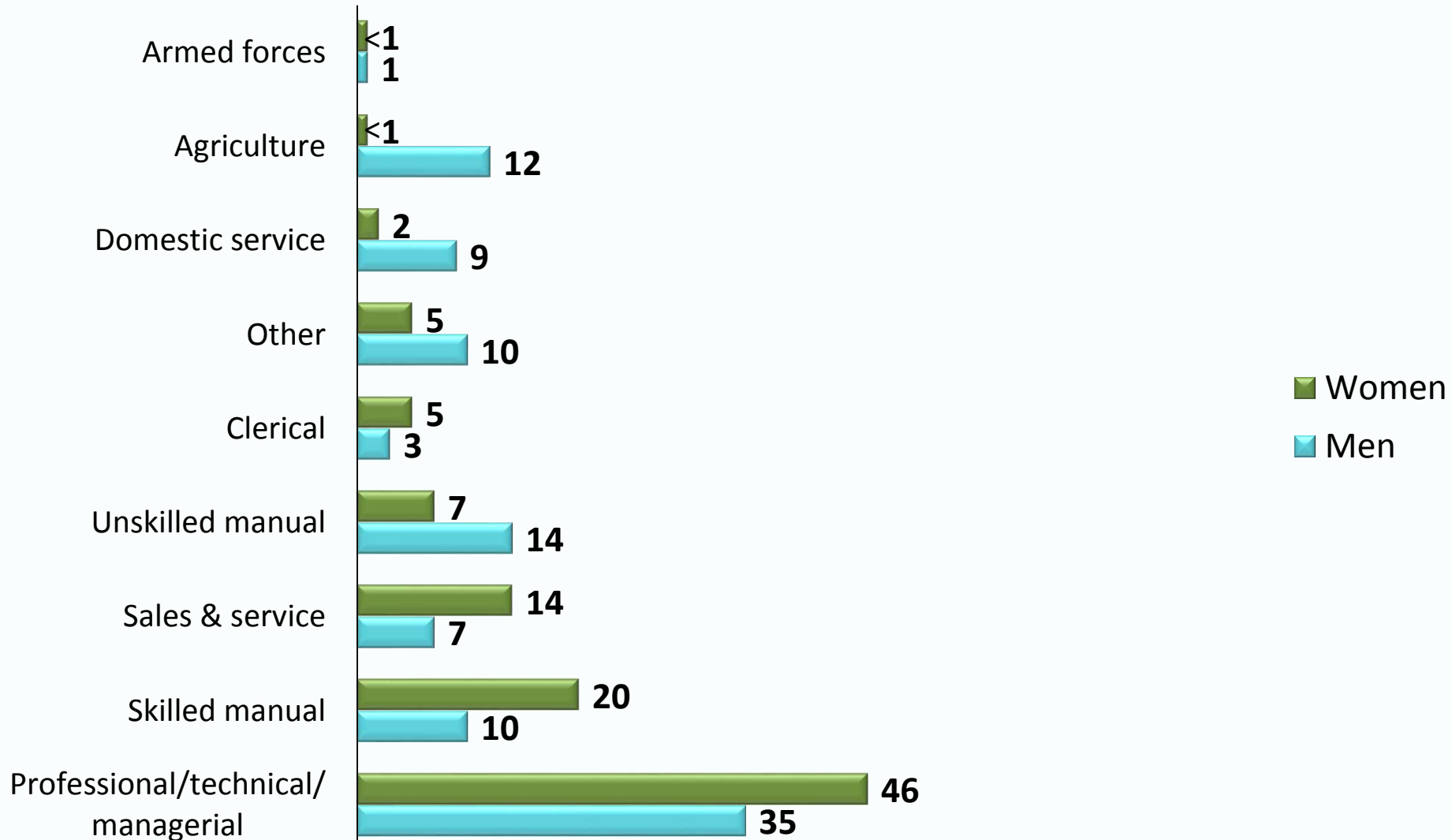
Employment

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49



Occupation

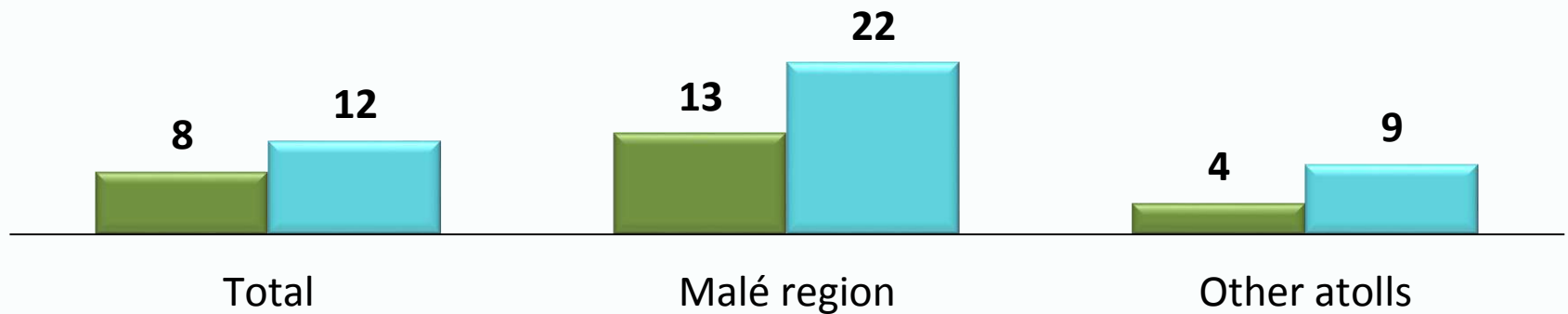
Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey



Health Insurance Coverage

*Percent of women and men age 15-49 with any health insurance coverage**

■ Women ■ Men

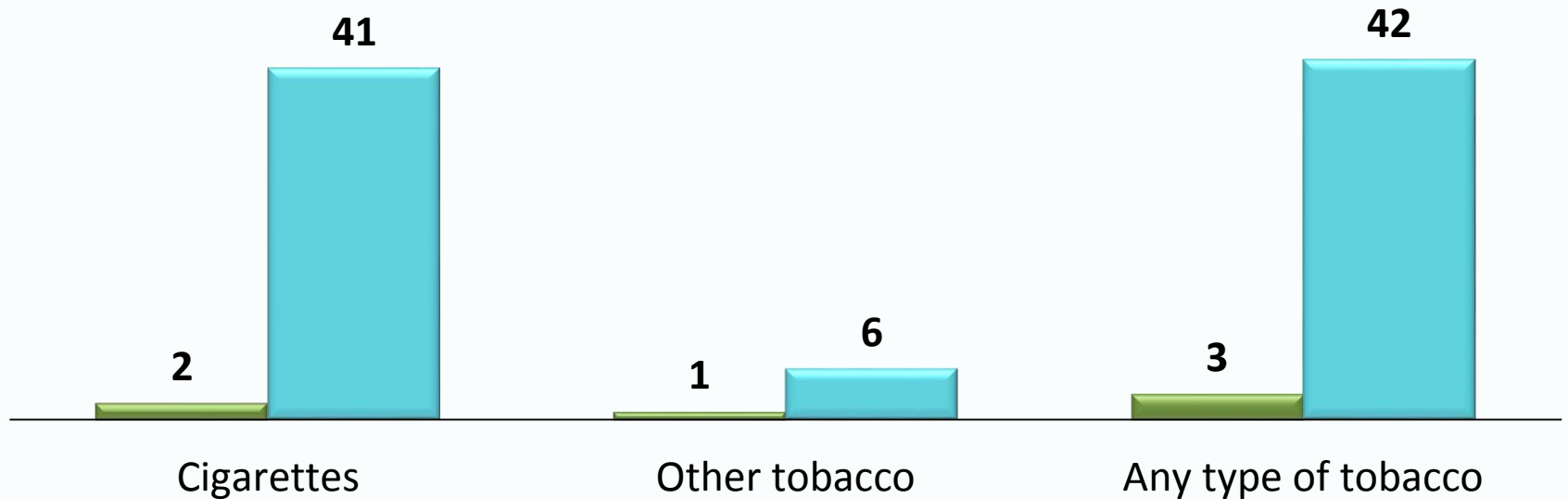


* Other than Aasandha

Tobacco Use

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who smoke:

■ Women ■ Men



Key Findings

- **98%** of households have access to an **improved water source**.
- **98%** of households use **improved sanitation facilities**.
- **4%** of women and **3%** of men have **never attended school**.
- **42%** of women and **77%** of men **worked in the past 7 days**.

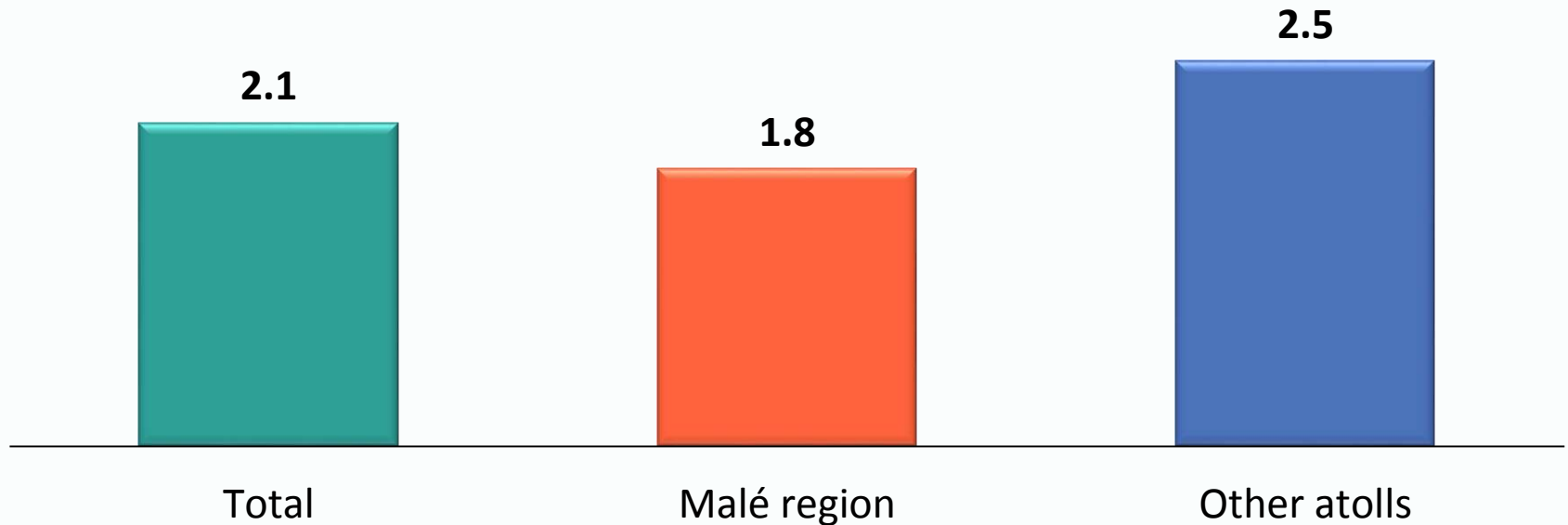
Fertility



2016-17 Maldives Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS)

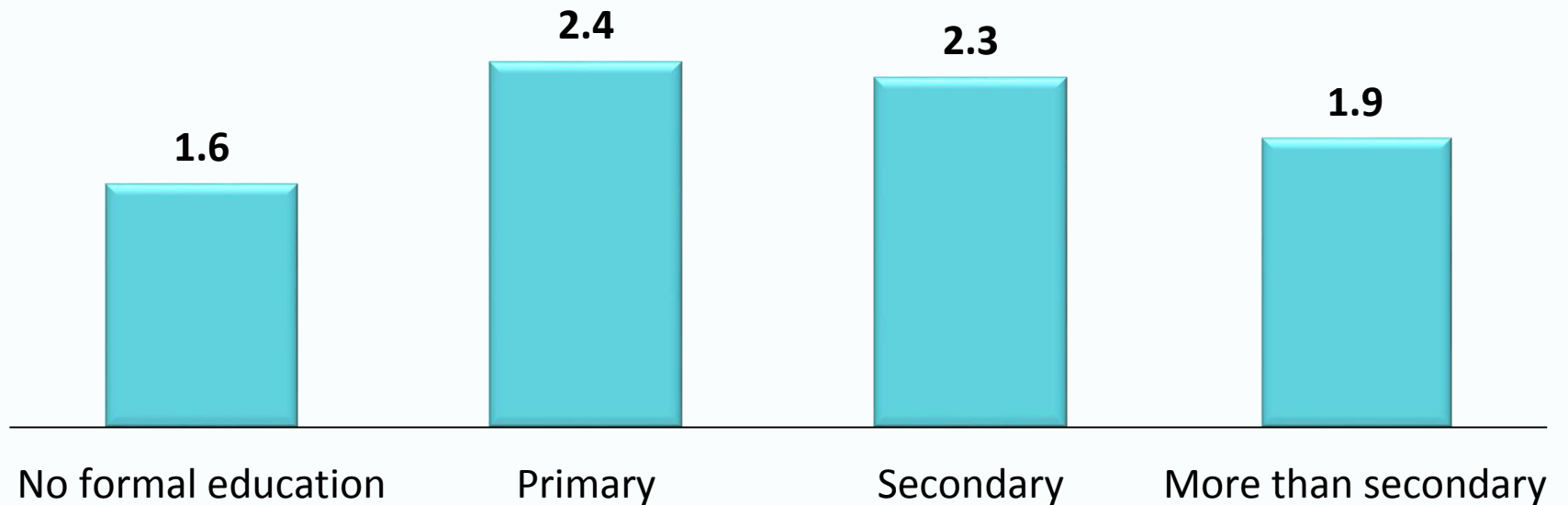
Fertility by Residence

Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey



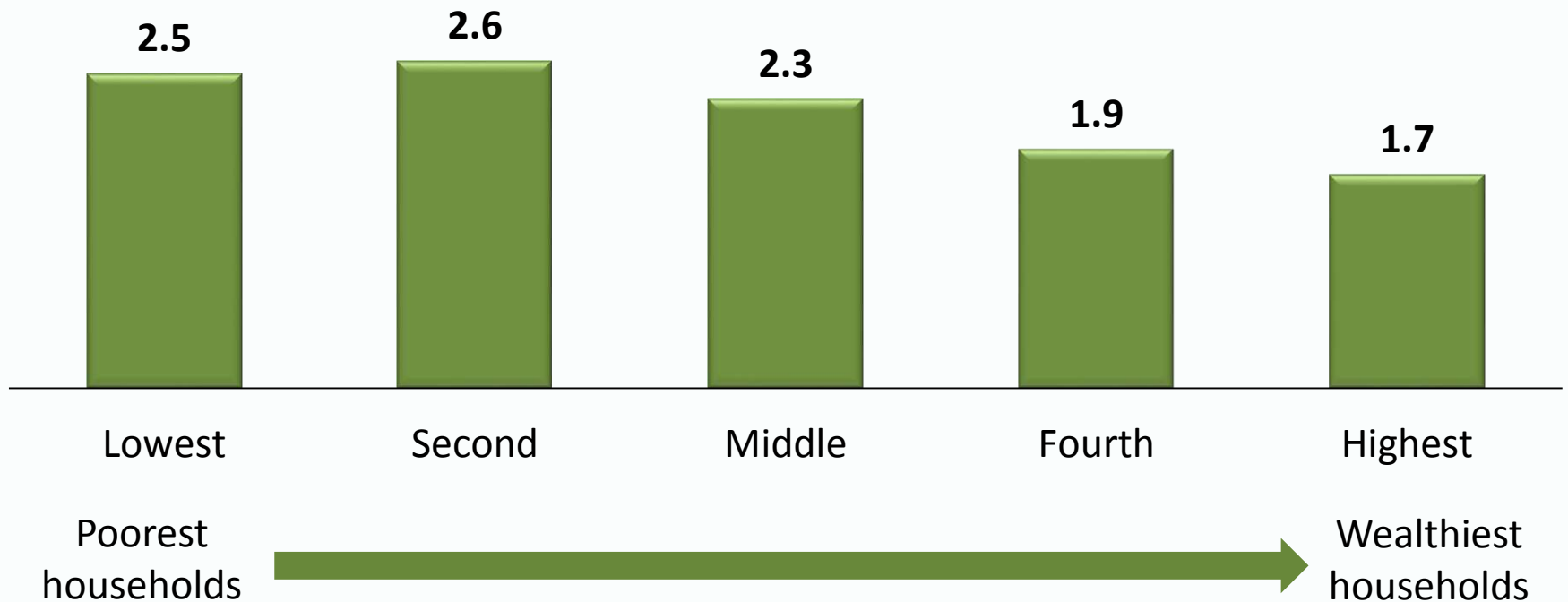
Fertility by Education

Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey



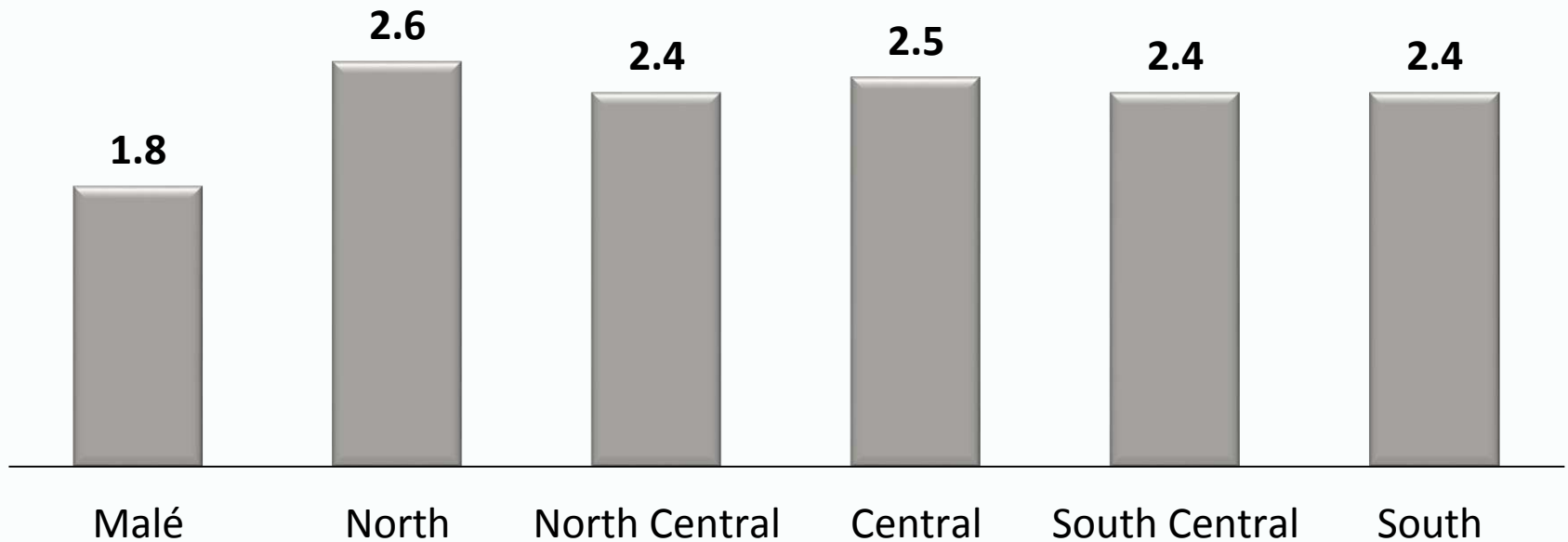
Fertility by Wealth

Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey



Fertility by Region

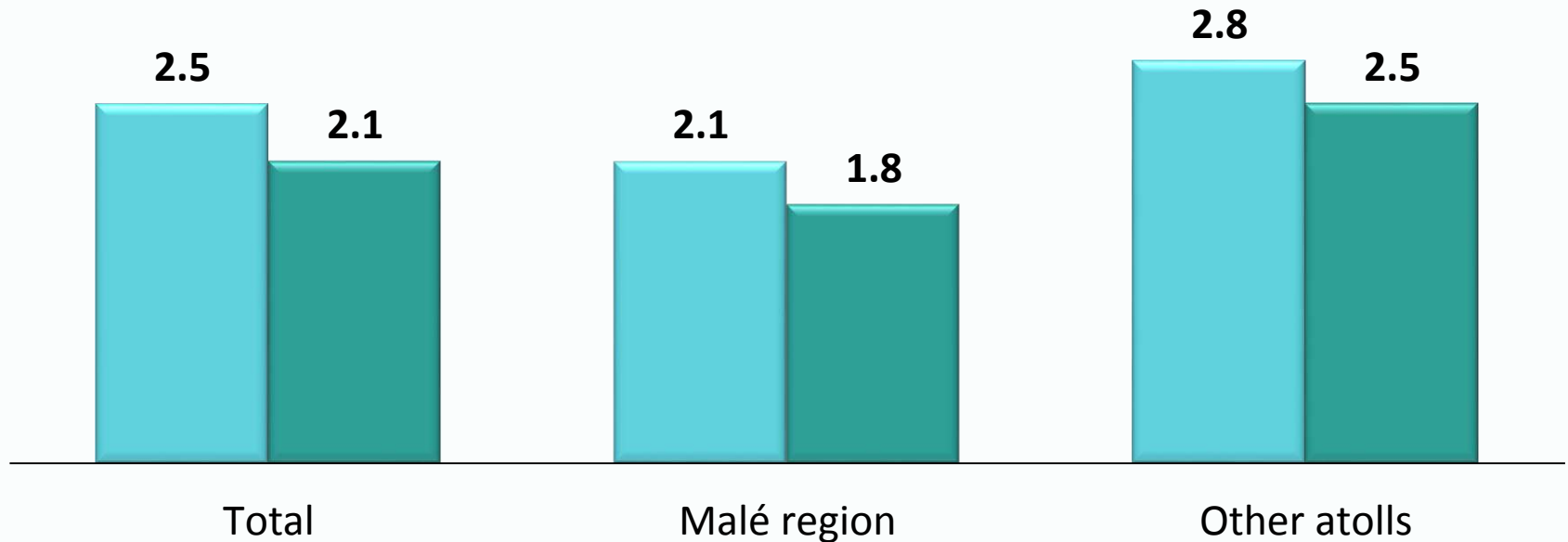
Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey



Fertility Trends

Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey

■ 2009 MDHS ■ 2016-17 MDHS



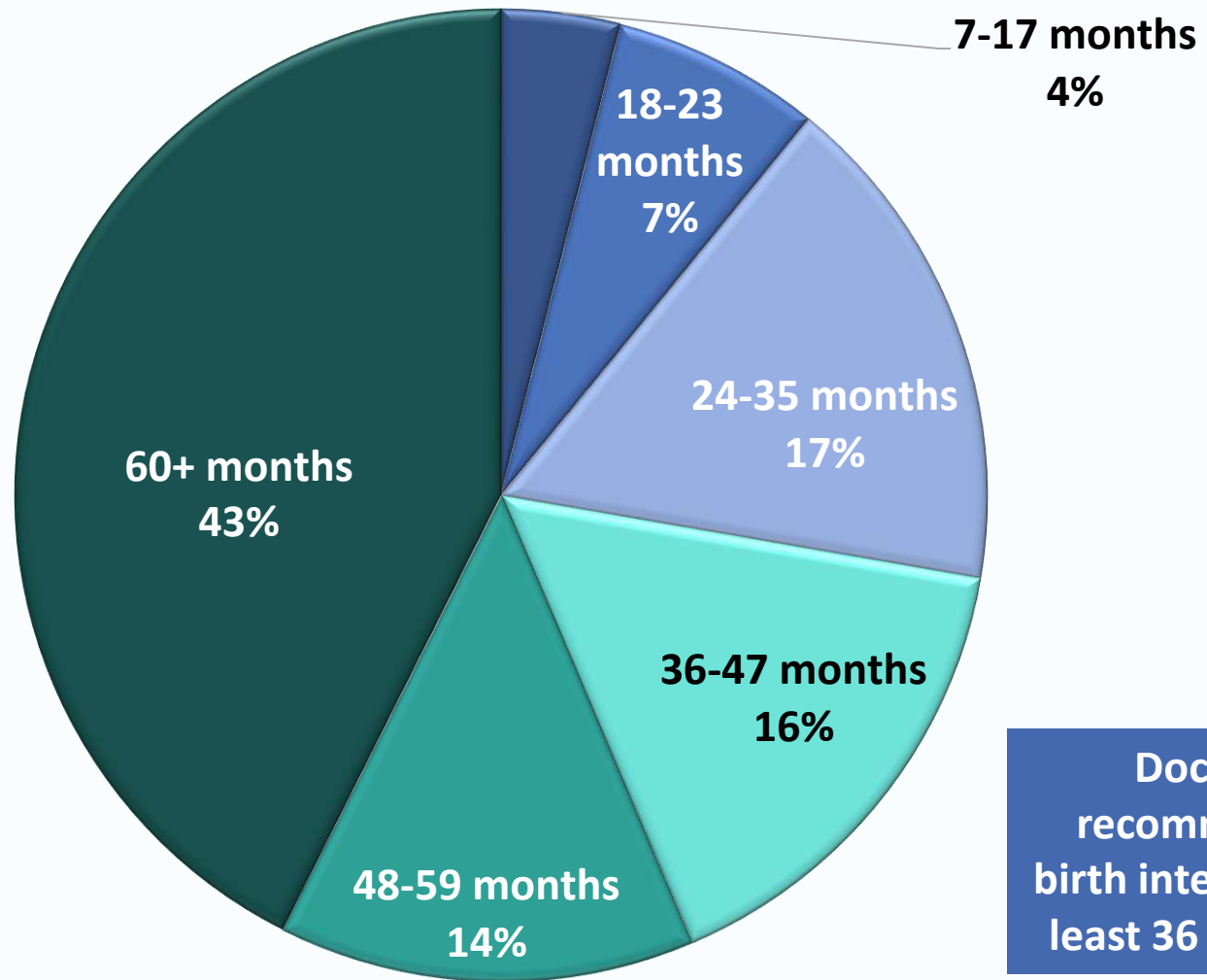
Birth Intervals

In addition to their impact on fertility, birth intervals also affect the health of mothers and their children.

The median birth interval in the Maldives is **53.4 months**, almost 4½ years.

Length of Birth Intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years before the survey by number of months since preceding birth

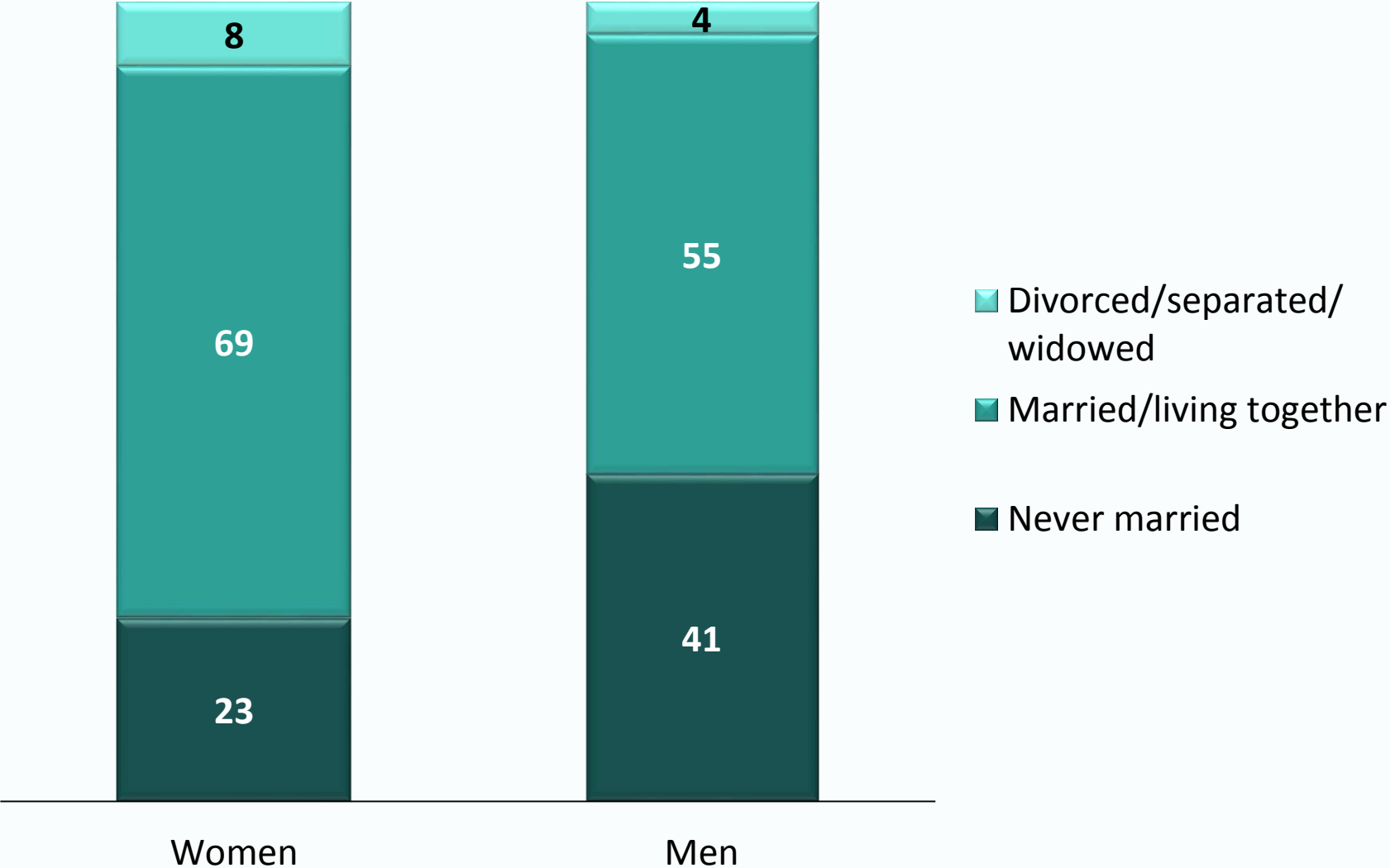


Teenage Childbearing

Among women age 15-19, only **2%** have started childbearing, i.e., already had a birth or are pregnant with their first child.

Current Marital Status

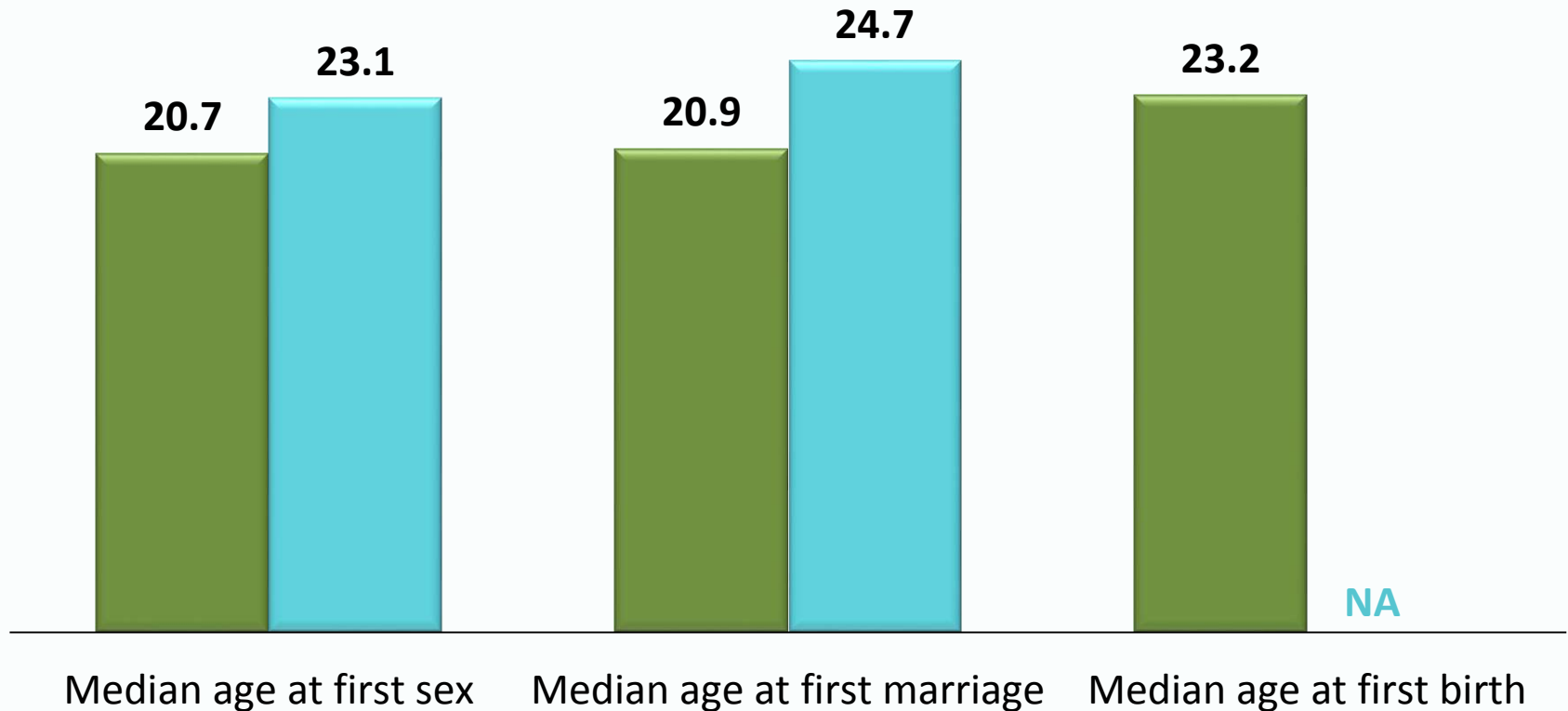
Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by current marital status



Median Age at First Sex, Marriage, and Birth

Among women and men age 25-49

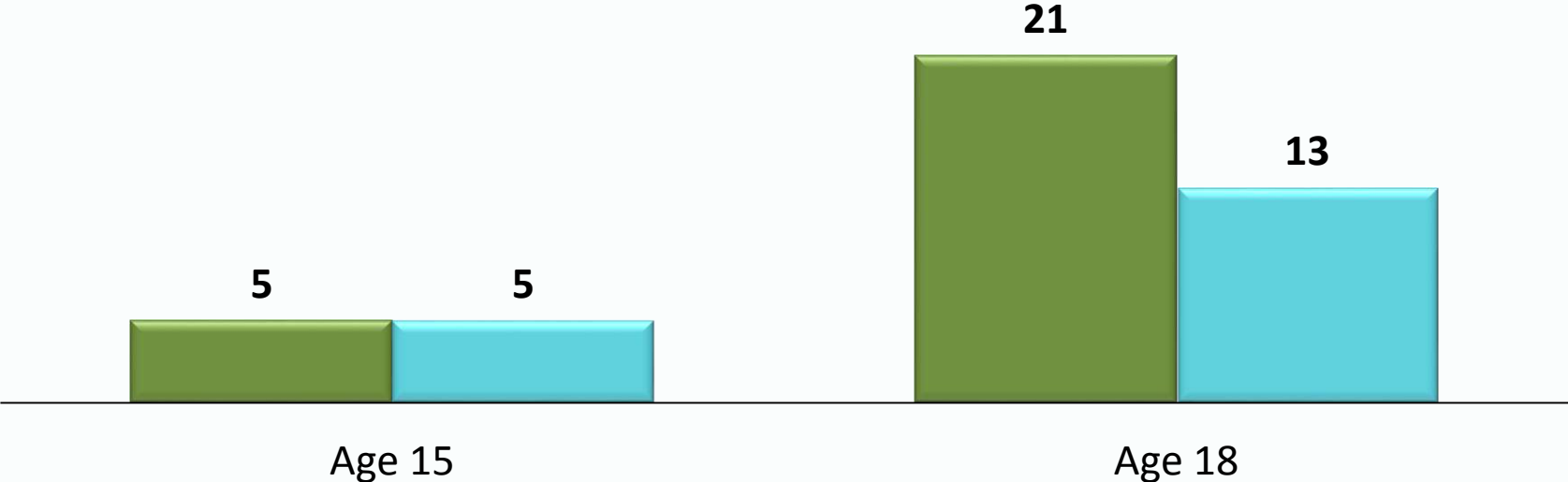
■ Women ■ Men



Age at First Sexual Intercourse

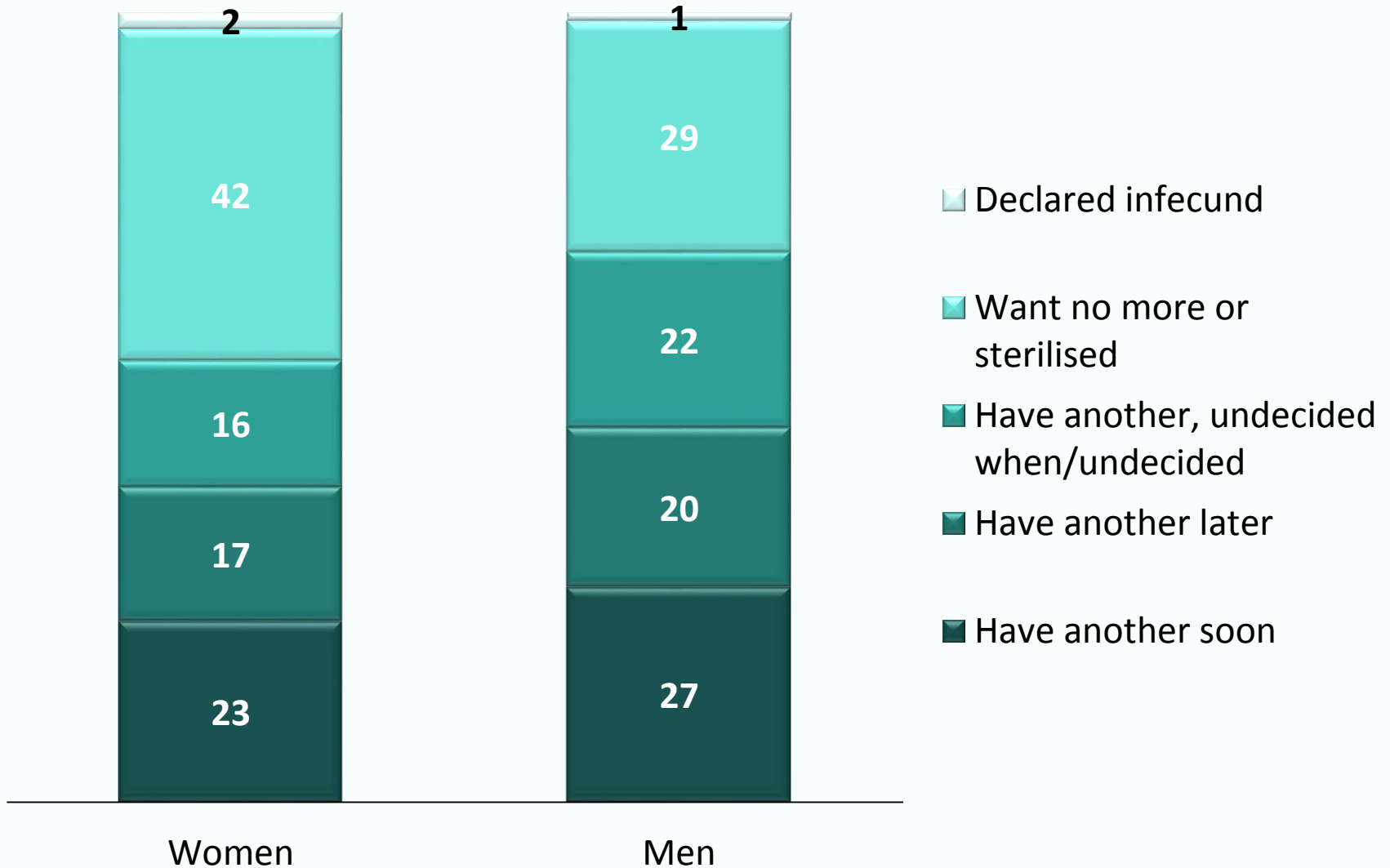
Percent of women and men age 25-49 who had sexual intercourse by:

■ Women ■ Men



Fertility Preferences of Married Women and Men

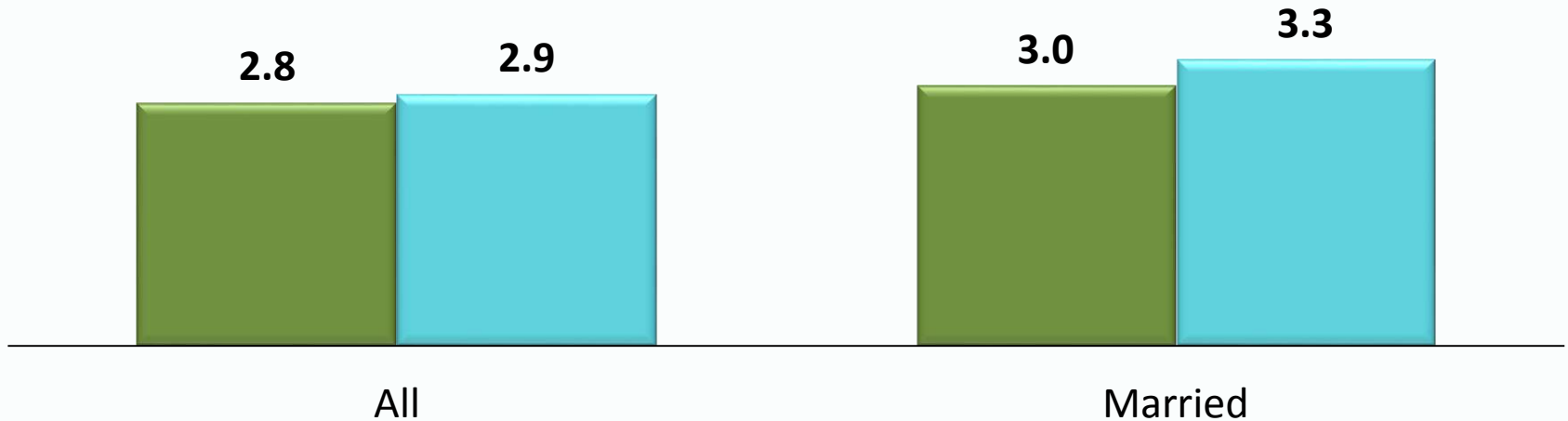
Percent distribution of married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children in the future



Ideal Family Size

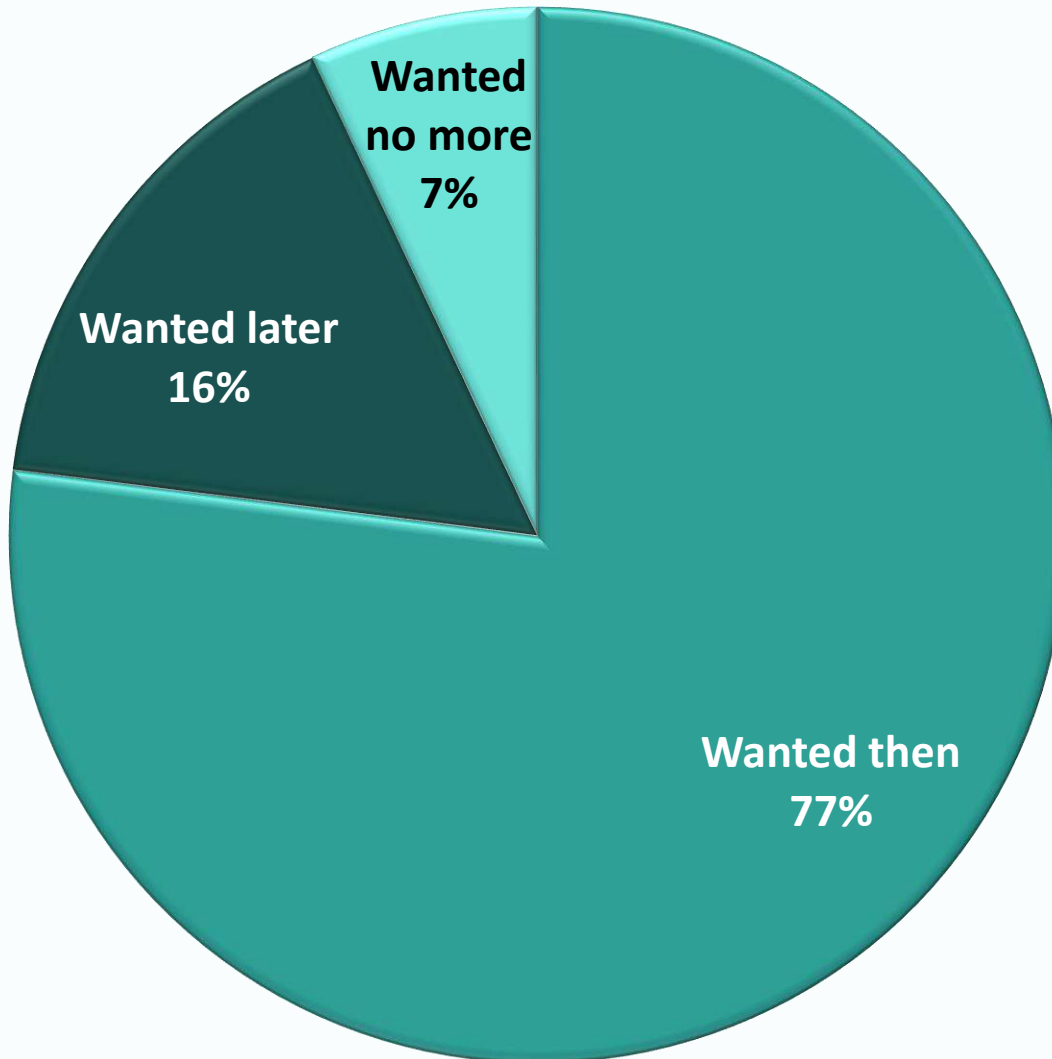
Mean ideal number of children among women and men age 15-49

■ Women ■ Men



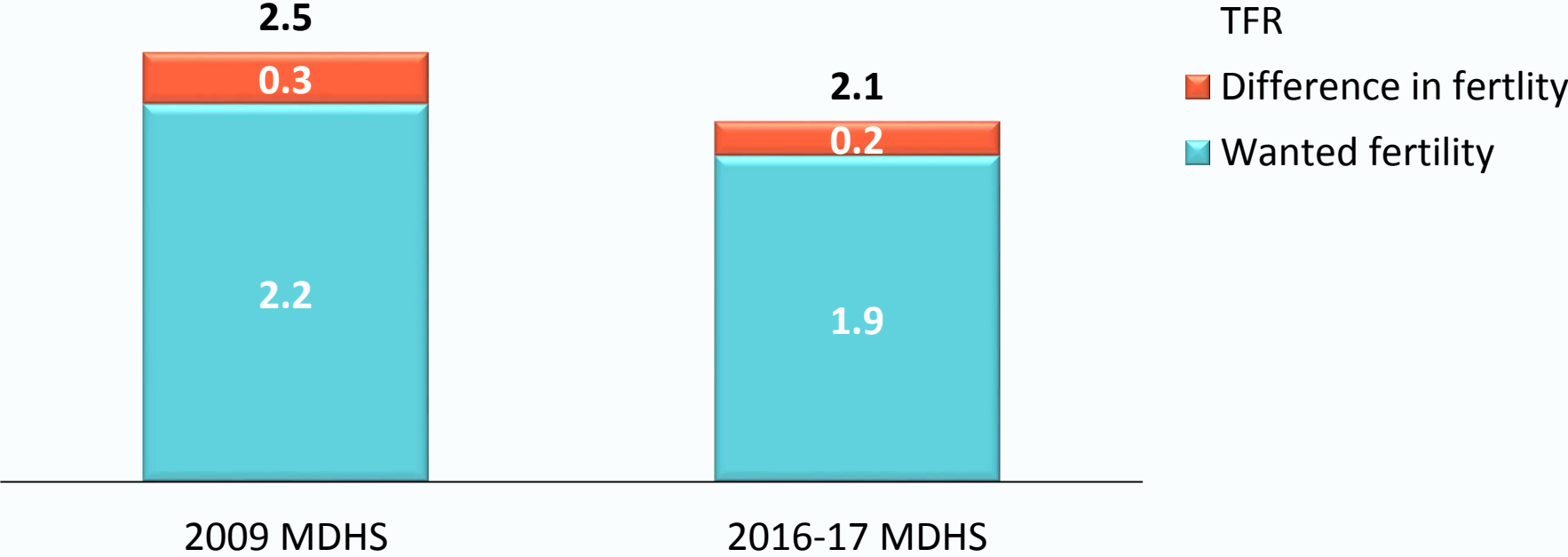
Birth Planning

Percent distribution of births to women 5 years before the survey by birth planning status



Trends in Wanted and Actual Fertility Rates

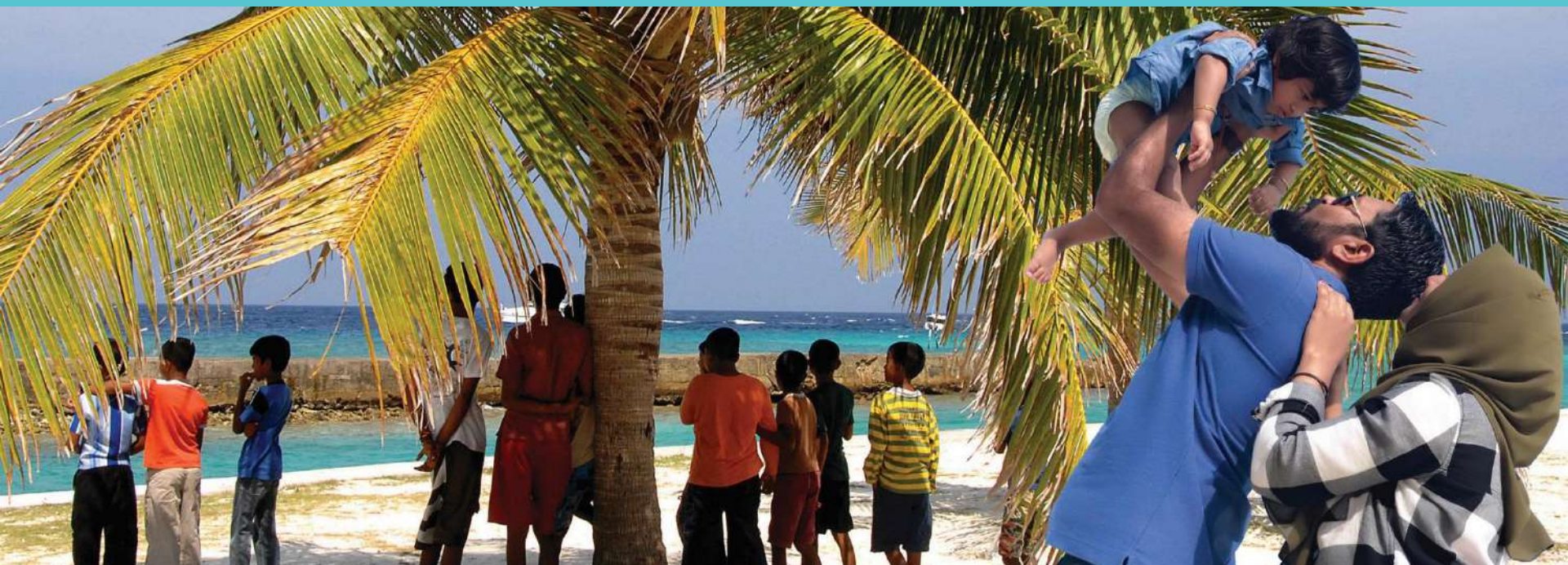
Wanted and actual number of children per woman



Key Findings

- Women have an average of **2.1** children.
- Women have first sex at a median age of **20.7** years, first marriage at **20.9** years, and their first birth at **23.2** years.
- **2%** of women age 15-19 are **pregnant** with the first child or are **already mothers**.
- **42%** of married women and **29%** of married men **want no more children or are sterilised**.

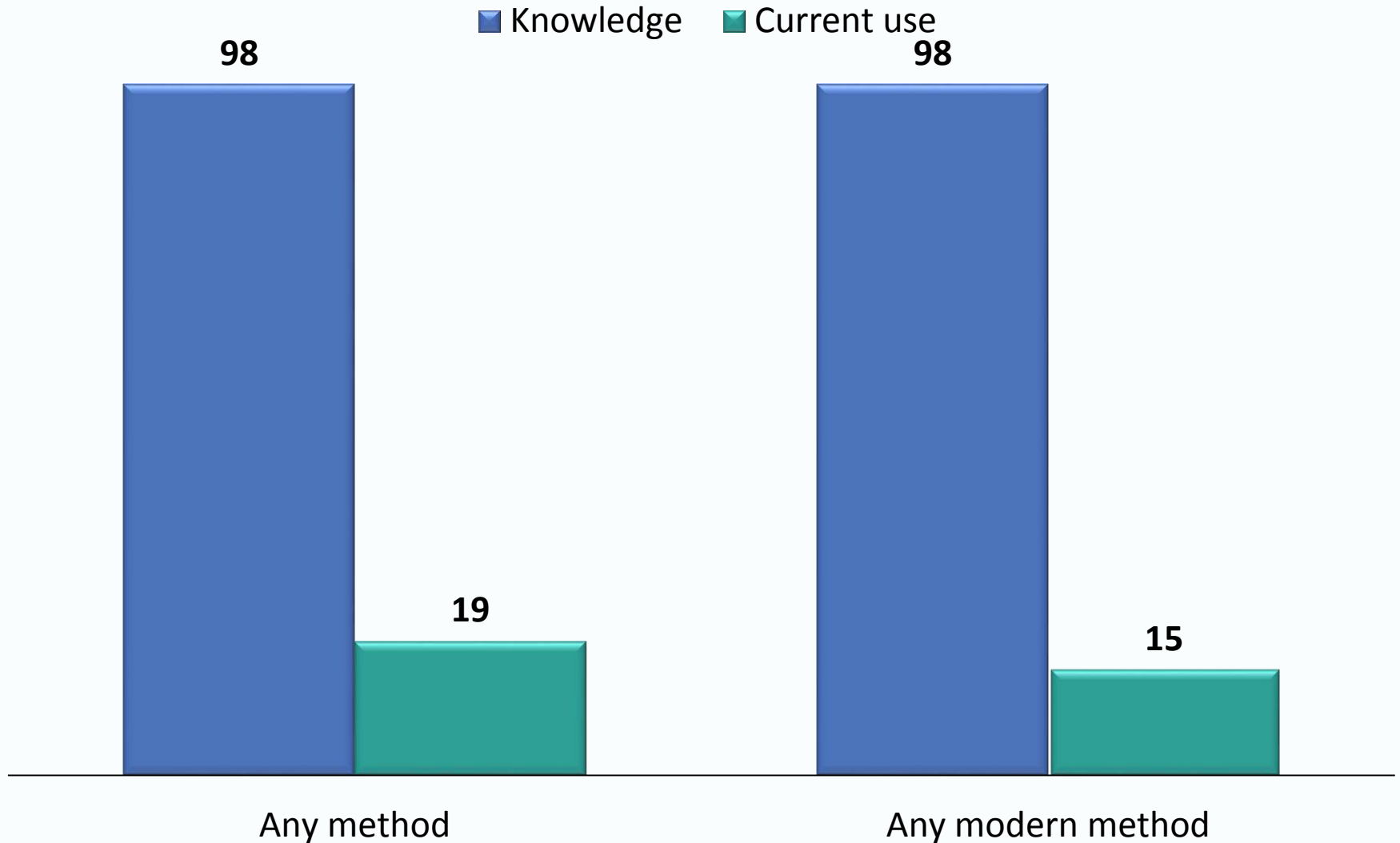
Family Planning



2016-17 Maldives Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS)

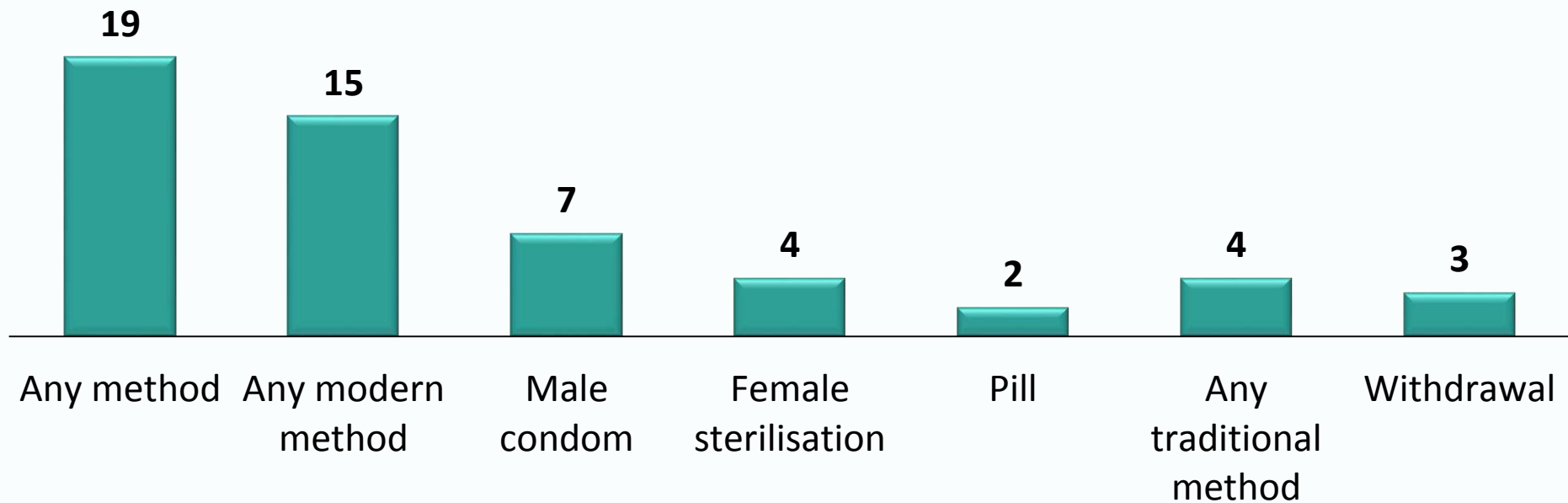
Gap between Knowledge and Use

Percent of married women age 15-49



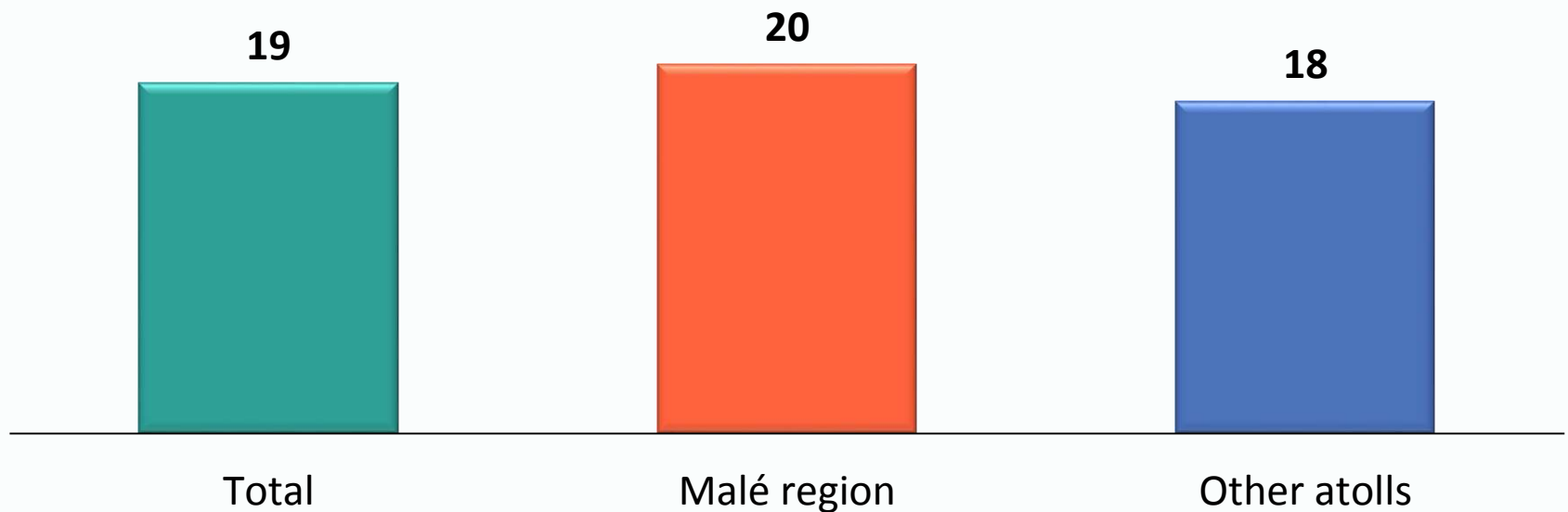
Current Use of Family Planning

Percent of currently married women age 15-49



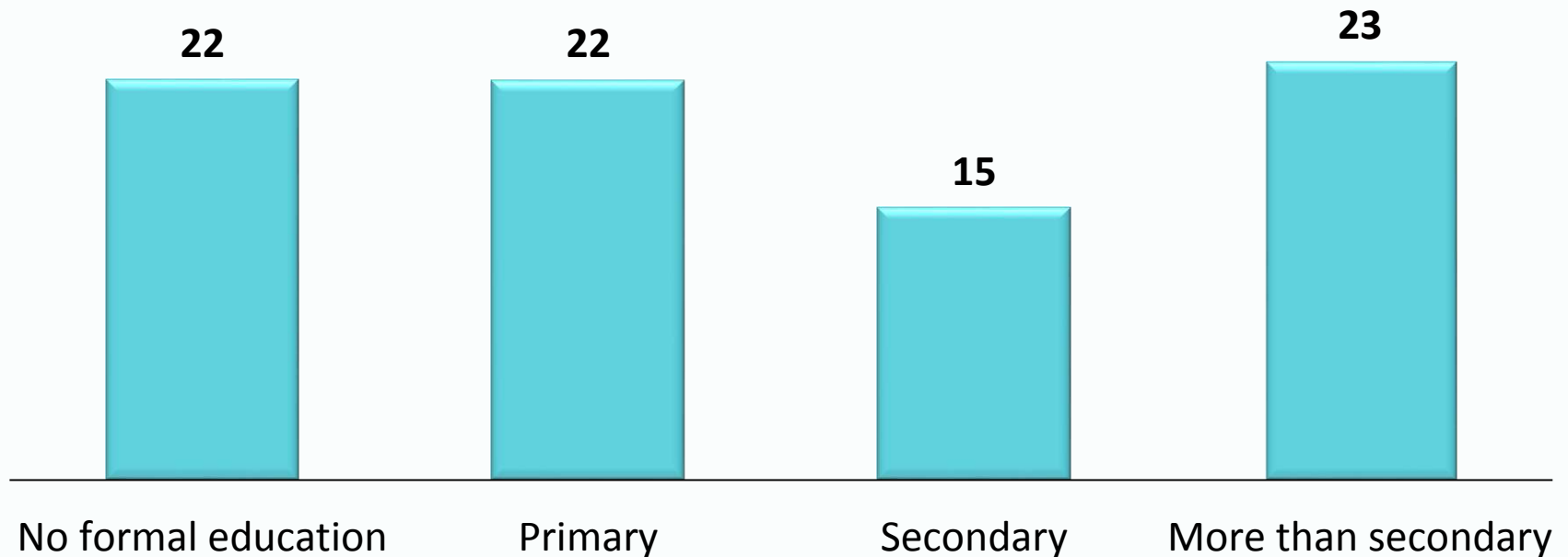
Current Use of Family Planning by Residence

Percent of married women age 15-49 using any method of family planning



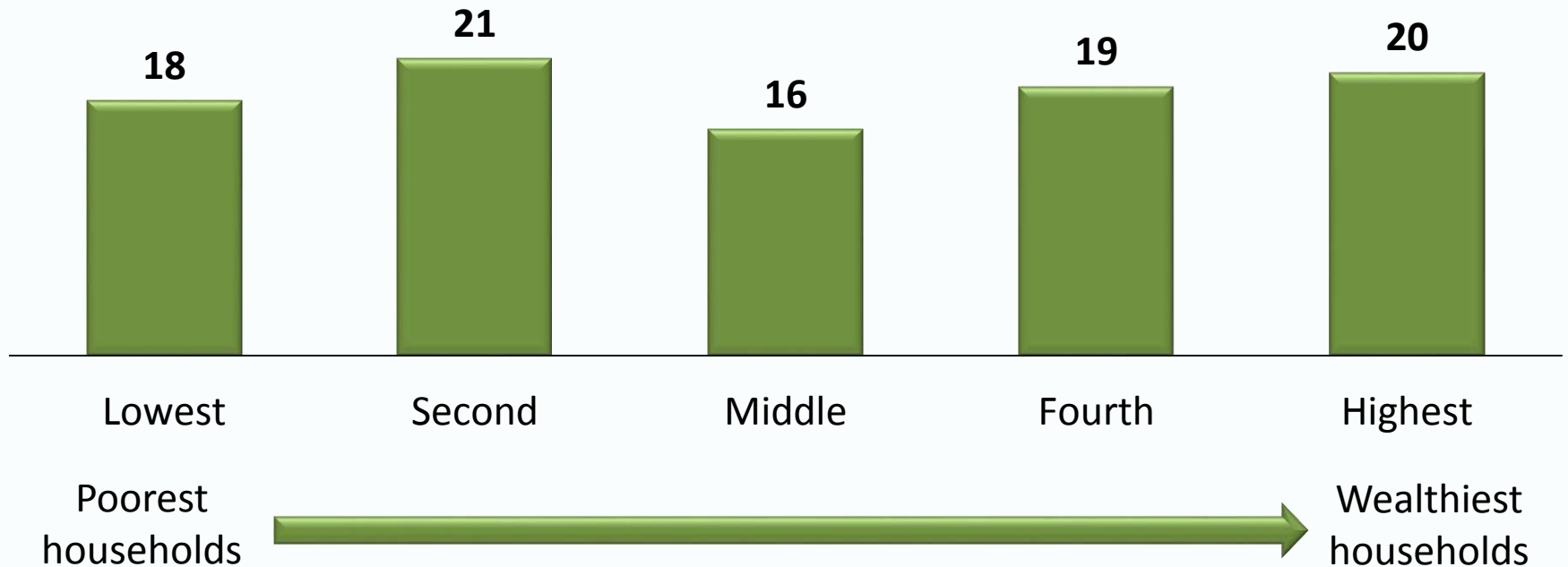
Current Use of Family Planning by Education

Percent of married women age 15-49 using any method of family planning



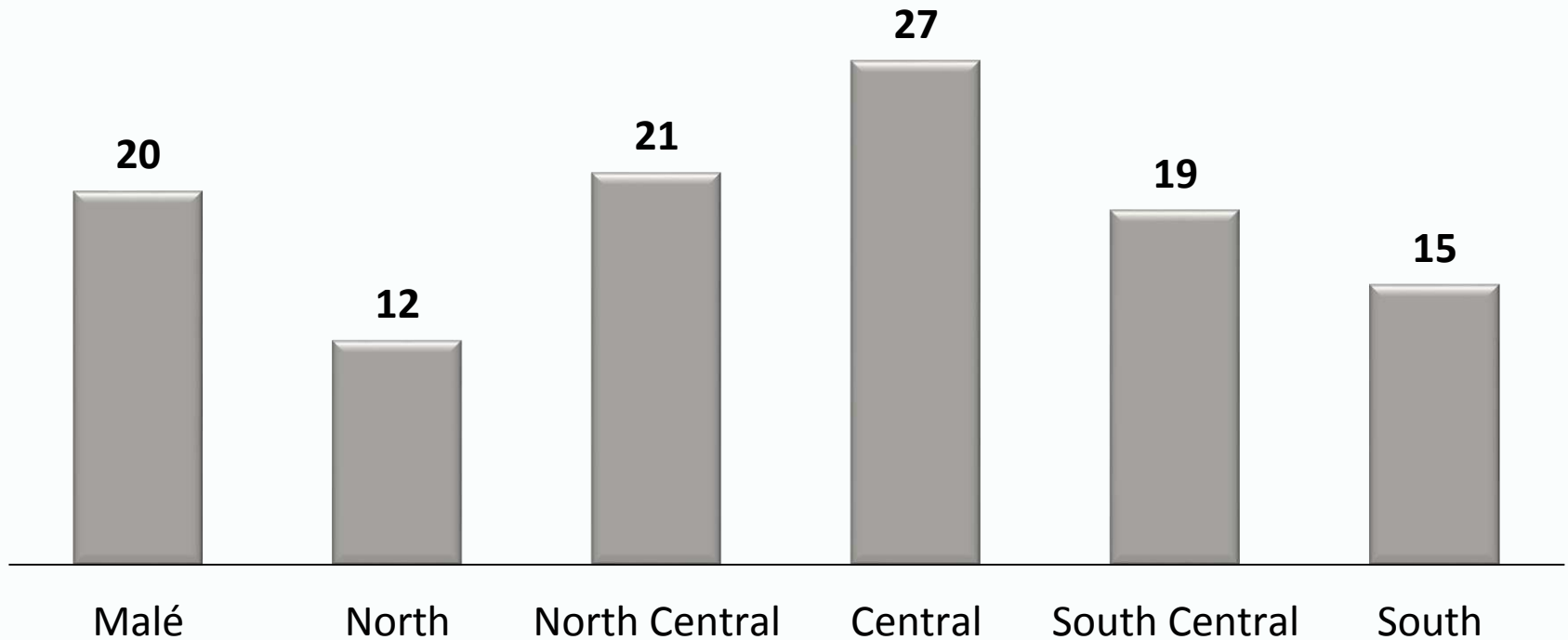
Current Use of Family Planning by Wealth

Percent of married women age 15-49 using any method of family planning



Current Use of Family Planning by Region

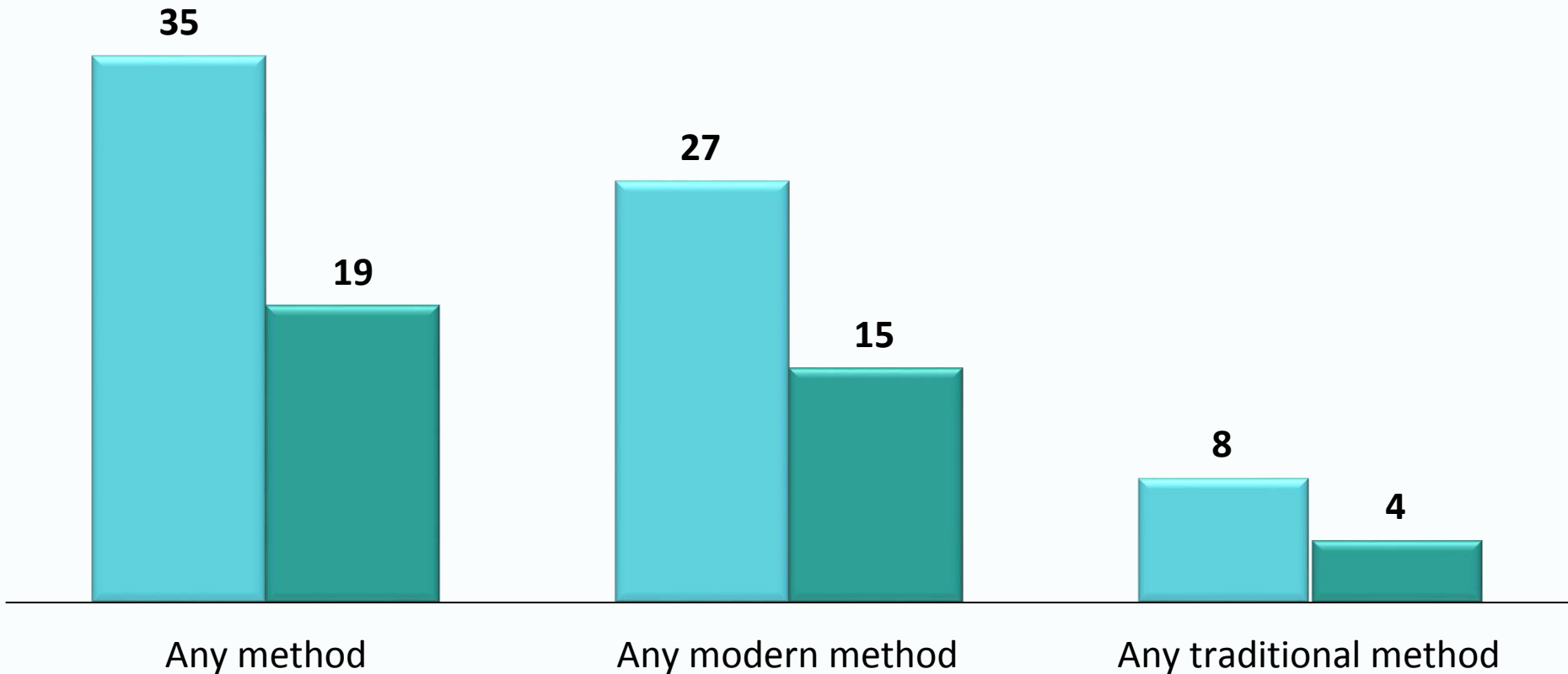
Percent of married women age 15-49 using any method of family planning



Trends in Use of Family Planning

Percent of married women age 15-49

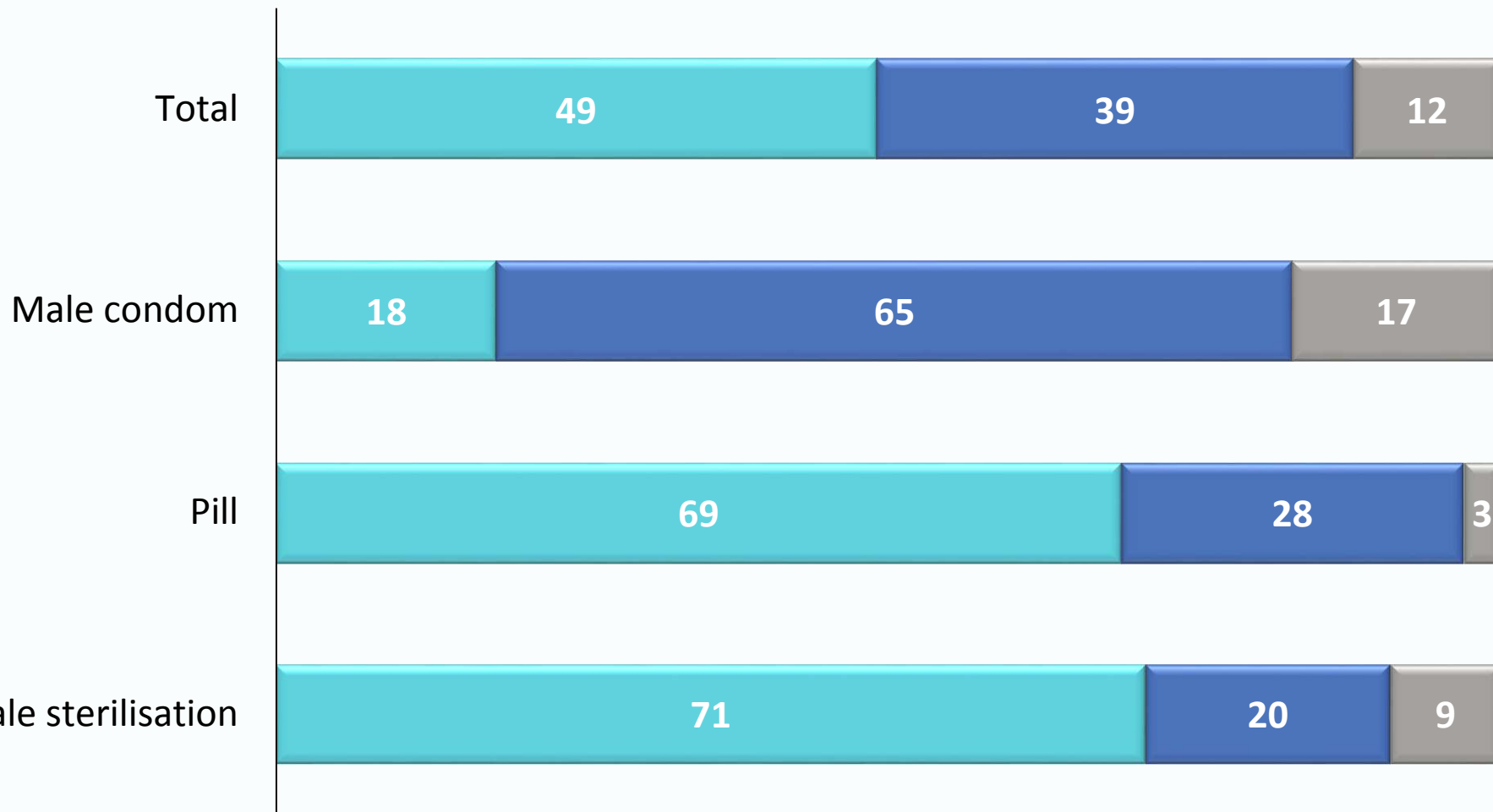
■ 2009 MDHS ■ 2016-17 MDHS



Source of Modern Methods

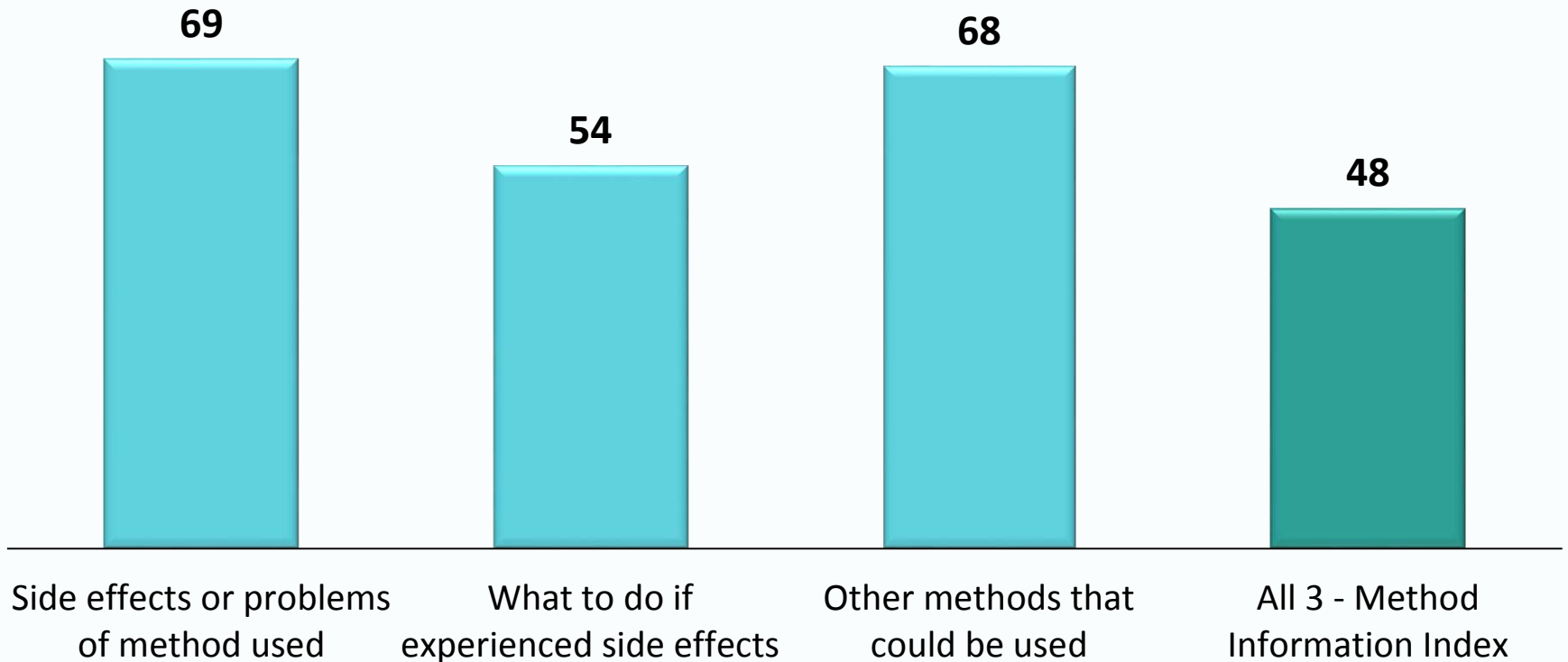
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are users of modern methods of family planning

■ Public sector ■ Private medical sector ■ Shop/Other



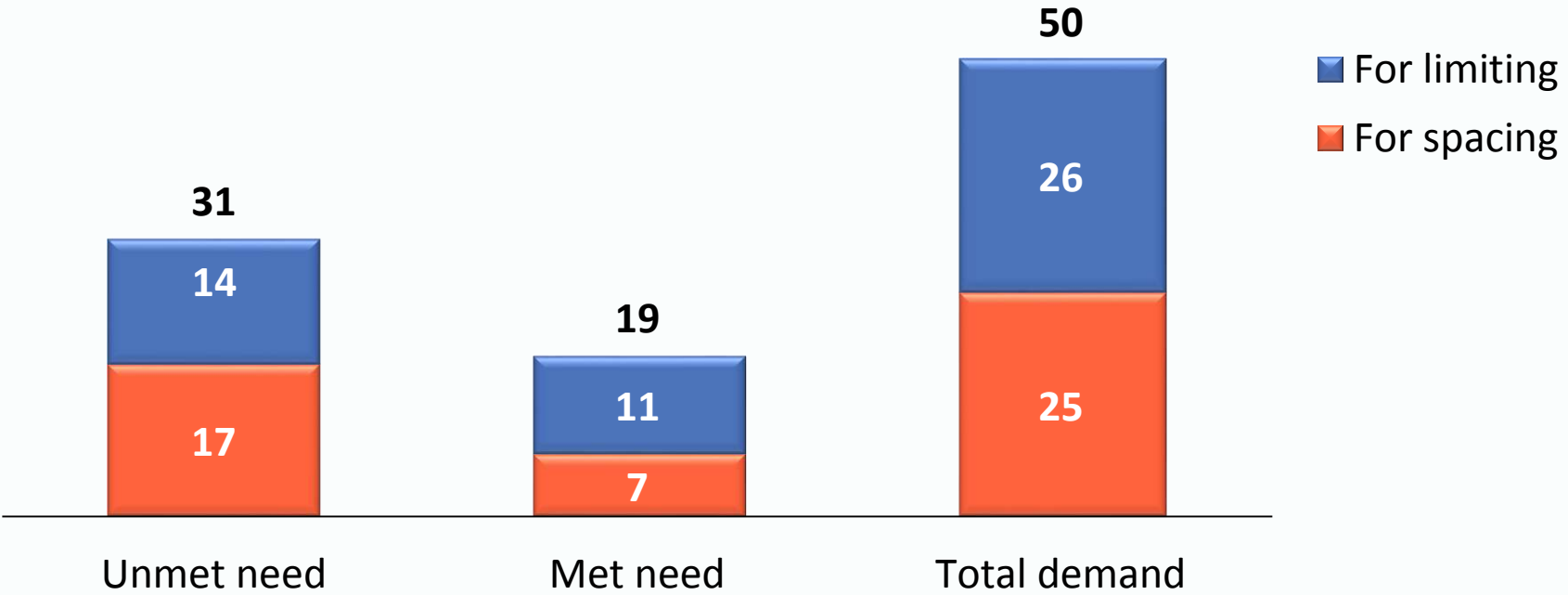
Informed Choice

Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years before the survey, percent who were informed about:



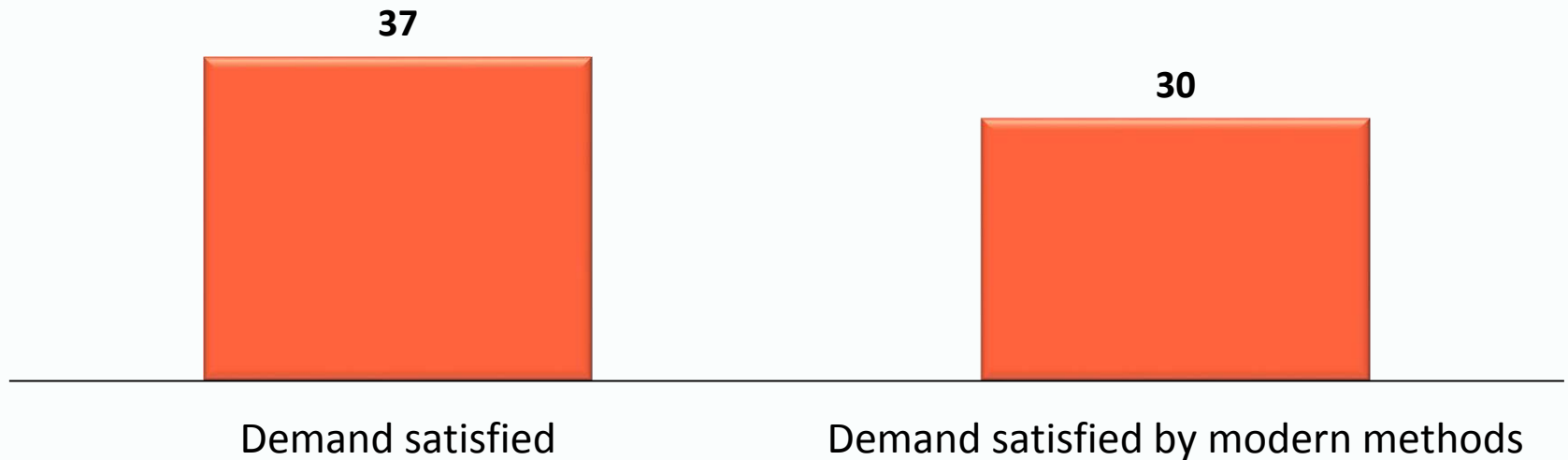
Unmet Need, Met Need, and Total Demand

Percent of married women age 15-49 with unmet need, met need, and total demand for family planning



Demand Satisfied for Family Planning

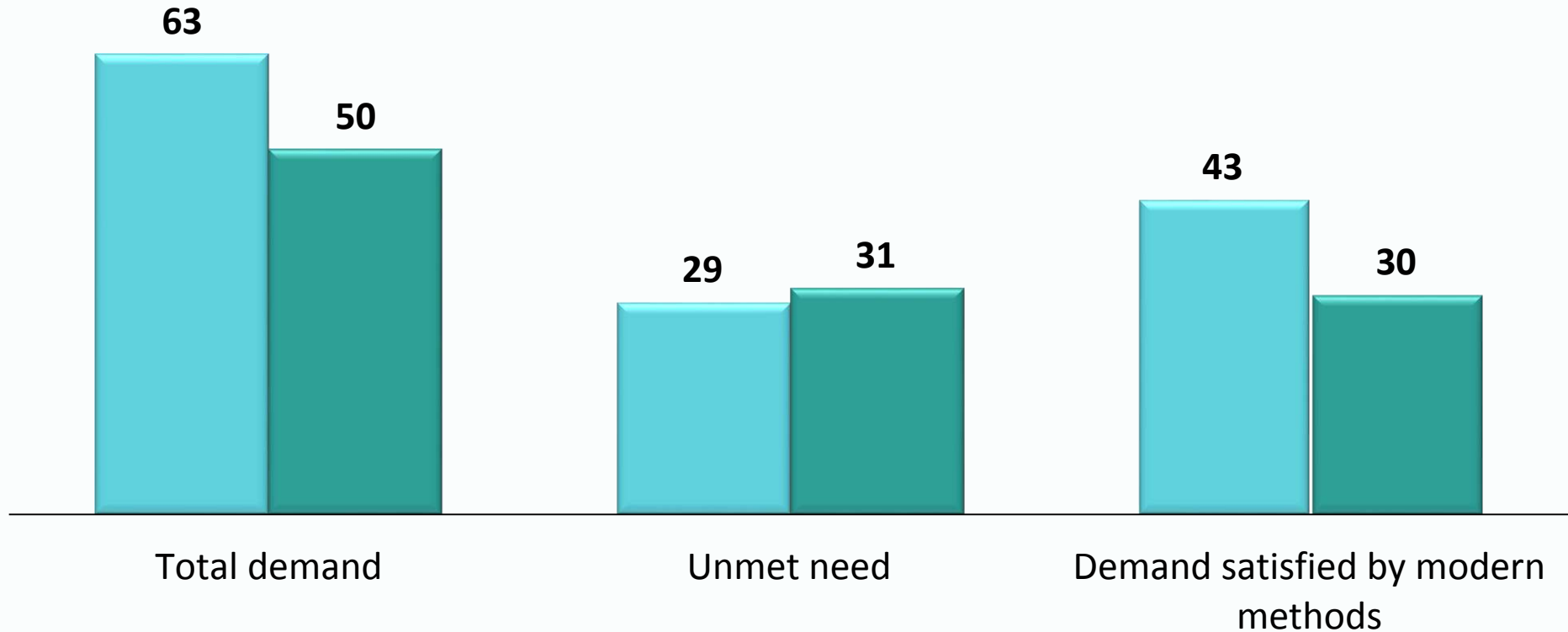
Percent of married women age 15-49



Trends in Demand for Family Planning

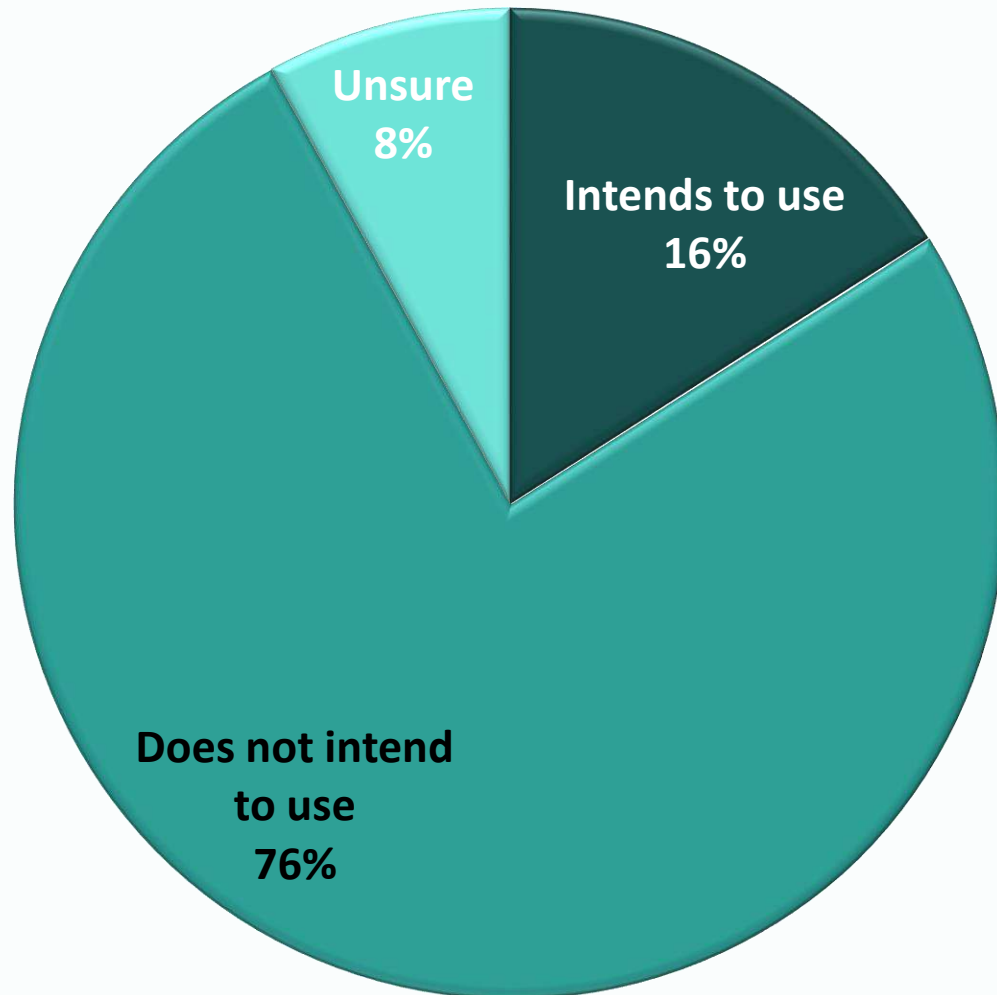
Percent of married women age 15-49

■ 2009 MDHS ■ 2016-17 MDHS



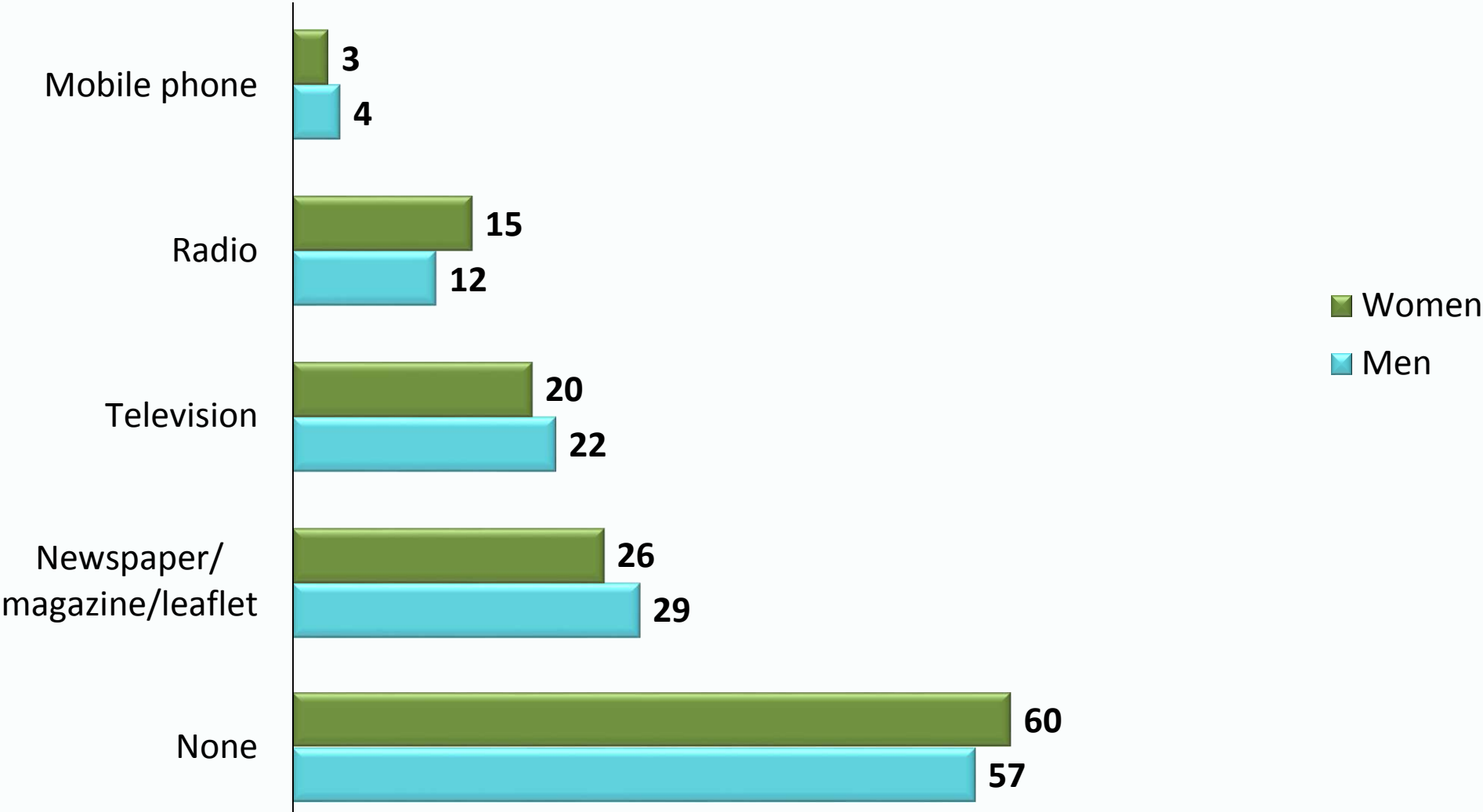
Future Use of Family Planning

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are currently not using family planning



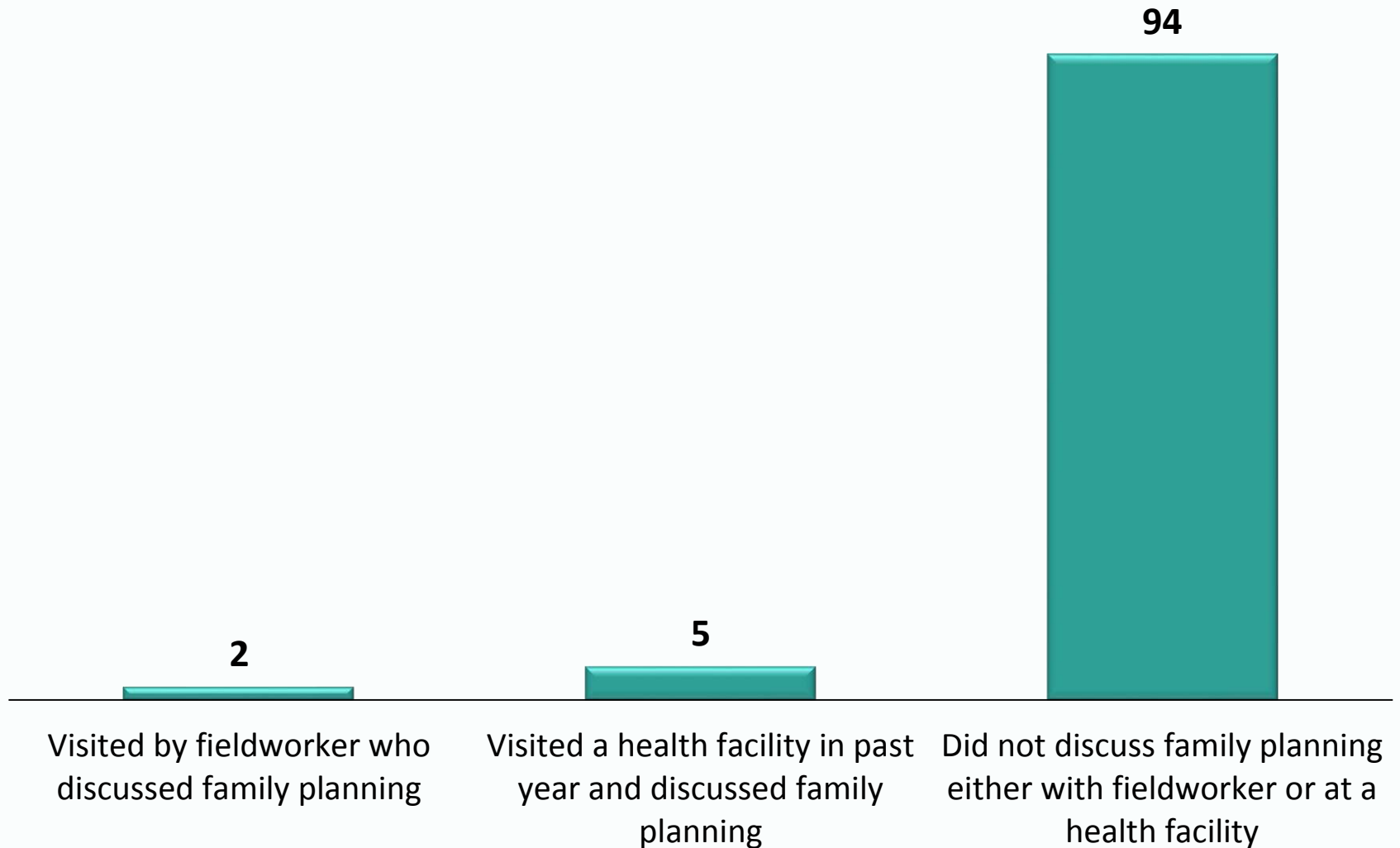
Source of Family Planning Messages

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who heard or saw a message about family planning in the past few months



Contact of Nonusers with Family Planning Providers

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, percent who:



Key Findings

- The **modern contraceptive prevalence rate** among married women is **15%**; **4%** use a traditional method.
- The most commonly used modern methods among married women are **male condoms (7%)**.
- The majority of **female sterilisations and pills** are obtained from the **public sector**.
- **31%** of married women have an unmet need for family planning.
- Of the total demand for family planning methods, **30%** is **satisfied by modern methods**.

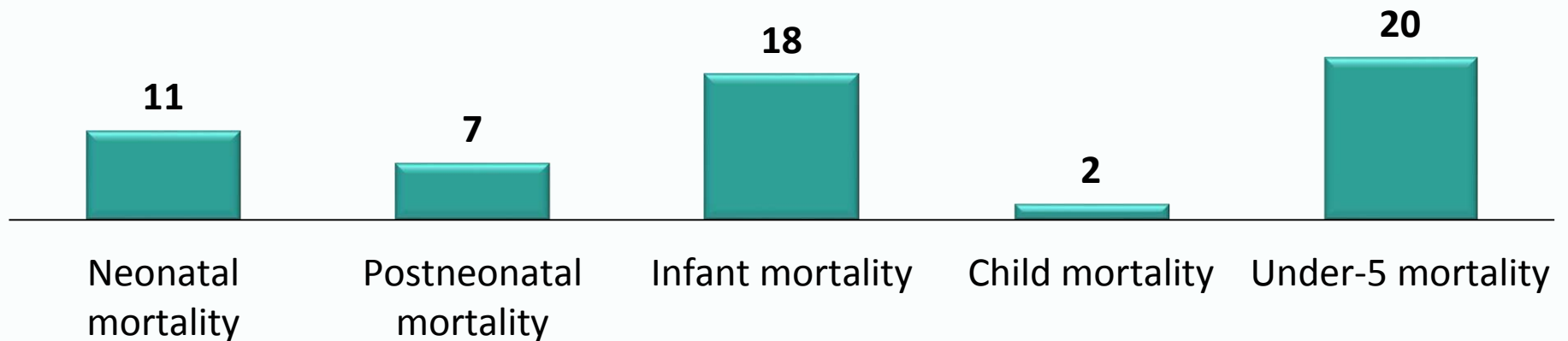
Mortality



2016-17 Maldives Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS)

Childhood Mortality Rates

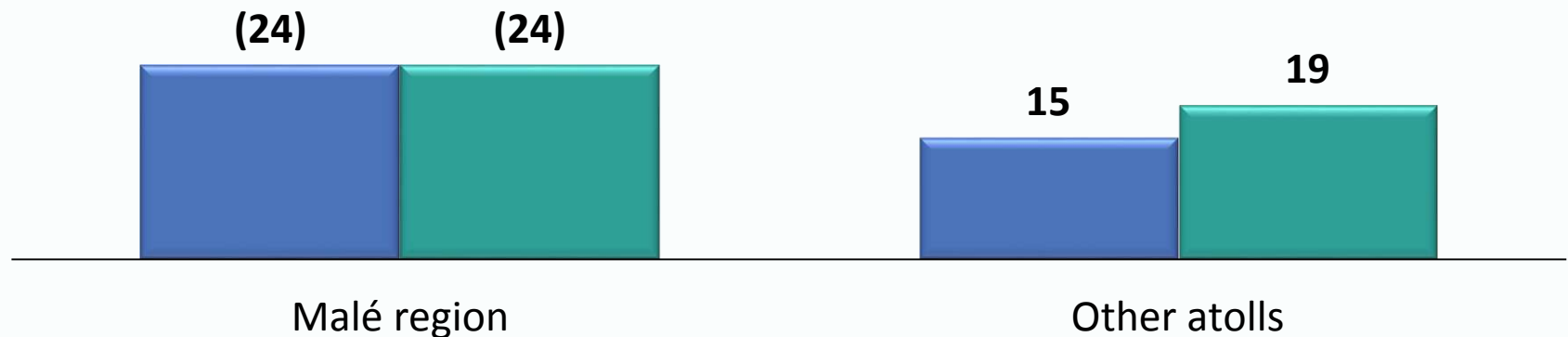
Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period before the survey



Childhood Mortality by Residence

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period before the survey

■ Infant mortality ■ Under-5 mortality



Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to risk of death.

Under-5 Mortality by Region

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey

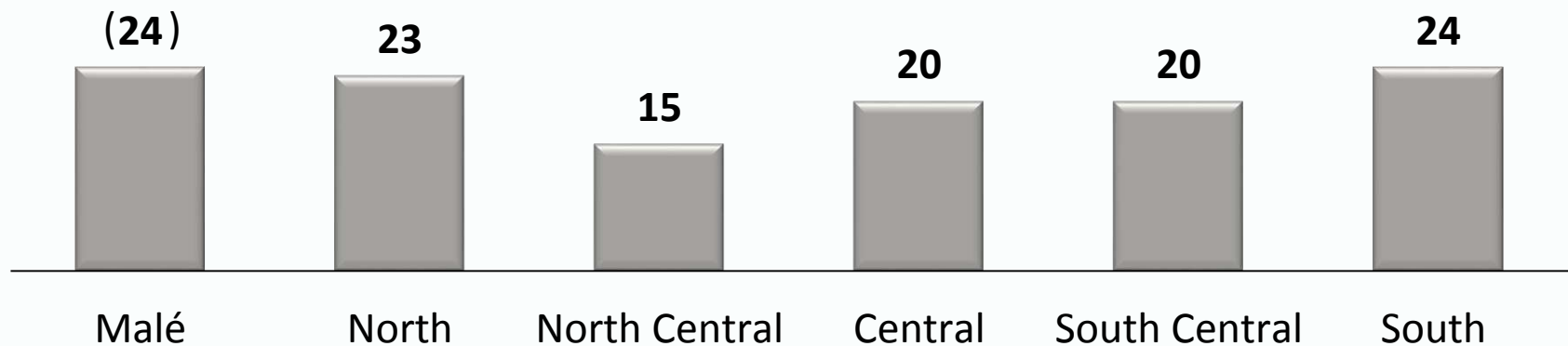
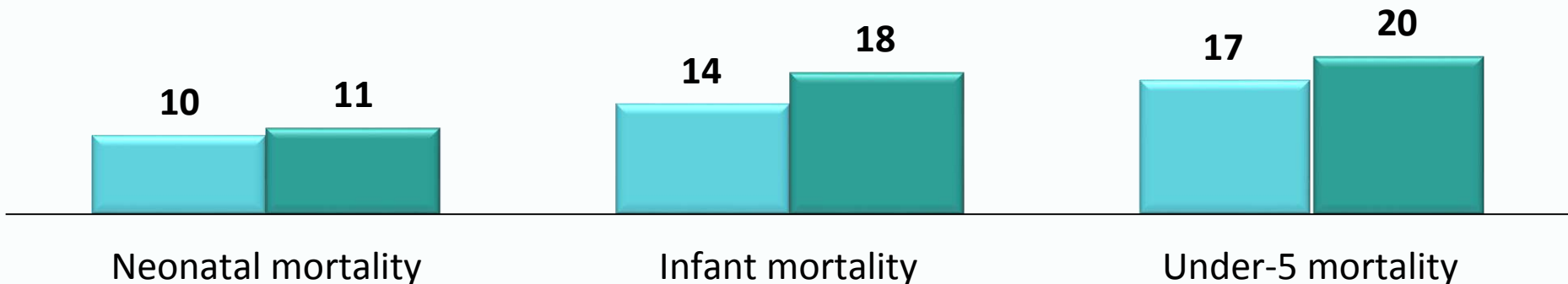


Figure in parentheses is based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to risk of death.

Trends in Childhood Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period before the survey

■ 2009 MDHS ■ 2016-17 MDHS



Childhood Mortality by Previous Birth Interval

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey

■ <2 years ■ 2 years ■ 3 years ■ 4+ years

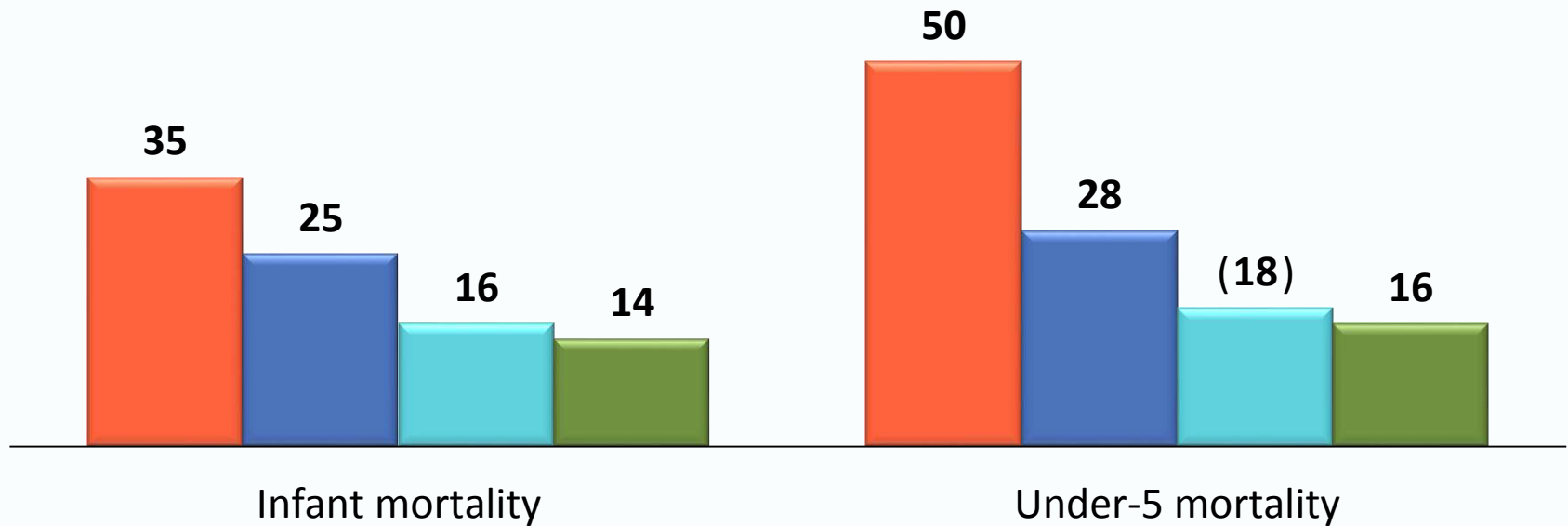


Figure in parentheses is based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to risk of death.

Childhood Mortality by Birth Order

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey

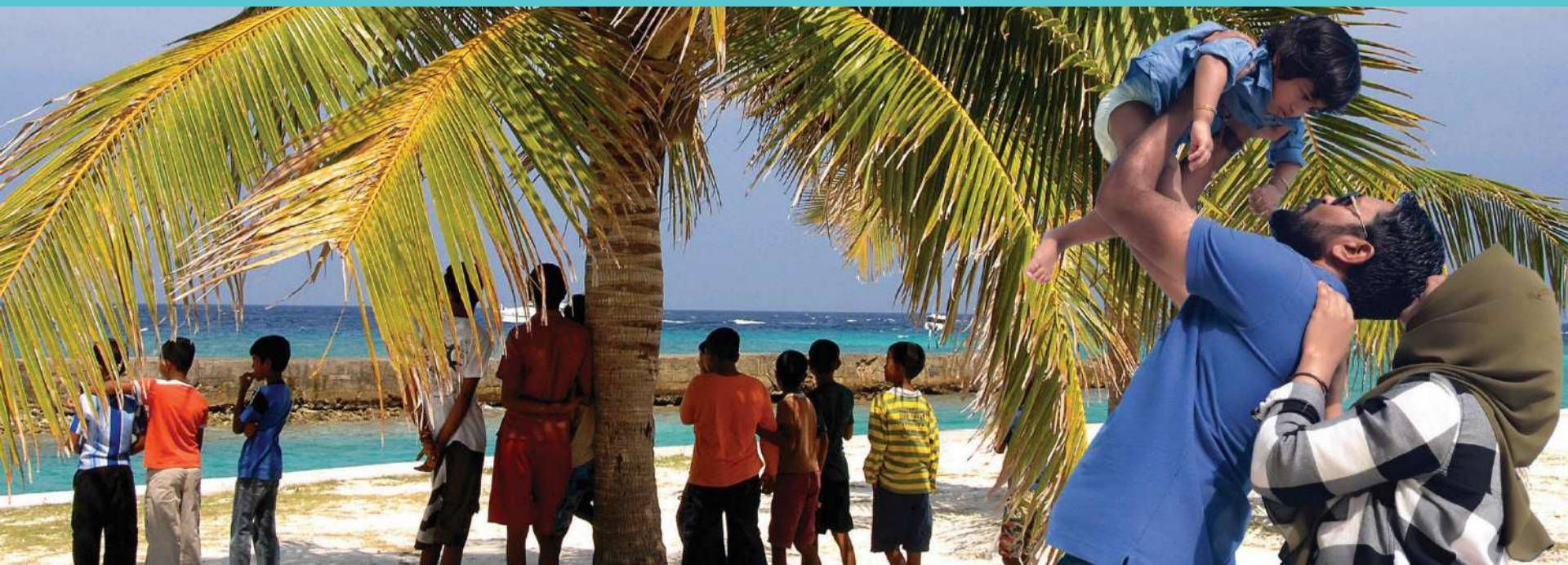
■ 1 ■ 2 to 3 ■ 4 to 6



Key Findings

- The **infant mortality rate** for the 5 years before the survey is **18** deaths per 1,000 live births and **under-5 mortality** is **20** deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Childhood mortality has increased very slightly since 2009, though the differences are not significant.
- Childhood mortality is generally **higher** among children from **wealthier households**.
- Childhood mortality is higher among children **born less than 2 years after a previous birth**.

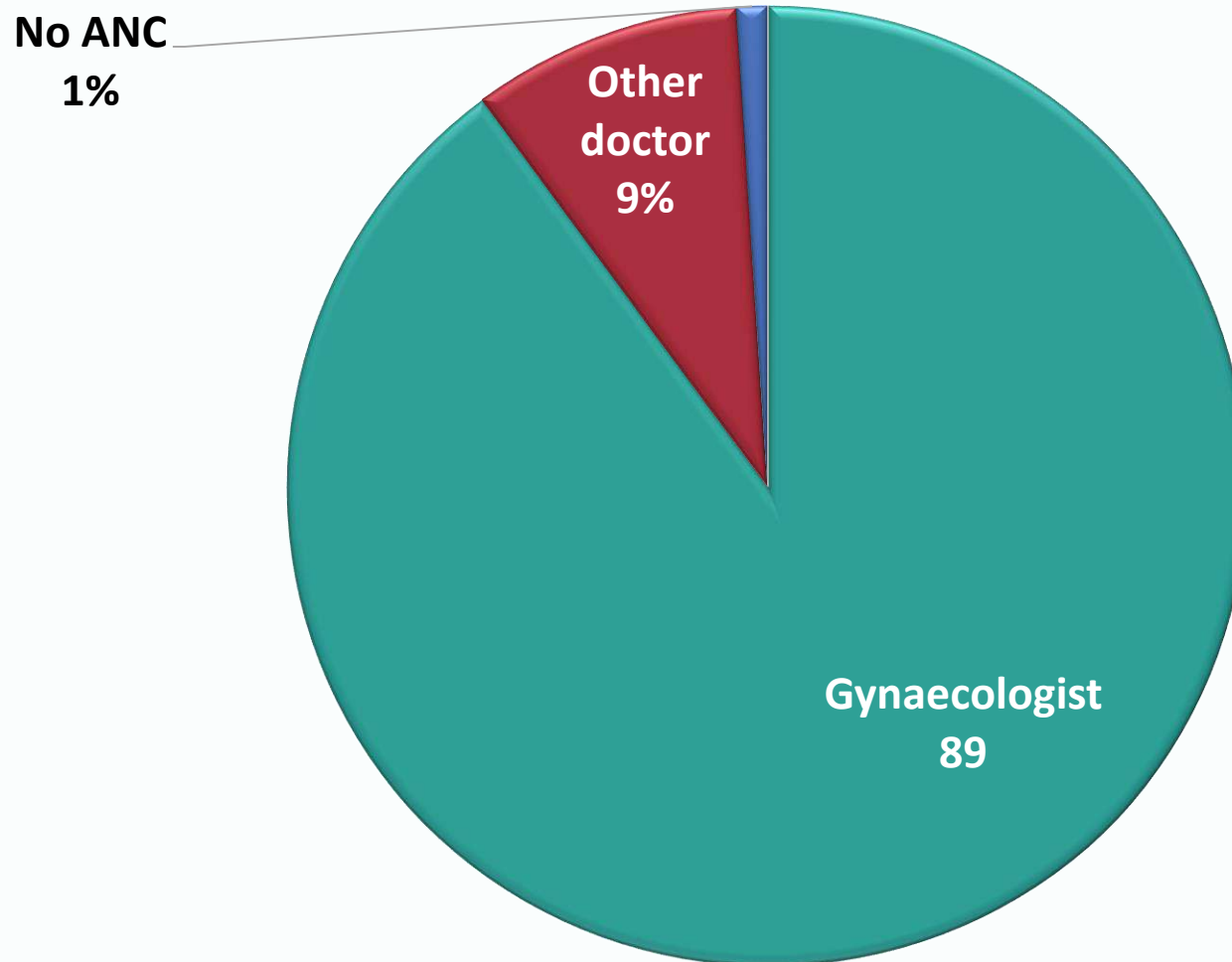
Maternal Health Care



2016-17 Maldives Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS)

Antenatal Care (ANC) by Provider

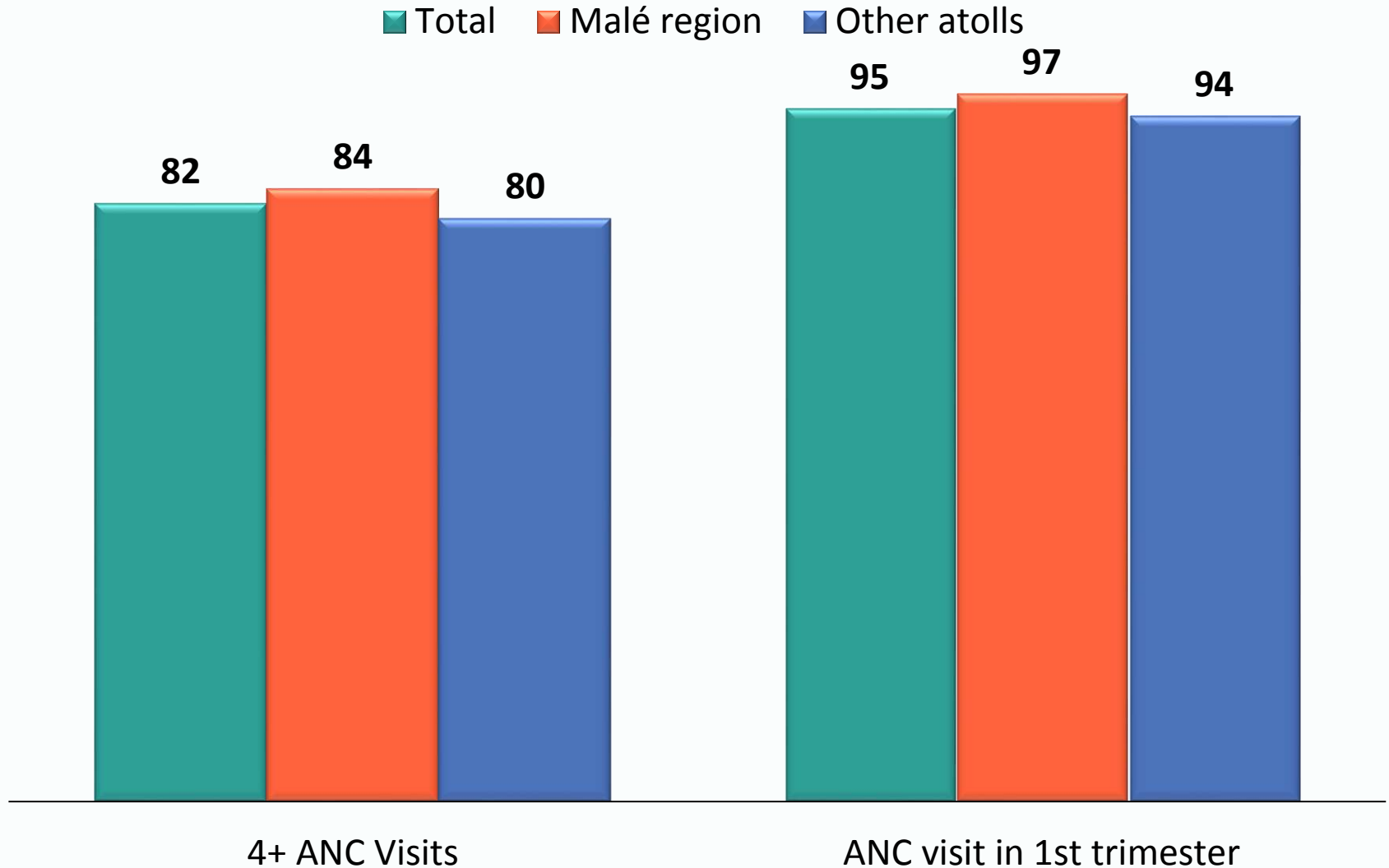
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5-year period before the survey



Figures do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Timing and Number of ANC Visits by Residence

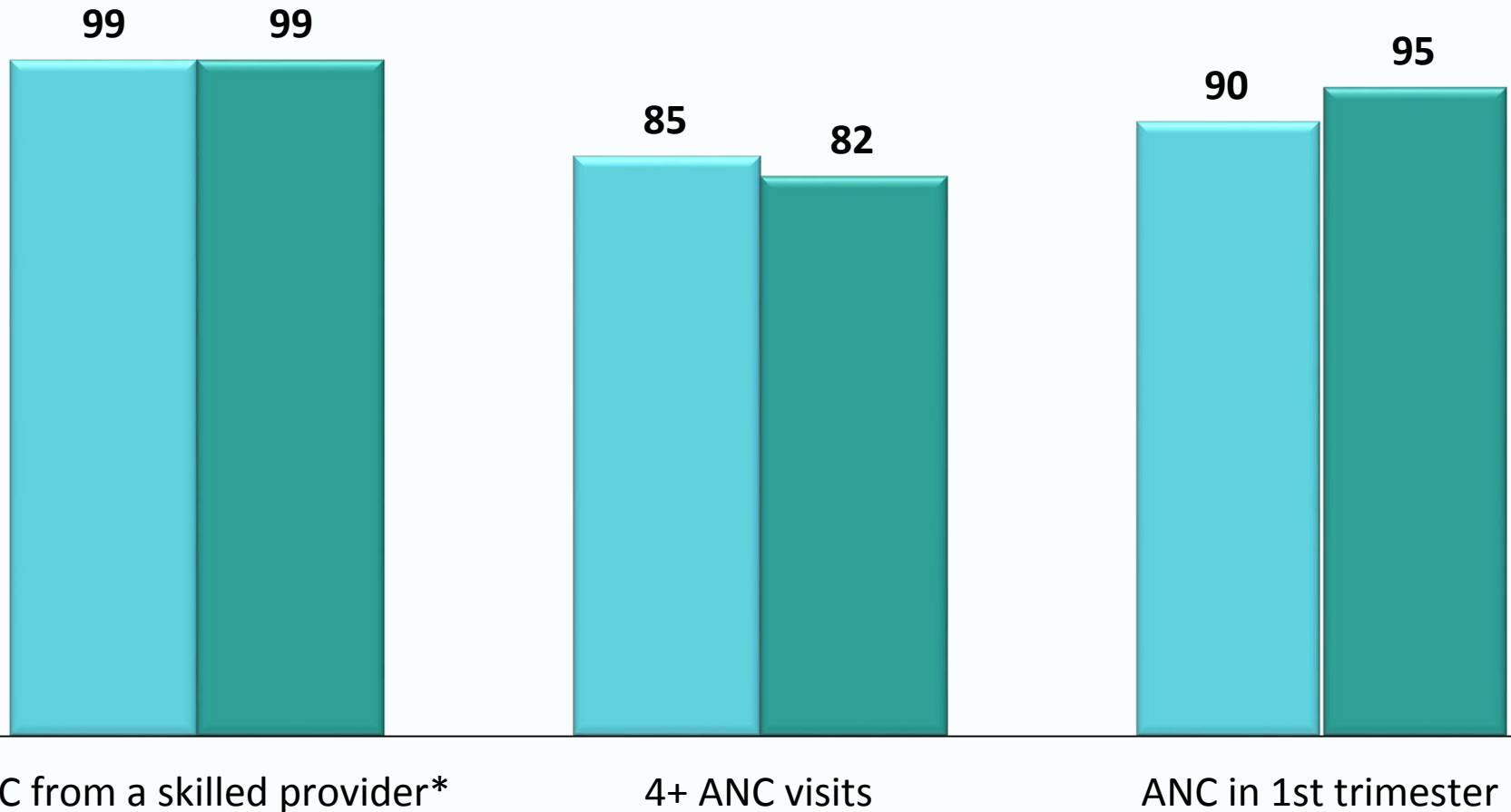
Percent of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5-year period before the survey



Trends in ANC Coverage

Percent of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years before the survey for most recent birth

■ 2009 MDHS ■ 2016-17 MDHS



**Skilled provider includes gynaecologist, doctor, and nurse/midwife.*

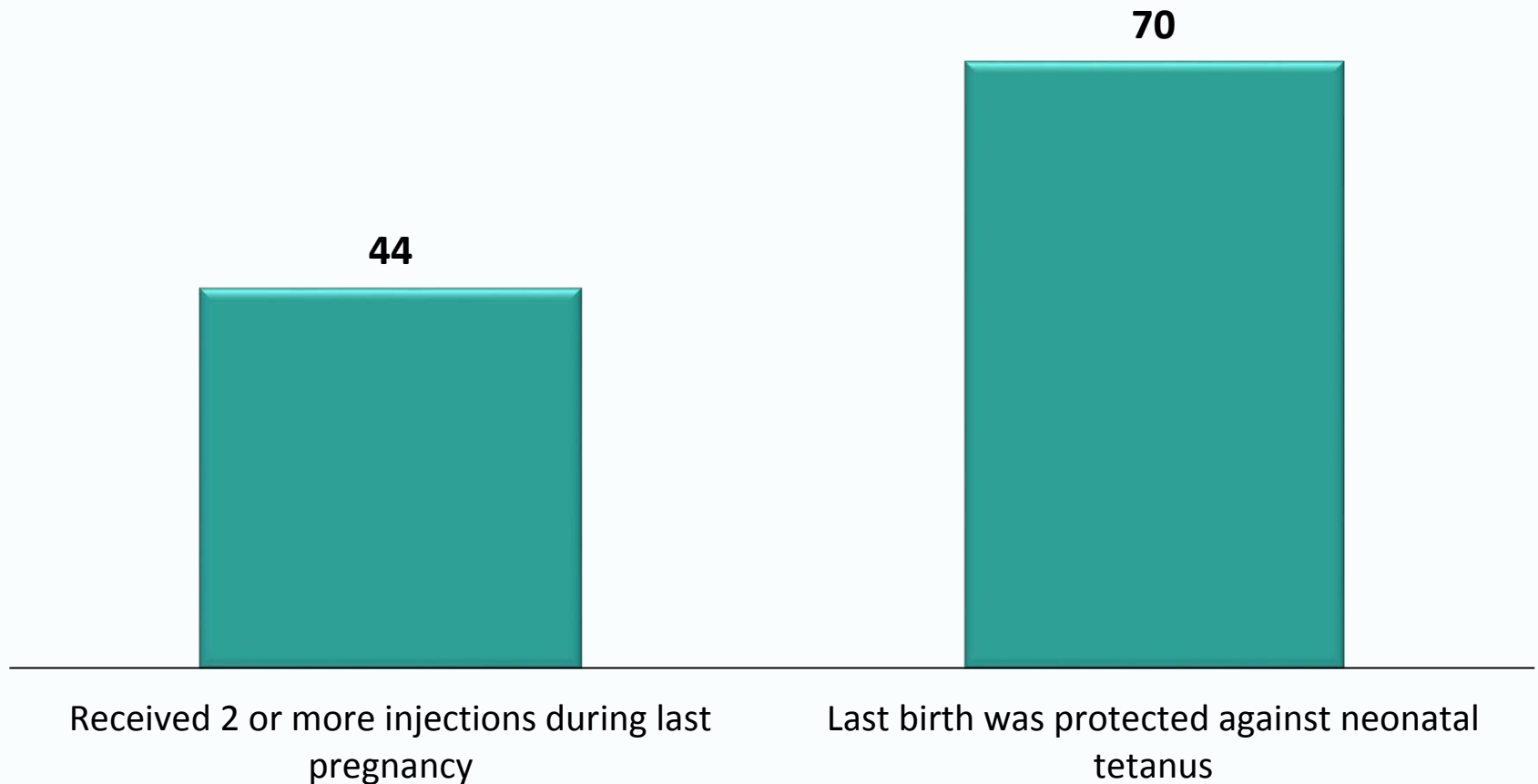
Components of ANC

Among women age 15-49 who received ANC for most recent birth in the past 5 years, percent who received the following services:



Tetanus Toxoid Vaccination

Percent of mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5-year period before the survey



Place of Delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5-year period before the survey

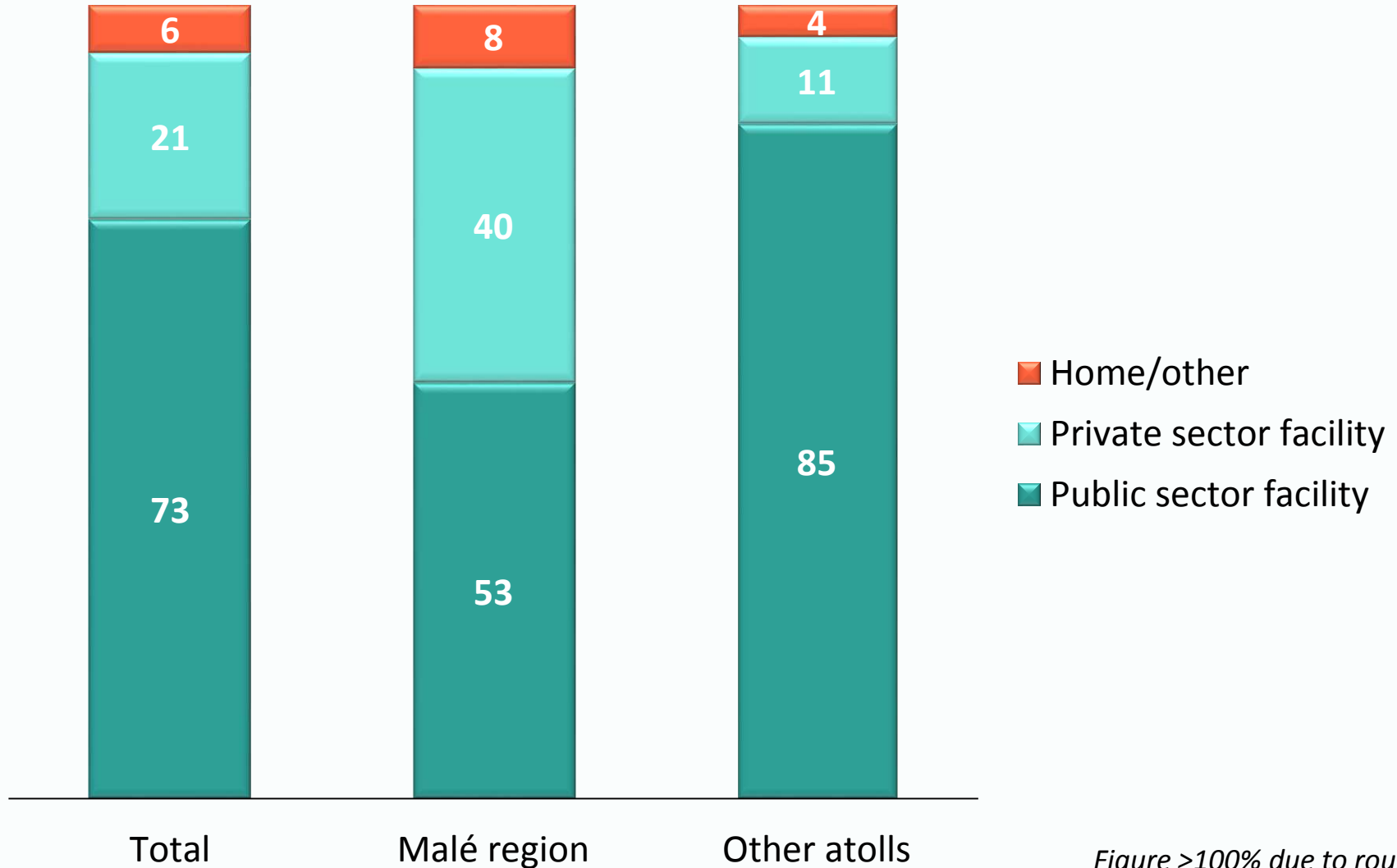
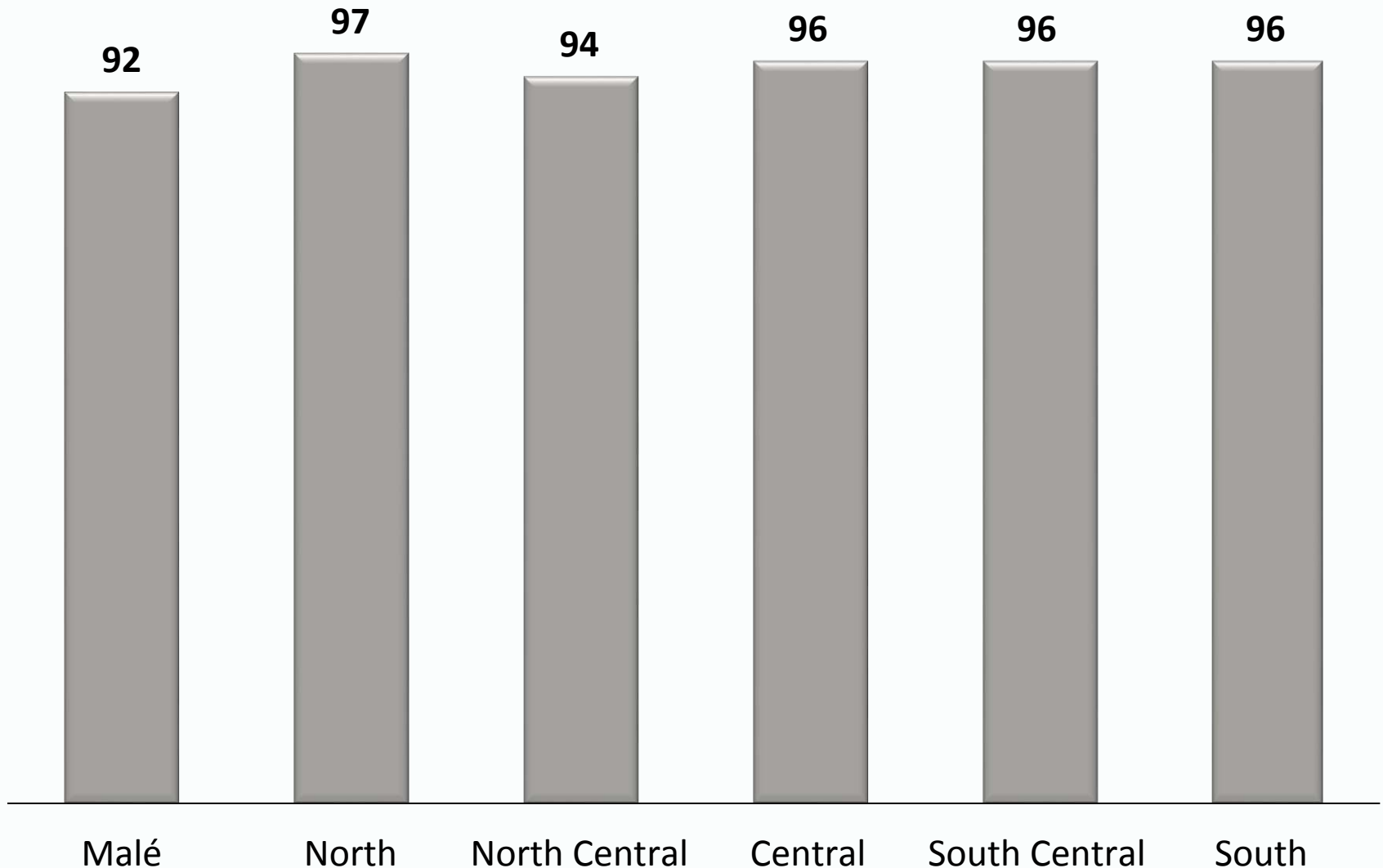


Figure >100% due to rounding.

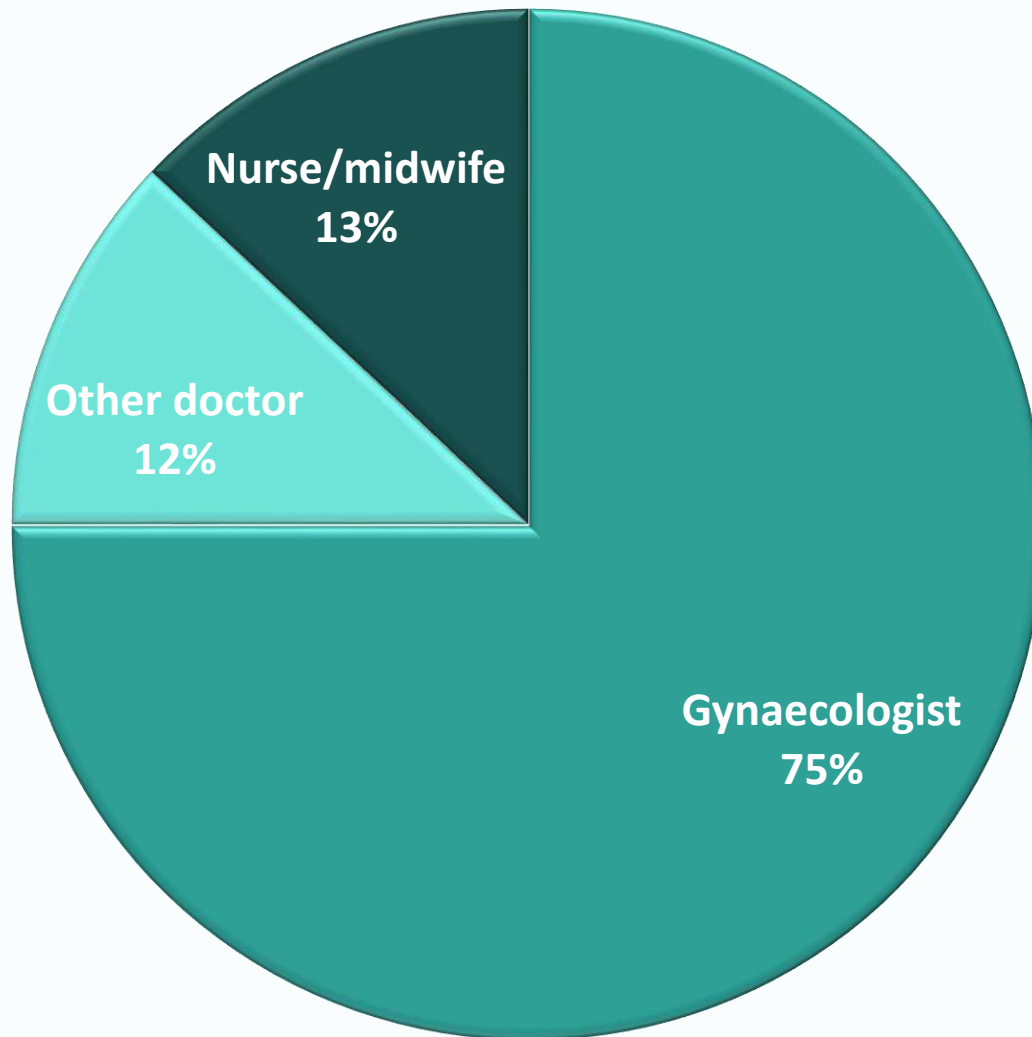
Health Facility Births by Region

Percent of live births in the 5-year period before the survey delivered in a health facility



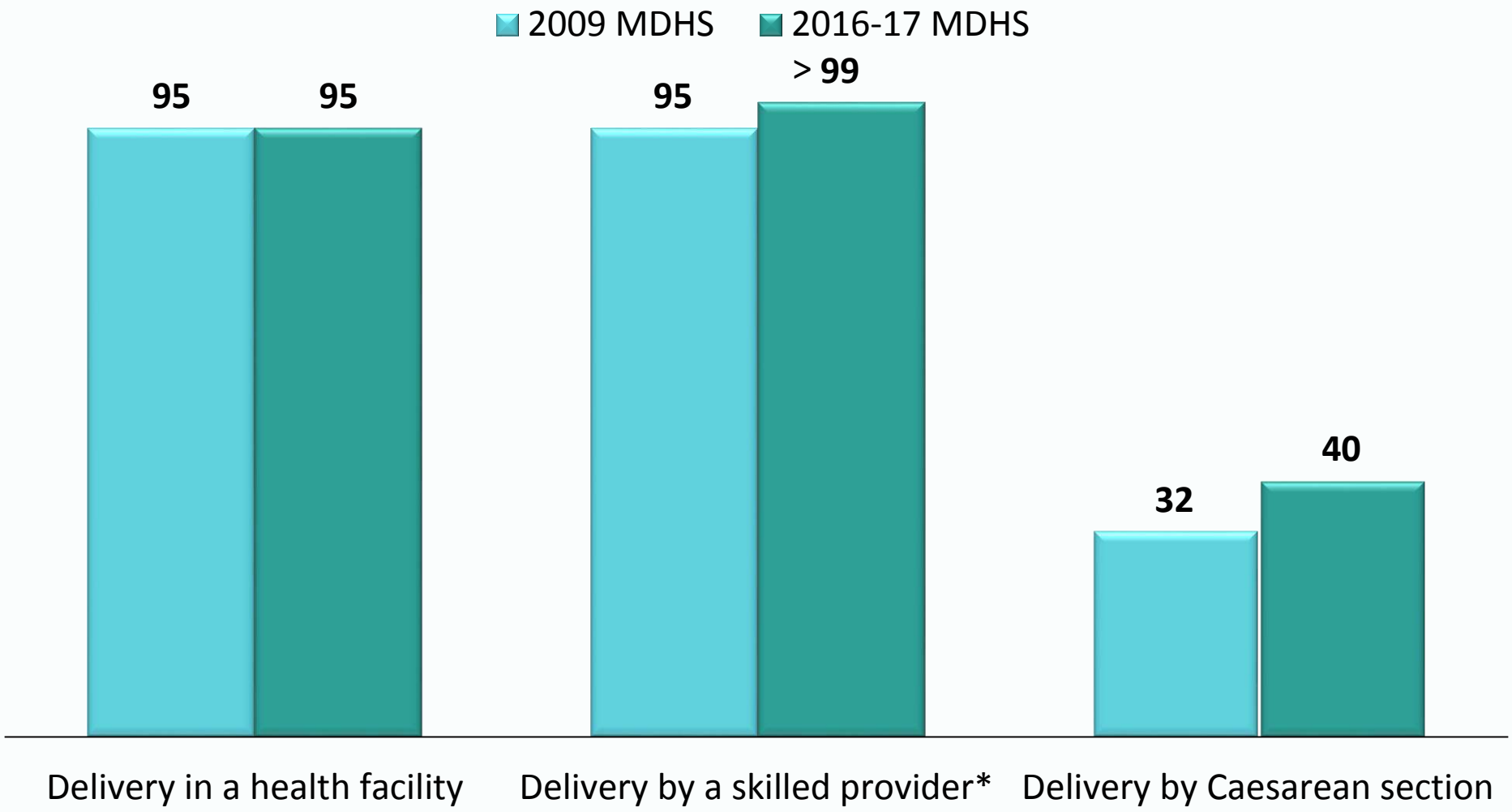
Assistance during Delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5-year period before the survey



Trends in Reproductive Health

Percent of live births in the 5-year period before the survey

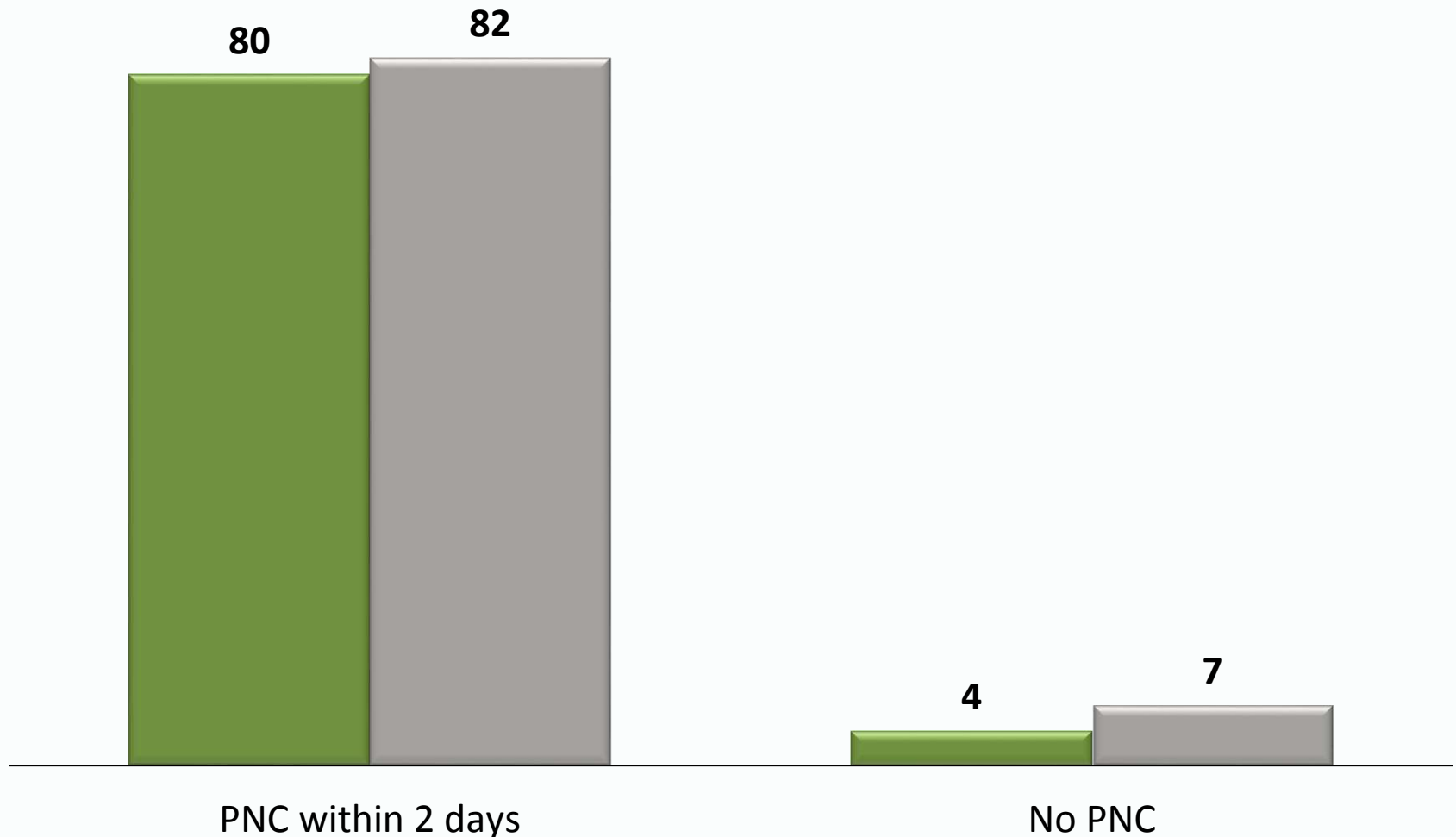


**Skilled provider includes gynaecologist, other doctor, and nurse/midwife.*

Timing of Postnatal Care (PNC) for Mother and Newborn

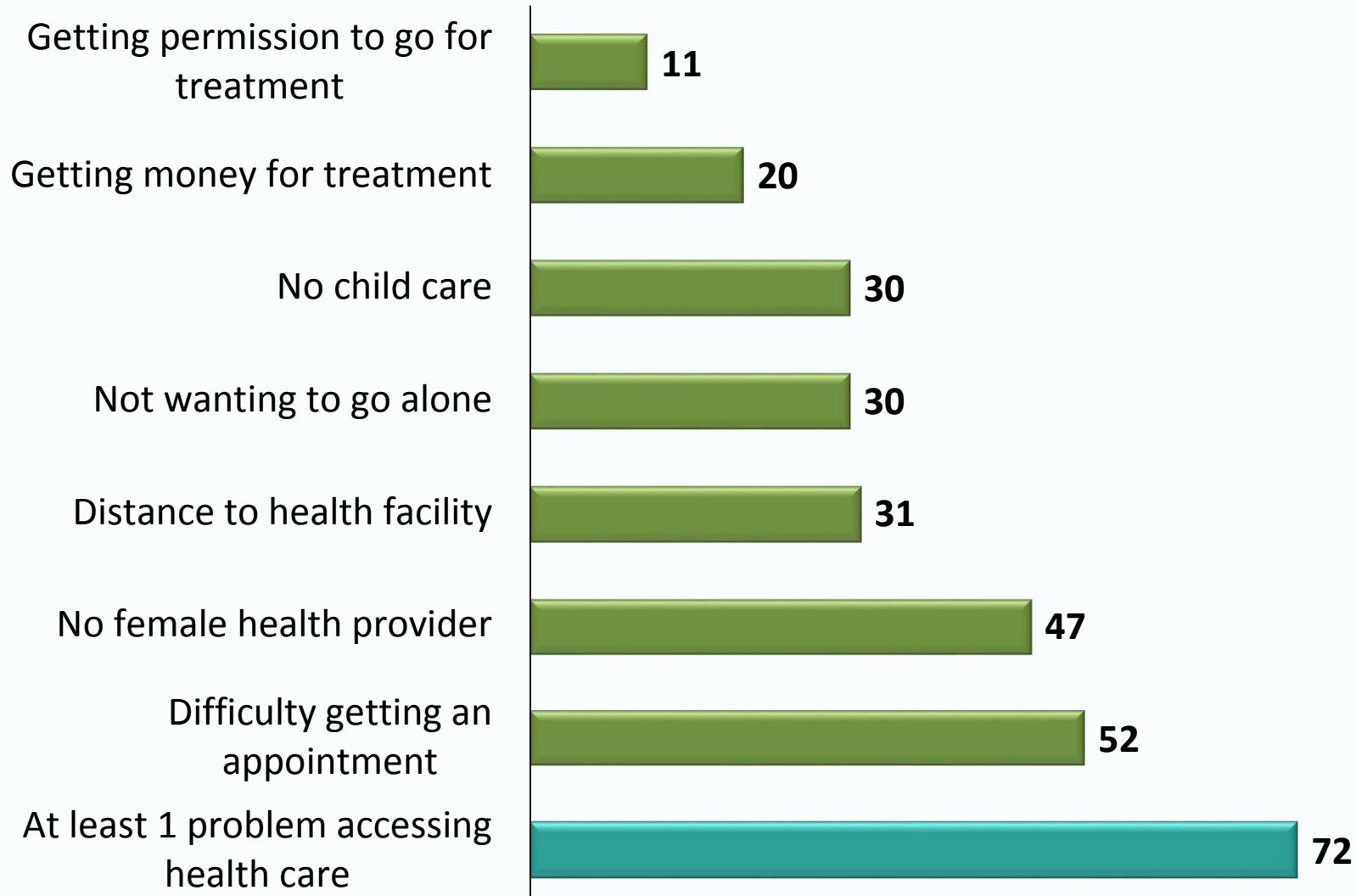
Percent of live births in the 5-year period before the survey

■ Mother ■ Newborn



Problems in Accessing Health Care

Percent of women age 15-49 who report the following problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick:



Key Findings

- **99%** of women received **antenatal care** from a skilled provider at least once.
- **95%** of births are **delivered in a health facility**.
- **>99%** of births are **assisted by a skilled provider**.
- **80%** of women and **82%** of newborns receive a **postnatal check within 2 days of birth**.
- **72%** of women report **at least 1 problem in accessing health care** for themselves when sick.

Child Health



2016-17 Maldives Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS)

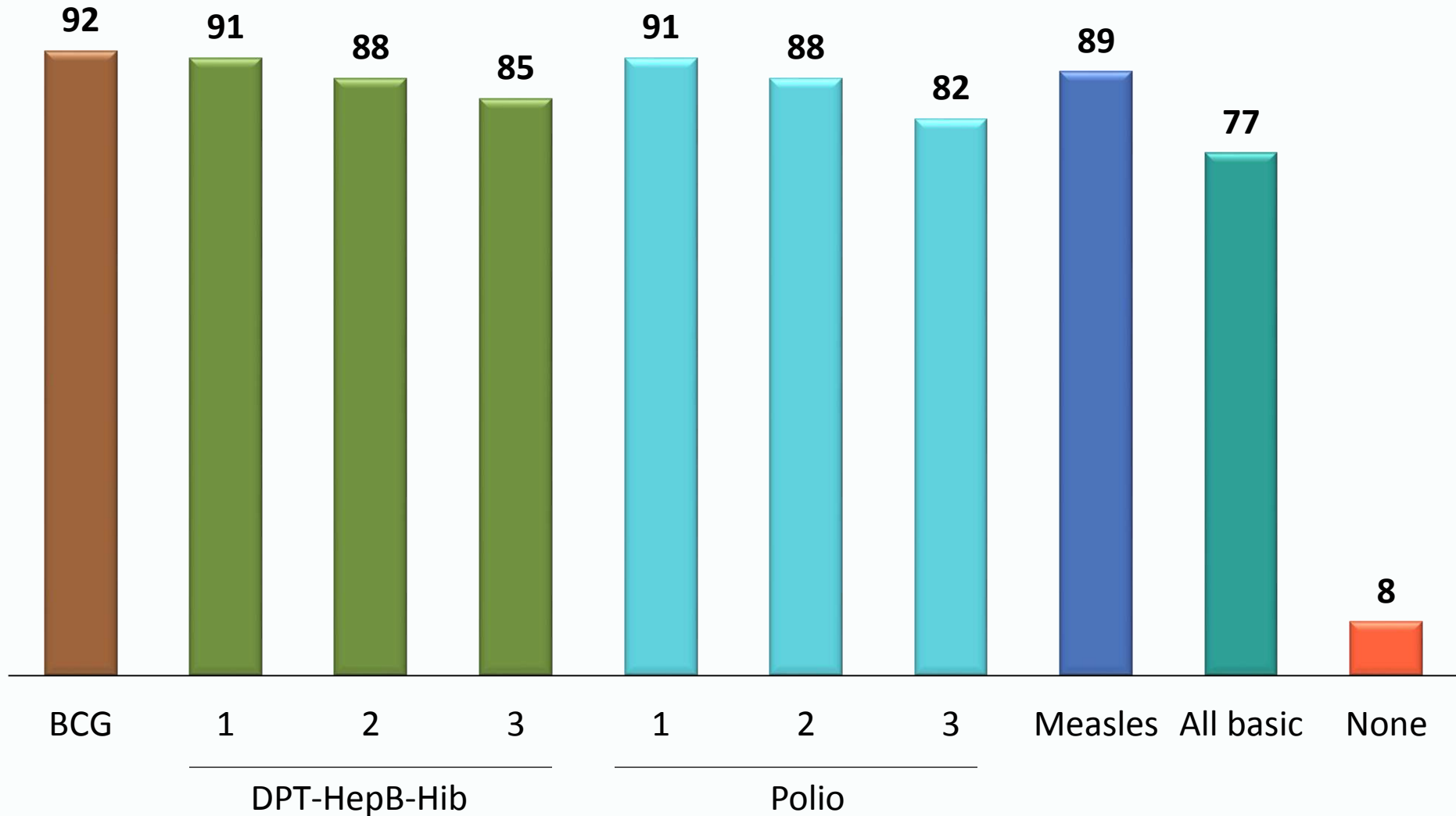
Basic Vaccinations

All basic vaccinations for children age 12-23 months include:

- BCG
- Measles 1
- 3 doses of DPT/Pentavalent
- 3 doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0)

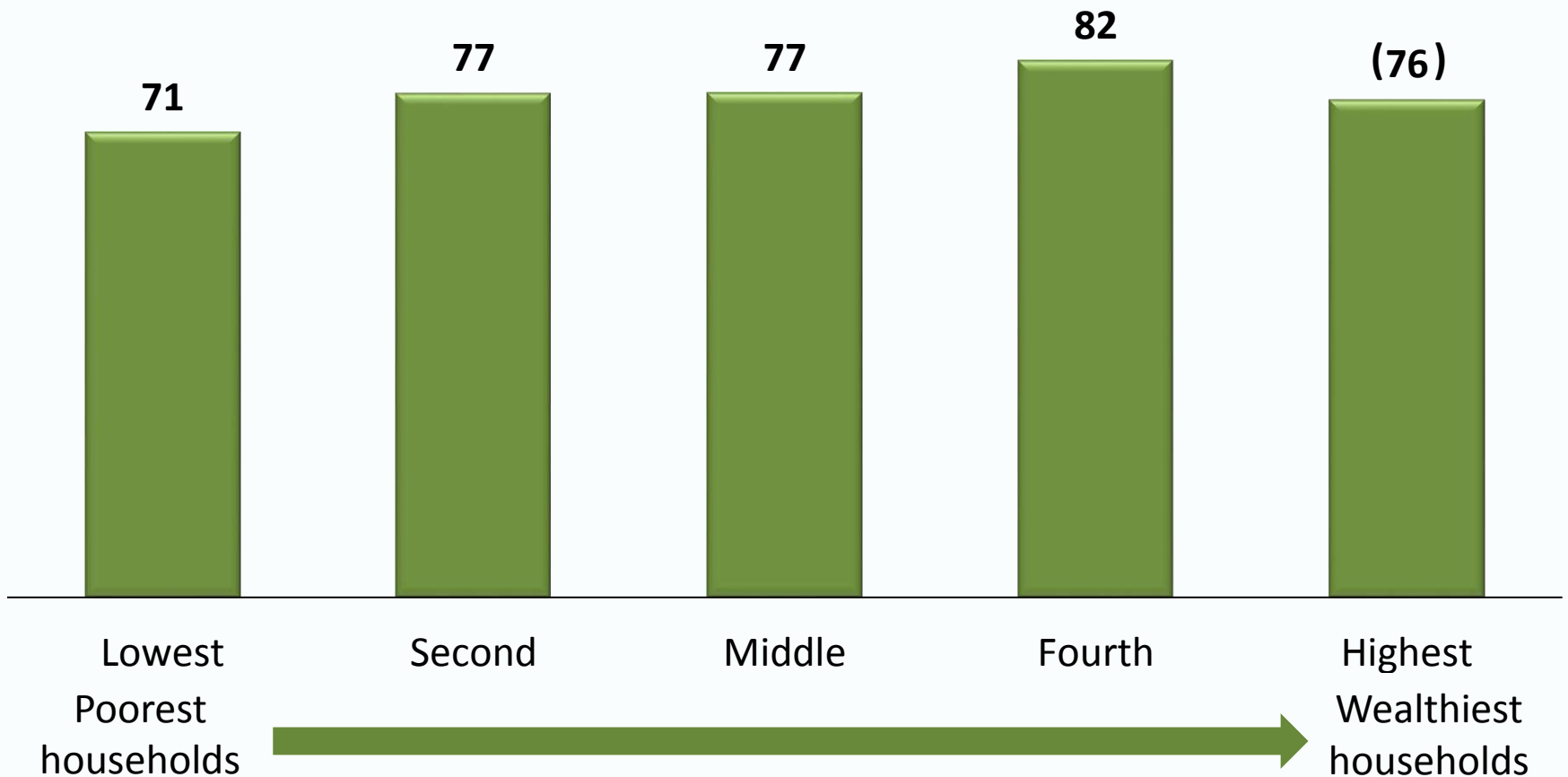
Basic Childhood Vaccinations

Percent of children age 12-23 months who have received:



Basic Vaccination Coverage by Wealth

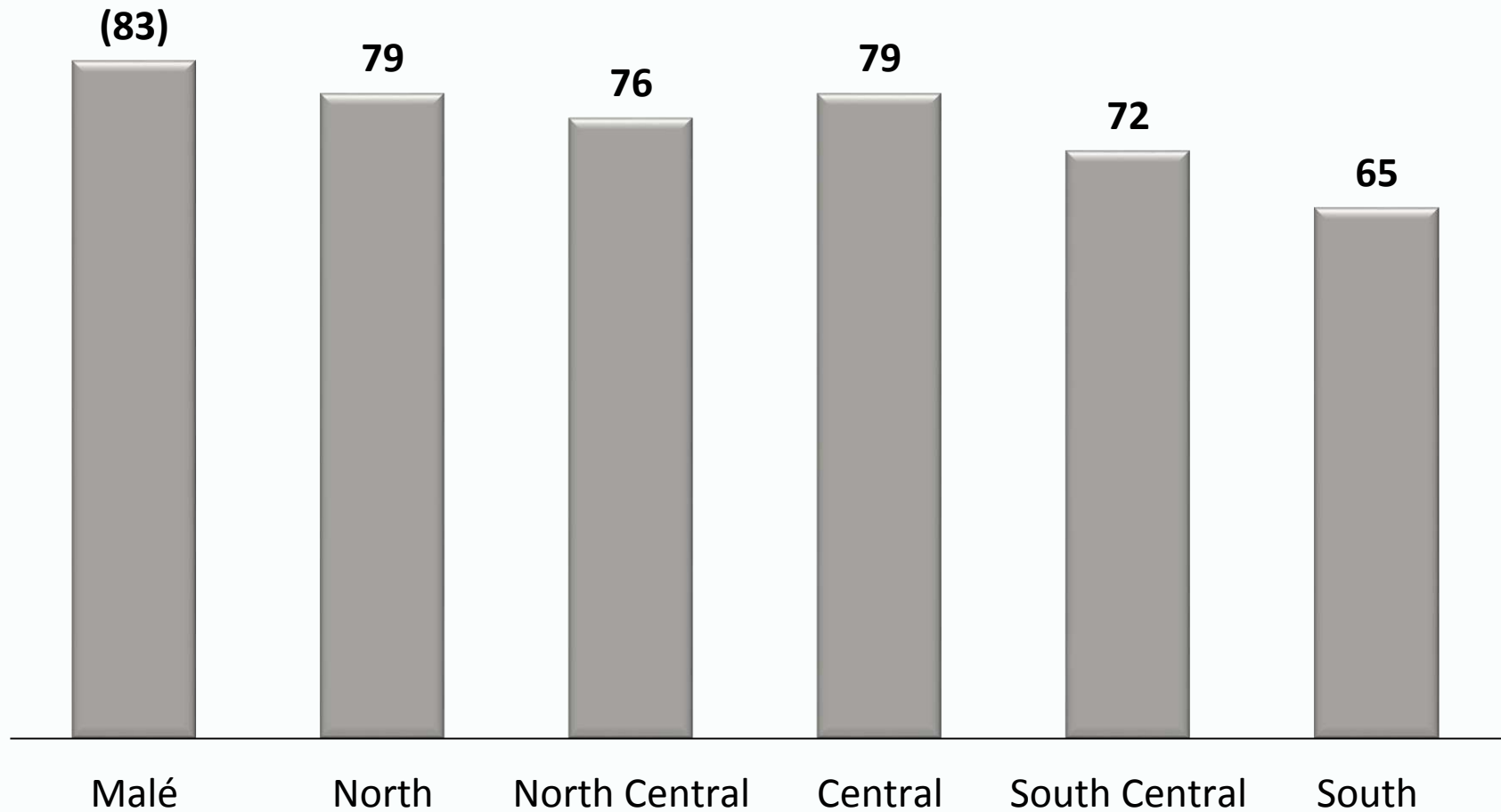
Percent of children age 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccinations



**Figure in parentheses is based on 25-49 unweighted cases.*

Basic Vaccination Coverage by Region

Percent of children age 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccinations

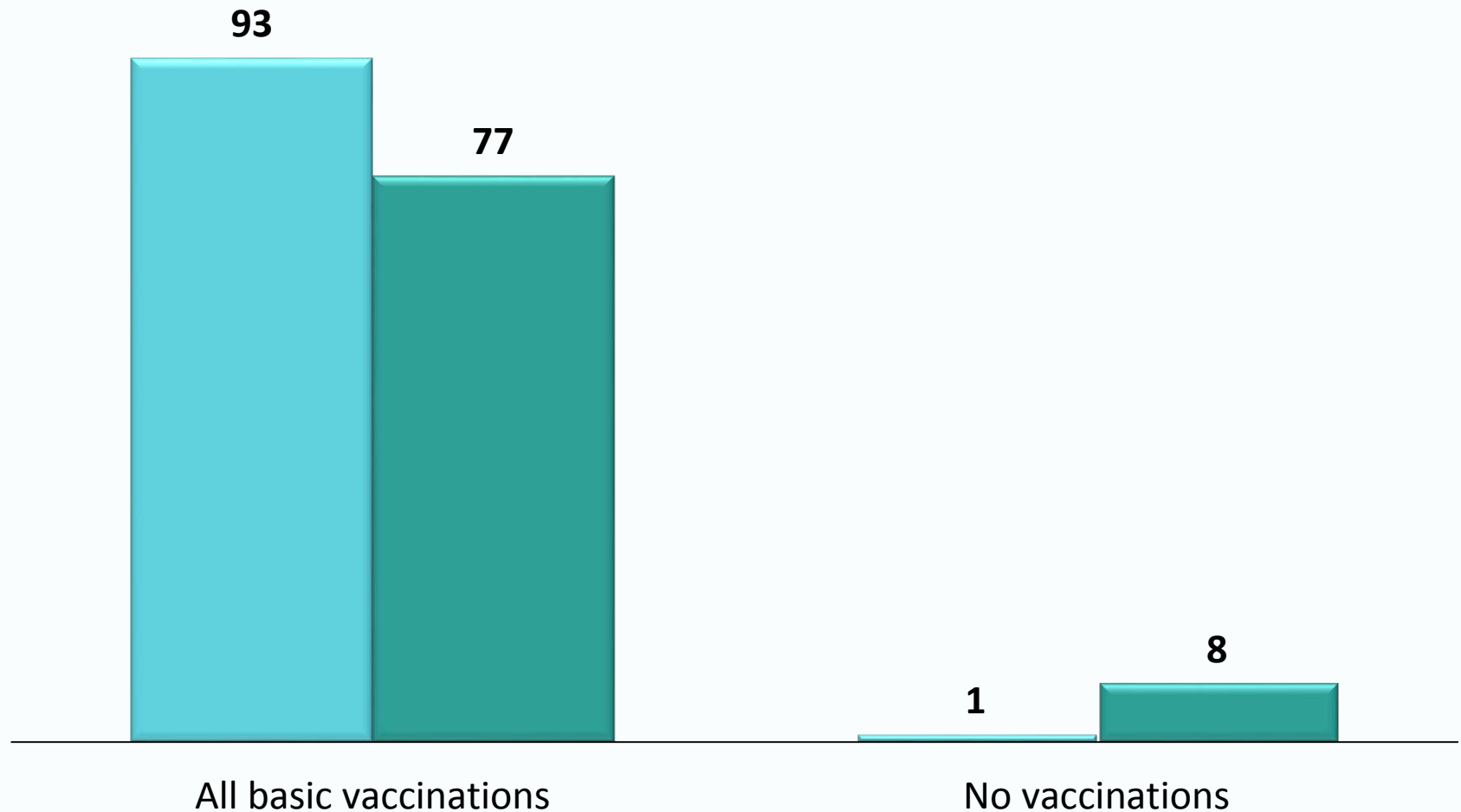


**Figure in parentheses is based on 25-49 unweighted cases.*

Trends in Basic Vaccination Coverage

Percent of children age 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccinations

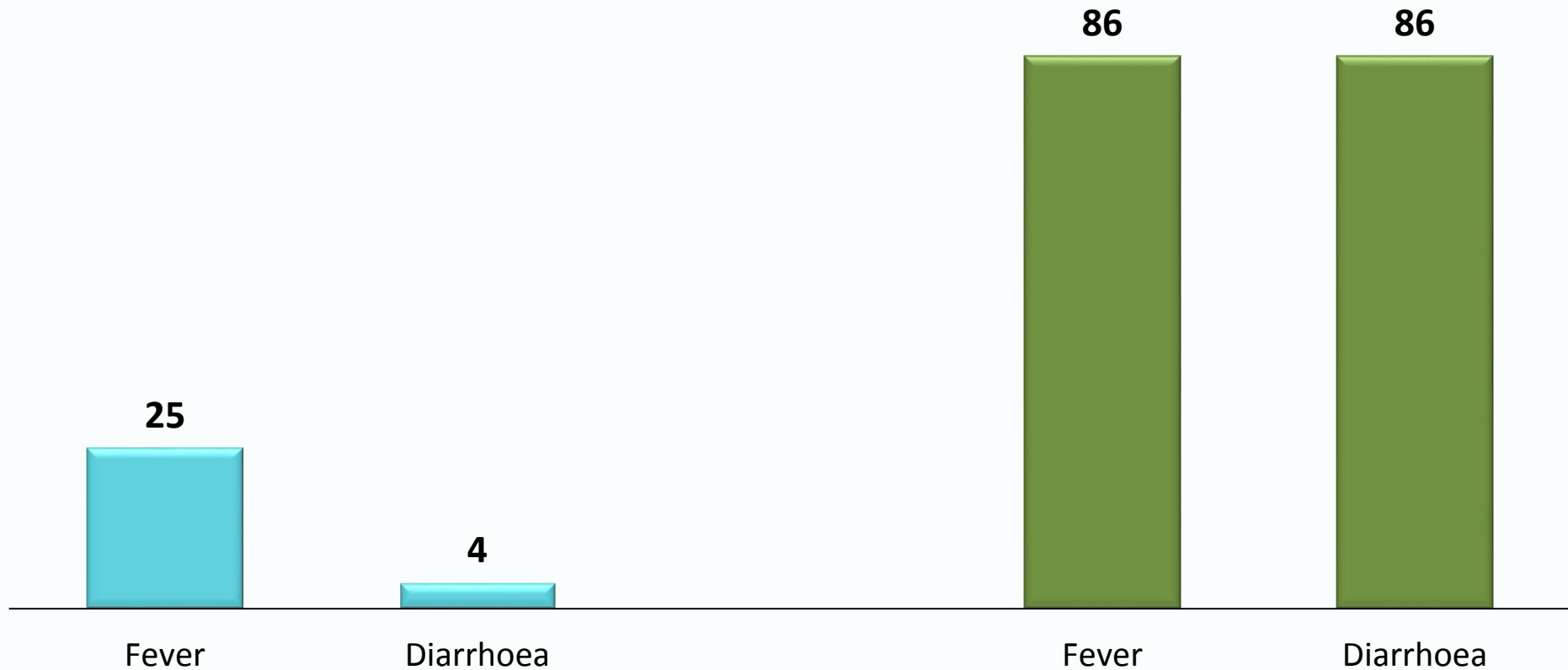
■ 2009 MDHS ■ 2016-17 MDHS



Prevalence and Treatment of Childhood Illness

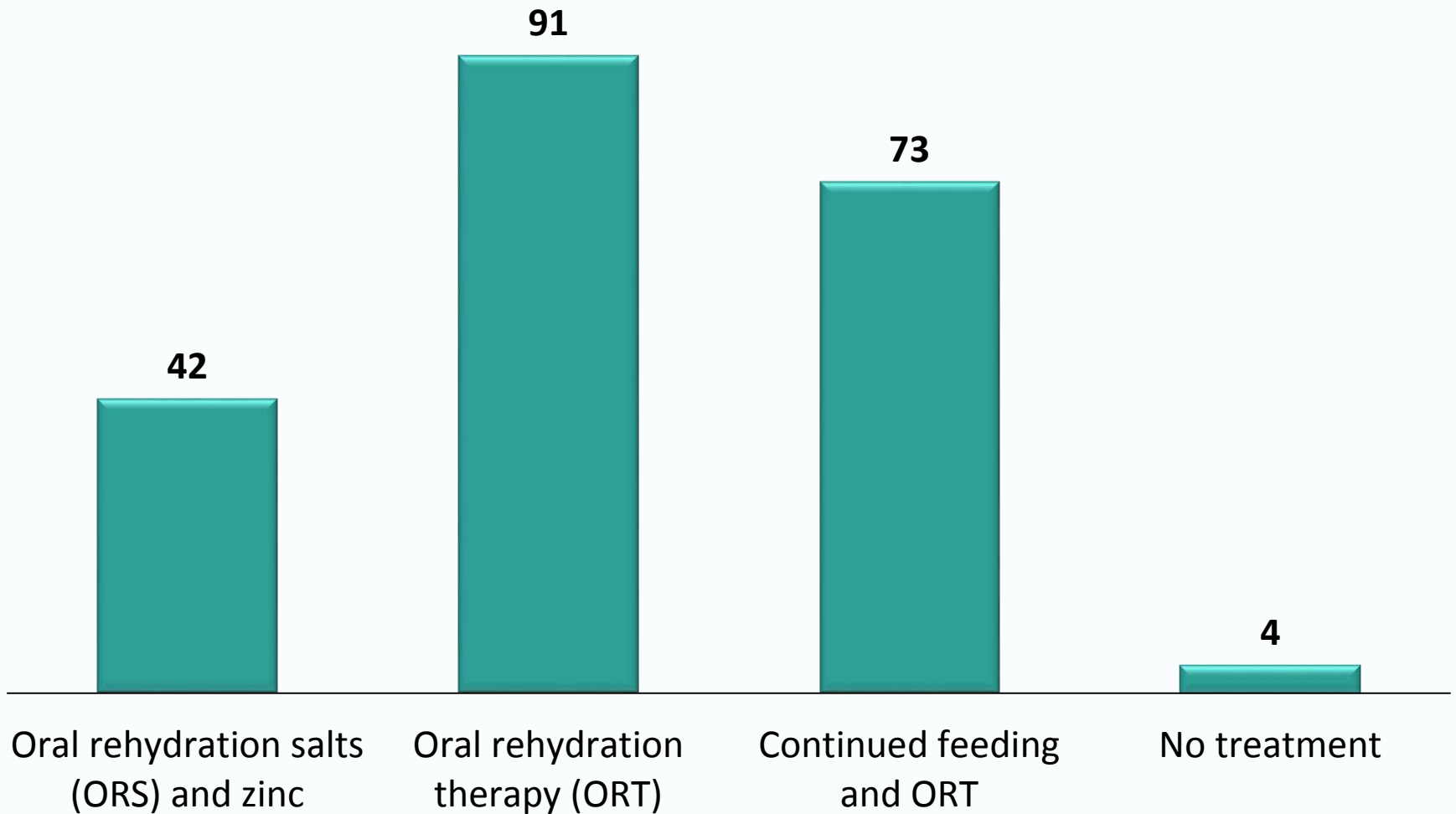
Percent of children under 5 with symptoms in the 2 weeks before the survey

Among sick children under 5, percent for whom advice or treatment was sought



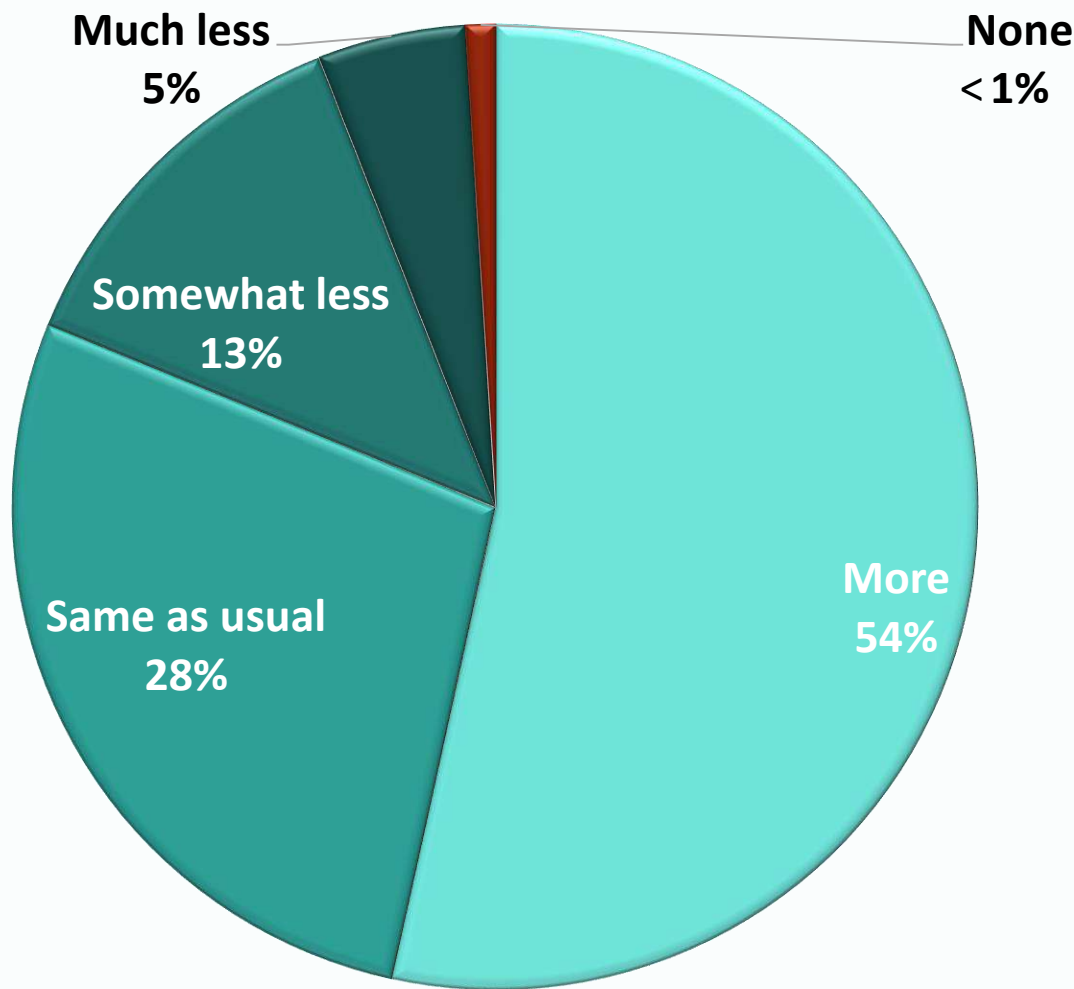
Diarrhoea Treatment

Percent of children under 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey



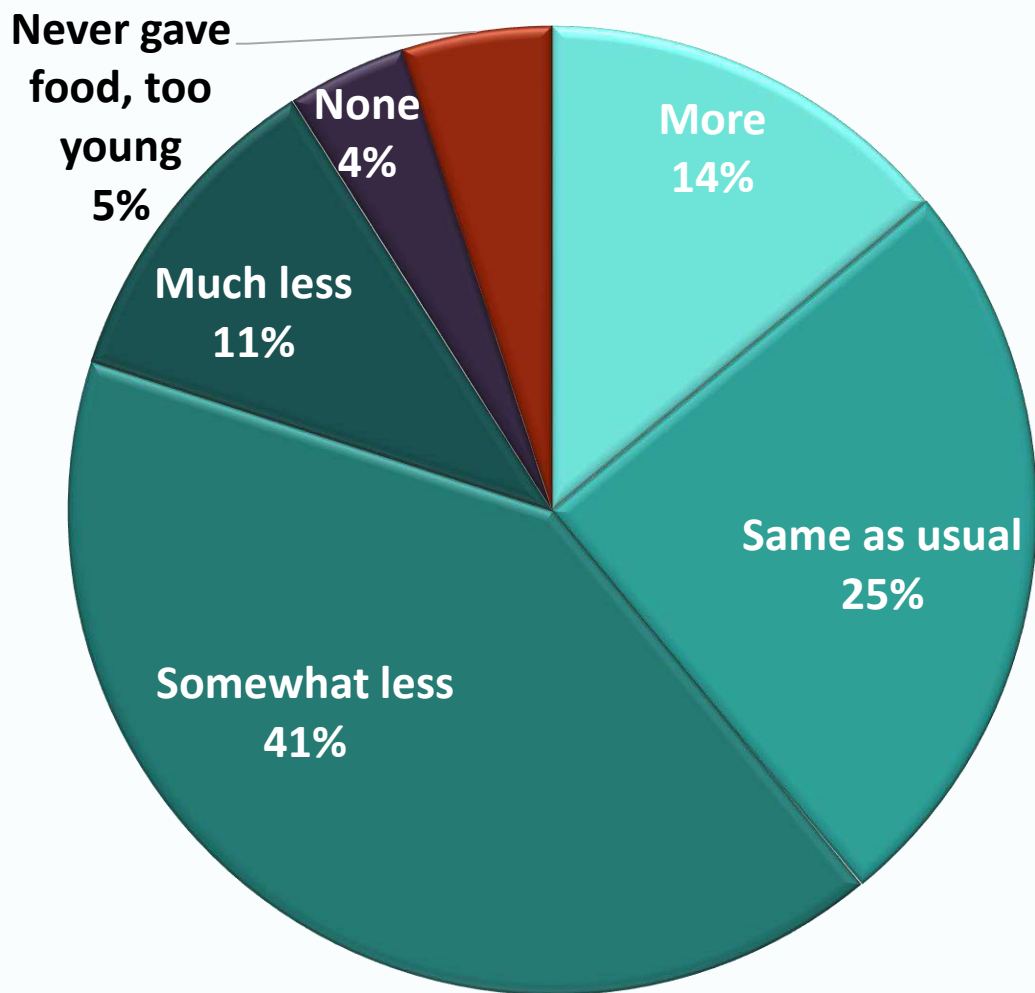
Feeding Practices during Diarrhoea: Liquids Offered

Percent distribution of children under 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey by amount of liquids given compared to normal practice



Feeding Practices during Diarrhoea: Foods Offered

Percent distribution of children under 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey by amount of foods given compared to normal practice



Key Findings

- **73%** of children age 12-23 months received **all basic vaccinations**.
- Among children with fever, **86%** had **treatment or advice sought**.
- Among children with diarrhoea, **86%** had **treatment or advice sought**.
- **91%** of children with diarrhoea are given **oral rehydration therapy (ORS, recommended home fluids, or increased fluids)**.

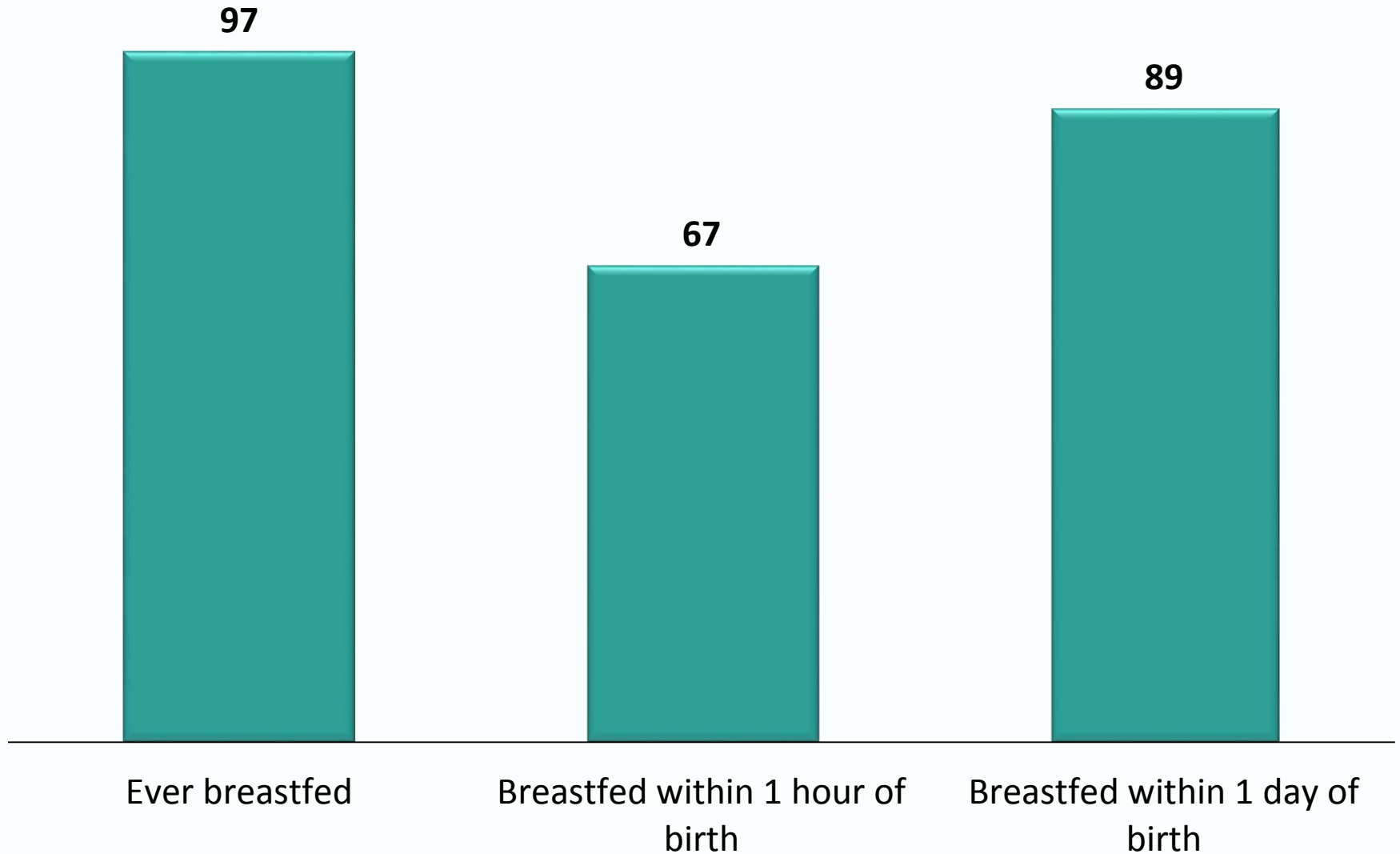
Nutrition



2016-17 Maldives Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS)

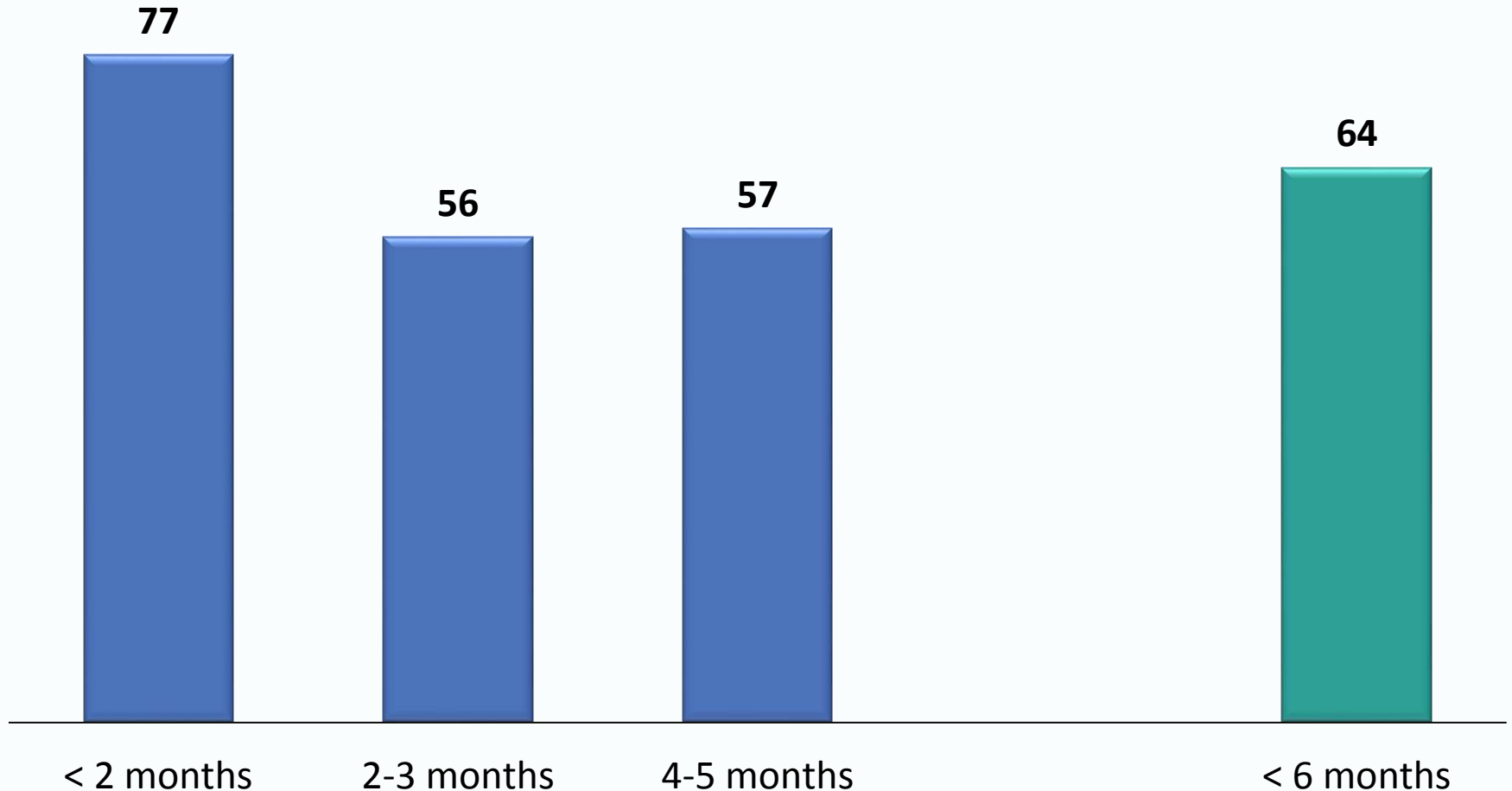
Early Breastfeeding

Percent of last-born children born in the past 2 years



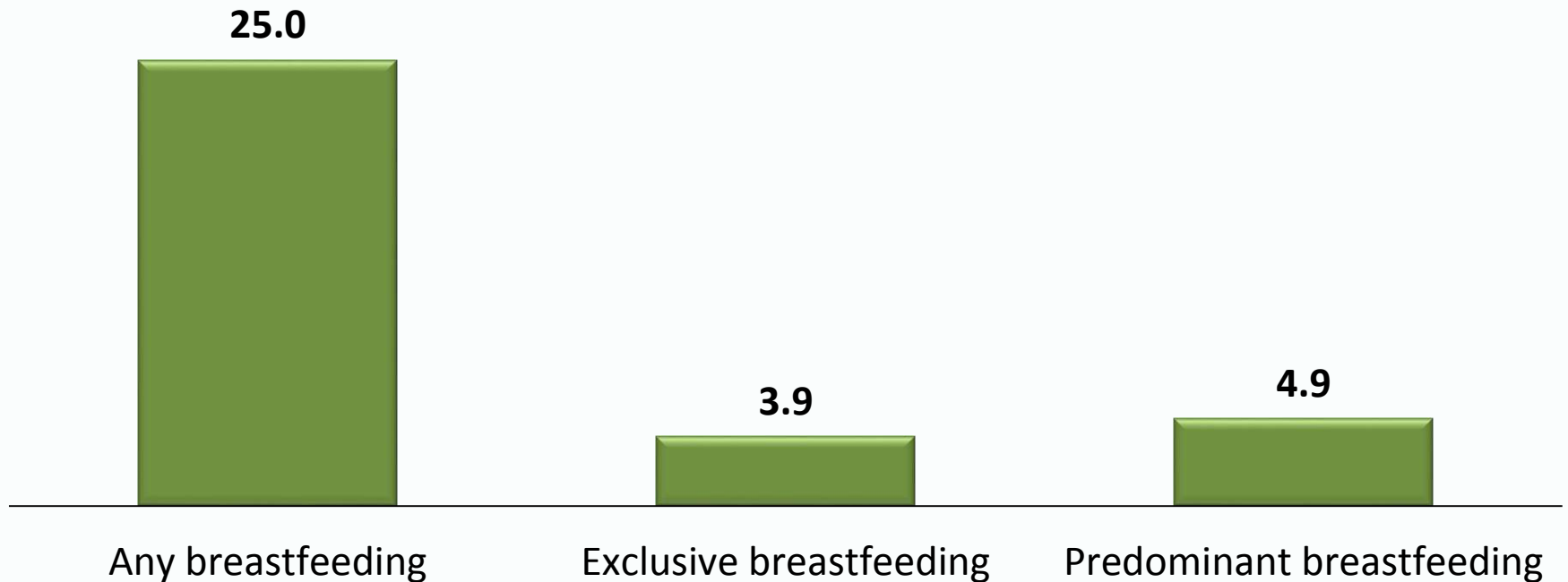
Exclusive Breastfeeding by Age

Percent of children exclusively breastfed



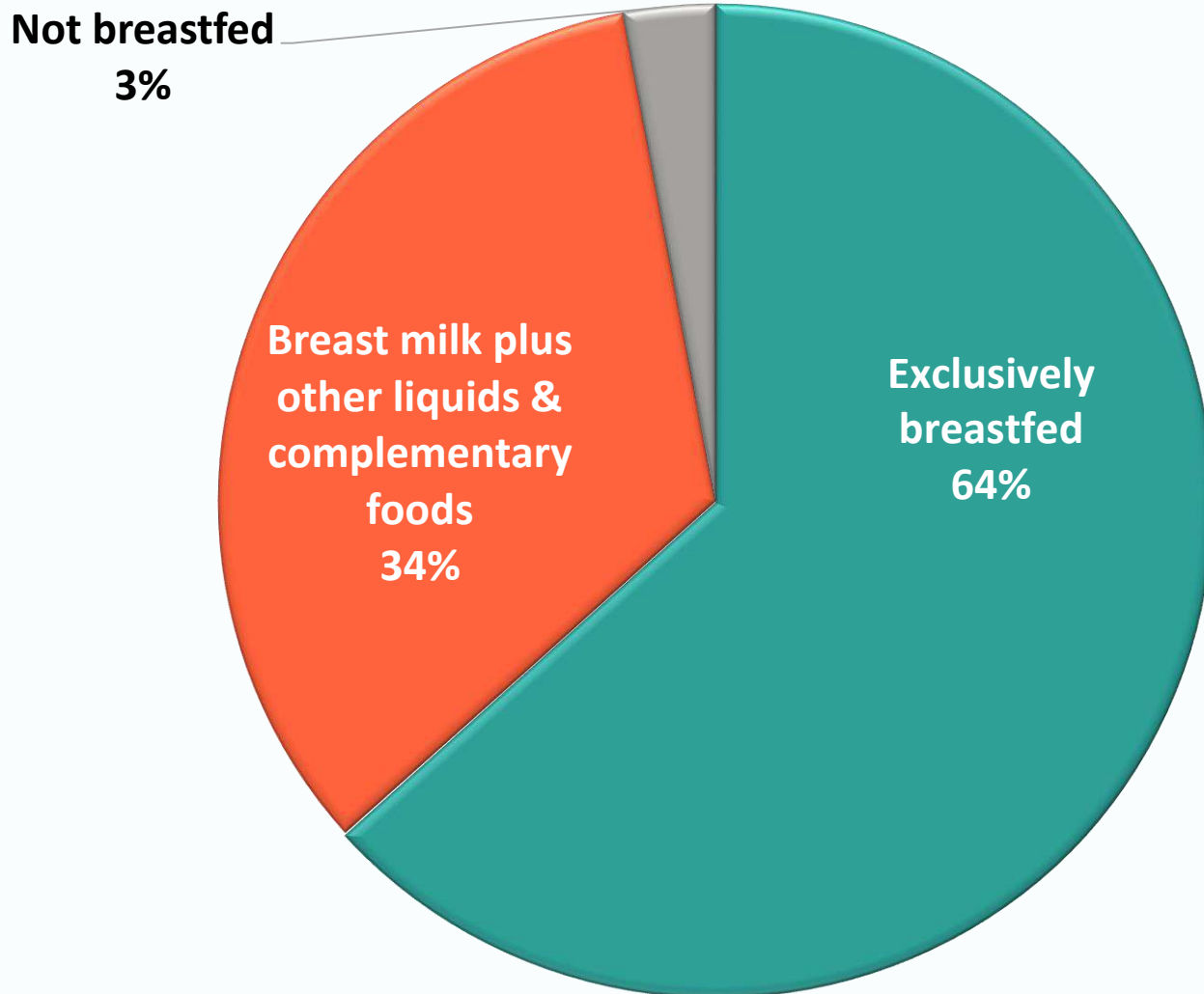
Duration of Breastfeeding

Median duration of breastfeeding in months among children born in the last 3 years



Breastfeeding Status for Children Under 6 Months

Percent distribution of youngest children under 6 months who are living with their mother by breastfeeding status



IYCF Practices

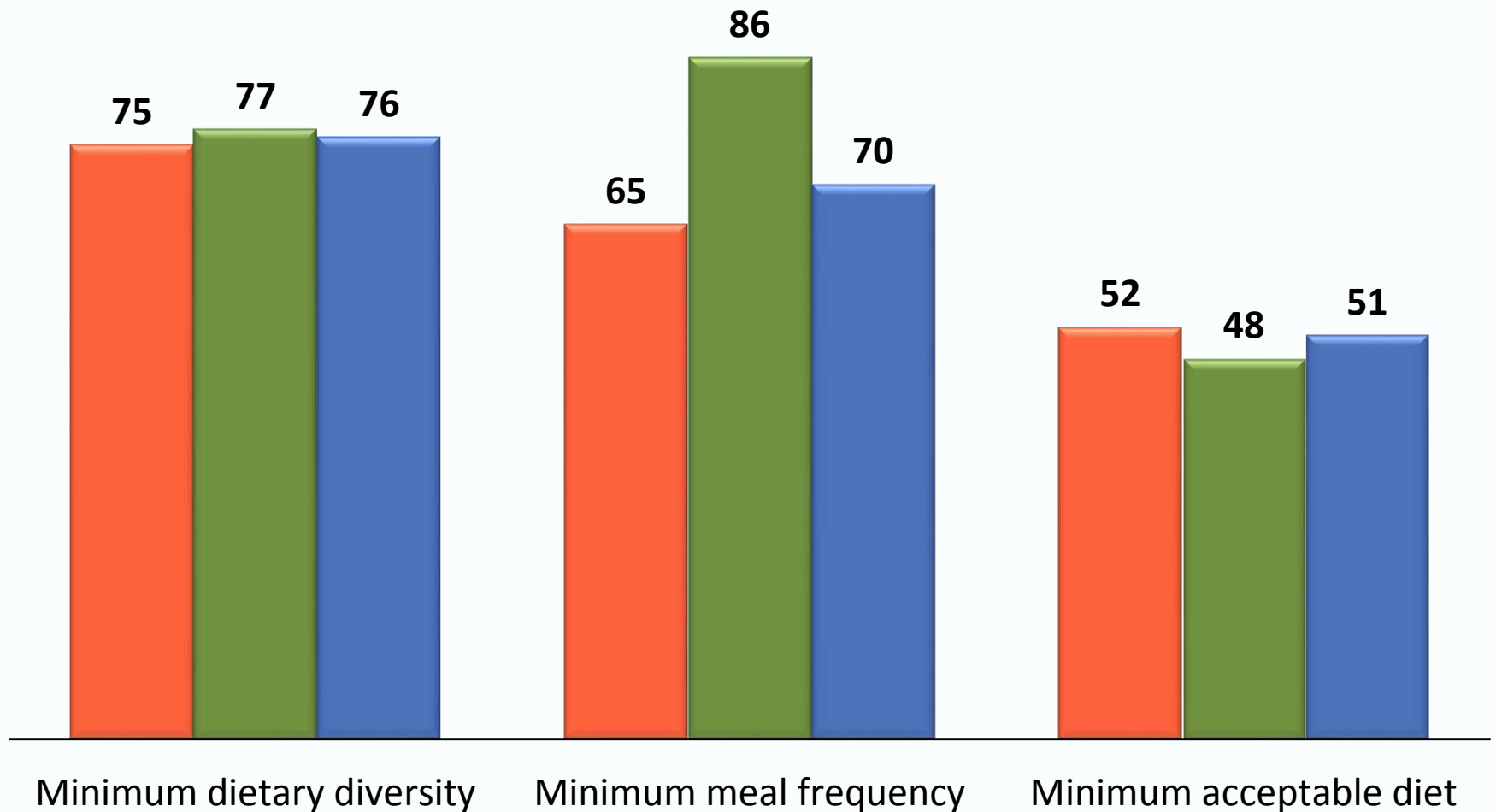
The Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF) recommendations by WHO state:

- Breastfed children age 6-23 months should receive 4+ food groups daily and a minimum frequency of feeding as the child gets older.
- Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months should receive milk or milk products, in addition to 4+ food groups, and minimum frequency of feeding as the child gets older.

Minimum Acceptable Diet

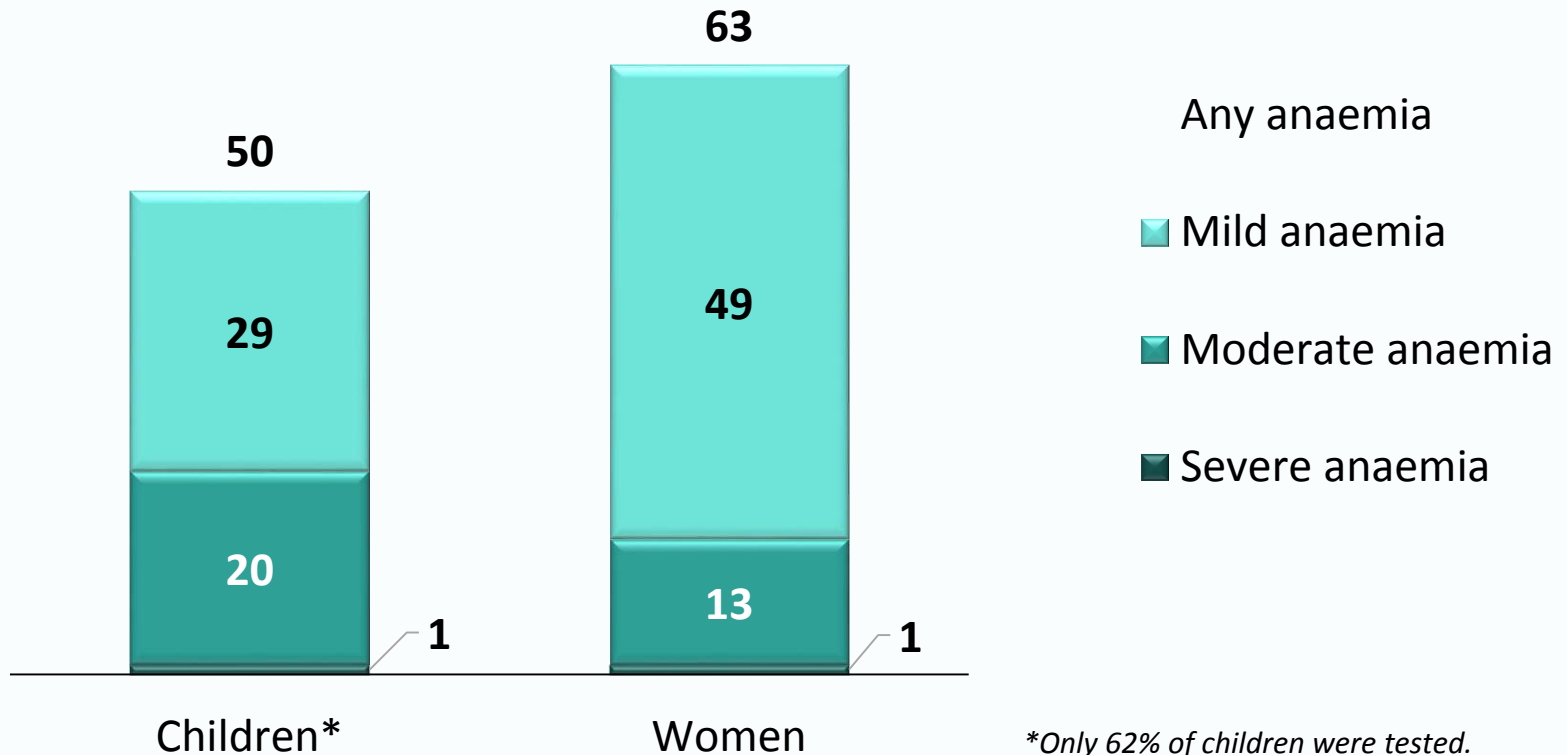
Percent of children age 6-23 months

■ Breastfed children ■ Non-breastfed children ■ All children



Anaemia in Children and Women

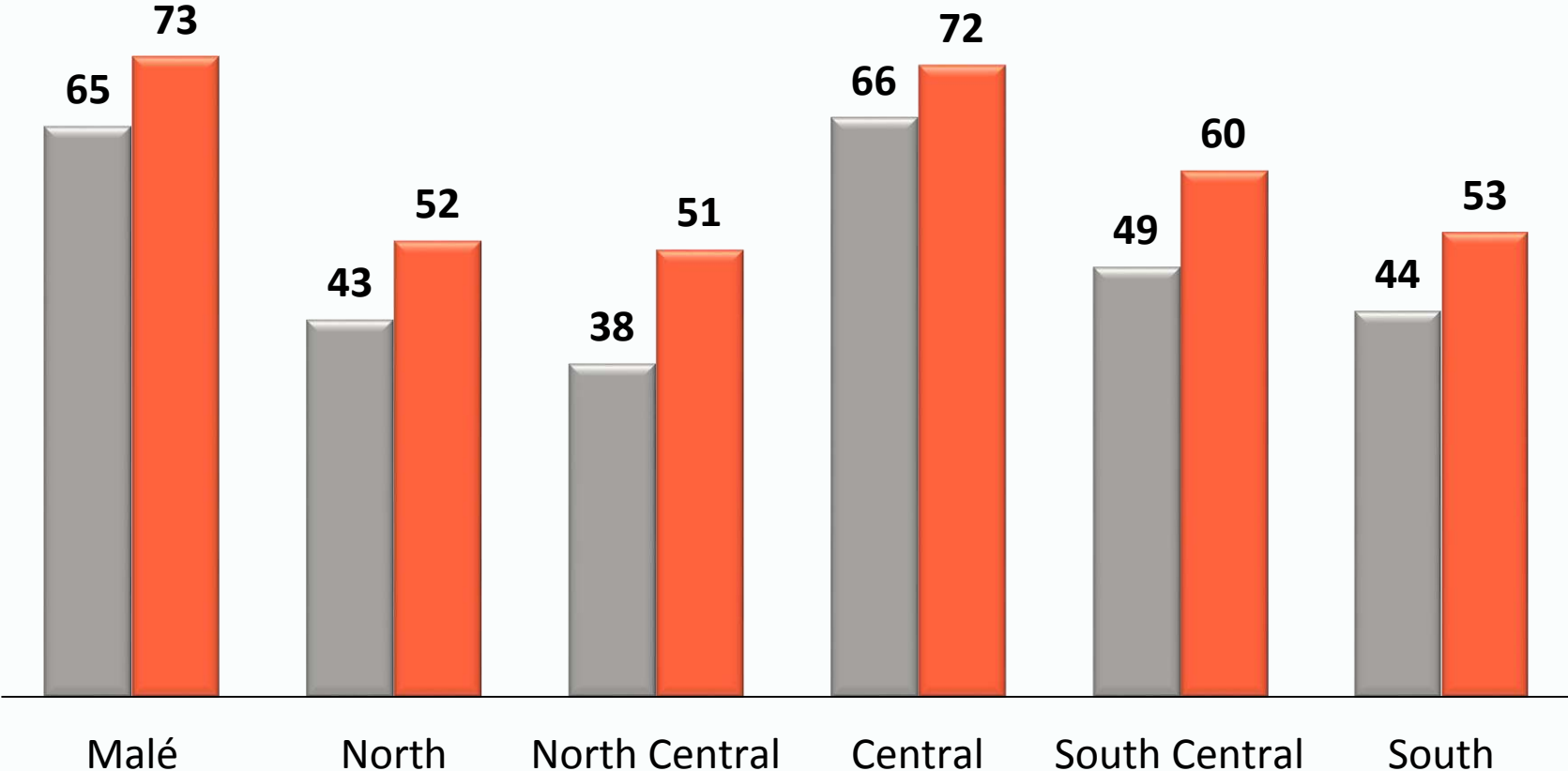
Percent of children age 6-59 and women age 15-49 months with anaemia



Anaemia in Children and Women by Region

Percent of children age 6-59 months and women age 15-49 who are anaemic

■ Children ■ Women



Micronutrients for Children

Percent of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother

Percent of all children age 9-59 months

Percent of all children age 24-59 months

91



72



75



86



Consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours

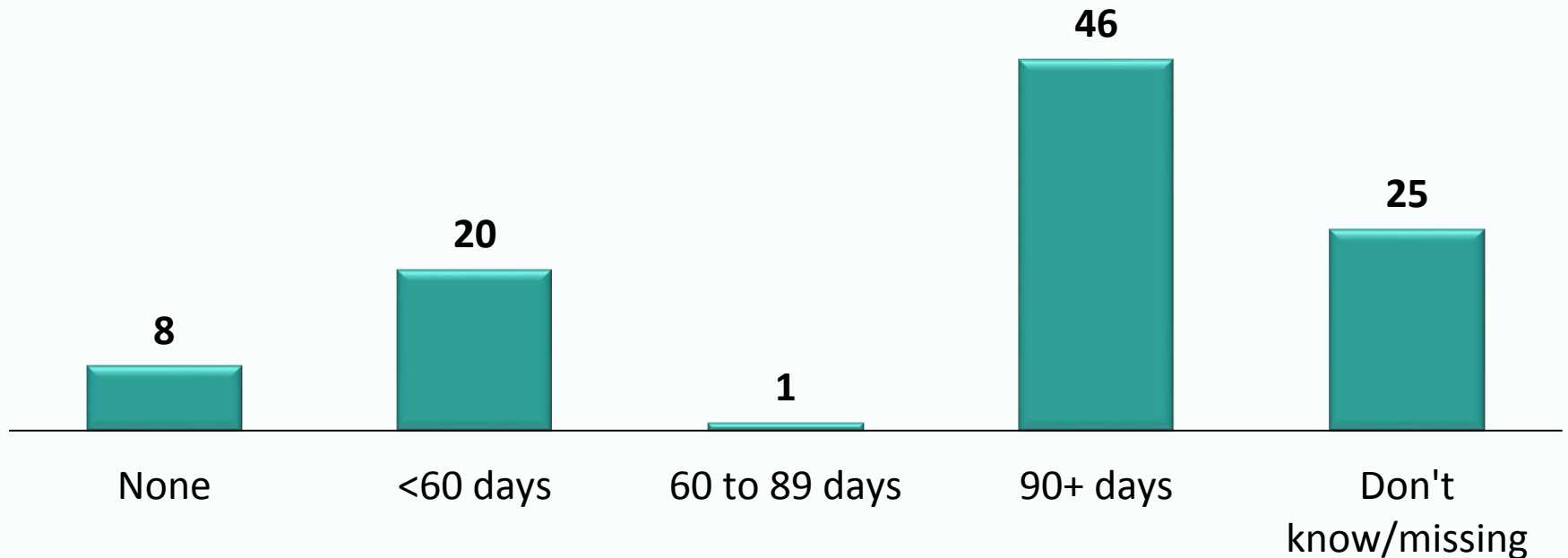
Consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours

Given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months

Given deworming medication in last 6 months

Micronutrients for Pregnant Women

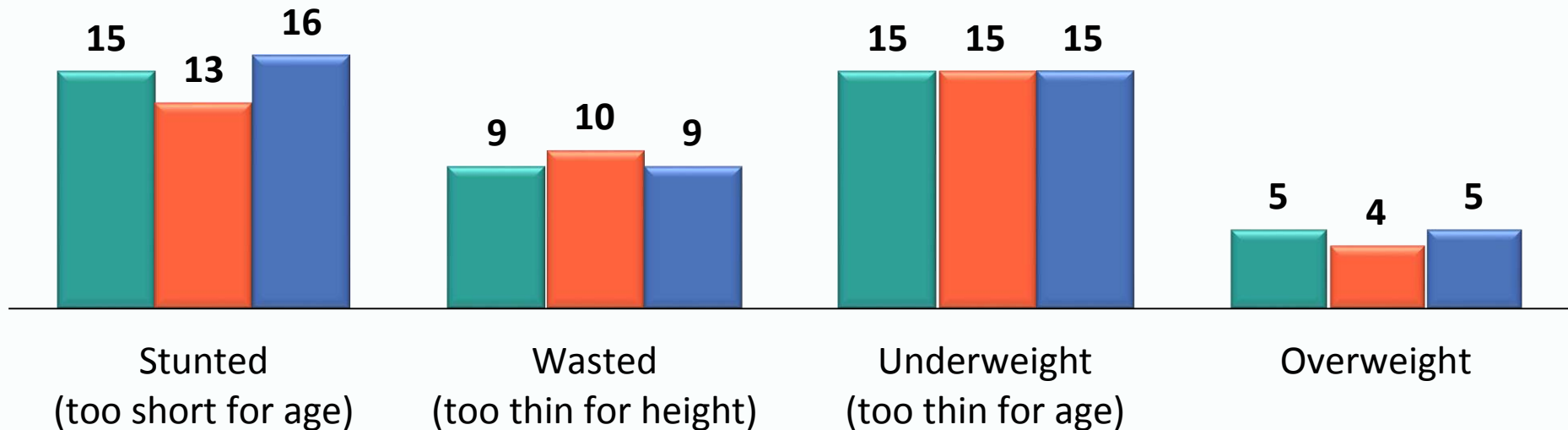
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 with a child born in the past 5 years by number of days they took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of their last child



Nutritional Status of Children by Residence

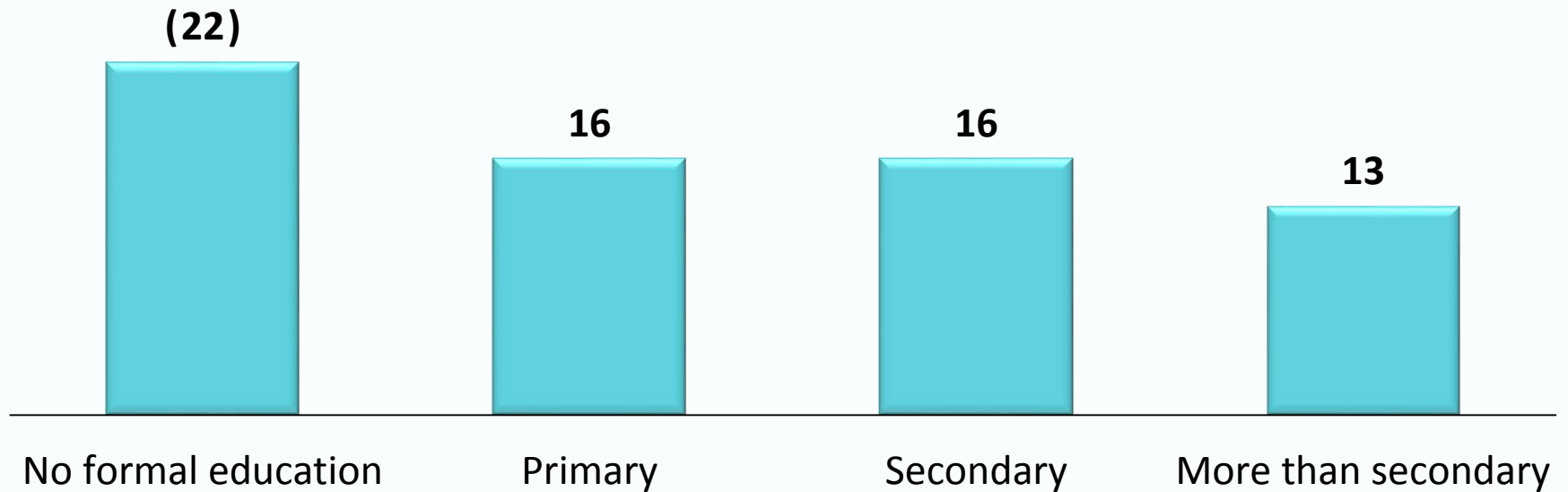
Percent of children under 5, based on 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards

■ Total ■ Malé region ■ Other atolls



Child Stunting by Mother's Education

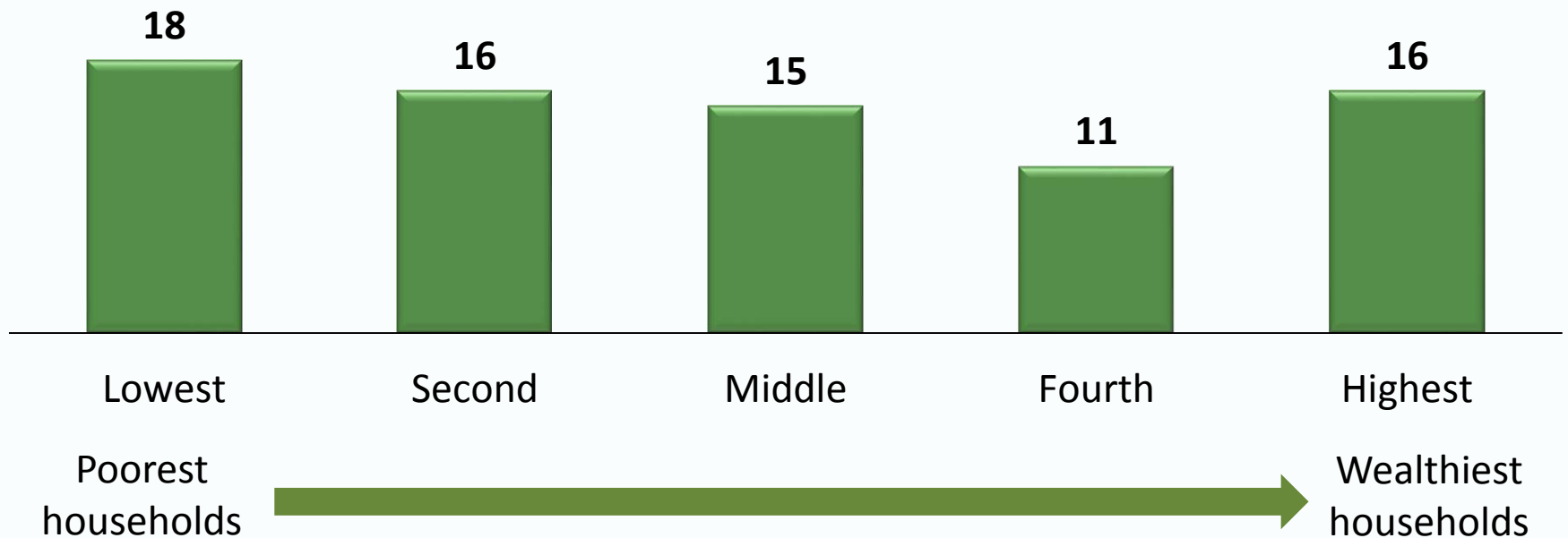
Percent of children under 5 stunted, based on 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards



**Figure in parentheses is based on 25-49 unweighted cases.*

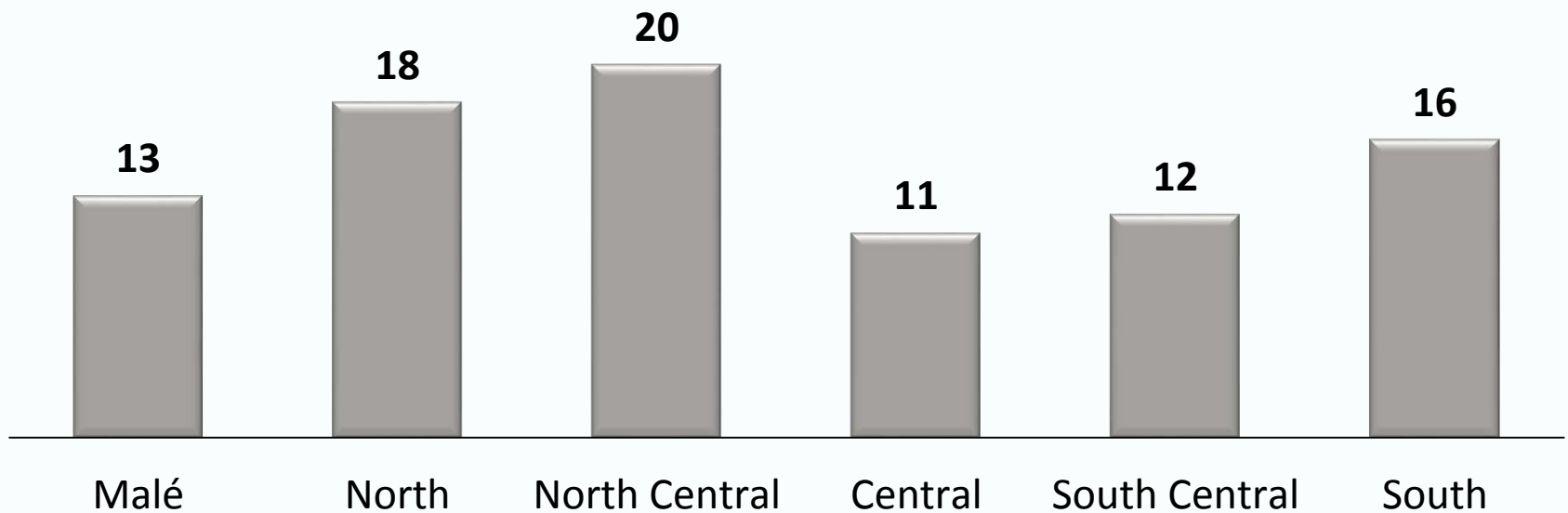
Child Stunting by Wealth

Percent of children under 5 stunted, based on 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards



Child Stunting by Region

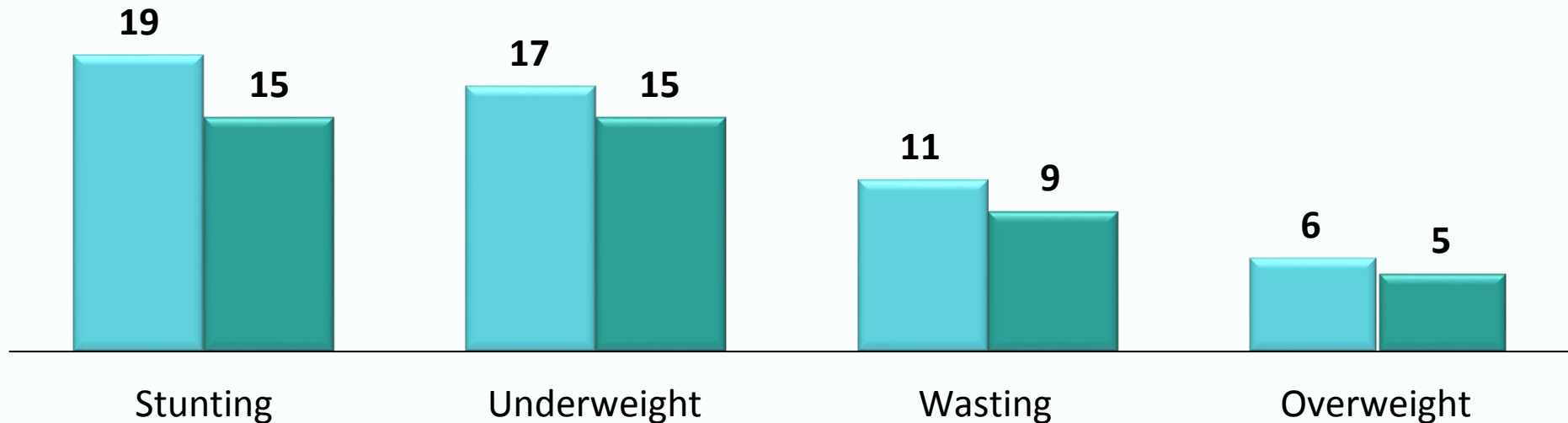
Percent of children under 5 stunted, based on 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards



Trends in Nutritional Status of Children

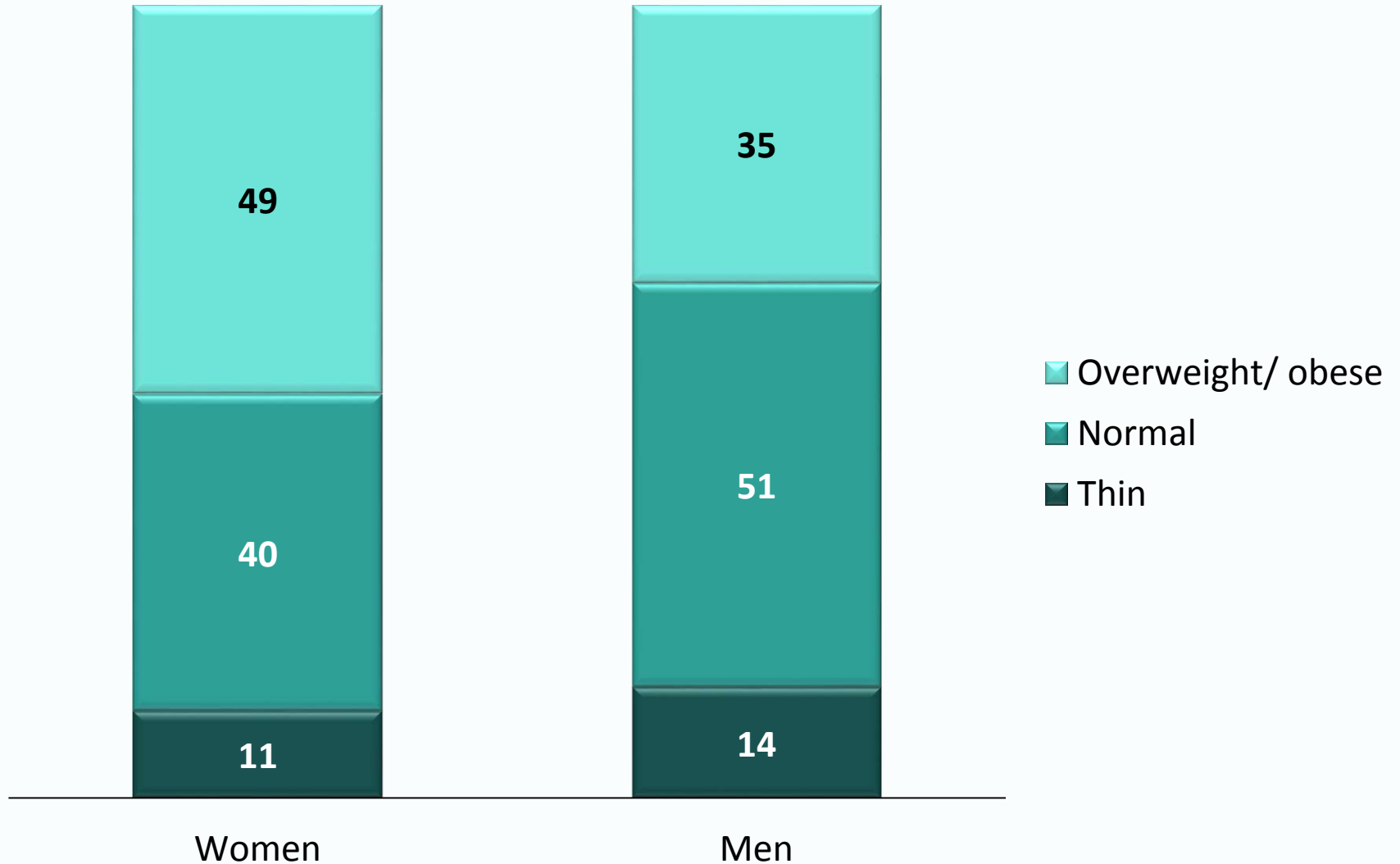
Percent of children under 5, based on 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards

■ 2009 MDHS ■ 2016-17 MDHS



Adult Nutritional Status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49



Key Findings

- Children are breastfed for a median of **25.0 months** and **exclusively breastfed** for **3.9 months**.
- **64%** of children under 6 months are **exclusively breastfed**.
- **46%** pregnant women took **iron supplements** for 90+ days as recommended.
- **50%** of children age 6-59 months and **63%** of women age 15-49 are **anaemic**.
- **15%** of children under 5 are **stunted**.
- **49% of women** and **35% of men** are **overweight or obese**.

HIV Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behaviours

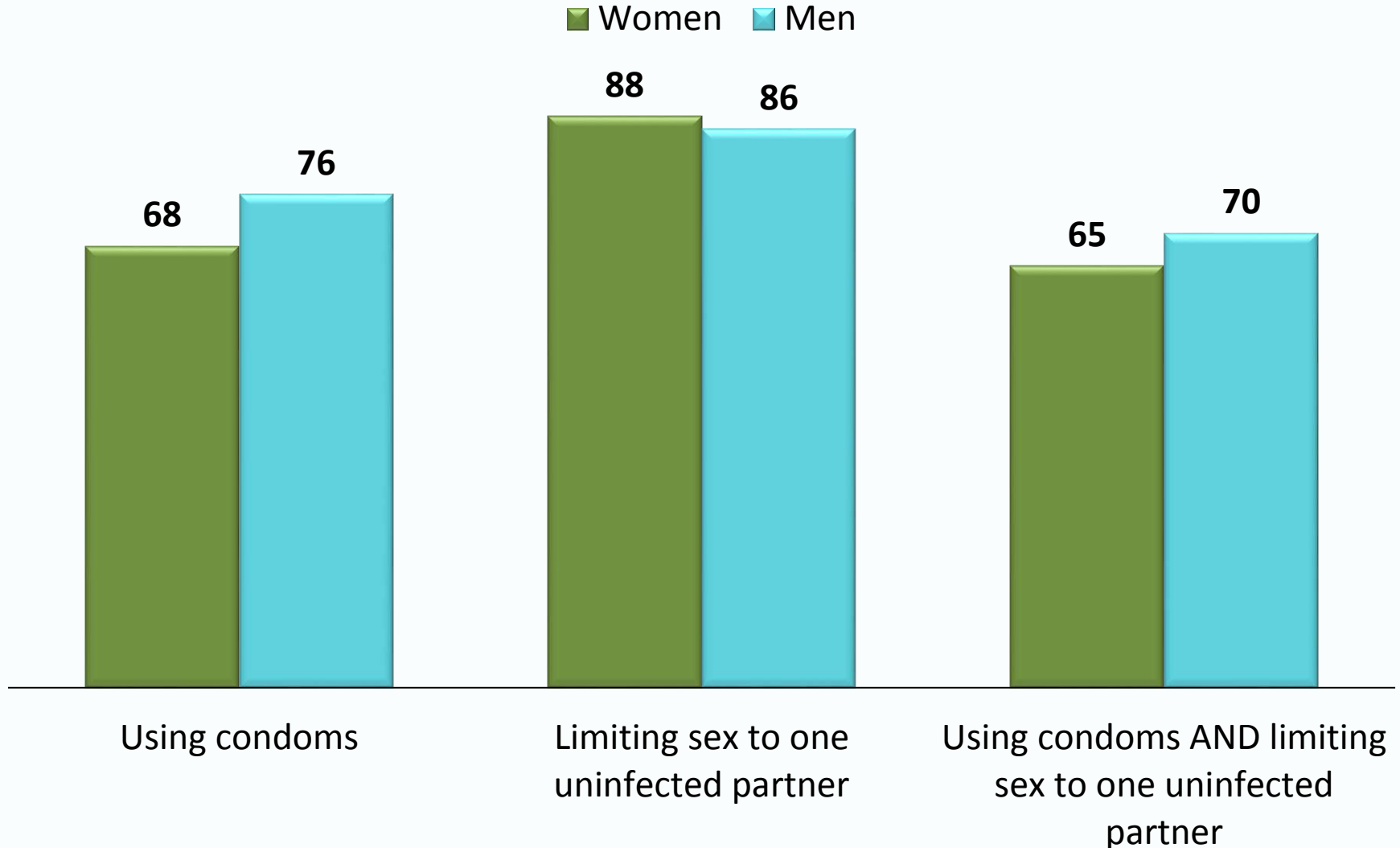


2016-17 Maldives Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS)

Knowledge of HIV Prevention Methods

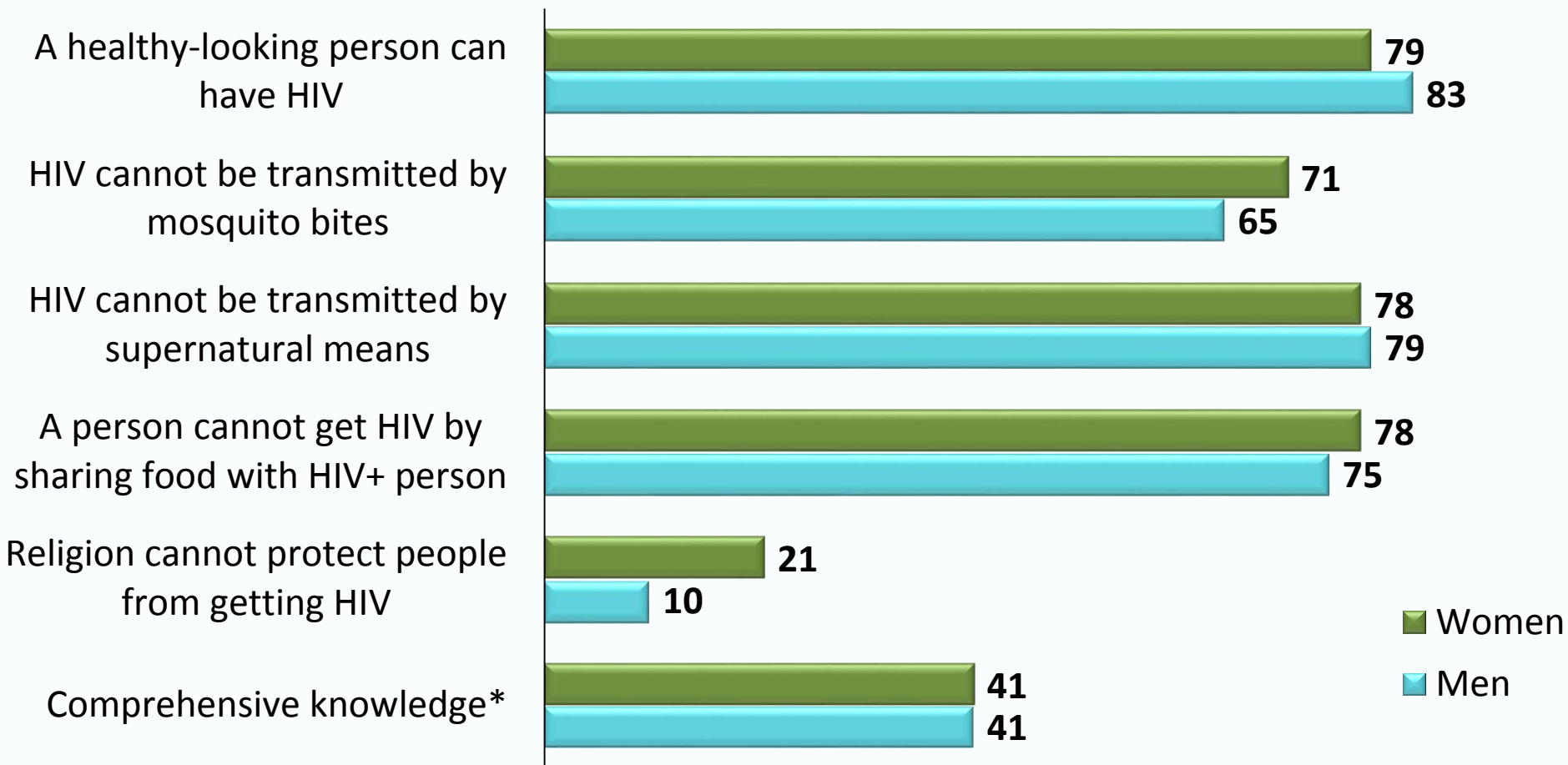
Percent of women and men age 15-49 who know that HIV can be prevented by:

■ Women ■ Men



Beliefs about HIV/AIDS

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who say that:

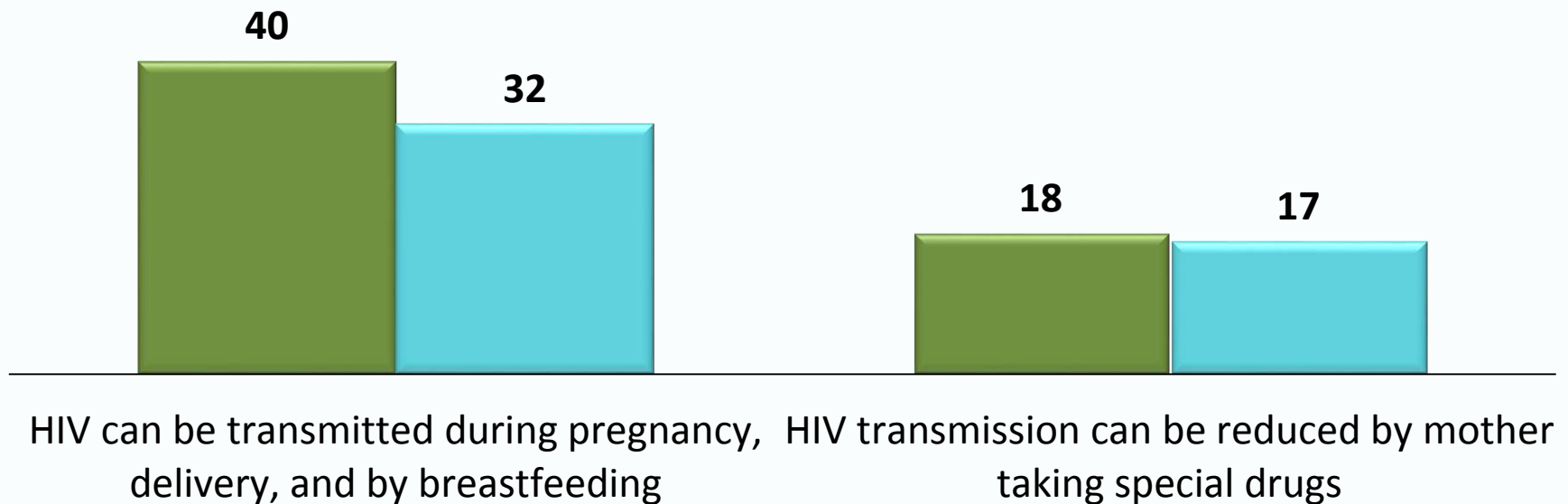


**Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that the risk of getting HIV can be reduced by using condoms and limiting sex to one uninfected partner, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two common misconceptions about HIV prevention and transmission.*

Knowledge of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV

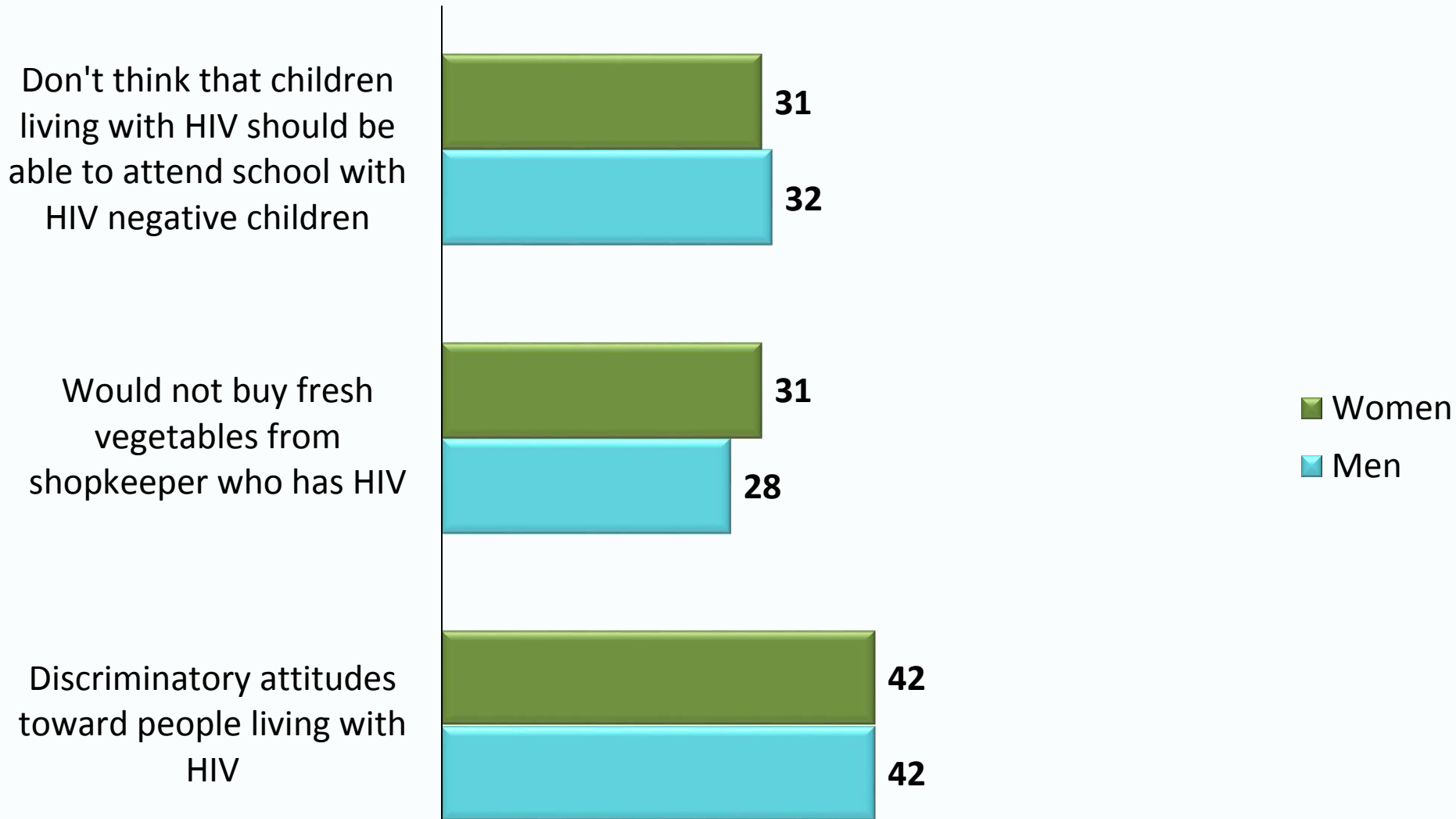
Percent of women and men age 15-49 who know that:

■ Women ■ Men



Discriminatory Attitudes toward People Living with HIV

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percent who:



HIV Testing

Percent of women and men age 15-49

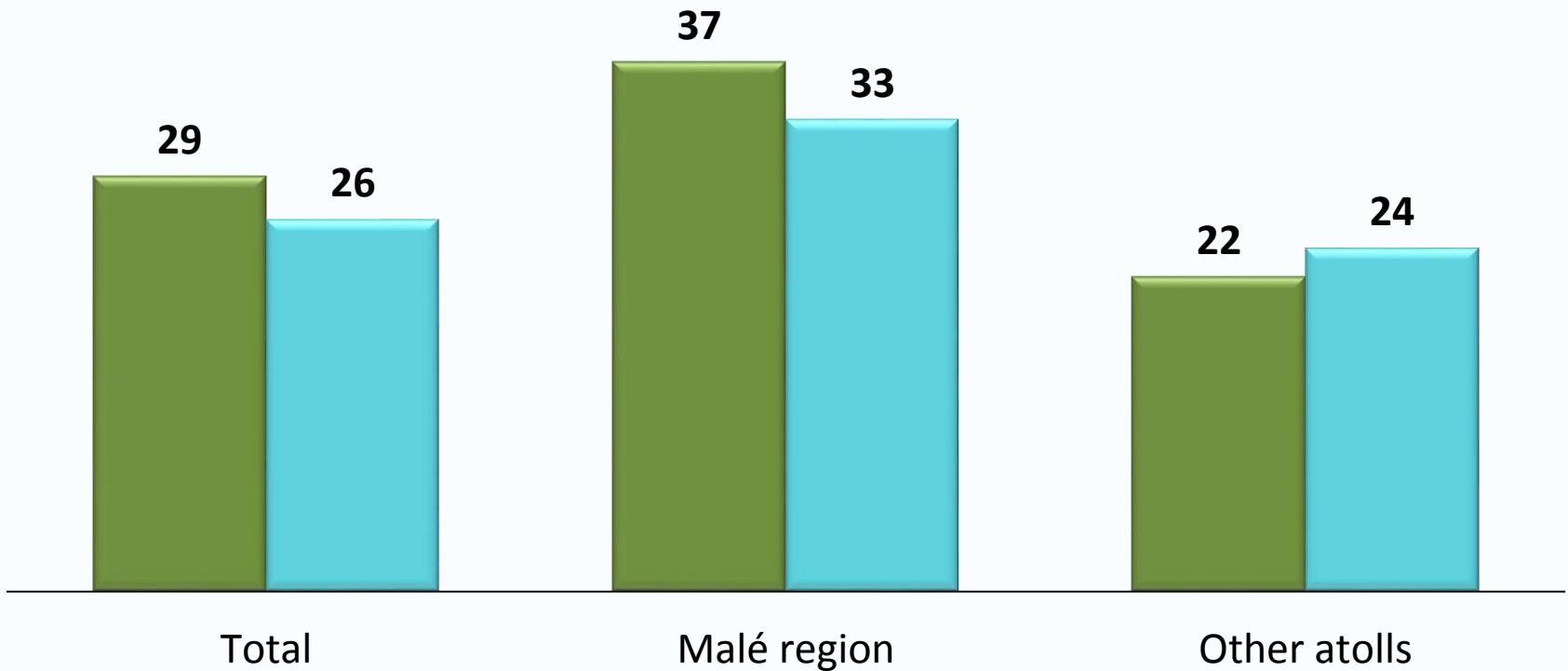
■ Women ■ Men



Comprehensive Knowledge of HIV among Youth by Residence

*Percent of women and men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV**

■ Women ■ Men



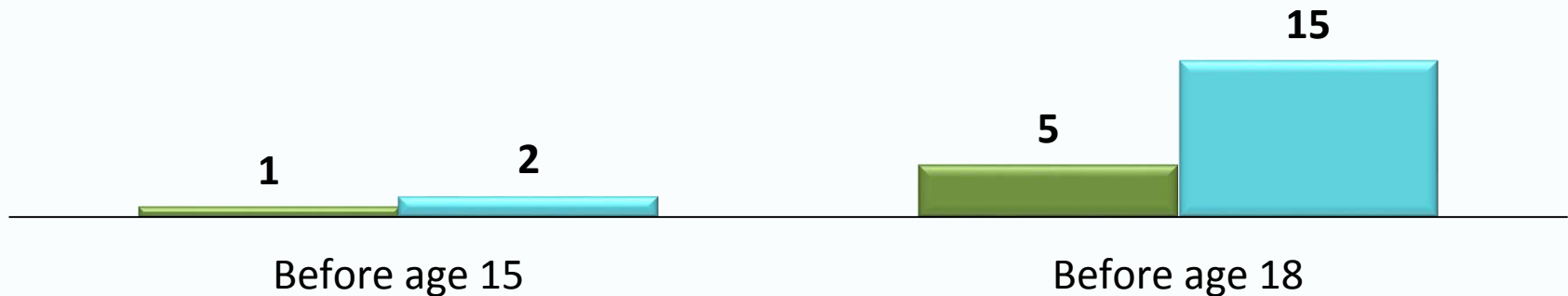
**Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that the risk of getting HIV can be reduced by using condoms and limiting sex to one uninfected partner, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two common misconceptions about HIV prevention and transmission.*

Age at First Sexual Intercourse among Youth

■ Women ■ Men

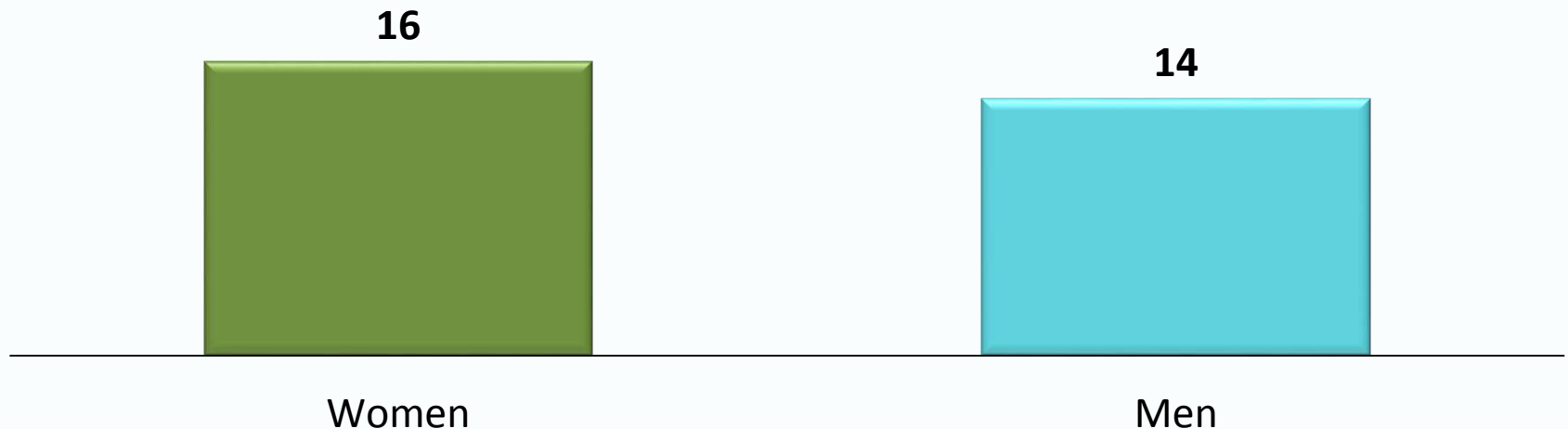
*Among women and men age 15-24,
percent who had sexual intercourse:*

*Among women and men age 18-24,
percent who had sexual intercourse:*



Recent HIV Testing among Youth

Among women and men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percent who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results



Key Findings

- **65%** of women and **70%** of men know that the risk of getting HIV can be reduced by **using condoms and limited sex to one uninfected partner.**
- **11%** of women and **13%** of men were **tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the test.**
- **5%** of young women and **15%** of young men age 18-24 had sexual intercourse **before age 18.**
- **16%** of young women and **14%** of young men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months were **tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the test.**

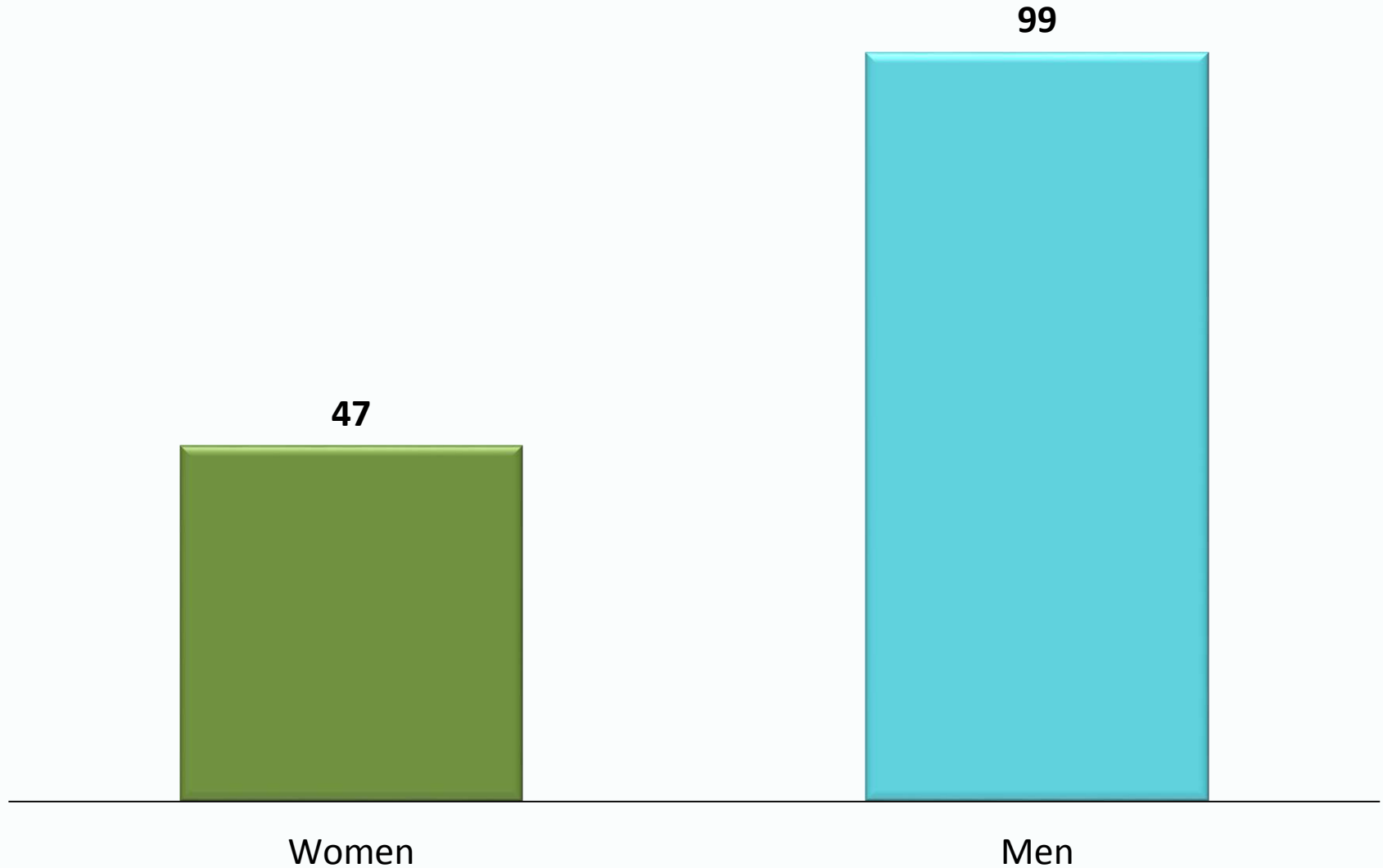
Women's Empowerment



2016-17 Maldives Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS)

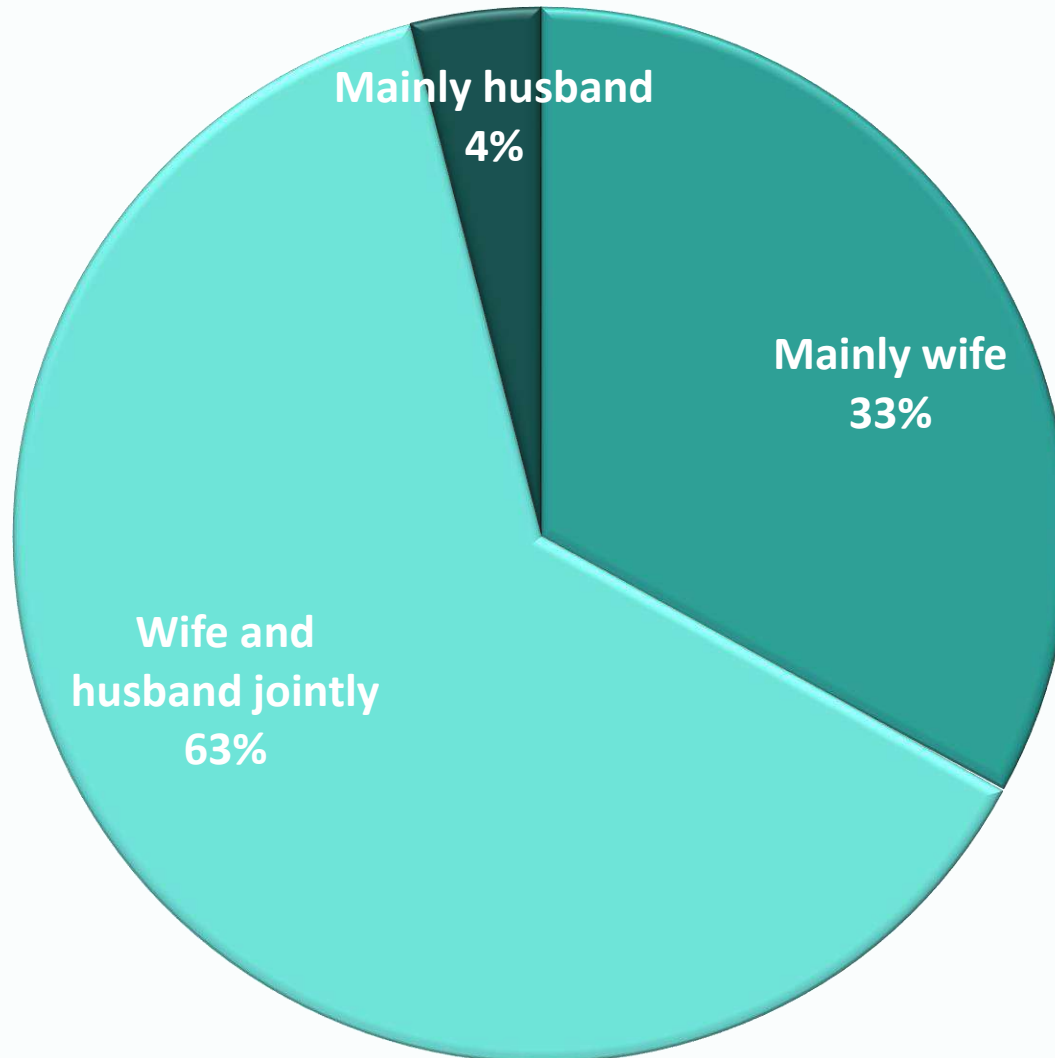
Employment

Percent of married women and men age 15-49 who were employed in the 12 months before the survey



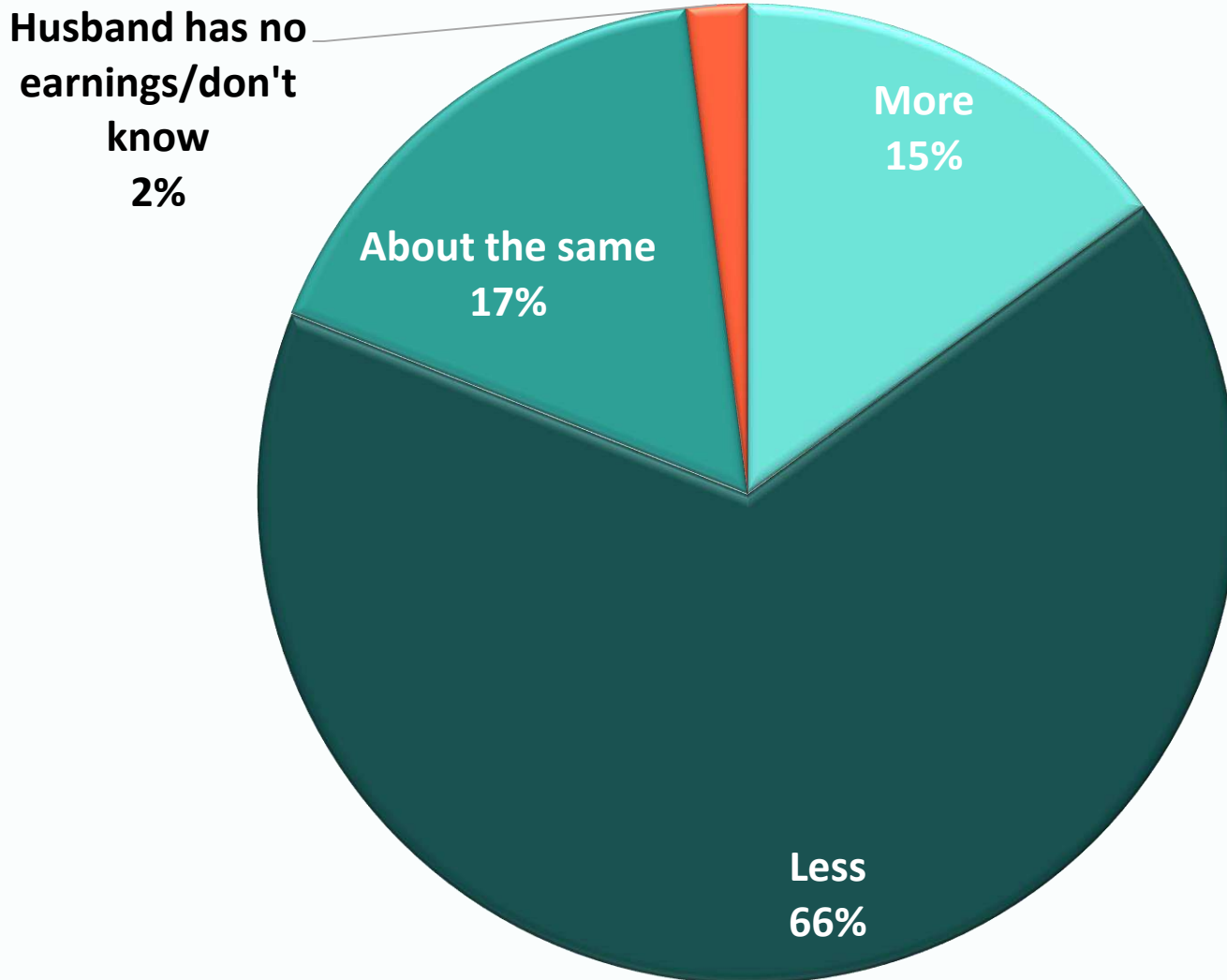
Control over Women's Earnings

Percent distribution of working married women who received cash earnings by person who decides how women's earnings are used



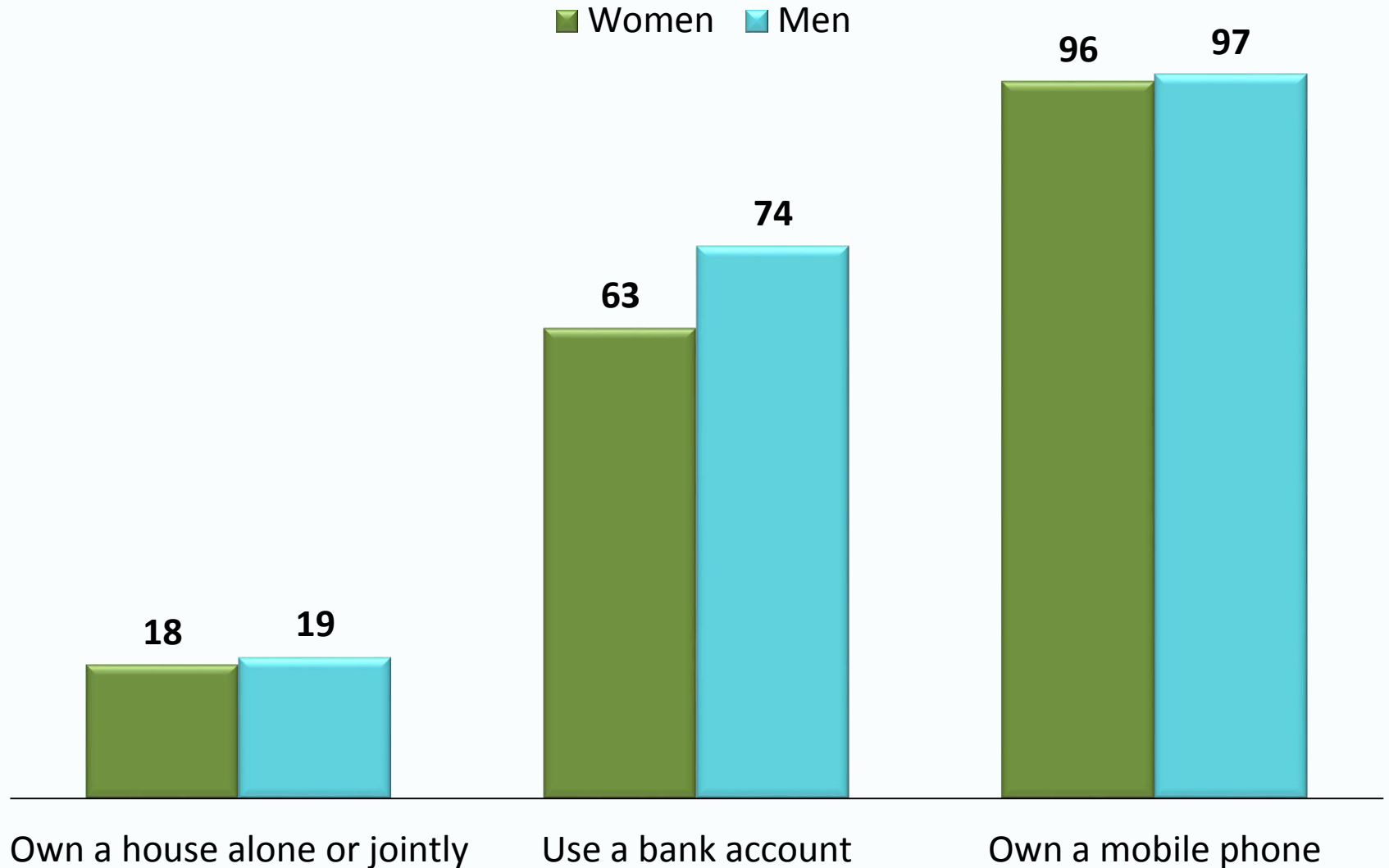
Comparing Women's and their Partners' Earnings

Percent distribution of working married women age 15-49 by whether she earned more or less than her husband



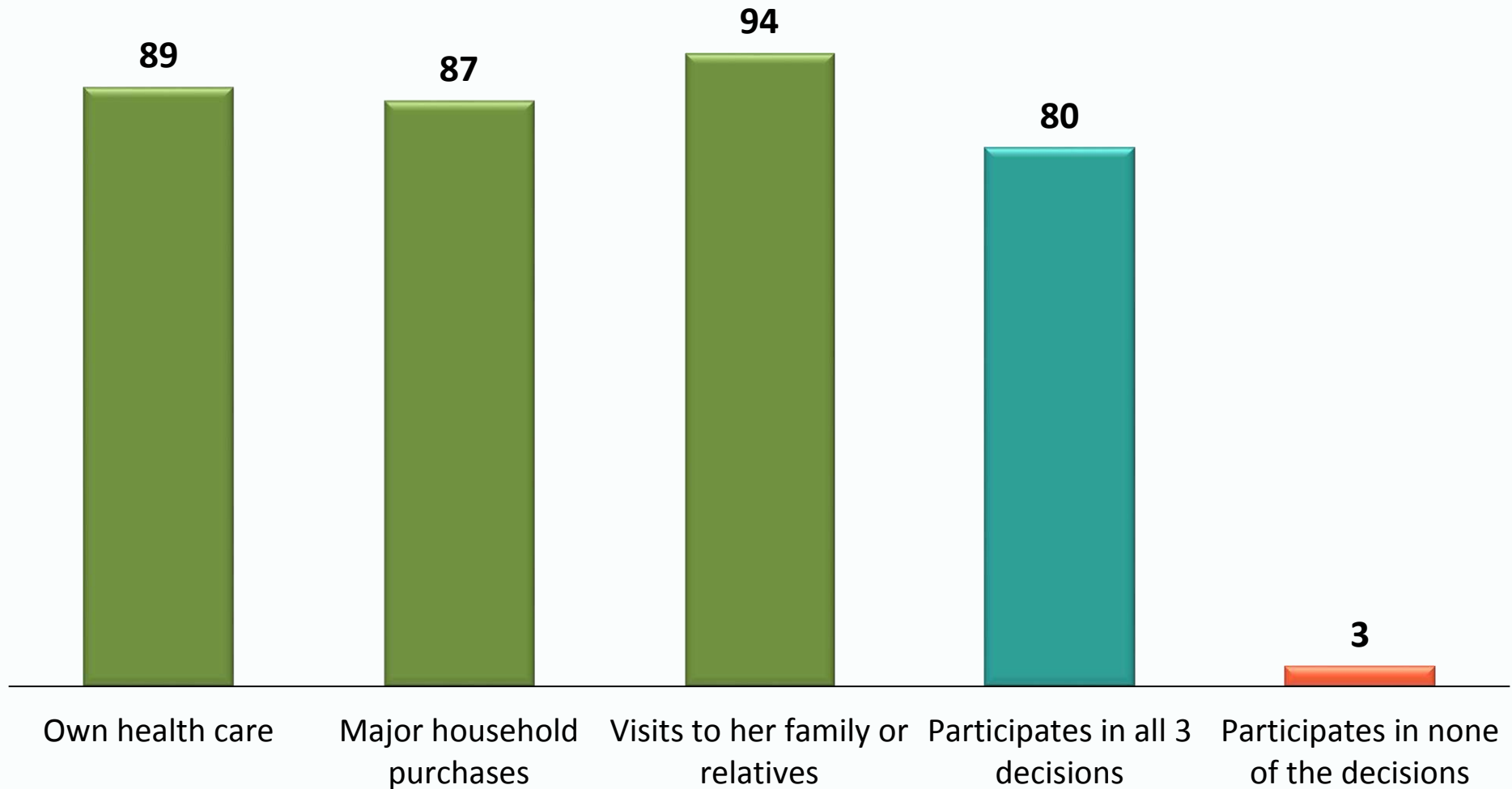
Ownership of Assets

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who:



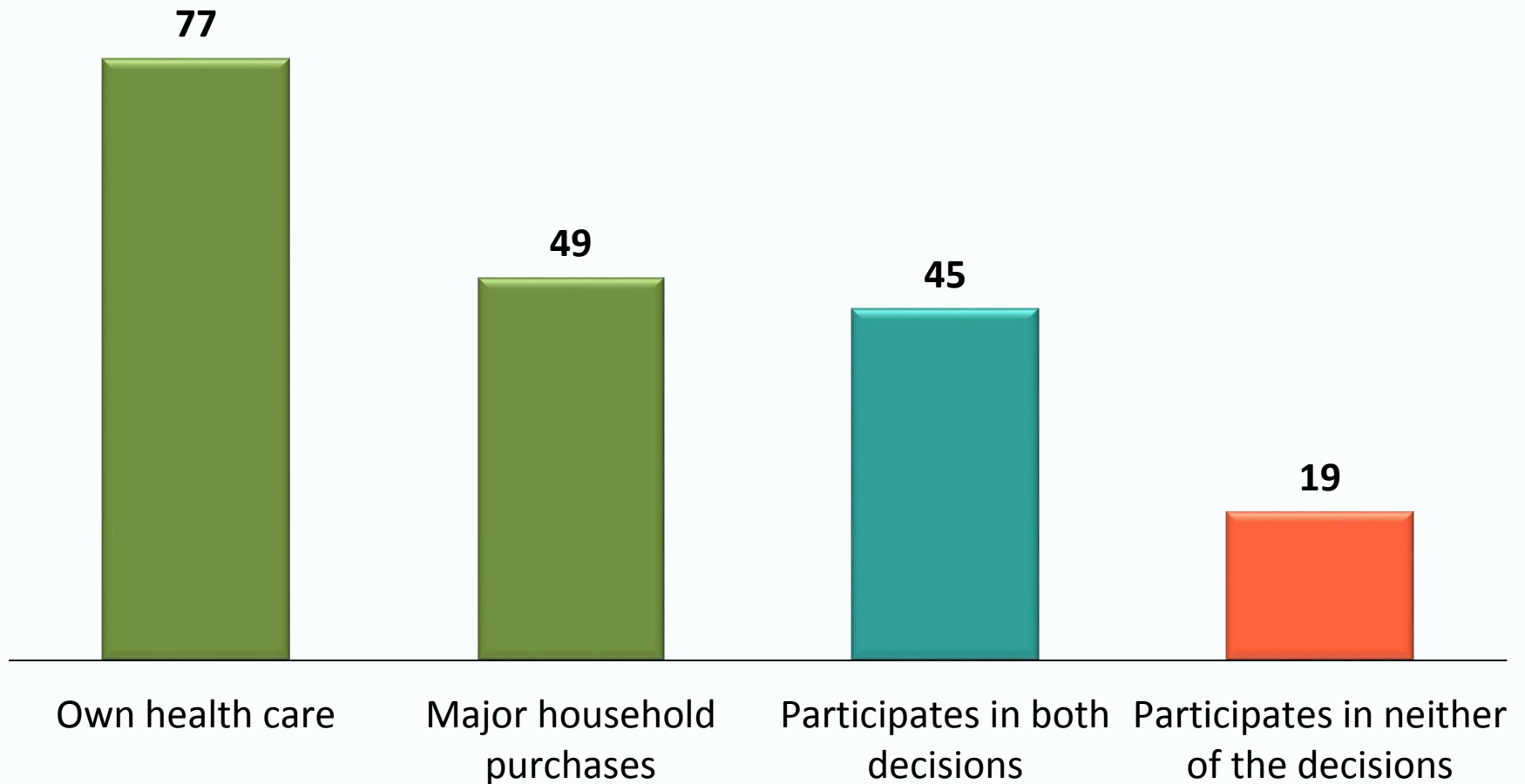
Women's Participation in Decision Making

Percent of married women age 15-49 who make specific decisions by themselves or jointly with their husband



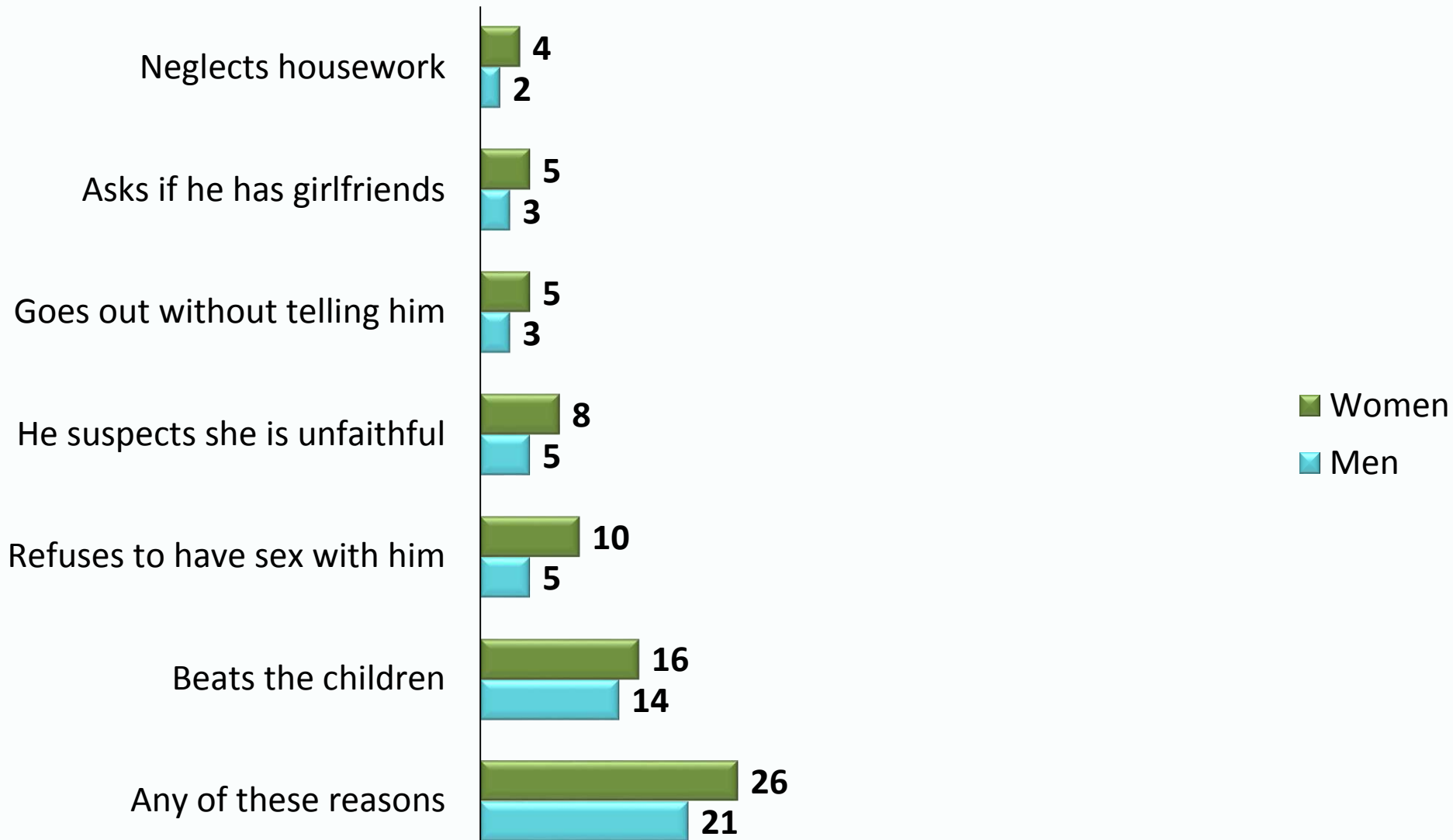
Men's Participation in Decision Making

Percent of married men age 15-49 who make specific decisions by themselves or jointly with their wife



Attitudes toward Wife Beating

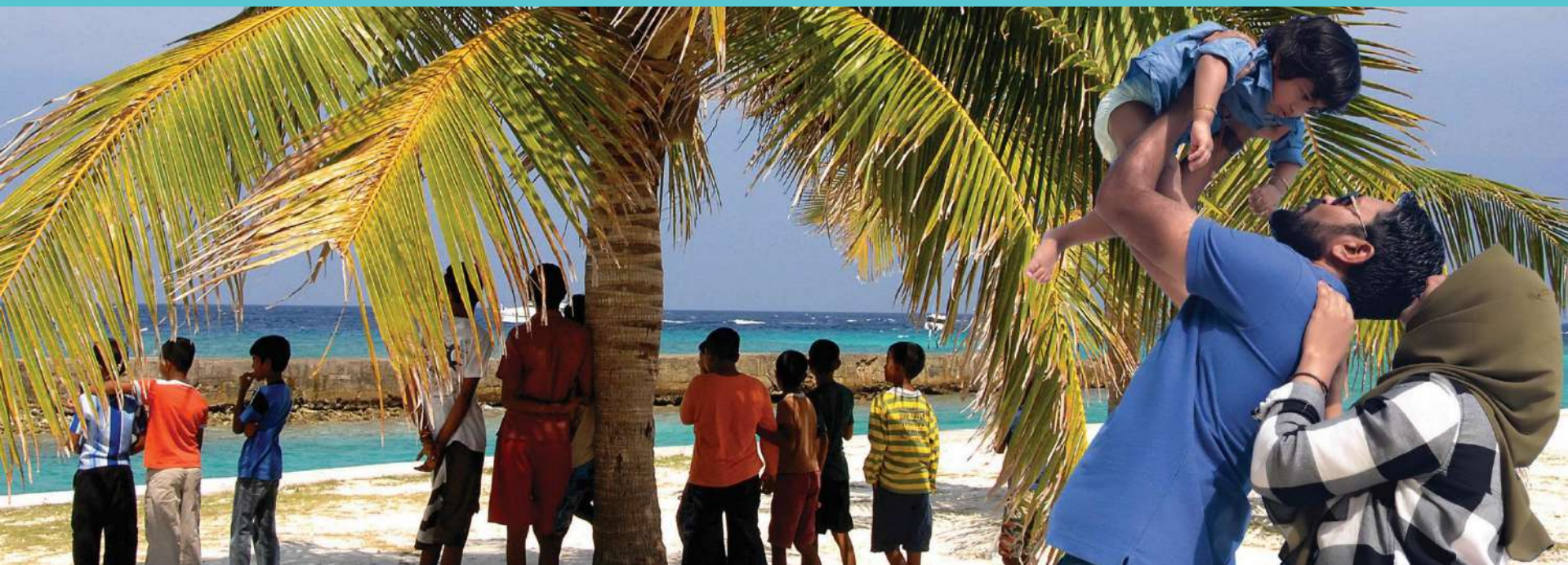
Percent of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife under certain circumstances



Key Findings

- **47%** of married women were **employed** in the last year.
- **66%** of married women **earn less than their husbands**.
- **80%** of married women participate in all 3 household decisions.
- **26%** of women and **21%** of men believe that a **husband is justified in beating his wife** under certain circumstances.

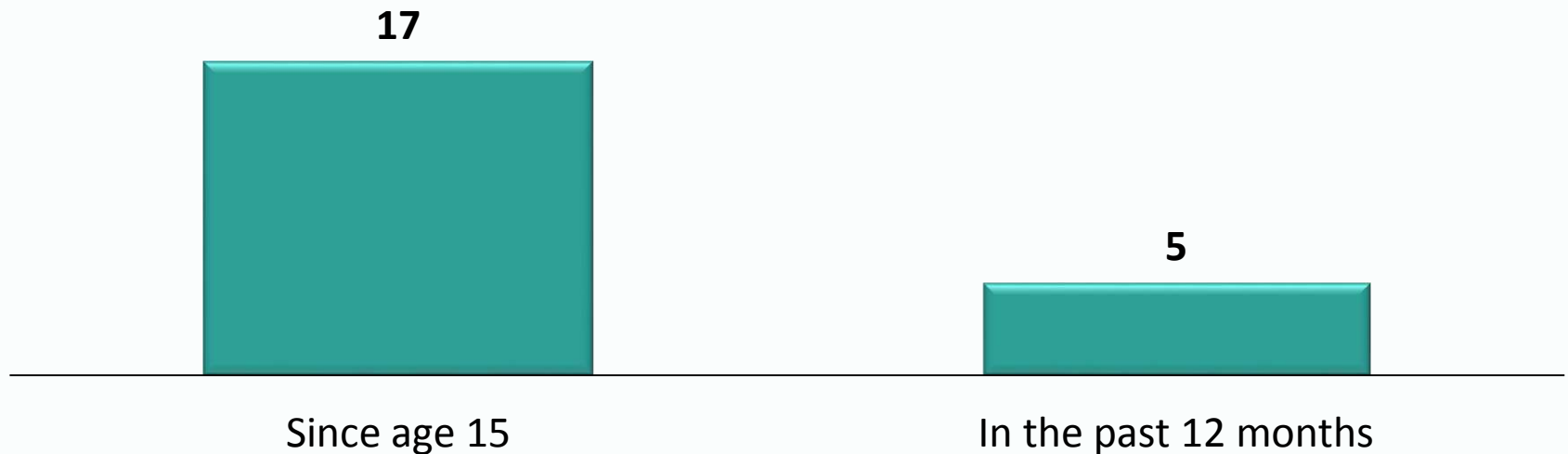
Violence against Women



2016-17 Maldives Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS)

Experience of Physical Violence

Percent of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence

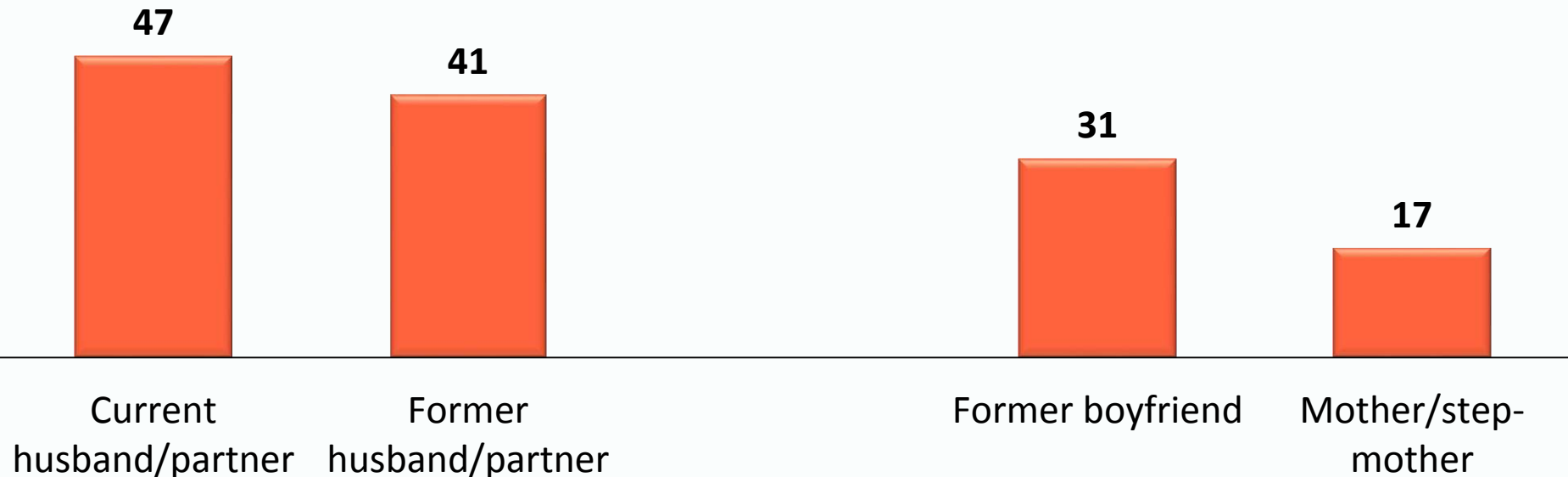


Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percent who report specific persons who committed the violence

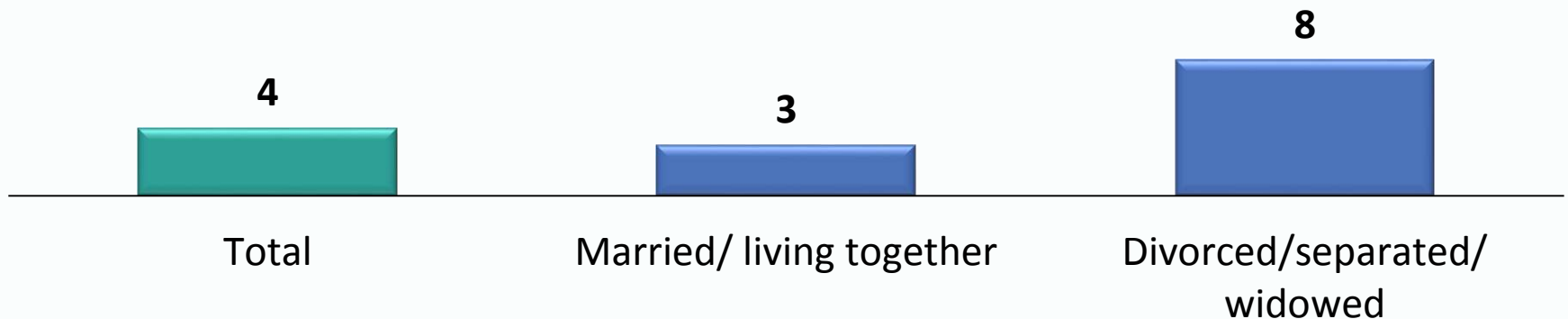
Most common among ever-married women

Most common among never-married women



Violence during Pregnancy by Marital Status

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percent who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy



Experience of Sexual Violence

Percent of women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence

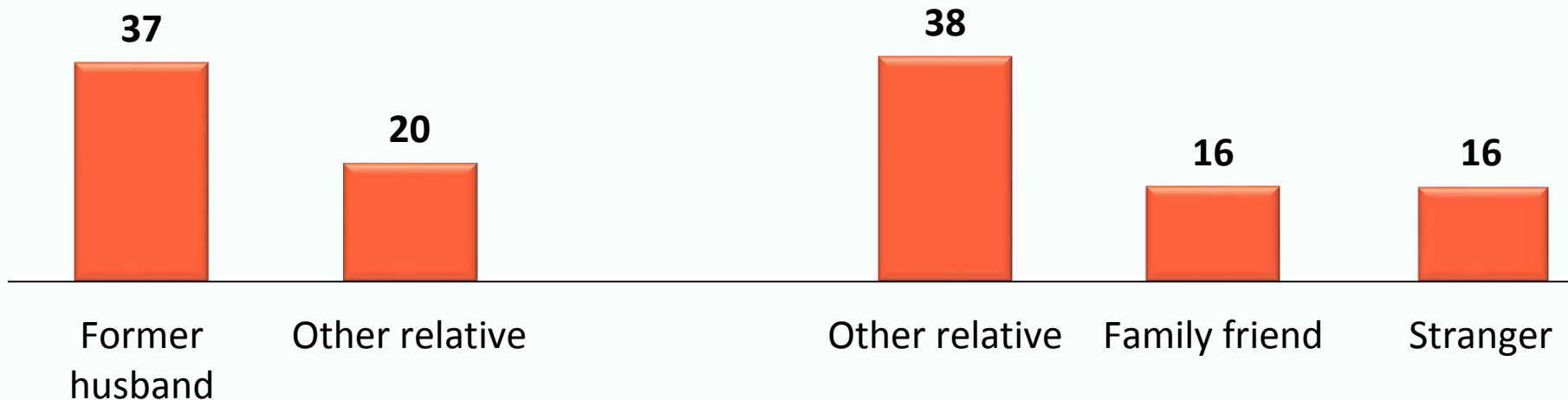


Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, percent who report specific persons who committed the violence

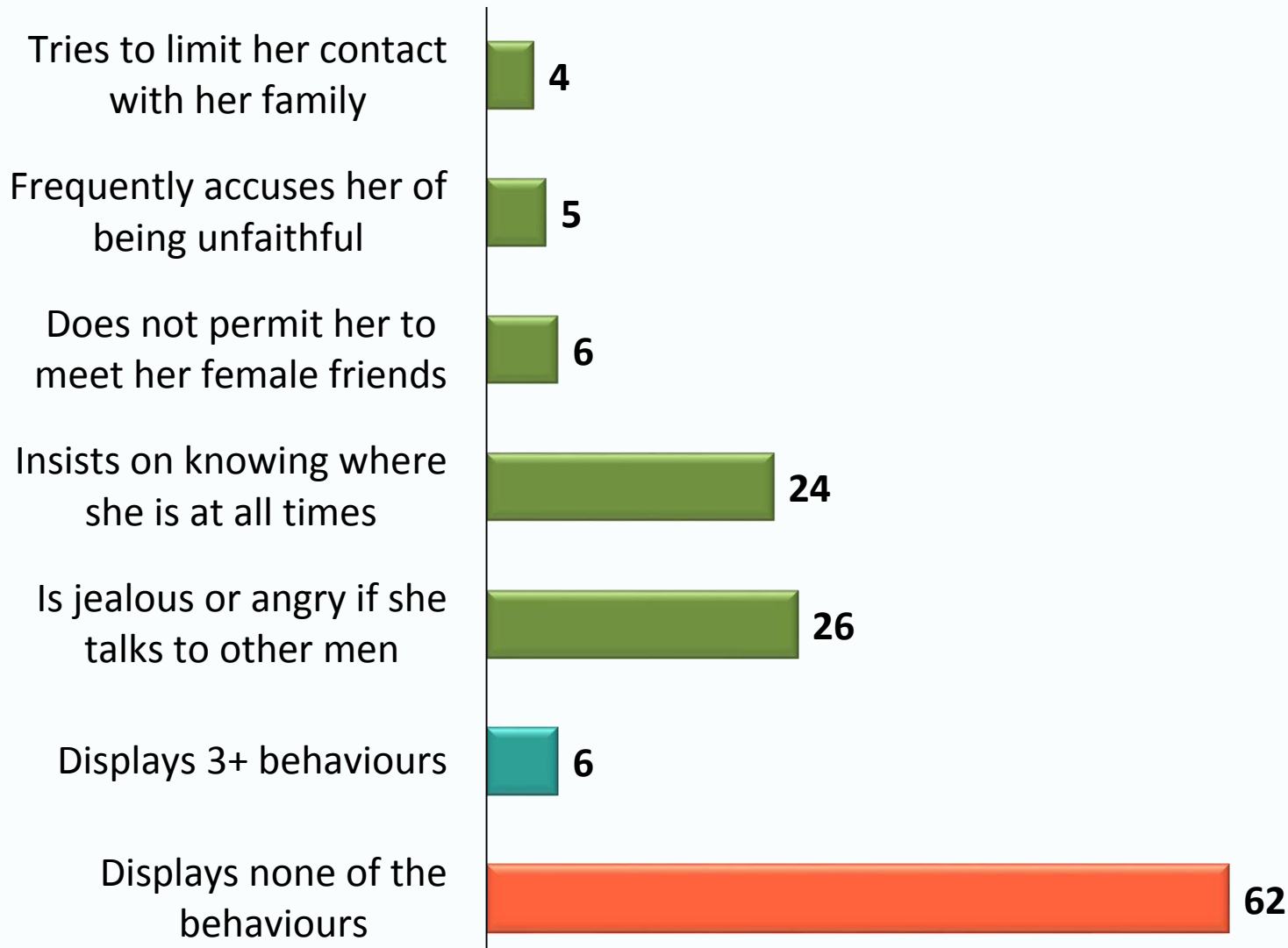
Most common among ever-married women

Most common among never-married women



Marital Control by Husbands

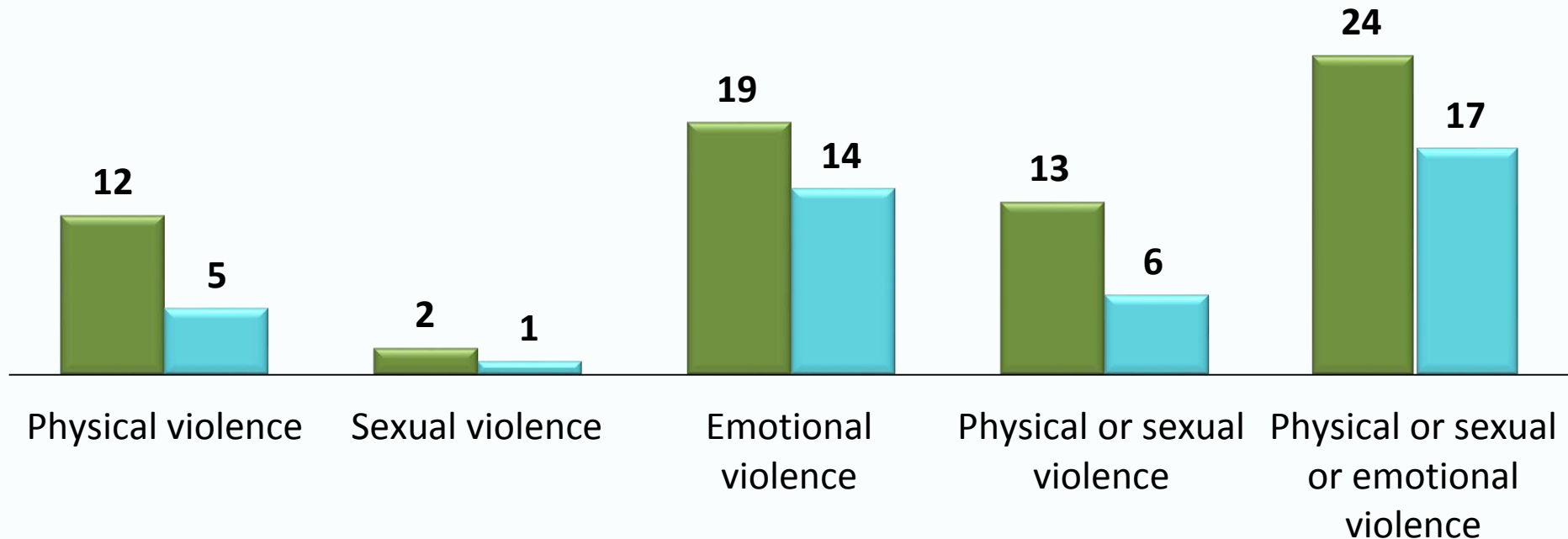
Percent of ever-married women age 15-49 who report their spouse:



Spousal Violence

Percent of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner

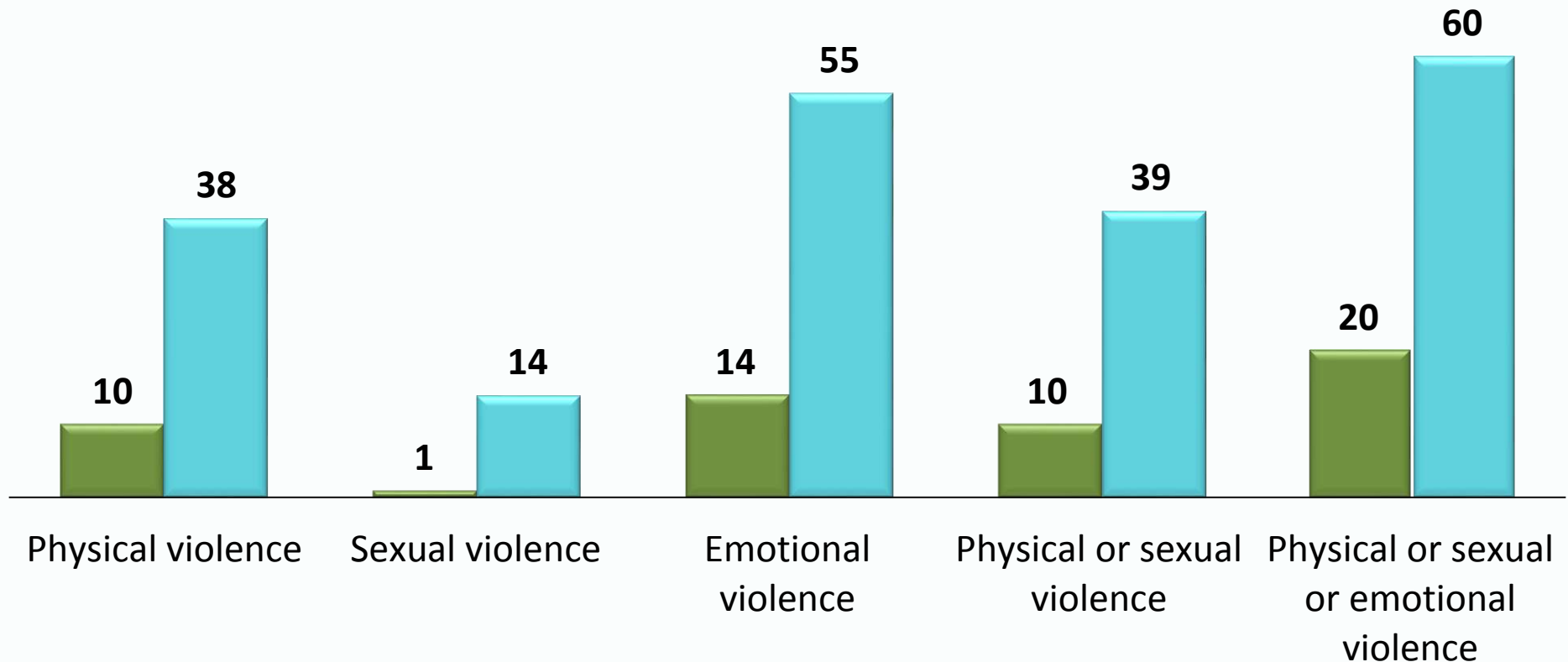
■ Ever ■ In the past 12 months



Spousal Violence by Marital Status

Percent of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced violence committed by their husband/partner

■ Married women ■ Divorced/separated/widowed women



Help Seeking Behaviour

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence

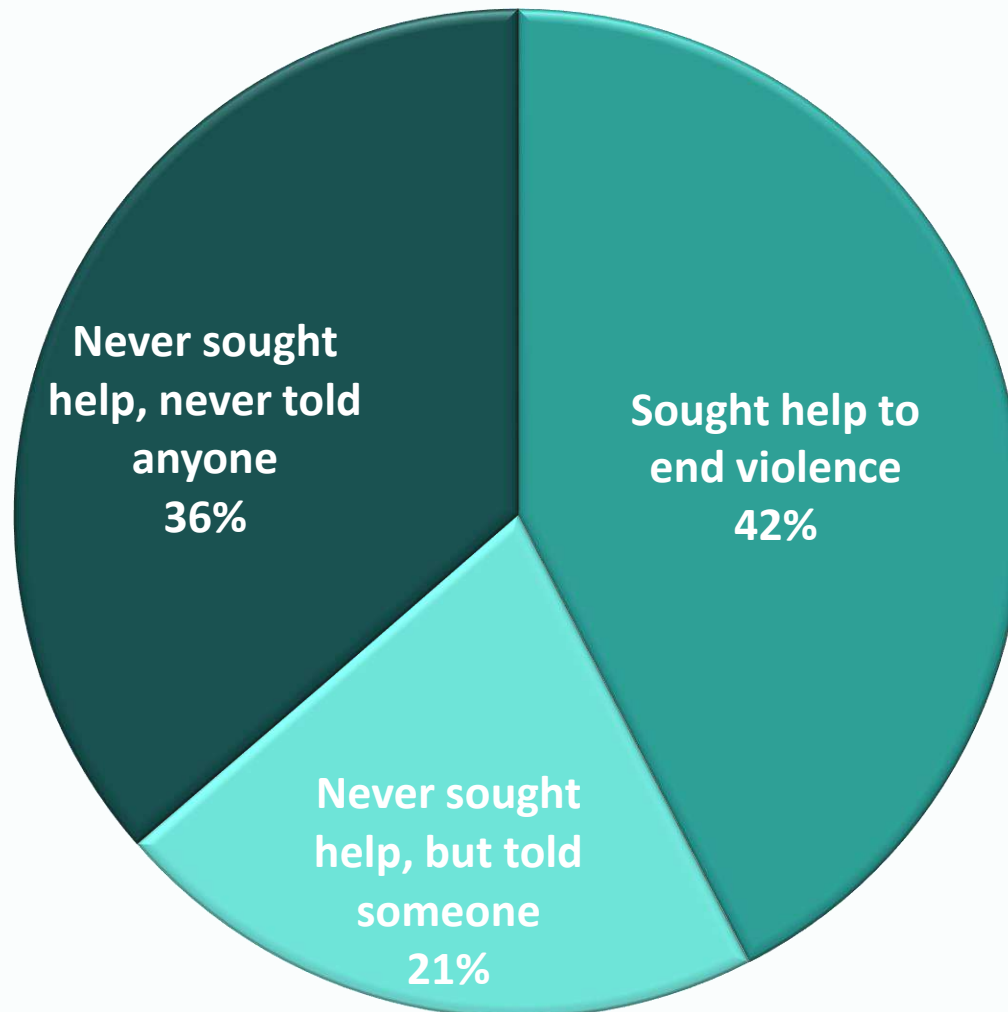


Figure <100% due to rounding.

Key Findings

- **17%** of women have ever experienced **physical violence** since age 15.
- **11%** of women have ever experienced **sexual violence**.
- **24%** of ever-married women have experienced **spousal violence**, whether physical or sexual or emotional.
- **42%** of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence have **sought help**.

Other Health Issues



2016-17 Maldives Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS)

Self-reported Prevalence of Hypertension and Diabetes

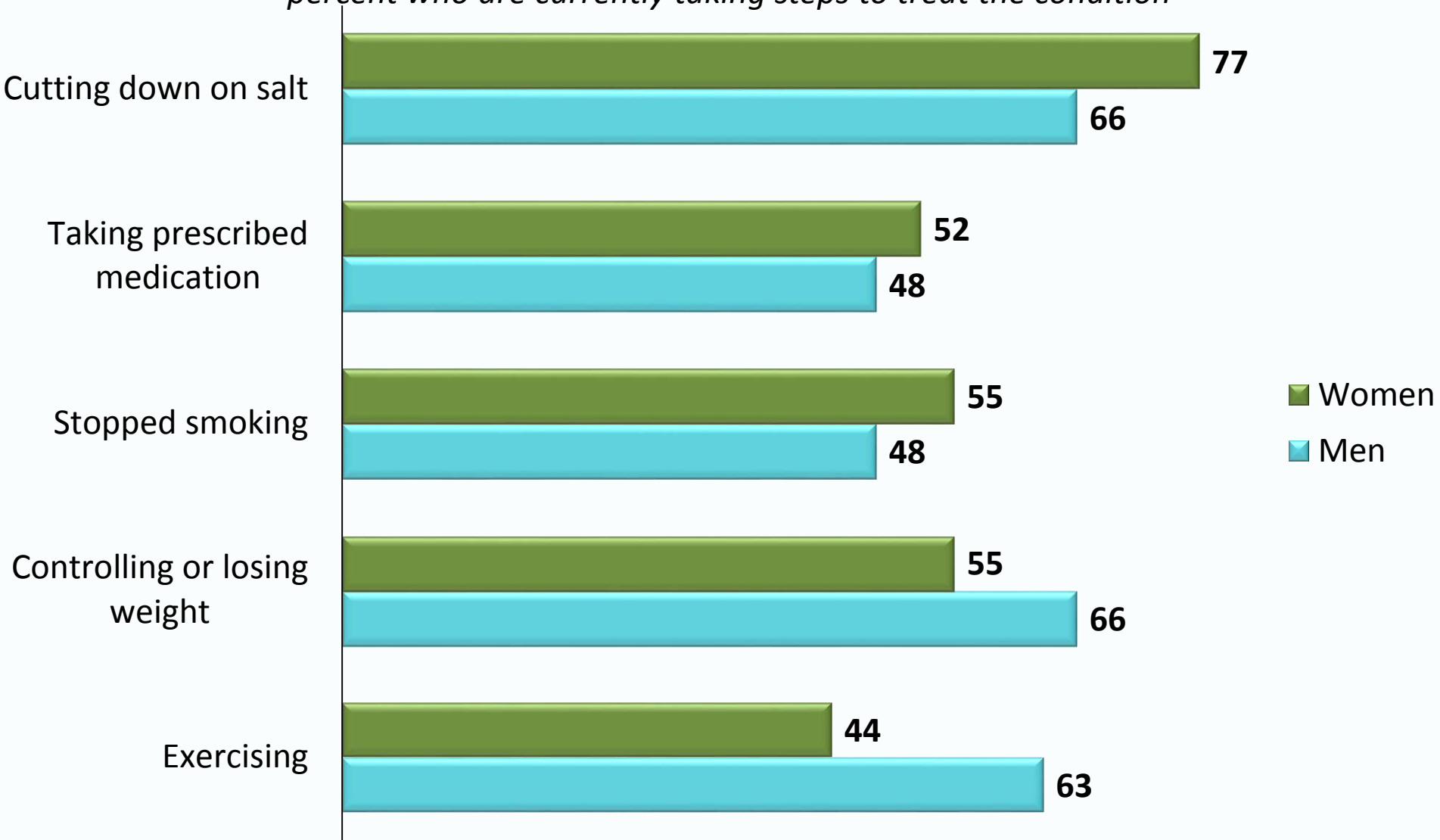
Percent of women and men age 15-49 who have ever been diagnosed with:

■ Women ■ Men



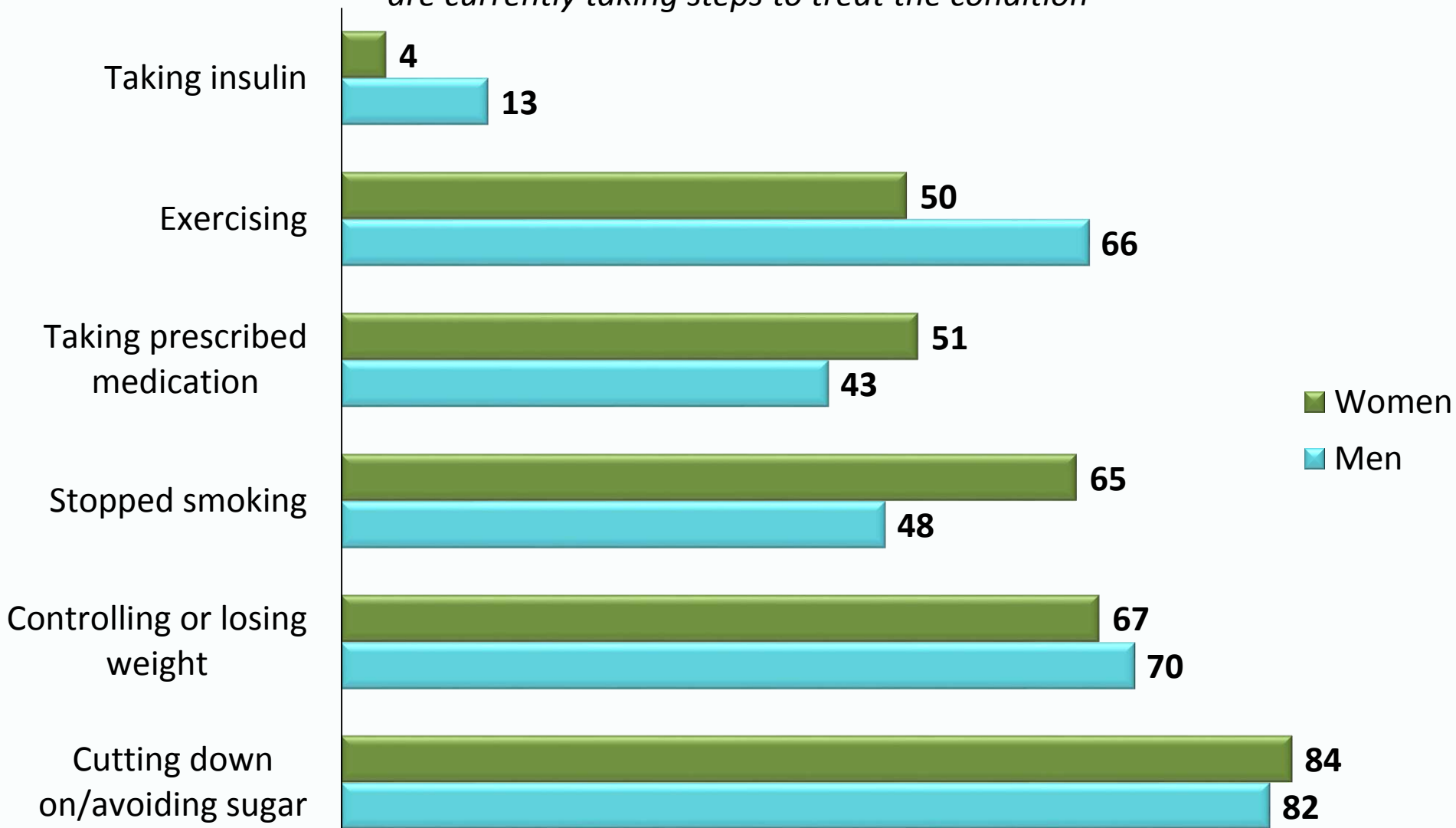
Hypertension Treatments

Among women and men age 15-49 who have ever been diagnosed with high blood pressure, percent who are currently taking steps to treat the condition



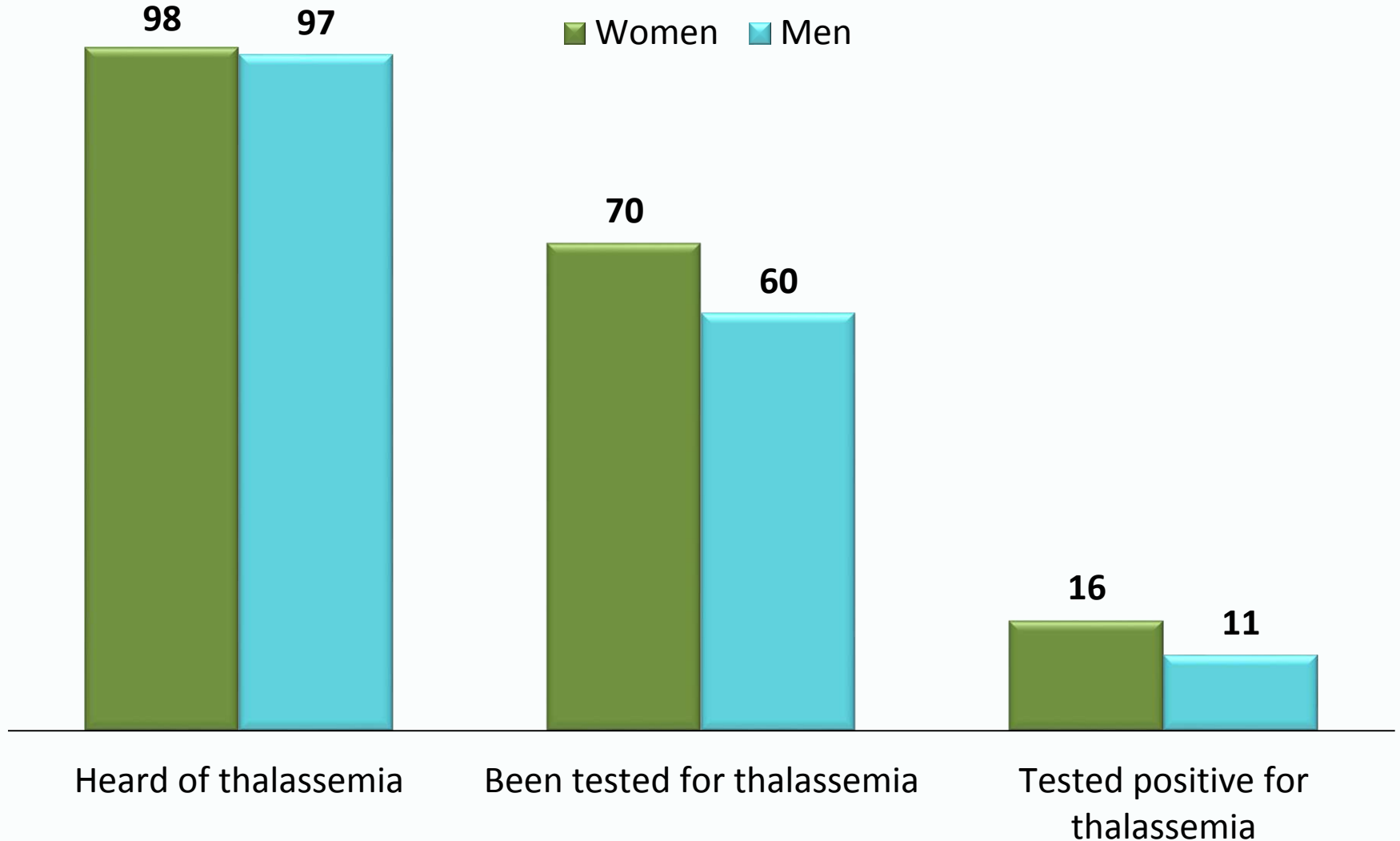
Diabetes Treatments

Among women and men age 15-49 who have ever been diagnosed with diabetes, percent who are currently taking steps to treat the condition



Thalassemia Knowledge and Diagnosis

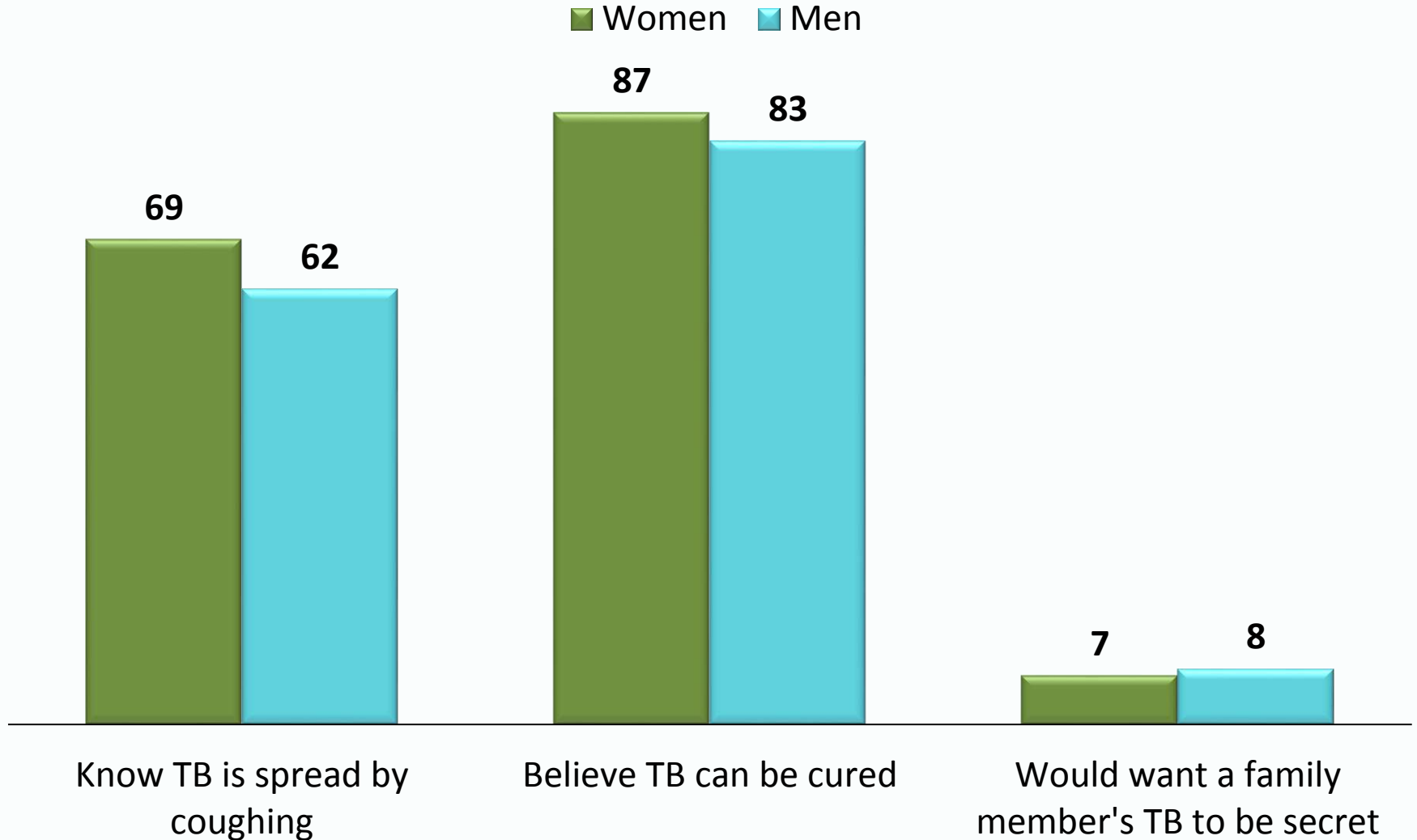
Percent of women and men age 15-49 who have:



Knowledge and Attitudes toward Tuberculosis

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), percent who:

■ Women ■ Men



Key Findings

- **4%** of women and **2%** of men have ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they have **high blood pressure**.
- **4%** of women and **2%** of men have ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they have **diabetes**.
- Almost all women and men have heard of **thalassemia**.
- **69%** of women and **62%** of men know that TB is spread by **coughing**.

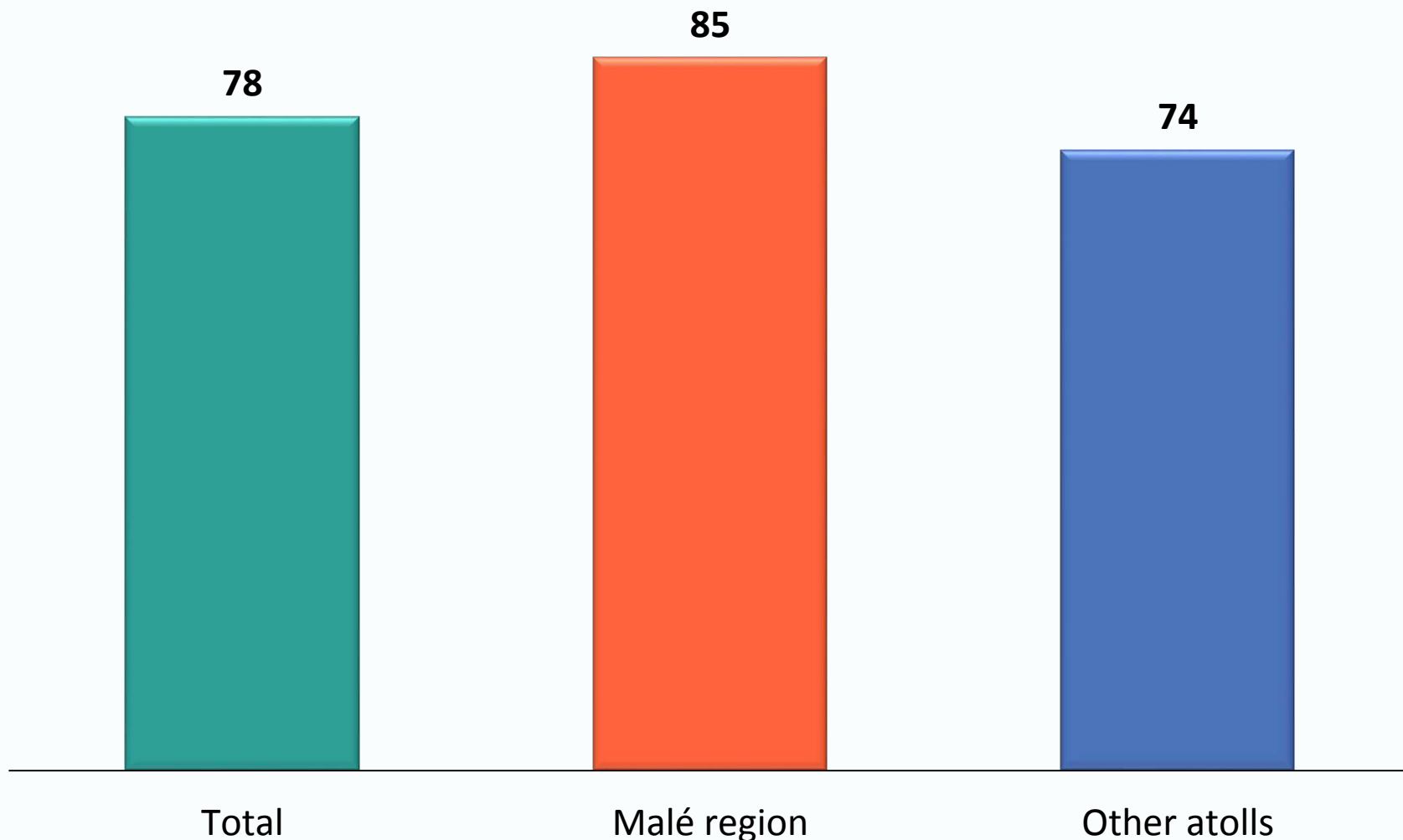
Early Childhood Development



2016-17 Maldives Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS)

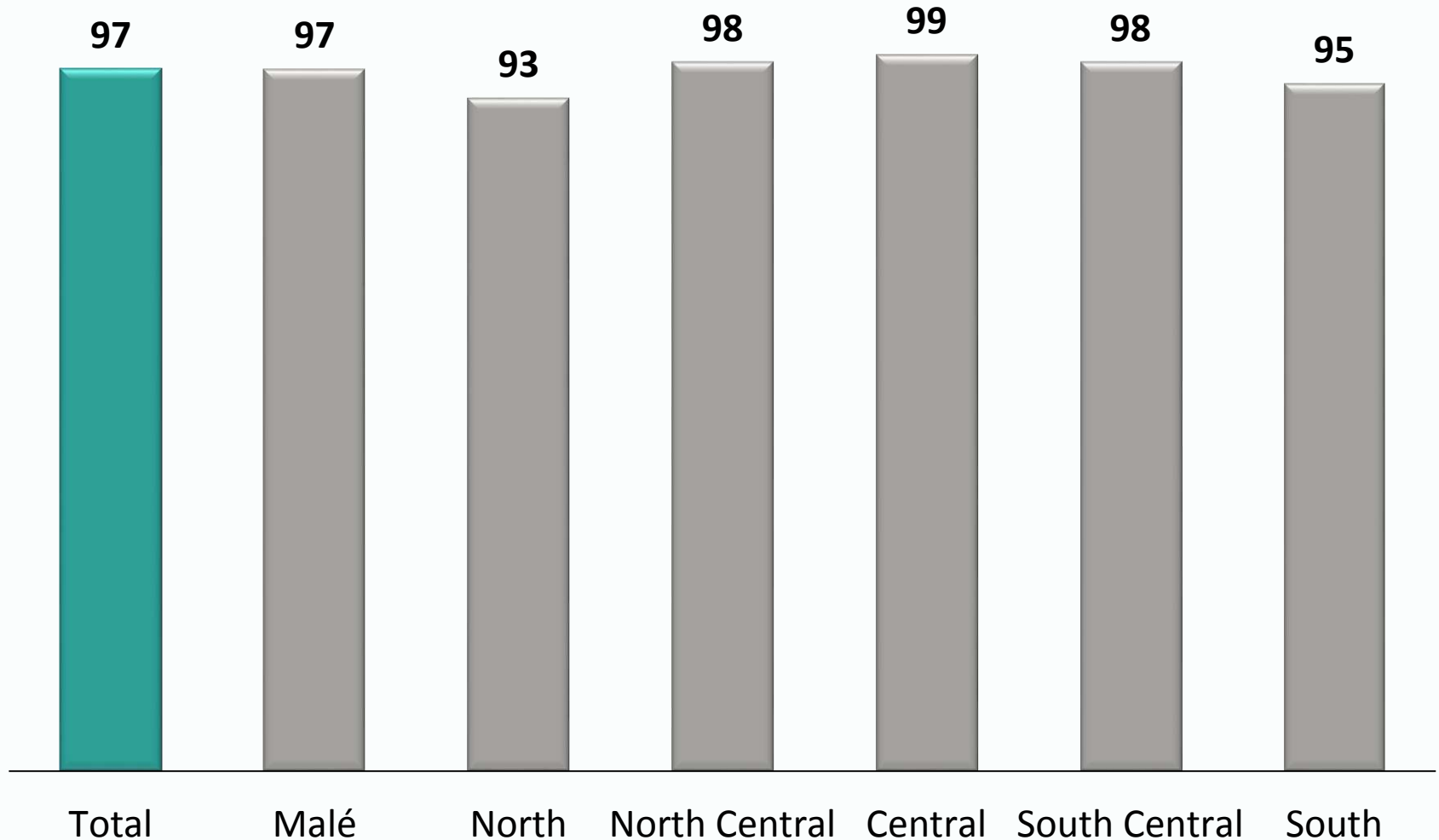
Early Childhood Education by Residence

Percent of children age 36-59 months living with their mother who are attending an organised early education programme



Support for Learning by Region

Percent of children age 36-59 months living with mother with whom adult household members engaged in 4+ activities that promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days

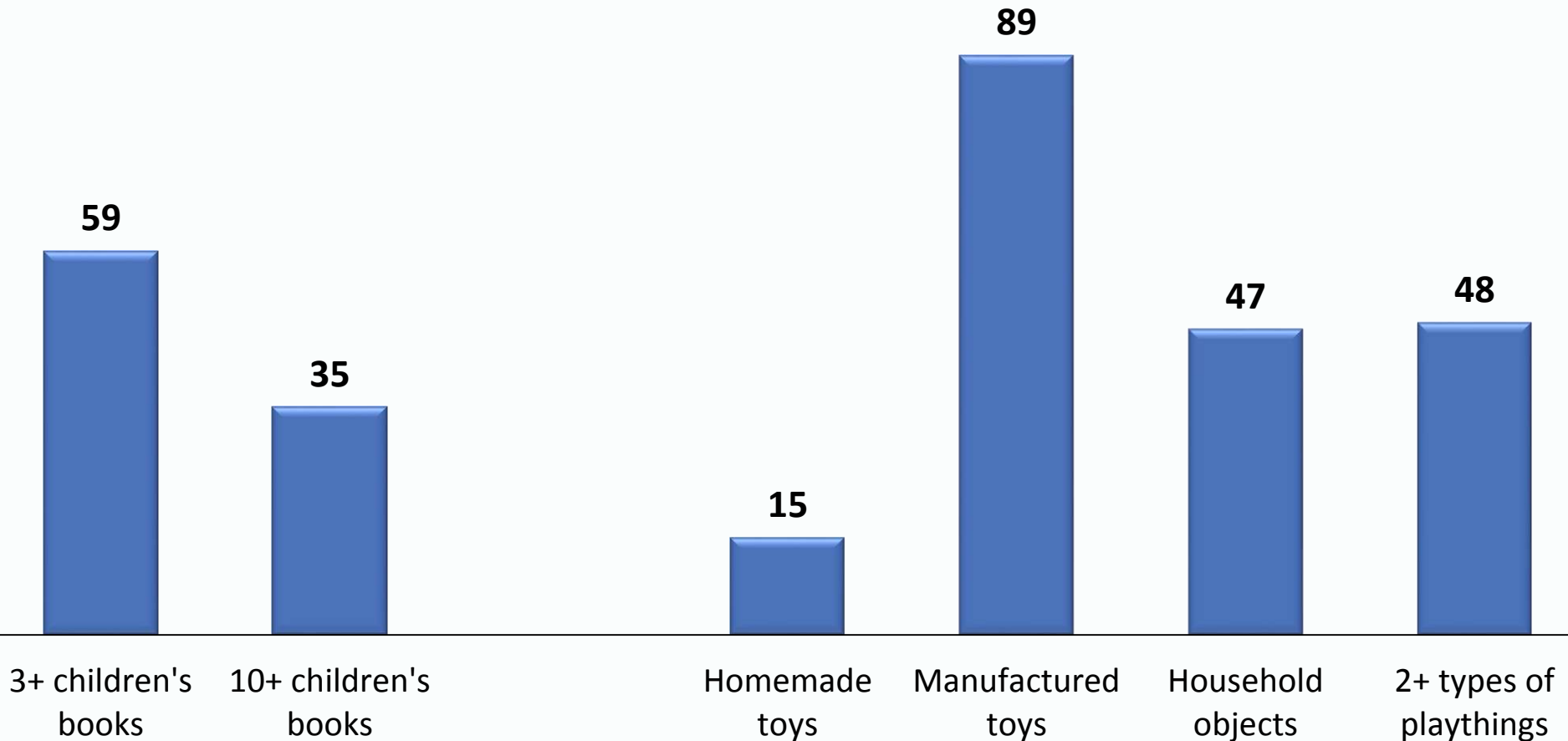


Learning Materials

Percent of children under 5 living with their mother

Children living in households that have:

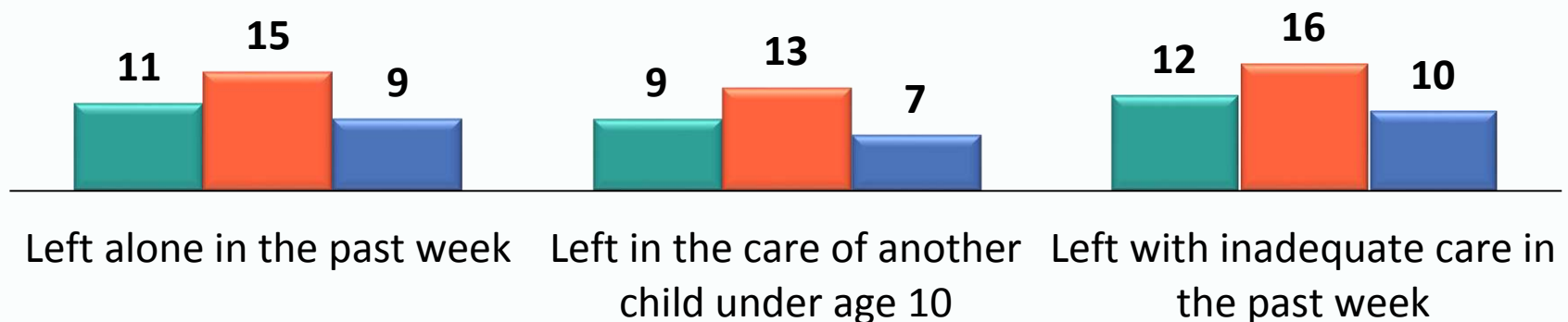
Children who play with:



Inadequate Care for Children

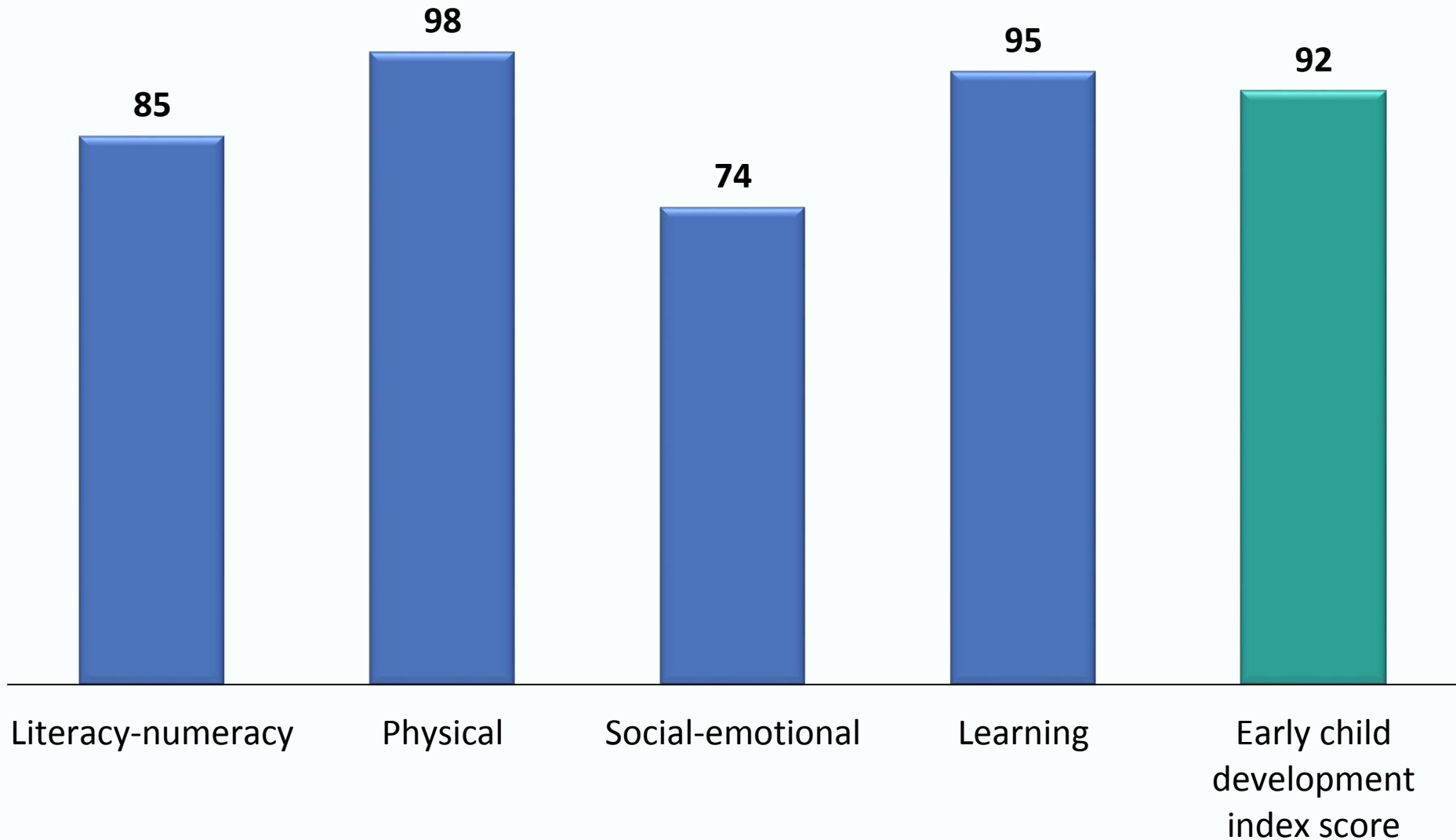
Percent of children under 5 living with their mother

■ Total ■ Malé region ■ Other atolls



Early Child Development Index

Percent of children age 36-59 months living with their mother who are developmentally on track



Key Findings

- **78%** of children age 36-59 months are attending an organised **early childhood education programme**.
- **97%** of children age 36-59 months had a household member who engaged in 4+ activities that **promote learning** in the past 3 days.
- **12%** of children under 5 were left alone or left in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour during the week before the survey.

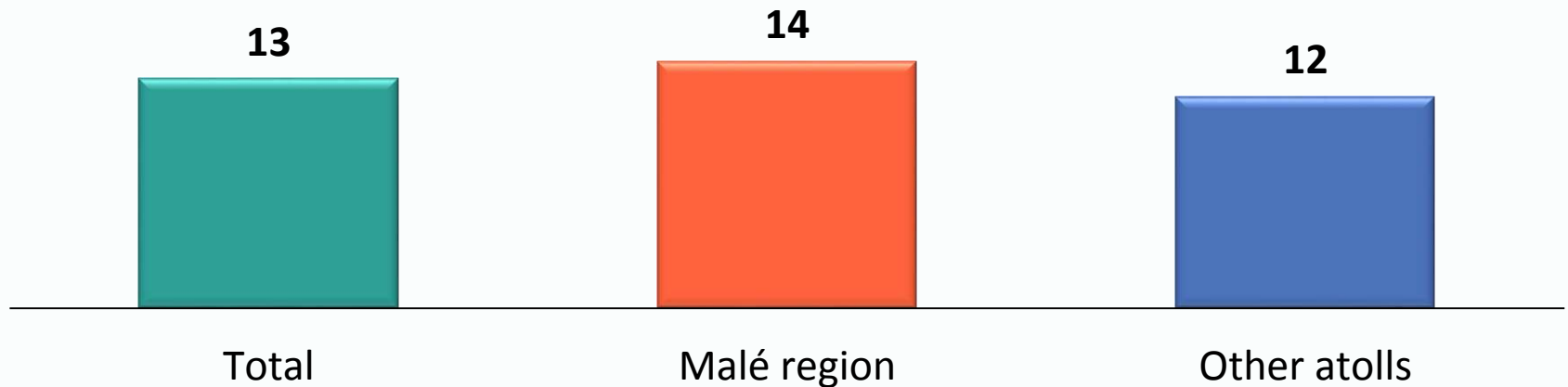
Female Circumcision



2016-17 Maldives Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS)

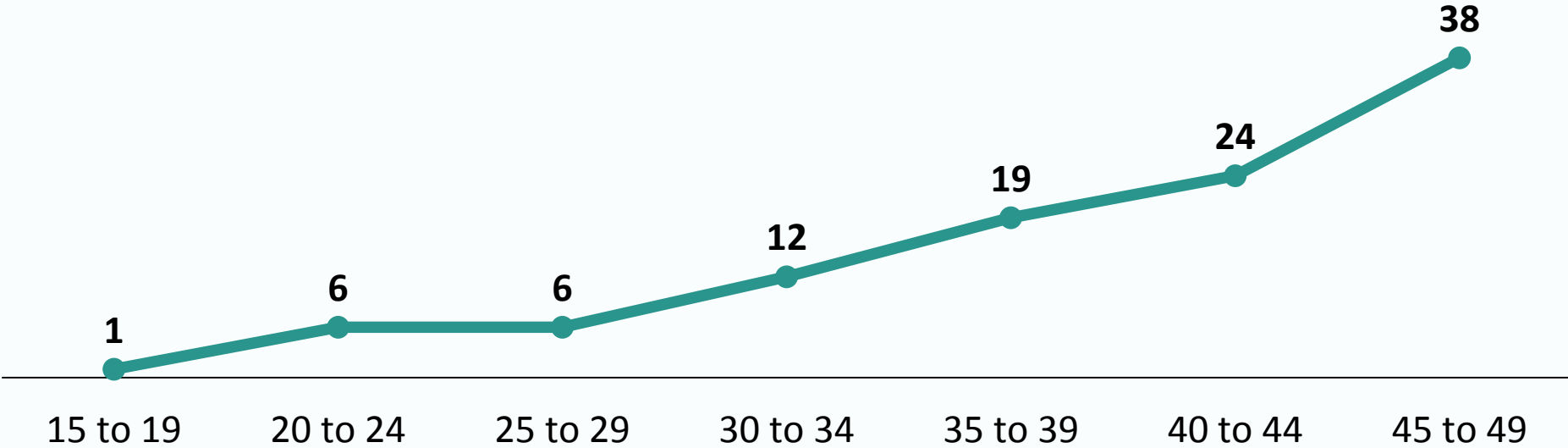
Prevalence of Female Circumcision by Residence

Percent of women age 15-49 who are circumcised



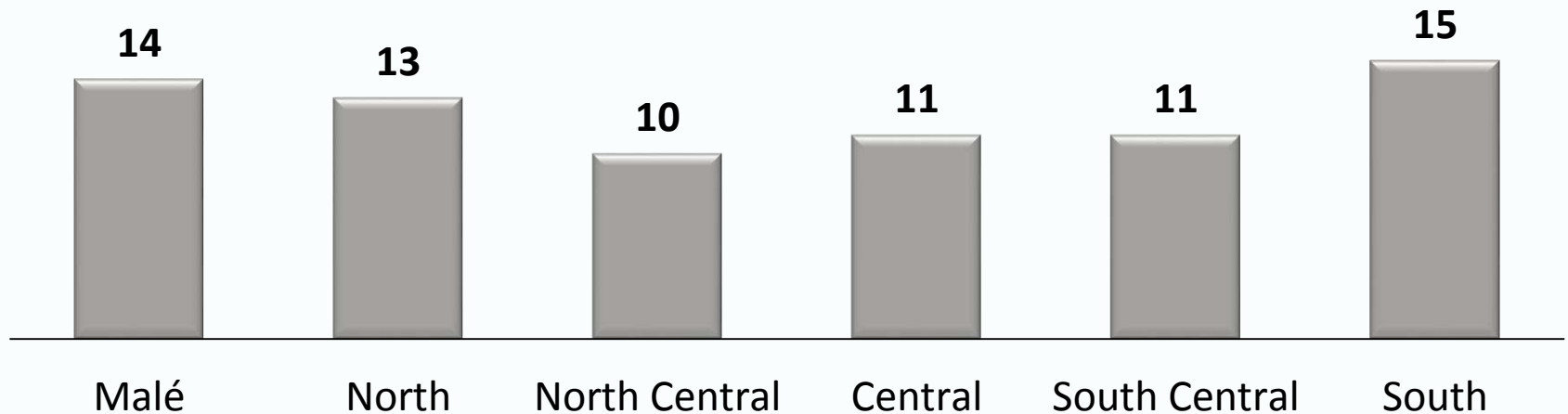
Prevalence of Female Circumcision by Age

Percent of women age 15-49 who are circumcised



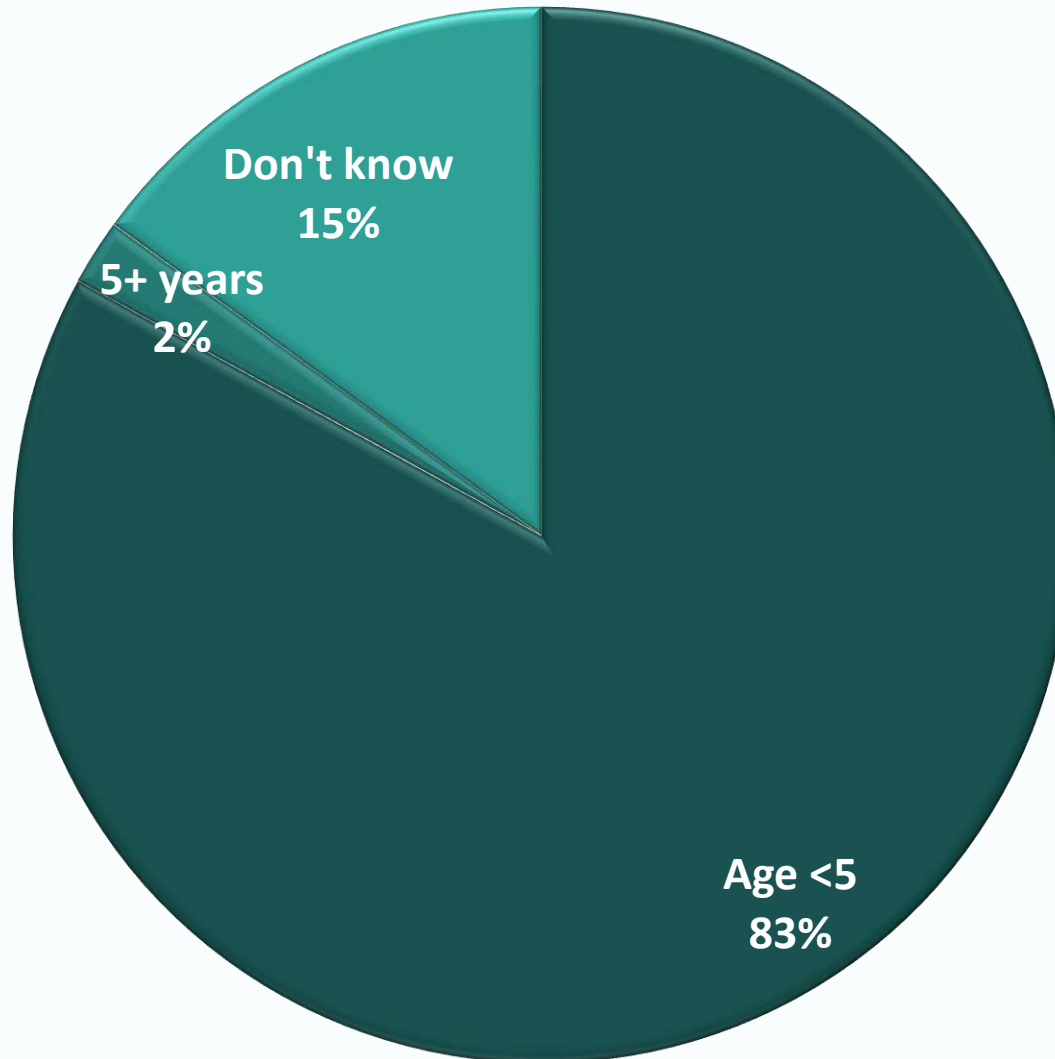
Prevalence of Female Circumcision by Region

Percent of women age 15-49 who are circumcised



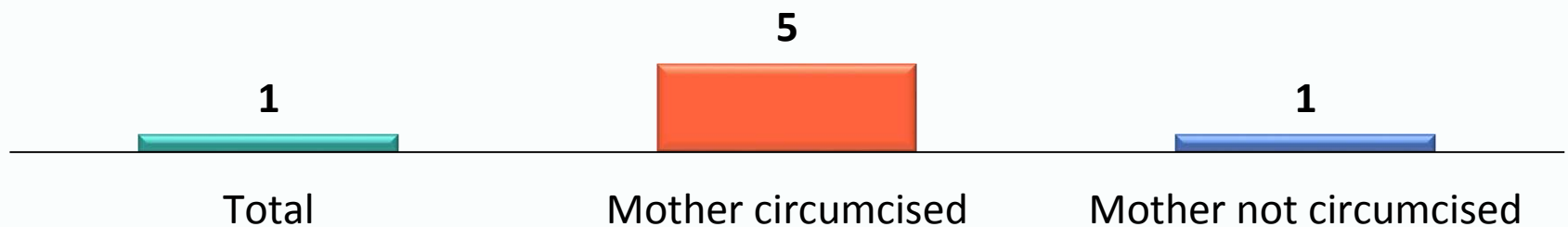
Age at Female Circumcision

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are circumcised by age at circumcision



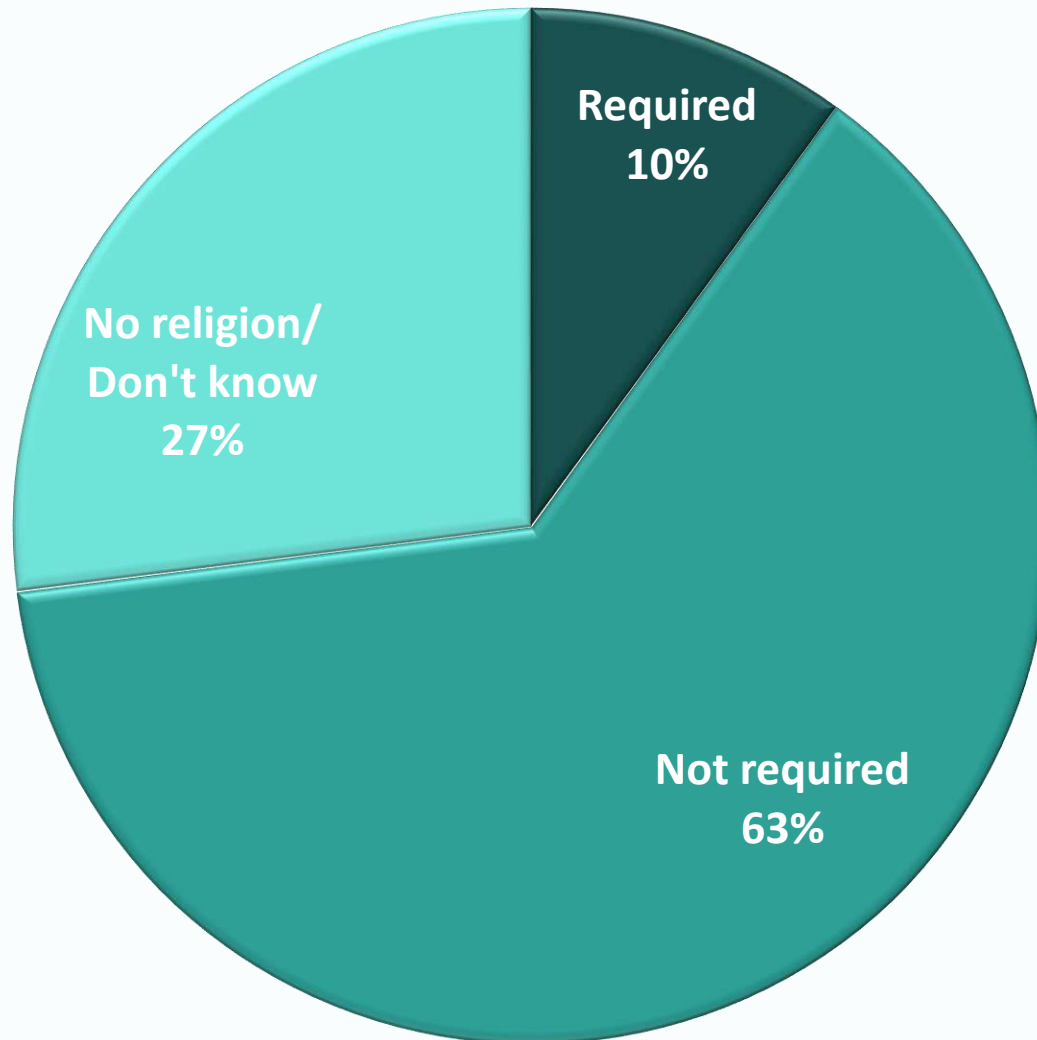
Prevalence of Circumcision among Girls by Mother's Circumcision Status

Percent of girls age 0-14 who are circumcised



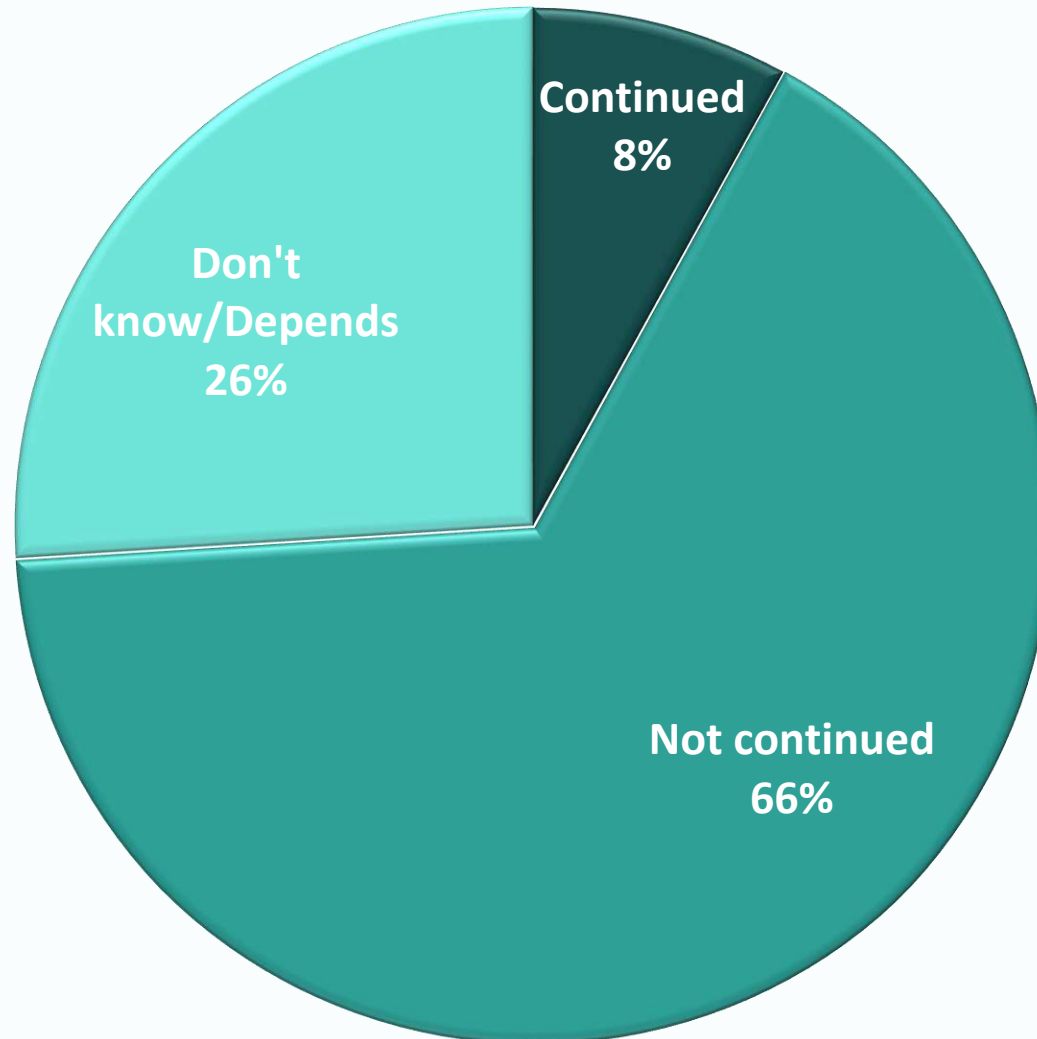
Opinions about Whether Female Circumcision is Required by Religion

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have heard of female circumcision



Opinions about Whether Female Circumcision Should Continue

Percent distribution women age 15-49 who have heard of female circumcision



Key Findings

- **13%** of women age 15-49 are **circumcised**.
- **1%** of girls under age 15 are **circumcised**.
- **10%** of women believe that female circumcision is **required by their religion**.
- **66%** of women believe that the practice of female circumcision **should not be continued**.