Maldives

Demographic and Health Survey

2016-17

Republic of Maldives

Maldives Demographic and Health Survey 2016-17

Ministry of Health
Malé, Maldives

The DHS Program
ICF
Rockville, Maryland, USA

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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.

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TABLES AND FIGURES

PREFACE

The Ministry of Health (MoH) is pleased to present the final report on the 2016-17 Maldives Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS). The survey is designed to provide indicators on fertility, fertility preferences, family planning practice, childhood mortality, maternal and child health, nutrition, and knowledge and attitudes regarding HIV/AIDS. Also included were several biomarkers such as anthropometric measurements and anaemia testing. These indicators are crucial in policymaking, programme planning, and monitoring and evaluation of population and health programmes, including those anchored in the attainment of related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The 2016-17 MDHS was the second DHS survey to be conducted in the Maldives in collaboration with the worldwide Demographic and Health Surveys Program. Fieldwork for the survey was carried out from 17 March 2016 to 27 November 2017 covering a national sample of over 6,000 households.

The 2016-17 MDHS was funded by the Government of the Maldives, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Great appreciation is due to the survey team of MoH for their hard work and dedication: the staff of the Policy Planning and International Health Division, the Director General of Health Protection Agency of the Maldives and other department/divisions of MoH who worked tirelessly throughout all stages of the survey; the staff of health facilities and local councils for supporting the data collection activities, and to all the interviewing teams composed of team supervisors and interviewers. Finally, the MoH is grateful to the survey respondents who patiently shared their time and information.

Ms. Khadeeja Abdul Samad Abdulla
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Health

October 2018

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The Ministry of Health (MoH) wishes to acknowledge the effort and dedication of all individuals and organisations who had substantially contributed to the successful implementation of the 2016-17 Maldives Demographic and Health Survey.

Firstly, we would like to extend our appreciation to the various senior officials and staff, especially Ms. Aishath Samiya (Deputy Director General), Ms. Moomina Abdullah (Director), Ms. Fathimath Shamah (Senior Research Officer) of Policy Planning and International Health Division of our ministry for their stewardship in the conduction of the second round of Maldives Demographic and Health Survey. We also express our sincere gratitude to Ms. Maimoona Aboobakuru, the Director General of Health Protection Agency for her valuable support and guidance throughout the various stages of the survey. We also would like to acknowledge the State Minsters, Mr. Hussain Rasheed and Ms. Dunya Maumoon, and the Deputy Minister, Dr. Shaafiee Abdul Munim, of the Ministry of Health for their valuable input and stewardship.

We are grateful to the Government of Maldives, WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA for their financial contribution to the survey. We also express our gratitude to ICF, in particular to the technical team who coordinated very closely with our local team and provided the necessary technical assistance for the successful completion of the survey. We also greatly appreciate the support and contribution by the steering committee representing key stakeholder organisations during the initial planning and design phase of the survey. We also acknowledge the work done by the report finalisation team. This includes stakeholders from health, other sectors and UN agencies.

Great appreciation is also due to the core Maldives Demographic and Health Survey team including the survey director, survey managers, logistic and accounting officer and IT officers for their dedication to the smooth implementation of the survey. Additionally, we express our heartfelt gratitude to all the members of the field work teams for their relentless work in various situations and circumstances to complete the data collection phase of the survey. On this note, we thank the staff from health facilities and local councils for their assistance during the conduction of the field work.

We recognise the valuable support extended by the respective staff of various department/ divisions and agencies within our ministry for their role in the successful implementation of the survey. We also acknowledge the support provided by the National Bureau of Statistics who shared their expertise during various stages of the survey implementation.

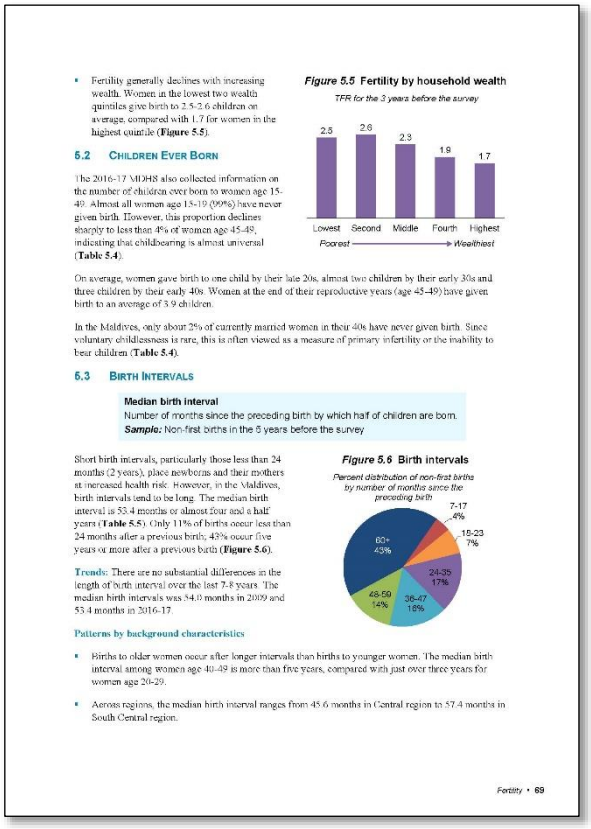
Lastly, this survey would not have been completed successfully without the support by the survey respondents. On this regard, we would like to thank all the survey respondents for generously contributing their time to provide the information that was required to formulate this report.

READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2016-17 MALDIVES DHS

The new format of the 2016-17 Maldives DHS final report is based on approximately 200 tables of data. They are located for quick reference through links in the text (electronic version) and at the end of each chapter. Additionally, this more reader-friendly version features about 90 figures that clearly highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in bullets and to clearly identify indicator definitions in boxes.

While the text and figures featured in each chapter highlight some of the most important findings from the tables, not every finding can be discussed or displayed graphically. For this reason, MDHS data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables.

The following pages provide an introduction to the organisation of MDHS tables, the presentation of background characteristics, and a brief summary of sampling and understanding denominators. In addition, this section provides some exercises for users as they practice their new skills in interpreting MDHS tables.



- Fertility generally declines with increasing wealth. Women in the lowest two wealth quintiles give birth to 2.5-2.6 children on average, compared with 1.7 for women in the highest quintile (**Figure 5.5**).

Figure 5.5 **Fertility by household wealth**

TFR for the 3 years before the survey

5.2 CHILDREN EVER BORN

The 2016-17 MDHS also collected information on the number of children ever born to women age 15-49. Almost all women age 15-19 (99%) have never given birth. However, this proportion declines sharply to less than 4% of women age 45-49, indicating that childbearing is almost universal (**Table 5.4**).

On average, women gave birth to one child by their late 20s, almost two children by their early 30s and three children by their early 40s. Women at the end of their reproductive years (age 45–49) have given birth to an average of 3.9 children.

In the Maldives, only about 2% of currently married women in their 40s have never given birth. Since voluntary childlessness is rare, this is often viewed as a measure of primary infertility or the inability to bear children (**Table 5.4**).

5.3 BIRTH INTERVALS

Median birth interval

Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born.

Sample: Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

Short birth intervals, particularly those less than 24 months (2 years), place newborns and their mothers at increased health risk. However, in the Maldives, birth intervals tend to be long. The median birth interval is 53.4 months or almost four and a half years (**Table 5.5**). Only 11% of births occur less than 24 months after a previous birth; 43% occur five years or more after a previous birth (**Figure 5.6**).

Figure 5.6 **Birth intervals**

Percent distribution of non-first births by number of months since the preceding birth

Trends: There are no substantial differences in the length of birth interval over the last 7-8 years. The median birth intervals was 54.0 months in 2009 and 53.4 months in 2016-17.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Births to older women occur after longer intervals than births to younger women. The median birth interval among women age 40-49 is more than five years, compared with just over three years for women age 20-29.
- Across regions, the median birth interval ranges from 45.6 months in Central region to 57.4 months in South Central region.

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Example 1 – Exposure to Mass Media Women

A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women 1

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic 3	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week 2	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15-19	34.4	87.5	25.4	9.3	7.8	1,099
20-24	56.5	84.8	25.2	12.6	6.2	1,223
25-29	57.9	85.3	31.0	19.3	6.1	1,379
30-34	61.3	86.5	34.0	20.4	5.1	1,372
35-39	55.6	88.2	42.3	24.7	4.9	1,044
40-44	48.2	85.3	49.7	22.6	4.7	845
45-49	39.0	85.8	53.7	17.6	5.3	737
Residence						
Malé region	59.1	89.6	28.1	15.6	3.2	3,424
Other atolls	45.9	83.5	41.6	19.8	7.9	4,275
Region						
Malé	59.1	89.6	28.1	15.6	3.2	3,424
North	42.2	81.9	45.3	19.8	9.5	981
North Central	45.5	81.1	35.9	17.7	9.7	913
Central	44.7	89.4	48.5	19.4	3.4	507
South Central	39.2	86.2	42.4	17.1	5.4	844
South	55.7	81.9	39.0	24.1	8.8	1,030
Education						
No education	26.4	77.0	56.7	14.5	10.8	323
Primary	38.3	87.1	52.7	20.7	5.3	1,712
Secondary	51.3	86.9	30.5	16.9	6.1	4,044
More than secondary	72.2	85.3	26.1	18.3	4.5	1,619
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	37.6	78.1	46.3	16.5	9.8	1,393
Second	44.9	86.3	40.7	19.3	6.2	1,449
Middle	52.2	82.7	36.8	20.5	7.3	1,533
Fourth	59.1	91.7	28.9	17.1	2.7	1,629
Highest	61.8	90.6	27.8	16.3	3.7	1,694
Total 4	51.7	86.2	35.6	17.9	5.8	7,699

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Step 1: Read the title and subtitle—highlighted in orange in Example 1. They tell you the topic and the specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about women age 15-49 and their exposure to different types of media. All eligible female respondents age 15-49 were asked these questions.

Step 2: Scan the column headings—highlighted in green in Example 1. They describe how the information is categorised. In this table, the first three columns of data show different types of media that women access at least once a week. The fourth column shows women who access all three types of media, while the fifth column shows women who do not access any of the three types of media at least once a week. The last column lists the number of women age 15-49 interviewed in the survey.

Step 3: Scan the row headings—the first vertical column highlighted in blue in Example 1. These show the different ways the data are divided into categories based on population characteristics. In this case, the table presents women's exposure to mass media by age, residence, region, educational level, and wealth quintile. Most of the tables in the MDHS report will be divided into these same categories.

Step 4: Look at the row at the bottom of the table highlighted in pink. These percentages represent the totals of all women age 15-49 and their access to different types of media. In this case, 51.7%* of women

* For the purpose of this document data are presented exactly as they appear in the table including decimal places. However, the text in the remainder of this report rounds data to the nearest whole percentage point.

age 15-49 read a newspaper at least once a week, 86.2% watch television at least once a week, and 35.6% listen to the radio at least once week.

Step 5: To find out what percentage of women age 15-49 with more than secondary education read a newspaper on a weekly basis, draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table. This shows that 72.2% of women with more than secondary education read a newspaper at least once a week.

Step 6: By looking at patterns by background characteristics, we can see how exposure to mass media varies across the Maldives. Mass media are often used to communicate health messages. Knowing how mass media exposure varies among different groups can help programme planners and policy makers determine how to most effectively reach their target populations.

Practice: Use the table in Example 1 to answer the following questions:

a) What percentage of women in the Maldives do not access any of the three media at least once a week?
b) Which age group of women is most likely to listen to the radio at least once a week?
c) Compare women in Malé region to women in other atolls – which group is more likely to read a newspaper at least once a week?
d) What are the lowest and highest percentages (range) of women who access all three media at least once a week by region?
e) Is there a clear pattern in exposure to radio at least once a week by education level?
f) Is there a clear pattern in exposure to newspapers at least once a week by wealth quintile?

Answers:

a) 5.8%

b) Women age 45-49 – 53.7% of women in this age group listen to the radio at least once a week.

c) Women in Malé region, 59.1% read a newspaper on a weekly basis, compared with 45.9% of women in other atolls.

d) Weekly exposure to all three media ranges from a low of 15.6% in Malé to a high of 24.1% in South region.

e) Yes, exposure to a radio at least once a week decreases as a women's educational level increases; 56.7% of women with no education listen to the radio at least once a week, compared with 26.1% of women with more than secondary education.

f) Yes, exposure to newspapers at least once a week increases as household wealth increases; 37.6% of women from the lowest wealth quintile read a newspaper at least once a week, compared with 61.8% of women in the highest wealth quintile.

Example 2 – Prevalence and Treatment of Fever
A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of fever 1

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5: 2 Percentage with fever	Number of children	Among children under age 5 with fever: Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children with fever
Age in months						
<6	15.5	290	(76.3) 4	(0.0)	(31.6)	45
6-11	23.9	271	81.7	2.2	30.1	65
12-23	26.1	518	87.7	4.4	42.8	135
24-35	28.1	512	88.5	3.9	46.3	144
36-47	26.3	568	86.2	2.8	47.3	149
48-59	22.7	553	84.6	4.8	47.3	126
Sex						
Male	25.1	1,377	82.4	4.7	45.0	346
Female	23.8	1,335	89.0	2.2	41.7	318
Residence						
Malé region	34.0	952	84.9	3.4	45.1	324
Other atolls	19.3	1,759	86.2	3.5	41.8	340
Region						
Malé	34.0	952	84.9	3.4	45.1	324
North	21.4	425	82.3	5.0	42.7	91
North Central	16.2	389	85.3	0.8	42.9	63
Central	35.2	226	89.7	7.1	41.1	80
South Central	14.6	335	85.4	1.8	39.2	49
South	14.9	384	89.2	0.9	42.4	57
Mother's education						
No education	(30.7)	34	*	*	*	10
Primary	26.2	466	82.2	1.1	31.5	122
Secondary	23.5	1,625	87.4	5.3	47.2	382
More than secondary	25.5	587	83.7	0.6	44.0	150
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	20.8	553	86.8	1.8	40.0	115
Second	20.2	586	84.6	5.5	46.7	118
Middle	22.0	610	79.3	2.4	51.0	134
Fourth	29.7	479	88.1	3.1	32.2	142
Highest	32.0	483	(88.6)	(4.6)	(47.0)	155
Total 3	24.5	2,712	85.6	3.5	43.4	664

a b

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.
[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: Public sector, private medical sector and shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table is about two separate groups of children: all children under age 5 (a) and children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey (b).

Step 2: Identify the two panels. First, identify the columns that refer to children under age 5 (a), and then isolate the columns that refer only to children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey (b).

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under age 5 had fever in the 2 weeks before the survey? It's 24.5%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under age 5 are there who had fever in the 2 weeks before the survey? It's 664 children or 24.5% of the 2,712 children under age 5. The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 24.5% of children under age 5 had fever in the 2 weeks before the survey. Once these children are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

- What percentage of children under age 6 months who had fever in the 2 weeks before the survey had advice or treatment sought? It's 76.3%. This percentage is in parentheses because there are between

25 and 49 unweighted cases in this category. Readers should use this number with caution—it may not be reliable. (For more information on weighted and unweighted numbers, see Example 4.)

- What percentage of children under age 5 who had fever in the 2 weeks before the survey whose mothers have no education had advice or treatment sought? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because fewer than 25 unweighted cases. Results for this group are not reported. The subgroup is too small, and therefore the data are not reliable.

Note: When parentheses or asterisks are used in a table, the explanation will be noted under the table. If there are no parentheses or asterisks in a table, you can proceed with confidence that enough cases were included in all categories that the data are reliable.

Example 3 – Understanding Sampling Weights in MDHS Tables

A sample is a group of people who have been selected for a survey. In the MDHS, the sample is designed to represent the national population age 15-49. In addition to national data, most countries want to collect and report data on smaller geographical or administrative areas. However, doing so requires a minimum sample size per area. For the 2016-17 MDHS, the survey sample is representative at the national and regional levels, and for urban and rural areas.

To generate statistics that are representative of the country as a whole and the six regions, the number of women surveyed in each region should contribute to the size of the total (national) sample in proportion to size of the region. However, if some regions have small populations, then a sample allocated in proportion to each region's population may not include sufficient women from each region for analysis. To solve this problem, regions with small populations are oversampled. For example, let's say that you have enough money to interview 7,699 women and want to produce results that are representative of the Maldives as a whole and its regions (as in Table 3.1). However, the total population of the Maldives is not evenly distributed among the regions: some regions, such as Malé, are heavily populated while others, such as Central region are not. Thus, Central region must be oversampled.

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Women		
Background characteristic	3 Weighted percent	2 Weighted number	1 Unweighted number
Region			
Malé	44.5	3,424	996
North	12.7	981	1,297
North Central	11.9	913	1,434
Central	6.6	507	996
South Central	11.0	844	1,688
South	13.4	1,030	1,288
Total 15-49	100.0	7,699	7,699

A sampling statistician determines how many women should be interviewed in each region in order to get reliable statistics. The **blue column (1)** in the table at the right shows the actual number of women interviewed in each region. Within the regions, the number of women interviewed ranges from 996 in both Malé and Central region to 1,688 in South Central. The number of interviews is sufficient to get reliable results in each region.

With this distribution of interviews, some regions are overrepresented and some regions are underrepresented. For example, the population in Malé is about 45% of the population in the Maldives, while Central region's population contributes only 7% of the population in the Maldives. But as the blue column shows, the number of women interviewed in Malé accounts for only about 13% of the total sample of women interviewed (996 / 7,699) and the number of women interviewed in the Central region accounts for the same percentage of the total sample of women interviewed (13%, or 996 / 7,699). This unweighted distribution of women does not accurately represent the population.

In order to get statistics that are representative of the Maldives, the distribution of the women in the sample needs to be weighted (or mathematically adjusted) such that it resembles the true distribution in the country. Women from a small region, like Central region, should only contribute a small amount to the national total. Women from a large region, like Malé, should contribute much more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically calculate a "weight" which is used to adjust the number of women from each region so that each region's contribution to the total is proportional to the actual population of the region. The numbers in the **purple column (2)** represent the "weighted" values. The weighted values can be smaller or larger than the unweighted values at the regional level. The total national sample size of 7,699 women has not changed after weighting, but the distribution of the women in the regions has been changed to represent their contribution to the total population size.

How do statisticians weight each category? They take into account the probability that a woman was selected in the sample. If you were to compare the **green column (3)** to the actual population distribution

of the Maldives, you would see that women in each region are contributing to the total sample with the same weight that they contribute to the population of the country. The weighted number of women in the survey now accurately represents the proportion of women who live in Malé and the proportion of women who live in Central region.

With sampling and weighting, it is possible to interview enough women to provide reliable statistics at national and regional levels. In general, only the weighted numbers are shown in each of the MDHS tables, so don't be surprised if these numbers seem low: they may actually represent a larger number of women interviewed.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS INDICATORS

Sustainable Development Goals Indicators, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Indicator	Sex			Table number
	Male	Female	Total	
2. Zero hunger				
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	16.3	14.2	15.3	11.1
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age[1]	16.9	11.1	14.1[a]	11.1
a) Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age	10.1	8.1	9.1	11.1
b) Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age	6.7	3.0	4.9	11.1
3. Good health and well-being				
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	na	99.5	9.6
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate[2]	24	16	20	8.2
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate[2]	13	10	11	8.2
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	na	29.4	na	7.13.2
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rates per 1,000 women				
a) Girls aged 10-14 years[3]	na	0	na	na
b) Women aged 15-19 years[4]	na	10	na	5.1
3.a.1 Age-standardised prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older[5]	42.4	2.7	22.5[a]	3.10
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme[6]	75.4	77.4	76.4	10.3
a) Coverage of DPT containing vaccine (3rd dose)[7]	84.6	85.4	85.0	10.3
b) Coverage of measles containing vaccine (2nd dose)[8]	74.3	76.4	75.3	10.3
4. Quality education				
4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being, by sex[9]	90.0	94.0	92.0	16.5
5. Gender equality				
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months[10,11]	na	16.7	na	14.13
a) Physical violence	na	5.5	na	14.13
b) Sexual violence	na	0.7	na	14.13
c) Psychological violence	na	14.1	na	14.13
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18				
a) Before age 15	na	0.0	na	4.3
b) Before age 18	na	2.2	na	4.3
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital cutting	na	12.9	na	17.2
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care[12]	na	53.9	na	na
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone[13]	96.7	95.5	96.1[a]	13.5

	Residence			
	Malé region	Other atolls		
6. Clean water and sanitation				
6.1.1 Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services[14]	99.3	98.0	98.6	2.1
6.2.1 Proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water[15]	98.9	97.9	98.3	2.3
7. Affordable clean energy				
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	99.7	99.9	99.8	2.4
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology[16]	99.6	98.5	99.0	2.4

	Sex			
	Male	Female		
8. Decent work and economic growth				
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider[17]	73.6	63.4	68.5[a]	13.5
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions				
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	98.5	99.1	98.8	2.12
17. Partnerships for the goals				
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet[18]	86.8	78.3	82.6[a]	3.5

na = Not applicable

[1] Defined as the sum of the prevalence of wasting and the prevalence of overweight

[2] Expressed in terms of deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period preceding the survey

[3] Age-specific fertility rate for girls age 10-14 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 girls age 10-14

[4] Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19

[5] Data are not age-standardised and are available for women and men age 15-49 only.

[6] Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG, hepatitis B (birth dose), three doses of Pentavalent, three doses of polio vaccine, and one dose of measles

[7] Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received three doses of DPT containing vaccine (Pentavalent)

[8] Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received two doses of measles containing vaccine

[9] Measured for children age 36-59 months

[10] Data are available for women age 15-49 who have ever been in union only.

[11] In the DHS, psychological violence is termed emotional violence.

[12] Data are available for currently married women who are not pregnant only.

[13] Data are available for women and men age 15-49 only.

[14] Measured as the percentage of de jure population using an improved water source, i.e., whose main source of drinking water is a household connection (piped), public tap or standpipe, tubewell or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, or rainwater collection. Households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or unimproved source according to their water source for cooking and handwashing.

[15] Measured as the percentage of de jure population using an improved sanitation facility, i.e., whose household has a flush or pour flush toilet to a piped water system, septic tank or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with a slab; or composting toilet and does not share this facility with other households.

[16] Measured as the percentage of the population using clean fuel for cooking.

[17] Data refer to women and men age 15-49 who have and use an account at a bank or other financial institution; information on use of a mobile-money-service provider is not available

[18] Data are available for women and men age 15-49 who have used the internet in the past 12 months.

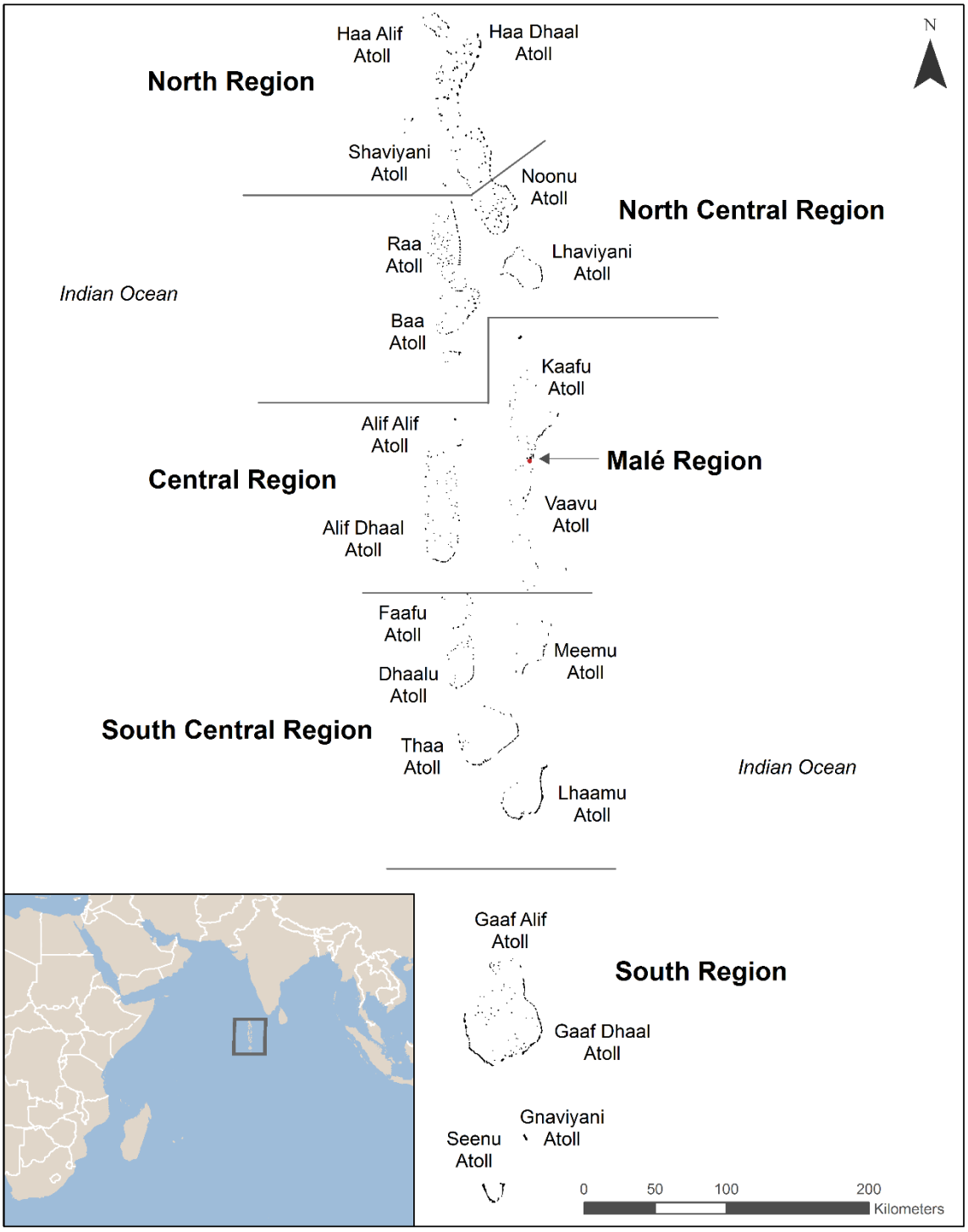
[a] The total is calculated as the simple arithmetic mean of the percentages in the columns for males and females

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ANC	antenatal care
ARI	acute respiratory infection
ART	antiretroviral therapy
ASAR	age-specific attendance rate (school)
ASFR	age-specific fertility rate
BCG	Bacille-Calmette-Guerin vaccine against tuberculosis
BMI	body mass index
CAPI	computer-assisted personal interviewing
CB	census block
CBR	crude birth rate
COPD	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
CPR	contraceptive prevalence rate
CSG	community-based support group
CSPro	software used by the DHS Program
DEFT	design effect
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPT	diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus vaccine
EA	enumeration area
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunisation
GAR	gross attendance ratio
GFR	general fertility rate
GPI	gender parity index
HepB	hepatitis B
Hib	*haemophilis influenzae* type b
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HMIS	health management information system
IFSS	internet file streaming system
IPV	inactivated polio vaccine
IUD	intrauterine device
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
LAM	lactational amenorrhoea method
LCL	lower confidence limit
LPG	liquified petroleum gas
MAD	minimum acceptable diet
MDD	minimum dietary diversity
MDHS	Maldives Demographic and Health Survey
MMF	minimum meal frequency

MMR	measles, mumps and rubella
MoH	Ministry of Health
MTCT	mother-to-child transmission
na	not applicable
NAR	net attendance ratio
NGO	nongovernmental organization
N	unweighted number of cases
NN	neonatal mortality
OPV	oral polio vaccine
ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PMTCT	prevention of mother-to-child transmission (of HIV)
PNN	postneonatal mortality
PPS	probability proportional to size
PSU	primary sampling unit
RHF	recommended homemade fluids
SD	standard deviation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDM	standard days method
SE	standard error
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TB	tuberculosis
TFR	total fertility rate
TWFR	total wanted fertility rate
UCL	upper confidence limit
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund
VAD	vitamin A deficiency
VIP	ventilated improved pit
WHO	World Health Organization
WN	weighted number of cases

MALDIVES


N
Haa Alif Atoll
Haa Dhaal Atoll
North Region
Shaviyani Atoll
Noonu Atoll
North Central Region
Raa Atoll
Lhaviyani Atoll
Indian Ocean
Baa Atoll
Kaafu Atoll
Alif Alif Atoll
Malé Region
Central Region
Vaavu Atoll
Alif Dhaal Atoll
Faafu Atoll
Meemu Atoll
Dhaalu Atoll
South Central Region
Thaa Atoll
Indian Ocean
Lhaamu Atoll
Gaaf Alif Atoll
South Region
Gaaf Dhaal Atoll
Gnaviyani Atoll
Seenu Atoll
0
50
100
200
Kilometers

INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY 1

The 2016-17 Maldives Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS) is the second Demographic and Health Survey conducted in the Maldives. It was implemented by the Ministry of Health (MOH). Data collection took place from 17 March 2016 to 27 November 2017.

Financial support for the 2016-17 MDHS was provided by the Government of the Maldives, WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA. ICF provided technical assistance through the DHS Program, which offers support and technical assistance for the implementation of population and health surveys in countries worldwide.

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2016-17 MDHS is to provide up-to-date estimates of key demographic and health indicators. The MDHS provides a comprehensive overview of population, maternal, and child health issues in the Maldives. More specifically, the 2016-17 MDHS:

- Collected data at the national level that allowed calculation of key demographic indicators, particularly fertility and under-5 mortality rates
- Explored the direct and indirect factors that determine levels and patterns of fertility and child mortality
- Measured levels of contraceptive knowledge and practice
- Collected data on key aspects of family health, including immunisation coverage among children, prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea and other diseases among children under age 5, and maternity care indicators such as antenatal visits and assistance at delivery
- Obtained data on child feeding practices, including breastfeeding
- Collected anthropometric measures to assess the nutritional status of children under age 5, women age 15-49, and men age 15-49
- Conducted haemoglobin testing on children age 6-59 months and women age 15-49 to provide information on the prevalence of anaemia in these groups
- Collected data on knowledge and attitudes of women and men about sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS and assessed the coverage of past HIV testing
- Collected data on the prevalence of disabilities among all household members
- Collected data on early childhood education, support for children's learning, and the level of inadequate care for young children
- Assessed the level of knowledge and self-reported prevalence of certain non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, thalassemia, and tuberculosis
- Collected data on knowledge and prevalence of female circumcision among women age 15-49 and their daughters age 0-14
- Obtained data on women's experience of emotional, physical, and sexual violence.

As the second DHS conducted in the Maldives, following the 2009 MDHS survey, the 2016-17 MDHS provides valuable information on trends in key demographic and health indicators over time. The information collected through the 2016-17 MDHS is intended to assist policymakers and programme managers in evaluating and designing programs and strategies for improving the health of the country's population.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sampling frame used for the 2016-17 MDHS is the 2014 Maldives Population and Housing Census, provided by the National Bureau of Statistics in Maldives. The census frame is a complete list of all 997 census blocks (CB) created for the 2014 census. A CB is a geographic area containing an average of 58 households. The sampling frame contains information about the CB location and estimated number of residential households. Each CB has accompanying cartographic materials. These materials delineate geographic locations, boundaries, main access, and landmarks in or outside the CB that help identify the CB.

At the time of the census, the population of the Republic of Maldives was distributed on 188 inhabited islands with the population size of the islands varying from 73 (Thinadhoo island in Felidhu/Vaavu [V] atoll) to 133,412 (in Malé city). Each inhabited island is an administrative unit with an island council. The islands are grouped to form atolls, which is a higher level administrative unit with an atoll council. In total, excluding the Malé area (Malé, Villimale, and Hulhumale), there are 20 atolls in the country. These 20 atolls along with the Malé area are regrouped to form six geographical regions (Malé region, North region, North Central region, Central region, South Central region, and South region) according to their locations as follows:

- Malé region—Malé, Villimalé and Hulhumale
- North region—Haa Alif (HA), Haa Dhaal (H. Dh) and Shaviyani (Sh)
- North Central region—Noonu (N), Raa (R), Baa (B) and Lhaviyani (Lh)
- Central region—Kaafu (K), Alif Alif (AA), Alif Dhaal (A Dh) and Vaavu (V)
- South Central region—Meemu (M), Faafu (F), Dhaalu (Dh), Thaa (Th) and Laamu (L)
- South region—Gaafu Alif (Ga), Gaafu Dhaal (GDh), Gnaviyani (Gn) and Seenu (S)

In the Maldives, there is no urban-rural designation for residential households. In place of urban-rural, for this survey, the residence variable was defined as Malé region and other atolls. This corresponds with the urban-rural residence categories used in the 2009 MDHS. Consequently, readers should be aware that households labelled as "urban" in 2009 are equivalent to those labelled "Malé region" in 2016-17 and those labelled as "rural" in 2009 are labelled as "other atolls" in this survey.

The 2016-17 MDHS sample is designed to yield representative information for most indicators for the country as a whole, for residence, and for each of Maldives's six regions. Also, the MDHS sample is designed to yield representative information for some selected indicators for each of the atolls of the country.

The sample for the 2016-17 MDHS was a stratified sample selected in two stages from the sampling frame. Stratification was achieved by separating each region into atolls; in total, 21 sampling strata were created, within each of which samples were selected independently. In the first stage, 266 CBs were selected with probability proportional to size according to the sample allocated to each stratum. The CB size is the number of residential households residing in the CB based on the 2014 census. Because of the large variation in the size of atolls, a proportional allocation of the sample points to the atolls is not adequate since the small atolls will receive too few sample points. The allocation adopted is a somewhat adjusted equal size allocation at atoll level except Malé which consists of 38% of the total residential population of the Maldives. This allocation will guarantee a better precision at atoll level and comparability across atolls.

Implicit stratification and proportional allocation were achieved at each of the lower administrative levels by sorting the sampling frame within each sampling stratum before sample selection, according to administrative units in different levels, and by using a probability proportional to size selection at the first stage of sampling.

After the selection of CBs and immediately before interviewing, a household listing operation was carried out. The household listing operation was implemented by the teams of fieldworkers who, upon entering a sampled CB, would disperse to record on their tablet computers all occupied Maldivian residential households found in the CB with the address and the name of the head of the household. The resulting list of households served as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage.

In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 25 households was selected in every CB (cluster) (except for Felidhu Atoll (V) where about 42 households on average were selected in all the six clusters of the atoll), by an equal probability systematic sampling based on the household listing. Selection of households was done on the supervisor's tablet in the field. A total of 6,750 households was sampled, 1,075 households in Malé region and 5,675 households in other areas. The survey interviewers were required to interview only the pre-selected households. No replacements and no changes of the pre-selected households were allowed in order to prevent bias.

Unlike the 2009 MDHS in which only ever-married women and men were interviewed, in the 2016-17 MDHS, all women and men age 15-49 who were either permanent residents of the selected households or visitors who stayed in the households the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. Among women eligible for an individual interview, one woman per household was selected for questions about domestic violence. In all of the selected households, height and weight measurements were collected from children age 0-59 months, women age 15-49, and men age 15-49. Anaemia testing was performed on consenting women age 15-49 and on children age 6-59 months whose parent/guardian consented to the testing. The MDHS was for the most part limited to Maldivian citizens; non-Maldivians were included in the survey only if they were the spouse, son, or daughter of a Maldivian.

Survey weights have been calculated, added to the data file, and applied so that weighted results are representative estimates of indicators at the regional and national levels.

1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Four questionnaires were used for the 2016-17 MDHS: the Household Questionnaire, Woman's Questionnaire, Man's Questionnaire, and Biomarker Questionnaire. All questionnaires were based on the DHS Program's standard Demographic and Health Survey (DHS-7) questionnaires that were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to the Maldives. Input was solicited from various stakeholders representing relevant department and divisions within MOH, other government agencies, universities, non-governmental organisations and international agencies. All questionnaires were translated from English to Dhivehi and back-translated into English.

The Household Questionnaire was used to list all members of the households and visitors to selected households. Basic demographic information was collected on the characteristics of each person listed, including his or her age, sex, marital status, education, and relationship to the head of the household. For children under age 18, parents' survival status was determined. The data on age and sex of household members obtained in the Household Questionnaire were used to identify women and men who were eligible for individual interviews. The Household Questionnaire also collected information on disability for each household member and characteristics of the household's housing unit, such as source of water, type of toilet facility, materials used for the floors, walls, and roof of the housing unit, and ownership of various durable goods.

The Woman's Questionnaire was used to collect information from all women age 15-49. These women were asked questions on the following topics:

- Background characteristics (including age, marital status, education, and media exposure)
- Birth history and childhood mortality
- Family planning, including knowledge, use, and sources of contraceptive methods
- Fertility preferences (including desire for more children and ideal number of children)
- Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
- Breastfeeding and infant feeding practices
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Women's work and husbands' background characteristics
- Knowledge and awareness regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)
- Self-reported prevalence of smoking and selected diseases (e.g., hypertension, diabetes)
- Female circumcision
- Early childhood development and support for learning
- Violence against women

The Man's Questionnaire was administered to all men age 15-49. This questionnaire collected much of the same information elicited from the Woman's Questionnaire but was shorter because it did not contain a detailed reproductive history, questions on maternal and child health, or questions on domestic violence.

The Biomarker Questionnaire was used to record biomarker data collected from respondents by health workers, nurses, and trained interviewers.

The Household, Woman's and Man's Questionnaires were programmed into tablet computers to allow for computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) for data collection purposes, with the capability to choose either of the languages for each questionnaire. The tablets were equipped with Bluetooth® technology to enable remote electronic transfer of files (transfer of assignment sheets from team editors to interviewers and transfer of completed questionnaires from interviewers to supervisors). The computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) data collection system employed in the 2016-17 MDHS was developed by the DHS Program using the mobile version of CSPro. The CSPro software was developed jointly by the U.S. Census Bureau, the DHS Program, and Serpro S.A.

1.4 ANTHROPOMETRY AND ANAEMIA TESTING

The 2016-17 MDHS incorporated the following biomarkers: anthropometry and anaemia testing. These biomarkers were collected in all households. In contrast with the data collection procedures for the household and individual interviews, biomarker data were initially recorded on the paper-based Biomarker Questionnaire and subsequently entered into interviewers' tablet computers. The survey protocol, including biomarker collection, was reviewed and approved by the National Health Research Committee of the Maldives and the Institutional Review Board of ICF.

Anthropometry. Height and weight measurements were carried out on women age 15-49, men age 15-49, and children under age 5 in all selected households. Weight measurements were obtained using lightweight SECA mother-infant scales with a digital screen designed and manufactured under the guidance of UNICEF. Height measurements were carried out using a measuring board also provided by UNICEF. Children younger than 24 months were measured for height while lying down, and older children were measured while standing.

Anaemia testing. Blood specimens for anaemia testing were collected from women age 15-49 who voluntarily consented to be tested and from children age 6-59 months for whom consent was obtained from their parents or other adults responsible for them. Blood samples were drawn from a drop of blood taken from a finger prick (or a heel prick in the case of children age 6-11 months) and collected in a microcuvette. Haemoglobin analysis was carried out on-site using a battery-operated portable HemoCue analyser. Results were provided verbally and in writing. Parents or responsible adults of children whose haemoglobin level was below 7 g/dl were instructed to take the child to a health facility for follow-up care. Likewise, nonpregnant women and pregnant women were referred for follow-up care if their haemoglobin

levels were below 7 g/dl and 9 g/dl, respectively. All households in which anaemia testing was conducted were given a brochure explaining the causes and prevention of anaemia.

1.5 PRETEST

Training for the pretest for the 2016-17 MDHS was conducted in early October 2015 at the Customs Building in Malé. Participants included 5 women and 5 men recruited as interviewers as well as 1 survey director, 3 survey managers, 2 computer specialists to manage the CAPI aspect of the survey, and other senior staff from the MoH. Three representatives from The DHS Program assisted with the training. Sessions included in-class training, practice interviews, guest lectures, hands-on practice with tablet computers, and field practice days. Participants were also trained on how to weigh and measure adults and children; however, anaemia testing was not included in the pretest. Pretest training also included instructions on how to list households and update the listing provided by the 2014 Census prior to selecting the 25 households for interviews, using the CSPro program on listing. The field practice was conducted in four census blocks/clusters (2 in Malé to represent Malé region and 2 in the island of Guraidhoo to represent other atolls) that were not included in the 2016-17 MDHS sample. In addition, pretesting of listing activities in CAPI was conducted in all 4 census blocks. Following the field practice, a 1-day debriefing session was held at the MoH to review issues that arose during the pretest exercise.

1.6 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

Two rounds of training were conducted for the main fieldwork of the MDHS. The first training took place from 14 February to 15 March 2016 at Dharubaruge in Malé with 57 participants. The training was also attended by 3 survey managers, 1 logistic and accounting officer and 2 computer specialists to manage the CAPI aspect of the survey.

Participants were trained initially using the paper questionnaires, starting with a complete review of all questions. Practice interviews between participants gave trainees experience in asking questions and recording answers. Training also included practice of height and weight measurements, with a few children coming to the training hall to be measured, and orientation on filling in the Biomarker Questionnaire. In addition, trainees participated in a 2-day practice in the field using the paper questionnaire in non-sampled census blocks in Malé.

Participants then moved to learning how to use the CAPI system on the tablet computers. CAPI sessions were practical and involved role-playing in order to first carry out household listing and to complete the Household, Woman's, and Man's Questionnaires on the tablet. At the end of the training, interviewers and supervisors were familiar with the tablets for use in data collection, managing and transferring questionnaires among team members, as well as supervisory responsibilities.

Towards the end of the training, a standardisation exercise on height and weight measurement was conducted as part of the training at a local pre-school in Malé. Also, towards the end of the training, the supervisors and survey managers were oriented on how to fill the assignment sheets and quality control checklist. Five health workers in Malé were separately trained on how to implement the anaemia testing.

During the first round of training, field practice was conducted in Malé from 8-12 March 2016 with seven teams, each composed of one supervisor and three pairs of interviewers (one female, one male). Each team was assigned a cluster of 25 households that was not included in the survey's sample. They were able to perform all CAPI procedures including household listing, sample selection, household assignment to interviewers, conducting interviews, entering biomarker questionnaires, and closing their respective clusters. Field practice data were sent over the Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) to the central office.

The survey commenced its second round of training from 19 March to 13 April 2017 at Asaree Hall (SHE building). A total of 37 enumerators were trained during this round under similar procedures used in the first training. Although the first round of training consisted mainly of enumerators recruited from the

general public, the second round of enumerators were recruited from different public health facilities across the Maldives. Hence, several nurses and community health workers were part of the enumerators in the second round. Field practice was conducted for 3 days within census blocks in Malé in clusters that were not selected for the survey sample.

1.7 FIELDWORK

Data collection took place over a 20-month period, from 17 March 2016 to 27 November 2017. Fieldwork was carried out in two phases. The first phase was carried out from 17 March to 31 October 2016. During this phase, data collection was completed in the Malé region, Kaafu atoll (K), North Ari atoll (AA), and South Ari atoll (ADh). Initially, there were 6 field teams, each consisting of one team supervisor, one health worker, and either 6 or 8 interviewers (half female and half male) during the data collection in the Malé region. However, since a few team members were unable to join fieldwork in the atolls, the teams were regrouped to form five teams composing of one team supervisor and either 6 or 8 interviewers. Anaemia testing was carried out either by trained enumerators or with assistance from health facilities located on site.

The second phase of fieldwork took place from mid-April to 27 November 2017. Five teams, each composed of one team supervisor and 6-8 interviewers, were initially dispatched to complete data collection in the remaining atolls. Towards the end of the survey, teams were reduced to align with the few remaining atolls. Special attention was given to ensure that either an experienced nurse or community health worker was placed in each team to assist in anaemia testing.

Electronic data files were transferred to the MoH central office in Malé every few days via the secured IFSS. Staff from MoH coordinated and supervised fieldwork activities. Field check tables based on data from completed questionnaires were generated periodically by the central office and used to monitor progress and provide feedback to the field teams.

1.8 DATA PROCESSING

All electronic data files for the 2016-17 MDHS were transferred via IFSS to the MoH central office in Malé, where they were stored on a password-protected computer. The data processing operation included secondary editing, which required resolution of computer-identified inconsistencies and coding of open-ended questions. Data editing was accomplished using CSPro software. During the duration of fieldwork, tables were generated to check various data quality parameters and specific feedback was given to the teams to improve performance. Secondary editing and data processing were initiated in March 2016 and completed in April 2018.

1.9 RESPONSE RATES

Table 1.1 shows response rates for the 2016-17 MDHS. A total of 6,697 households were selected for the sample, of which 6,608 were occupied. Of the occupied households, 6,050 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 92%. In the interviewed households, 9,170 women age 15-49 were identified for individual interviews; these interviews were completed with 7,699 women, yielding a response rate of 84%. In addition, 6,335 men age 15-49 were identified, of whom 4,342 were interviewed for a response rate of 69%.

All response rates are considerably lower in Malé region than in other atolls; for example, the response rate of women to individual interviews was only 68% in Malé, compared with 87% in other atolls. Overall, the response rate at the household level (92%) is slightly higher than it was for the 2009 MDHS (90%).

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Residence		
Result	Malé region	Other atolls	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	1,070	5,627	6,697
Households occupied	1,034	5,574	6,608
Households interviewed	776	5,274	6,050
Household response rate[1]	75.0	94.6	91.6
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	1,461	7,709	9,170
Number of eligible women interviewed	996	6,703	7,699
Eligible women response rate[2]	68.2	87.0	84.0
Interviews with men age 15-49			
Number of eligible men	1,228	5,107	6,335
Number of eligible men interviewed	628	3,714	4,342
Eligible men response rate[2]	51.1	72.7	68.5

[1] Households interviewed/households occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 2

Key Findings

- ***Drinking water:*** In the Maldives, 98% of households have access to an improved source of drinking water; almost half of households get drinking water from rainwater.
- ***Toilet facilities:*** Similarly, 98% of households use flush toilets.
- ***Hand washing:*** Soap and water, the essential hand washing agents, were observed in 98% of households.
- ***Electricity:*** In the Maldives, 100% of households have access to electricity.
- ***Household population and composition:*** Less than one-third of Maldivians are under age 15 (30%), while 6% are age 65 and older.
- ***Disability:*** The prevalence of disability is low in the Maldives. Only 4% of the household population were reported to have any disability.

Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2016-17 MDHS provides a context to interpret demographic and health indicators and can furnish an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. In addition, this information sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on sources of drinking water, sanitation, exposure to smoke inside the home, wealth, hand washing, household population and composition, educational attainment, school attendance, birth registration, children's living arrangements, parental survivorship, and disability.

2.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

Improved sources of drinking water

Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, and rainwater. Households that use bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved source only if the water they use for cooking and hand washing comes from an improved source.

Sample: Households

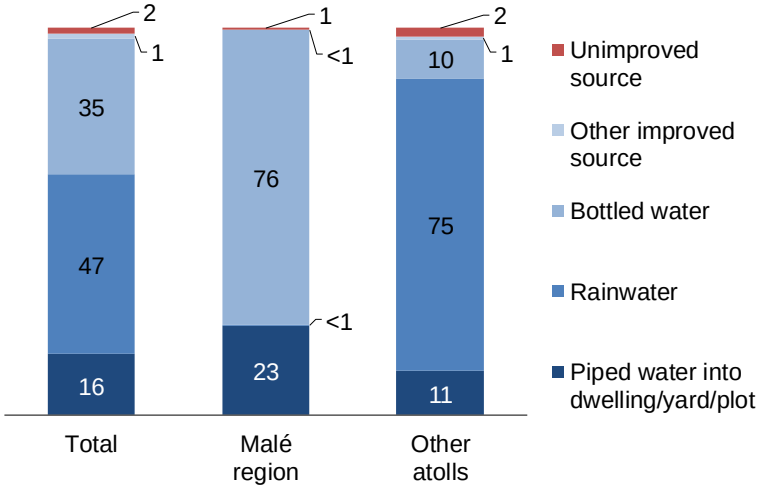
It is important to note that an improved source of water does not necessarily provide clean, safe water. For example, almost half of households in the Maldives (47%) use rainwater for drinking. Although rainwater is considered to be an improved source, its cleanliness depends on the conditions in which it is collected and stored. On the other hand, 16% of households use piped water for drinking. Piped water in the Maldives is produced by sea water desalination, all of which is considered to be clean and safe.

In the Maldives, 98% of households have access to an improved source of drinking water (**Table 2.1**). Households rely on different sources of drinking water depending on residence. The most common sources of drinking water in Malé region are bottled water (76%) and water piped into the household's dwelling, yard, or plot (23%). By contrast, households in the other atolls obtain their drinking water mainly from rainwater (75%), followed by piped water (11%), and bottled water (10%) (**Figure 2.1**).

Overall, 21% of households in the Maldives (13% in Malé region and 25% in other atolls) are using an appropriate treatment method. Appropriate treatment methods include boiling, adding bleach/chlorine, filtering, and solar disinfecting (**Table 2.1**).

Figure 2.1 **Household drinking water by residence**

Percent distribution of households by source of drinking water



Trends: The proportion of households with an improved source of drinking water has increased only slightly, from 97% in 2009 to 98% in 2016-17. However, there have been changes in the specific sources of drinking water. For example, the proportion of households using rainwater decreased from 67% in 2009 to 47% in 2016-17, while the proportion using bottled water increased from 13% to 35% over the same period.

Table 2.2 presents information on the percentage of households using piped water that reported availability of water in the last 2 weeks. Eighty-two percent of households in the Maldives reported having water with no interruption of at least 1 day in the last 2 weeks. Households in Malé region were more likely than households in other atolls to report no availability of water for at least 1 day (20% versus 10%).

2.2 SANITATION

Improved toilet facilities

Include any non-shared toilet of the following types: flush/pour flush toilets to piped sewer systems, septic tanks, and pit latrines; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; and pit latrines with slabs.

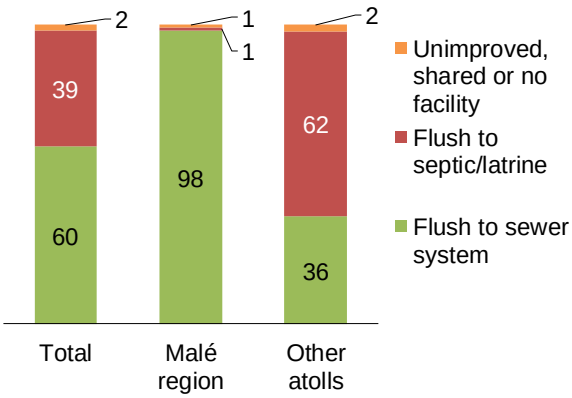
Sample: Households

Overall, 98% of households in the Maldives use improved toilet facilities (99% in in Malé region and 98% in other atolls) (**Figure 2.2**). Households outside of Malé region are more likely to have toilets that flush into septic tanks, whereas almost all households in Malé have toilets that flush into a piped sewer system. (**Table 2.3**).

Trends: There has been some slight improvement in household sanitation facilities. The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities has increased from 94% in 2009 to 98% in 2016-17.

Figure 2.2 **Household toilet facilities by residence**

Percent distribution of households by type of toilet facilities



2.3 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

2.3.1 Exposure to Smoke inside the Home

Exposure to smoke inside the home, either from cooking with solid fuels or smoking tobacco, has potentially harmful health effects. Less than 1% of households in the Maldives uses some type of solid fuel for cooking, with the vast majority using liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or natural gas (**Table 2.4**). Exposure to cooking smoke is greater when cooking takes place inside the house rather than in a separate building or outdoors. In the Maldives, 72% of households cook inside the house (96% of households in Malé region and 57% of households in other atolls); however, since 98% of households use clean fuel for cooking, cooking inside the house is not an important source of air pollution in Maldives. Rather, the most important source of smoke inside the home in the Maldives is due to smoking. In more than one in five households (22%), someone smokes inside the house on a daily basis.

2.3.2 Other Housing Characteristics

The 2016-17 MDHS also collected data on access to electricity and the number of rooms used for sleeping. All households (100%) in the Maldives have electricity (**Table 2.4**). Half of the households have three or more rooms that are used for sleeping.

2.3.3 Housing Materials

The 2016-17 MDHS collected data on the types of materials used for flooring, roofing, and walls of the households covered in the survey.

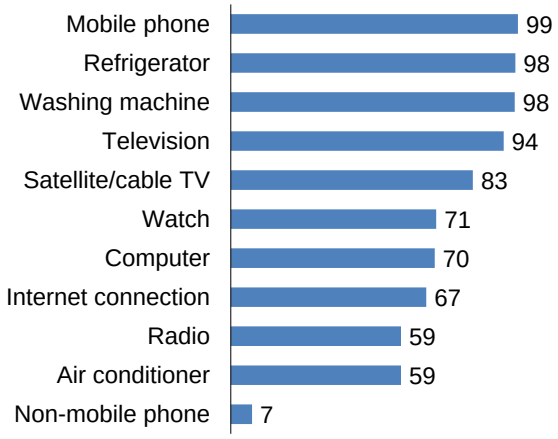
The two most commonly used materials for flooring in the Maldives are ceramic tiles (84% of households) and cement or slake lime (11%). Households outside Malé region are more likely to have cement floors than households in Malé region, almost all of which have ceramic tile floors (93%). With regard to roofing materials, 6 in 10 households use galvanised sheets. Galvanised roofs are more common in other atolls than in Malé region, where concrete roofs are almost as common. More than three-quarters of households in the Maldives (78%) live in housing with cement walls, which are much more common for households in Malé region (94%) than households in other atolls (68%) (**Table 2.5**).

2.3.4 Household Durable Goods

The survey also collected information on household effects and means of transportation. The most commonly found item in all households is a mobile phone (99%). Other items owned by more than 9 in 10 households include a refrigerator (98%), a washing machine (98%), and a television (94%). Ownership of a satellite or cable television connection is widespread (83% of households), as is ownership of a watch (71%), a computer (70%), and internet connection (67%)[1] (**Table 2.6** and **Figure 2.3**).

Figure 2.3 **Ownership of household assets**

Percentage of households owning specific assets



Regarding means of transport, 6 in 10 households in the Maldives own either a motorcycle or scooter, while 4 in 10 own a bicycle. Only 5% of households own a car or truck.

Households in Malé region are more likely than those in other atolls to possess household goods such as computers (87% versus 60%), air conditioners (72% versus 50%), and internet connection (73% versus 63%). As might be expected, households outside the Malé region are more likely than those in Malé region to own a radio (69% versus 41%) and a bicycle (59% versus 13%) (**Table 2.6**).

Trends: It is interesting to track changes in the proportion of households owning specific durable goods. For example, the proportion of households with a radio has decreased significantly, from 83% in 2009 to 59% in 2016-17. However, the proportion owning a refrigerator has increased from 85% to 98% over the same time period. The proportion owning televisions and mobile phones has remained fairly constant. Ownership of a motorcycle or scooter has increased from 42% of households in 2009 to 60% in 2016-17.

2.4 Household Wealth

Wealth index

Households are given scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own, ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, in addition to housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by her or his score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each comprising 20% of the population.

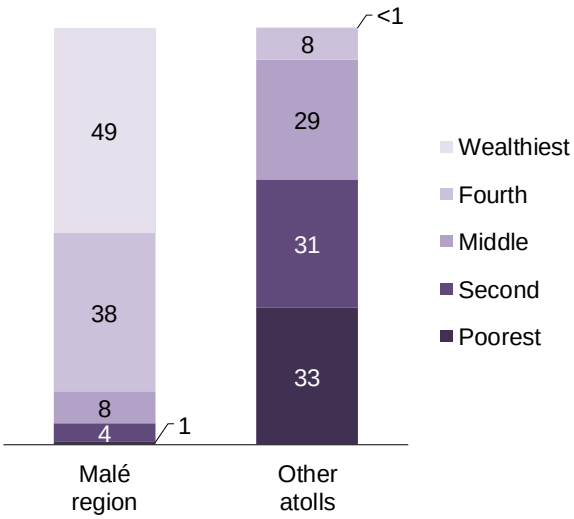
Sample: Households

[1] The question 'Does your household have internet connection' may have produced an underestimate of internet connectivity, given the almost universal access to mobile phones—most of which include internet coverage.

Table 2.7 presents data on wealth quintiles according to residence and region. The wealthiest households are concentrated in Malé region (49%). In contrast, approximately two-thirds of the population in other atolls (64%) falls in the lowest two wealth quintiles (**Figure 2.4**). Other than Malé, regional variations in wealth are small.

Figure 2.4 **Household wealth by residence**

Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles



2.5 HAND WASHING

To obtain hand washing information, interviewers asked to see the place where members of the household most often wash their hands. Interviewers were able to see a place for hand washing in 97% of households. The essential hand washing agents—soap and water—were observed in 98% of households. Differences by residence, region, and wealth are small (**Table 2.8**).

2.6 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND COMPOSITION

Household

A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s), who acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of the household, who share the same housekeeping arrangements, and who are considered a single unit.

De facto population

All persons who stayed in the selected households the night before the interview (whether usual residents or visitors).

De jure population

All persons who are usual residents of the selected households, whether or not they stayed in the household the night before the interview.

How data are calculated

All tables are based on the de facto population unless otherwise specified.

Household composition and population data provide information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the households and respondents surveyed in terms of age, sex, and place of residence.

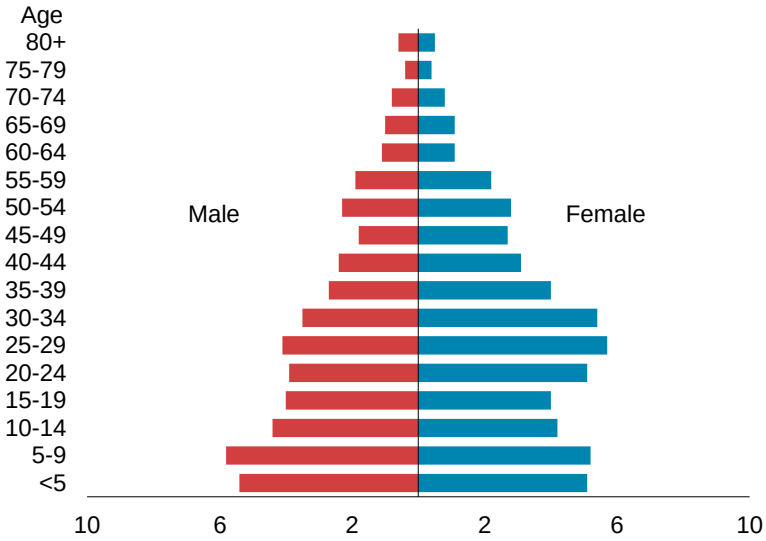
A total of 32,191 individuals stayed overnight in the households interviewed in the 2016-17 MDHS. Almost 54% of them (17,260) were female, and 46% (14,931) were male (**Table 2.9**). Children under age 15 (30%) represent nearly one-third of the population, while individuals age 15-64 (64%) represent almost two-thirds of the population. Only 6% of Maldivians are age 65 or older. The population pyramid in

Figure 2.5 shows the population distribution by 5-year age groups, separately for males and females. The relatively narrow base of the pyramid is suggestive of a decline in fertility levels. The pyramid also shows a bulge for women ages 20-34, as well as an excess of women ages 20-59 relative to men, which is probably due to the greater likelihood of men working outside the home.[2]

The average household size in the Maldives is 5.4 persons. Households in Malé region (5.7 persons) are slightly larger than those in other atolls (5.2 persons). Men head the majority of Maldivian households (56%), with 44% of households headed by women (**Table 2.10**).

Figure 2.5 **Population pyramid**

Percent distribution of the household population



Trends: The age distribution of the household population has changed little since 2009, when children under age 15 accounted for 31% of the population and individuals age 65 and older accounted for 5%. However, average household size has decreased from 6.4 persons in 2009 to 5.4 in 2016-17. The percentage of female-headed households increased during that period (35% in 2009 versus 44% in 2016-17).

2.7 Children's Living Arrangements and Parental Survival

Orphan
A child with one or both parents who are dead.
Sample: Children under age 18

Only 2% of children under age 18 are orphans, with one or both parents dead. The percentage of children who are orphans rises rapidly with age from less than 1% among children under age 5 to 5% among children age 15-17. With regard to living arrangements, only 5% of children under age 18 are not living with either biological parent; however, only 56% live with both parents. Over one-third of children under 18 live with their mother but not their father. Fifteen percent of children age 15-17 are not living with either parent, even though both of their parents are alive (**Table 2.11**).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 18 who are orphans declined slightly between 2009 and 2016-17, from 3% to 2%. The percentage of children under age 18 who do not live with a biological parent also declined slightly, from 6% to 5%. However, the proportion of children living with both biological parents declined considerably between 2009 and 2016-17, from 71% to 56%, with many more children now living with only their mothers.

[2] In the Maldives, many men are employed in tourist resorts where they live in staff quarters and did not qualify to fall in the sample. Others work on fishing boats for extended periods and may not have been listed in the household population.

2.8 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Registered birth

Child has a birth certificate or child does not have a birth certificate, but his/her birth is registered with the civil authorities.

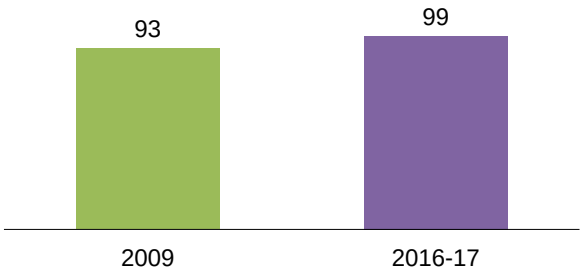
Sample: De jure children under age 5

Table 2.12 presents information on birth registration of children under age 5. At the time of the survey, the births of 99% of children under age 5 had been registered with the civil authorities. Almost all of these children have birth certificates. There are almost no differences in these proportions by background characteristics.

Trends: Birth registration coverage has increased since 2009, from 93% of births registered in 2009 to 99% in 2016-17 (**Figure 2.6**).

Figure 2.6 **Trends in birth registration**

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities



2.9 EDUCATION

Education is one of the most important aspects of social and economic development. Education improves capabilities and is strongly associated with various socioeconomic variables such as lifestyle, income, and fertility for both individuals and societies.

2.9.1 Educational Attainment

Median educational attainment

Half of the population has completed less than the median number of years of schooling, and half of the population has completed more than the median number of years of schooling.

Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

Overall, 16% of females and males age 6 and over have never attended school.[3] However, this statistic masks enormous differences by age group. For example, the proportion of women with no formal education decreases from 69% of those age 65 and over to less than 1% among those aged 15-19. Similarly, among all females age 6 and over, only 15% have completed higher secondary (Grade 12) or more; however, among women age 20-24, 41% have completed higher secondary or gone on to higher education. Educational attainment tends to be greater among those in Malé region than in the outer atolls and among those in the higher wealth quintiles (**Tables 2.13.1** and **2.13.2**).

Trends: Educational attainment at the household level has increased since 2009. The percentage of women age 6 and over with no formal education decreased from 25% in 2009 to 16% in 2016-17, while the percentage of men with no education declined from 23% in 2009 to 16% in 2016-17.

[3] In this report, education and schooling refer to formal education only.

2.9.2 School Attendance

Net attendance ratio (NAR)

Percentage of the school-age population that attends primary (Grades 1-7) or lower or higher secondary school (Grades 8-12).

Sample: Children age 6-12 for primary school NAR and children age 13-17 for secondary school NAR

In the Maldives, the primary school net attendance ratio (NAR) for the population age 6-12 is 94% (93% for girls and 94% for boys). The secondary school NAR drops to 77% (**Table 2.14**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The primary school NAR is slightly higher in other atolls than in Malé region, while at the secondary school level, they are almost identical.
- Among regions, the primary school NAR is highest in North region and lowest in Malé. The secondary school NAR is higher in North, South Central and Central regions than in other regions.
- Oddly, the primary school NAR tends to decrease with increasing household wealth; however, the secondary school NAR shows a U-shaped pattern with household wealth, increasing and then decreasing at the highest quintile.

2.9.3 Other Measures of School Attendance

Gross attendance ratios (GAR)

The total number of children attending primary school divided by the official primary school-age population and the total number of children attending secondary school (either lower or higher) divided by the official secondary school-age population.

Sample: Children age 6-12 for primary school GAR and children age 13-17 for secondary school GAR

Gender parity index (GPI)

The ratio of female to male students attending primary school and the ratio of female to male children attending secondary school. The index reflects the magnitude of the gender gap.

Sample: Primary and secondary school students

The gross attendance ratio (GAR) is 100% (98% for girls and 101% for boys) at the primary school level and 94% (96% for girls and 92% for boys) at the secondary school level. These figures indicate that, at the primary level, a few boys outside the official primary school-age population are attending primary school, while at the secondary level, not all of those who should be attending secondary school are doing so (**Table 2.14**).

A gender parity index (GPI) of 1 indicates parity or equality between male and female school participation ratios. A GPI lower than 1 indicates a gender disparity in favour of males, with a higher proportion of males than females attending that level of schooling. A GPI higher than 1 indicates a gender disparity in favour of females.

The GPI for the NAR is 0.99 at the primary school level and 1.00 at the secondary school level, which indicates that there is very little difference in overall primary school attendance by girls and boys. Similarly, the GPI for the GAR at the primary school level is 0.97 and at the secondary school level is 1.04, which indicates general gender parity in schooling (**Table 2.14**).

Patterns by background characteristics

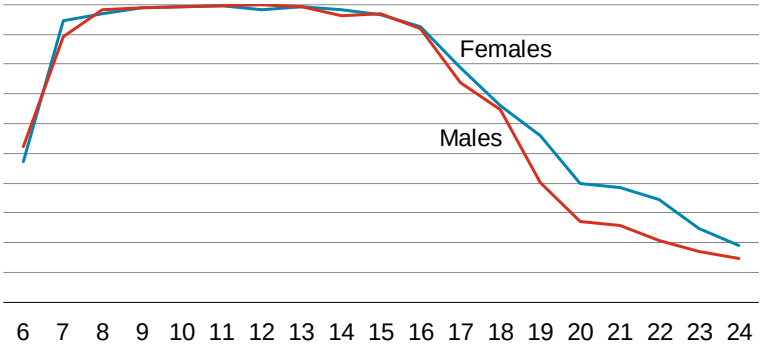
- Differences in the GPI by background characteristics tend to be small.

Age-specific attendance rate (ASAR)
Children attending school, irrespective of whether they are attending the appropriate grade for their age.
***Sample*:** De facto household population age 6-24 attending school

Age-specific attendance rates (ASARs) for the population age 6 to 24 are presented in **Figure 2.7** by age and sex. The ASAR indicates participation in schooling at any level, from primary to higher levels of education. The patterns are generally the same for females and males. Approximately half of children age 6 are attending school. Between age 7 and age 16, more than 90% of children attend school. The attendance rate declines rapidly from age 16 to age 24, and in this age group ASARs are higher for females than males.

***Figure 2.7* Age-specific school attendance**

Percentage of females and males currently attending school by age



2.10 DISABILITY

In the 2016-17 MDHS, respondents to the Household Questionnaire were asked whether any household member suffered from a disability. Questions were asked separately for each member. If the answer was affirmative, the interviewer asked what type of disability the household member had (e.g., vision problems, hearing loss, paralysis, etc.).

Results indicate that disability is relatively rare in the Maldives. Only 4% of the household population was reported to have any disability. Among those with disabilities, medical disabilities (i.e., disability due to disease) were most commonly mentioned, followed by visual problems among women and mental problems among men (**Tables 2.15.1** and **2.15.2**). Among those with disabilities, approximately half receive an allowance from the government (data not shown in table).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of any disability increases with age, from 1% of females under age 5 to 10% of those age 60 and over. Among males, prevalence rises from 2% of those under age 5 to 11% of those age 60 and over (**Tables 2.15.1** and **2.15.2**).

- Disability varies by wealth quintile. Among both women and men, the proportion of the household population with any disability declines as wealth increases. For example, 7% of men in the lowest wealth quintile suffer from a disability, compared with only 3% of those in the highest quintile.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on household population and housing characteristics, see the following tables:

- **Table 2.1 Household drinking water**
- **Table 2.2 Availability of water**
- **Table 2.3 Household sanitation facilities**
- **Table 2.4 Housing characteristics**
- **Table 2.5 Housing materials**
- **Table 2.6 Household possessions**
- **Table 2.7 Wealth quintiles**
- **Table 2.8 Handwashing**
- **Table 2.9 Household population by age, sex, and residence**
- **Table 2.10 Household composition**
- **Table 2.11 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood**
- **Table 2.12 Birth registration of children under age 5**
- **Table 2.13.1 Educational attainment of the female household population**
- **Table 2.13.2 Educational attainment of the male household population**
- **Table 2.14 School attendance ratios**
- **Table 2.15.1 Disability among the female household population**
- **Table 2.15.2 Disability among the male household population**

Table 2.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water and by time to obtain drinking water; percentage of households and de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to residence, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Households			Population		
Characteristic	Malé region	Other atolls	Total	Malé region	Other atolls	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	99.2	97.5	98.2	99.3	98.0	98.6
Piped into dwelling/yard plot	23.0	11.4	15.8	27.3	11.7	18.1
Public tap/standpipe	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Protected dug well	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.5
Rainwater—Tank in compound	0.3	74.2	46.0	0.4	76.2	45.4
Rainwater—Public/communal tank	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.5
Bottled water, improved source for cooking/handwashing[1]	75.9	10.0	35.2	71.7	8.3	34.1
Unimproved source	0.5	2.1	1.5	0.3	1.7	1.1
Unprotected dug well	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bottled water, unimproved source for cooking/handwashing[1]	0.5	2.1	1.5	0.3	1.7	1.1
Other	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises	99.9	95.0	96.8	99.9	95.9	97.5
Less than 30 minutes	0.0	4.4	2.7	0.0	3.5	2.1
30 minutes or longer	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2
Don't know	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking[2]						
Boiled	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6
Bleach/chlorine added	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5
Strained through cloth	0.0	53.5	33.1	0.0	54.5	32.3
Ceramic, sand or other filter	9.3	20.6	16.3	11.3	21.3	17.2
Solar disinfection	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Let it stand and settle	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.6
Other	0.0	23.5	14.5	0.0	24.3	14.4
No treatment	86.8	20.8	46.0	84.7	19.3	45.9
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[3]	13.2	25.1	20.6	15.3	25.9	21.6
Number	2,310	3,740	6,050	13,282	19,361	32,643

[1] Households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or unimproved source according to their water source for cooking and handwashing.
[2] Respondents may report multiple treatment methods so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.
[3] Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 2.2 Availability of water

Among households and de jure population using piped water, percent distribution by availability of water in the last 2 weeks, according to residence, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Households			Population		
Availability of water in last 2 weeks	Malé region	Other atolls	Total	Malé region	Other atolls	Total
Not available for at least 1 day	19.8	9.9	18.0	19.1	10.8	17.7
Available with no interruption of at least one day	79.5	90.1	81.5	80.4	89.2	81.9
Don't know	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using piped water[1]	2,272	511	2,784	13,073	2,653	15,726

[1] Includes households/population reporting piped water as their main source of drinking water and households/population reporting bottled water as their main source of drinking water if their main source of water for cooking and handwashing is piped water.

Table 2.3 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities and percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility by location of the facility, according to residence, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Households			Population		
Type and location of toilet/latrine facility	Malé region	Other atolls	Total	Malé region	Other atolls	Total
Improved sanitation	98.9	97.8	98.2	98.9	97.9	98.3
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	98.0	35.8	59.6	97.6	38.1	62.4
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	0.0	61.2	37.9	0.0	59.0	35.0
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.9
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Unimproved sanitation	1.1	2.2	1.8	1.1	2.1	1.7
Shared facility[1]	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unimproved facility	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.0
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.8
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Open defecation (no facility/bush/ field)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	2,310	3,740	6,050	13,282	19,361	32,643
Location of toilet facility						
In own dwelling	97.8	92.3	94.4	97.9	92.6	94.7
In own yard/plot	2.2	7.5	5.5	2.1	7.3	5.2
Elsewhere	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population with a toilet/latrine facility	2,310	3,731	6,041	13,282	19,333	32,615

[1] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households.

Table 2.4 Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics, percentage using solid fuel for cooking, percentage using clean fuel for cooking, and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Housing characteristic	Households			Population		
	Malé region	Other atolls	Total	Malé region	Other atolls	Total
Electricity						
Yes	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.9	99.8
No	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
One	22.3	14.3	17.3	15.1	7.5	10.5
Two	38.8	29.6	33.1	34.7	23.0	27.8
Three or more	38.9	56.1	49.6	50.3	69.5	61.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean number of persons per sleeping room	2.4	1.8	2.0	na	na	na
Place for cooking						
In the house	96.0	57.4	72.1	96.7	54.9	71.9
In a separate building	2.8	40.5	26.1	2.5	44.3	27.3
Outdoors	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
No food cooked in household	0.9	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel						
Electricity	3.4	2.4	2.8	2.8	1.9	2.3
LPG/natural gas	95.7	93.3	94.2	96.8	94.9	95.7
Biogas	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.0	1.7	1.0
Kerosene	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.6
Other	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
No food cooked in household	0.9	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[1]	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.6
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking[2]	99.1	97.2	97.9	99.6	98.5	99.0
Frequency of smoking in the home						
Daily	14.7	26.2	21.8	17.4	29.2	24.4
Weekly	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.6
Monthly	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Less than once a month	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5
Never	83.4	71.2	75.8	80.4	68.1	73.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	2,310	3,740	6,050	13,282	19,361	32,643

na = not applicable
LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas
[1] Includes charcoal and wood
[2] Includes electricity and LPG/natural gas/biogas

Table 2.5 Housing materials

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of materials used for housing, according to residence, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Households			Population		
Housing materials	Malé region	Other atolls	Total	Malé region	Other atolls	Total
Flooring material						
Earth, sand	0.4	1.4	1.1	0.5	1.4	1.0
Wood/planks	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Palm	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Parquet or polished wood	1.9	0.5	1.0	1.9	0.6	1.1
Vinyl or asphalt strips	1.7	3.0	2.5	1.3	2.7	2.1
Ceramic tiles	93.2	78.6	84.2	93.8	80.3	85.8
Cement/Slake lime	1.6	16.0	10.5	1.3	14.6	9.2
Carpet	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.5
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Roofing material						
No roof	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thatch/palm leaf	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Galvanised sheets	41.2	73.6	61.2	41.8	73.7	60.7
Wood	2.8	0.2	1.2	2.6	0.2	1.2
Roofing tiles	9.3	3.1	5.5	8.7	3.1	5.4
Roofing shingles	6.6	22.0	16.1	6.0	21.9	15.4
Concrete sheet	39.3	0.3	15.2	40.1	0.4	16.5
Other	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wall material						
No walls	3.6	11.1	8.2	2.9	10.4	7.3
Thin plywood/wood sticks	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2
Thatch and sticks	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Reused wood	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Cement	93.7	68.3	78.0	94.6	70.0	80.0
Stone with lime/cement	1.9	12.5	8.5	1.8	11.7	7.7
Bricks	0.0	7.5	4.6	0.0	7.2	4.3
Other	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population	2,310	3,740	6,050	13,282	19,361	32,643

Table 2.6 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects and means of transportation, according to residence, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Residence		
Possession	Malé region	Other atolls	Total
Household effects			
Radio	41.2	69.1	58.5
Television	94.2	93.6	93.8
Satellite/cable TV connection	80.1	85.2	83.2
Internet connection	73.4	63.4	67.2
Mobile phone	98.6	98.8	98.7
Non-mobile telephone	14.5	2.8	7.3
Computer	86.9	59.8	70.1
Refrigerator	98.7	97.2	97.8
Air conditioner	72.2	50.1	58.5
Washing machine	98.2	97.2	97.6
Watch	78.3	65.9	70.6
Means of transport			
Bicycle	13.2	58.7	41.3
Motorcycle/scooter	76.8	49.4	59.9
Car/truck	5.9	5.0	5.3
Pickup/lorry	2.7	2.6	2.6
Fishing boat	1.7	4.5	3.5
Any other boat	2.8	12.0	8.5
Number	2,310	3,740	6,050

Table 2.7 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles and the Gini coefficient, according to residence and region, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Residence/region	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons	Gini coefficient
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Residence								
Malé region	0.9	4.3	7.6	38.1	49.2	100.0	13,282	0.04
Other atolls	33.1	30.8	28.5	7.5	0.0	100.0	19,361	0.03
Region								
Malé	0.9	4.3	7.6	38.1	49.2	100.0	13,282	0.04
North	34.7	28.6	28.3	8.3	0.0	100.0	4,233	0.02
North Central	33.4	33.9	28.3	4.4	0.0	100.0	4,026	0.03
Central	28.1	35.6	27.4	8.9	0.0	100.0	2,340	0.01
South Central	36.1	27.3	26.5	10.1	0.0	100.0	3,977	0.02
South	31.5	30.5	31.1	6.8	0.1	100.0	4,785	0.00
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	32,643	0.01

Table 2.8 Handwashing

Percentage of households in which the place most often used for washing hands was observed by whether the location was fixed or mobile and total percentage of households in which the place for handwashing was observed; and among households in which the place for handwashing was observed, percent distribution by availability of water, soap and other cleansing agents, according to background characteristics Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Percentage of households in which place for washing hands was observed:			Number of house-holds	Among households in which place for handwashing was observed, percentage with:						Number of house-holds in which a place for hand-washing was observed
	And place for hand-washing was a fixed place	And place for hand-washing was mobile	Total		Soap and water[1]	Water and cleansing agent other than soap only[2]	Water only	Soap but no water[3]	No water, no soap, no other cleansing agent	Total	
Residence											
Malé region	99.1	0.1	99.3	2,310	97.3	0.3	1.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	2,293
Other atolls	91.4	4.0	95.5	3,740	98.2	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	3,570
Region											
Malé	99.1	0.1	99.3	2,310	97.3	0.3	1.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	2,293
North	94.8	3.8	98.5	860	98.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	847
North Central	83.4	7.0	90.5	823	98.4	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	745
Central	97.4	0.6	97.9	390	94.9	1.3	3.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	382
South Central	93.7	3.1	96.8	707	97.5	0.2	1.7	0.6	0.1	100.0	684
South	91.2	3.8	95.1	960	99.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	912
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	84.6	7.0	91.5	1,489	96.1	0.4	3.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,362
Second	95.2	2.3	97.5	1,263	98.5	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,231
Middle	96.8	1.6	98.3	1,116	99.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,098
Fourth	99.3	0.1	99.4	1,053	97.7	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,047
Highest	99.5	0.2	99.7	1,128	97.6	0.0	1.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	1,125
Total	94.4	2.5	96.9	6,050	97.8	0.2	1.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	5,864

[1] Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder or paste form. This column includes households with soap and water only as well as those that had soap and water and another cleansing agent.
[2] Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud or sand
[3] Includes households with soap only as well as those with soap and another cleansing agent

Table 2.9 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distributions of the de facto household population by various age groups and percentage of the de facto household population age 10-19, according to sex and residence, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Malé region			Other atolls			Total		
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	10.0	8.5	9.2	12.9	10.3	11.5	11.7	9.6	10.6
5-9	10.5	8.1	9.2	14.1	10.7	12.2	12.6	9.7	11.0
10-14	6.8	6.6	6.7	11.5	8.8	10.0	9.6	7.9	8.7
15-19	9.3	9.2	9.3	8.2	6.4	7.2	8.6	7.5	8.0
20-24	11.9	12.4	12.2	5.9	7.5	6.8	8.4	9.4	9.0
25-29	11.5	11.7	11.6	7.0	10.1	8.7	8.9	10.7	9.9
30-34	9.0	11.1	10.1	6.6	9.5	8.2	7.6	10.2	9.0
35-39	7.3	7.7	7.5	4.8	7.4	6.2	5.9	7.5	6.8
40-44	6.2	6.2	6.2	4.3	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.9	5.5
45-49	3.8	5.2	4.5	4.0	5.0	4.5	3.9	5.1	4.5
50-54	4.5	4.0	4.2	5.4	6.1	5.8	5.0	5.2	5.1
55-59	3.4	3.7	3.6	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.1
60-64	1.6	1.4	1.5	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.2
65-69	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.1
70-74	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.5
75-79	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9
80 +	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependency age groups									
0-14	27.4	23.1	25.1	38.5	29.8	33.8	33.9	27.2	30.3
15-64	68.6	72.6	70.7	53.8	64.3	59.5	59.9	67.6	64.0
65+	4.1	4.3	4.2	7.7	5.9	6.7	6.2	5.3	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child and adult populations									
0-17	32.2	28.0	30.0	43.9	33.9	38.5	39.1	31.6	35.1
18+	67.8	72.0	70.0	56.1	66.1	61.5	60.9	68.4	64.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adolescents 10-19	16.1	15.8	16.0	19.7	15.2	17.3	18.2	15.5	16.7
Number of persons	6,191	6,806	12,997	8,740	10,454	19,194	14,931	17,260	32,191

Table 2.10 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size; mean size of households; and percentage of households with orphans and foster children under age 18, according to residence, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Malé region	Other atolls	
Household headship			
Male	62.0	51.8	55.7
Female	38.0	48.2	44.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
1	1.9	6.1	4.5
2	8.5	10.0	9.5
3	11.9	13.4	12.8
4	18.7	16.9	17.6
5	16.1	15.7	15.9
6	12.3	12.1	12.2
7	7.7	8.2	8.0
8	8.5	5.8	6.9
9+	14.3	11.6	12.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	5.7	5.2	5.4
Percentage of households with orphans and foster children under 18 years of age			
Double orphans	0.1	0.0	0.1
Single orphans[1]	2.3	2.7	2.6
Foster children[2]	9.6	5.9	7.3
Foster and/or orphan children	11.0	7.7	9.0
Number of households	2,310	3,740	6,050

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.
[1] Includes children with one dead parent and an unknown survival status of the other parent.
[2] Foster children are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present, and the mother and/or the father are alive.

Table 2.11 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent					Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead[1]	Number of children
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both dead	Missing information on father/mother				
Age														
0-4	60.5	36.8	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.5	0.4	3,376
<2	62.8	35.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.7	0.4	1,298
2-4	59.1	37.5	0.3	1.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	2.0	0.4	2,078
5-9	56.5	37.6	0.9	2.1	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	2.6	1.1	3,562
10-14	53.8	35.1	2.4	2.7	0.2	4.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	100.0	5.3	3.3	2,788
15-17	49.7	26.2	2.8	4.2	0.1	14.7	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.6	100.0	16.3	4.7	1,541
Sex														
Male	57.1	34.3	1.3	2.6	0.1	4.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	4.4	1.8	5,816
Female	55.1	36.1	1.4	1.7	0.1	4.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	5.3	2.0	5,451
Residence														
Malé region	66.9	21.4	1.2	2.9	0.1	6.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	100.0	6.7	1.7	3,883
Other atolls	50.4	42.4	1.4	1.7	0.1	3.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	3.8	2.0	7,384
Region														
Malé	66.9	21.4	1.2	2.9	0.1	6.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	100.0	6.7	1.7	3,883
North	47.4	48.0	0.9	0.8	0.1	2.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	2.8	1.7	1,687
North Central	42.9	50.9	1.3	1.4	0.3	2.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	3.1	2.0	1,587
Central	60.7	32.6	1.5	1.9	0.0	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	3.1	1.9	859
South Central	60.2	32.0	1.4	1.8	0.1	4.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	4.5	1.8	1,514
South	46.7	43.3	2.1	2.7	0.0	4.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	5.1	2.6	1,737
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	46.1	45.3	2.3	2.1	0.1	3.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	3.8	3.1	2,443
Second	51.1	42.1	1.3	1.7	0.1	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	3.6	1.7	2,518
Middle	53.7	37.8	1.5	1.5	0.1	5.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	5.4	2.0	2,404
Fourth	61.2	27.4	0.8	2.3	0.1	6.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.1	100.0	7.1	1.5	2,047
Highest	73.5	17.6	0.5	3.4	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	100.0	4.4	0.8	1,854
Total <15	57.1	36.6	1.1	1.8	0.1	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	3.0	1.5	9,726
Total <18	56.1	35.2	1.3	2.1	0.1	4.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	4.8	1.9	11,267

Note: Table is based on de jure members, i.e., usual residents.
[1] Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both dead and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent.

Table 2.12 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose births are registered and who: Had a birth certificate	Did not have birth certificate	Total percentage of children whose births are registered	Number of children
Age				
<2	90.3	7.5	97.9	1,298
2-4	92.3	7.2	99.4	2,078
Sex				
Male	91.4	7.2	98.5	1,730
Female	91.7	7.5	99.1	1,646
Residence				
Malé region	96.4	1.8	98.3	1,171
Other atolls	88.9	10.2	99.2	2,205
Region				
Malé	96.4	1.8	98.3	1,171
North	98.9	0.7	99.6	527
North Central	72.6	27.2	99.7	484
Central	96.7	2.5	99.2	295
South Central	94.3	4.4	98.7	428
South	84.9	13.5	98.4	471
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	90.7	8.2	98.9	661
Second	89.1	10.1	99.2	746
Middle	88.5	10.7	99.1	769
Fourth	95.7	3.3	99.0	617
Highest	95.3	2.6	97.8	584
Total	91.5	7.3	98.8	3,376

Table 2.13.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	No formal education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some lower secondary	Completed lower secondary[2]	Some higher secondary	Completed higher secondary[3]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age												
6-9	25.2	74.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,351	0.7
10-14	0.8	67.2	15.4	16.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,365	5.1
15-19	0.3	0.8	1.2	28.7	45.1	8.1	8.8	6.9	0.1	100.0	1,302	9.4
20-24	1.2	0.8	1.1	3.6	51.1	0.8	13.5	27.1	0.9	100.0	1,627	9.8
25-29	1.1	0.9	3.5	6.2	56.8	0.1	5.9	24.3	1.3	100.0	1,849	9.7
30-34	1.3	4.4	14.7	7.0	46.7	0.0	2.2	22.5	1.2	100.0	1,753	9.5
35-39	3.7	14.4	28.8	9.0	26.6	0.2	0.5	14.9	2.0	100.0	1,299	7.3
40-44	12.7	24.1	27.6	9.5	11.4	0.0	0.7	11.6	2.3	100.0	1,011	6.4
45-49	21.4	27.1	28.5	7.1	4.1	0.0	0.7	6.6	4.5	100.0	877	5.8
50-54	43.1	30.1	10.1	2.0	3.5	0.0	0.3	3.7	7.2	100.0	906	1.2
55-59	54.6	21.0	10.6	2.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	8.5	100.0	695	0.0
60-64	56.6	27.9	7.2	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.9	100.0	345	0.0
65+	69.1	18.0	3.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	7.5	100.0	908	0.0
Residence												
Malé region	11.8	15.7	8.6	8.5	26.6	1.1	5.2	19.7	2.7	100.0	6,135	9.1
Other atolls	18.0	26.4	12.7	7.4	24.2	0.6	2.1	6.3	2.2	100.0	9,153	6.4
Region												
Malé	11.8	15.7	8.6	8.5	26.6	1.1	5.2	19.7	2.7	100.0	6,135	9.1
North	16.5	28.4	13.9	7.4	24.1	0.2	1.7	5.0	2.7	100.0	2,084	6.3
North Central	17.6	27.9	11.5	6.6	26.7	0.6	2.3	5.0	1.8	100.0	1,955	6.3
Central	23.8	19.2	14.6	7.3	25.8	0.4	1.7	4.8	2.5	100.0	1,023	6.4
South Central	16.8	27.4	12.6	8.1	22.7	0.7	1.4	7.4	2.7	100.0	1,821	6.4
South	18.0	25.9	12.0	7.7	22.6	1.0	3.0	8.4	1.4	100.0	2,271	6.5
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	21.1	29.3	13.6	8.0	20.4	0.4	1.7	3.2	2.3	100.0	3,103	5.7
Second	17.1	25.9	13.2	8.6	24.9	0.7	1.8	5.8	1.8	100.0	3,050	6.5
Middle	15.7	22.1	11.6	6.6	26.9	0.6	3.1	11.2	2.2	100.0	3,080	7.0
Fourth	12.5	18.0	9.5	9.4	29.3	0.9	3.5	15.2	1.7	100.0	3,059	8.9
Highest	11.0	15.1	7.4	6.7	24.3	1.4	6.6	23.5	4.0	100.0	2,995	9.3
Total	15.5	22.1	11.1	7.9	25.2	0.8	3.3	11.7	2.4	100.0	15,288	7.0

[1] Completed 7th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 10th grade at the secondary level
[3] Completed 12th grade at the higher secondary level

Table 2.13.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	No formal education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some lower secondary	Completed lower secondary[2]	Some higher secondary	Completed higher secondary[3]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age												
6-9	26.5	73.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,496	0.7
10-14	0.4	68.4	17.5	13.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,432	5.0
15-19	0.7	1.9	3.5	32.7	41.6	6.4	7.0	4.9	1.2	100.0	1,289	9.3
20-24	0.5	1.7	3.4	9.9	51.0	0.7	16.7	15.0	1.2	100.0	1,255	9.7
25-29	1.5	2.1	8.3	7.7	50.6	0.2	8.2	19.0	2.3	100.0	1,328	9.6
30-34	2.0	5.1	14.5	7.4	39.2	0.2	3.8	24.5	3.2	100.0	1,133	9.5
35-39	3.7	9.6	20.9	10.9	28.8	0.0	4.0	18.7	3.4	100.0	875	9.1
40-44	8.0	12.9	25.0	11.4	20.1	0.0	0.9	16.9	4.6	100.0	757	7.3
45-49	24.1	20.0	22.3	6.0	6.8	0.0	1.0	10.6	9.1	100.0	585	6.1
50-54	35.2	24.4	13.8	2.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	8.1	12.8	100.0	747	2.7
55-59	47.6	22.4	8.3	2.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	6.7	9.4	100.0	611	0.0
60-64	54.8	18.1	8.0	3.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	8.6	100.0	367	0.0
65+	66.0	17.0	4.6	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	8.7	100.0	925	0.0
Residence												
Malé region	10.8	16.9	8.2	9.1	26.7	1.0	6.3	16.4	4.6	100.0	5,456	9.1
Other atolls	20.0	29.0	12.2	9.5	18.4	0.6	2.1	5.0	3.2	100.0	7,343	5.9
Region												
Malé	10.8	16.9	8.2	9.1	26.7	1.0	6.3	16.4	4.6	100.0	5,456	9.1
North	18.5	30.8	12.6	9.7	16.7	0.2	2.3	5.0	4.3	100.0	1,546	5.7
North Central	20.6	30.1	11.5	9.1	20.1	0.3	1.5	3.7	3.2	100.0	1,489	5.5
Central	26.9	20.9	13.1	9.3	19.4	0.5	1.5	3.3	5.1	100.0	881	5.9
South Central	17.1	30.7	12.2	10.5	17.1	0.7	2.1	6.8	2.8	100.0	1,507	6.1
South	20.0	28.9	12.0	9.0	19.0	1.0	2.9	5.4	1.8	100.0	1,922	6.0
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	22.4	30.9	12.6	10.2	15.7	0.3	1.6	2.8	3.5	100.0	2,517	4.9
Second	20.5	28.3	11.7	10.4	18.3	0.4	1.4	5.9	3.0	100.0	2,518	6.0
Middle	16.2	25.3	11.2	9.4	22.8	1.4	3.4	7.6	2.7	100.0	2,480	6.6
Fourth	11.2	18.6	9.7	8.5	28.2	1.0	6.2	11.2	5.3	100.0	2,590	8.8
Highest	10.6	16.7	7.5	8.3	24.3	0.6	6.6	21.0	4.5	100.0	2,695	9.2
Total	16.1	23.8	10.5	9.3	21.9	0.7	3.9	9.9	3.8	100.0	12,799	6.8

[1] Completed 7th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 10th grade at the secondary level
[3] Completed 12th grade at the higher secondary level

Table 2.14 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling; and the Gender Parity Index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio[1]				Gross attendance ratio[2]			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]
				PRIMARY SCHOOL				
Residence								
Malé region	93.2	90.4	91.9	0.97	100.5	95.0	97.8	0.95
Other atolls	94.8	94.3	94.6	0.99	101.2	99.7	100.5	0.99
Region								
Malé	93.2	90.4	91.9	0.97	100.5	95.0	97.8	0.95
North	97.3	96.7	97.0	0.99	102.4	102.1	102.3	1.00
North Central	95.2	94.0	94.6	0.99	102.0	98.1	100.1	0.96
Central	93.8	93.2	93.5	0.99	102.8	95.9	99.5	0.93
South Central	93.5	91.1	92.4	0.97	99.7	97.0	98.4	0.97
South	94.0	95.6	94.7	1.02	100.2	103.1	101.5	1.03
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	96.1	95.0	95.6	0.99	103.8	101.2	102.5	0.97
Second	95.6	94.2	95.0	0.99	100.6	100.2	100.4	1.00
Middle	93.7	92.5	93.1	0.99	100.5	97.5	99.0	0.97
Fourth	93.3	91.7	92.5	0.98	95.8	97.2	96.5	1.01
Highest	91.8	90.4	91.2	0.98	103.6	92.9	98.5	0.90
Total	94.3	93.0	93.7	0.99	101.0	98.1	99.6	0.97
				SECONDARY SCHOOL				
Residence								
Malé region	78.4	77.2	77.8	0.99	101.0	103.5	102.3	1.02
Other atolls	76.3	77.4	76.8	1.01	86.8	90.4	88.5	1.04
Region								
Malé	78.4	77.2	77.8	0.99	101.0	103.5	102.3	1.02
North	78.2	82.1	80.0	1.05	91.2	95.2	93.1	1.04
North Central	72.0	74.2	73.0	1.03	78.7	84.9	81.6	1.08
Central	78.4	80.7	79.5	1.03	89.3	98.1	93.4	1.10
South Central	78.5	81.0	79.7	1.03	91.7	96.6	94.0	1.05
South	75.7	72.6	74.1	0.96	84.6	83.6	84.1	0.99
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	75.9	74.4	75.2	0.98	85.2	82.5	83.9	0.97
Second	76.8	77.0	76.9	1.00	83.5	94.3	88.8	1.13
Middle	80.0	76.1	78.2	0.95	95.7	92.2	94.1	0.96
Fourth	80.3	82.6	81.6	1.03	110.1	101.9	105.4	0.93
Highest	71.5	75.9	73.7	1.06	89.5	111.5	100.4	1.25
Total	77.1	77.3	77.2	1.00	91.9	95.7	93.8	1.04

[1] The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school age (6-12 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school age (13-17 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100.0 percent.
[2] The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100 percent.
[3] The Gender Parity Index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR(GAR) for females to the NAR(GAR) for males. The Gender Parity Index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR(GAR) for females to the NAR(GAR) for males.

Table 2.15.1 Disability among the female household population

Among the de facto female household population, percent distribution by disability status and percentage who have specific types of disabilities, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Any disability	Type of disability[1]									No disa-bility	Don't know	Total	Number of women
		Blind/ partially blind	Deaf/ partially deaf	Para-lysed	Missing limb	Mentally disabled	Speech impaired	Medical disability[2]	Learning disability	Don't know/ missing				
Age														
0-4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	98.0	0.6	100.0	1,335
5-9	3.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.1	96.6	0.1	100.0	1,817
10-14	2.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	96.7	0.4	100.0	1,425
15-19	3.7	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.1	96.1	0.2	100.0	1,321
20-29	2.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	97.4	0.3	100.0	3,535
30-39	2.8	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	96.7	0.5	100.0	3,078
40-49	3.9	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	95.9	0.2	100.0	1,891
50-59	5.2	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.0	93.9	0.9	100.0	1,601
60+	9.8	1.8	1.5	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.1	89.5	0.7	100.0	1,257
Age 15 and over	3.9	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	95.6	0.4	100.0	12,683
Residence														
Malé region	3.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	96.4	0.7	100.0	6,806
Other atolls	4.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	95.8	0.2	100.0	10,454
Region														
Malé	3.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	96.4	0.7	100.0	6,806
North	4.1	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.0	95.5	0.4	100.0	2,399
North Central	3.8	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.1	96.2	0.0	100.0	2,245
Central	3.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	96.4	0.4	100.0	1,196
South Central	3.9	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.2	95.9	0.2	100.0	2,076
South	4.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.1	95.3	0.3	100.0	2,537
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	5.3	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.2	94.4	0.3	100.0	3,501
Second	3.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.2	95.9	0.2	100.0	3,482
Middle	2.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	96.7	0.3	100.0	3,532
Fourth	2.7	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	96.7	0.6	100.0	3,411
Highest	2.9	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	96.3	0.7	100.0	3,334
Total	3.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.1	96.0	0.4	100.0	17,260

[1] If a person was reported to have a disability, only one type of disability was recorded.
[2] Refers to disabilities related to disease.

Table 2.15.2 Disability among the male household population

Among the de facto male household population, percent distribution by disability status and percentage who have specific types of disabilities, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Any disability	Type of disability[1]									No disability	Don't know	Total	Number of men
		Blind/ partially blind	Deaf/ partially deaf	Para-lysed	Missing limb	Mentally disabled	Speech impaired	Medical disability[2]	Learning disability	Don't know/ missing				
Age														
0-4	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	97.8	0.6	100.0	1,396
5-9	5.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.9	2.0	0.3	0.5	94.0	0.6	100.0	2,032
10-14	5.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.1	1.7	0.4	95.0	0.0	100.0	1,501
15-19	3.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.1	95.7	0.5	100.0	1,301
20-29	3.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.1	95.9	0.4	100.0	2,648
30-39	4.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	95.6	0.2	100.0	2,045
40-49	3.8	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.1	95.6	0.6	100.0	1,345
50-59	7.4	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.2	91.4	1.2	100.0	1,367
60+	11.4	2.1	1.3	3.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	3.3	0.0	0.3	87.3	1.2	100.0	1,297
Age 15 and over	5.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.2	94.0	0.6	100.0	10,002
Residence														
Malé region	3.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	95.7	0.9	100.0	6,191
Other atolls	6.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.9	0.2	0.2	93.6	0.3	100.0	8,740
Region														
Malé	3.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	95.7	0.9	100.0	6,191
North	5.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.3	94.1	0.3	100.0	1,868
North Central	5.7	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.4	2.3	0.1	0.1	94.3	0.1	100.0	1,790
Central	5.3	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	93.9	0.8	100.0	1,061
South Central	6.9	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.5	92.9	0.2	100.0	1,790
South	6.5	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.4	2.7	0.2	0.1	93.2	0.3	100.0	2,232
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	7.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.2	1.5	0.4	2.2	0.2	0.4	92.1	0.5	100.0	2,944
Second	5.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.6	1.7	0.2	0.2	93.5	0.6	100.0	2,988
Middle	4.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.2	95.1	0.6	100.0	2,958
Fourth	4.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.3	95.3	0.4	100.0	2,971
Highest	2.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	96.3	0.8	100.0	3,070
Total	5.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.2	94.5	0.6	100.0	14,931

[1] If a person was reported to have a disability, only one type of disability was recorded.
[2] Refers to disabilities related to disease.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS 3

Key Findings

- ***Education:*** Only 4% of all women and 3% of all men age 15-49 have no formal education. Women have generally attained higher levels of education than men; 21% of women age 15-49 have attended school beyond the secondary level, compared with only 15% of men.
- ***Literacy:*** Ninety-nine percent of women and 96% of men age 15-49 are literate.
- ***Exposure to mass media:*** Just over half of women and men read a newspaper at least once a week, while 86% of women and 78% of men watch television weekly.
- ***Internet usage:*** Eighty percent of women and almost 90% of men age 15-49 have ever used the internet.
- ***Employment:*** Four in ten (42%) of women and 77% of men were employed in the 7 days preceding the survey. Over half of women and 16% of men had not been employed in the past 12 months.
- ***Tobacco use:*** Smoking is uncommon among women (3%); however, 42% of men smoke any type of tobacco.

This chapter presents information on demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents such as sex, age, education, and wealth status. The survey also collected data on use of mass media and the internet, health insurance coverage, and tobacco smoking. This information is useful in understanding the factors that affect use of reproductive health services, contraceptive use, and other health behaviours.

3.1 Background Characteristics of Survey Respondents

Table 3.1 shows the percent distribution of all women and men age 15-49 by background characteristics. Approximately half of women and men are under age 30 (48% of women and 54% of men). The largest proportions of women tend to be in age groups 25-29 and 30-34, whereas among men, the percentage of the population in each age group decreases as age increases. This difference in age patterns by sex most probably reflects the fact that working age men are more likely than women to have been omitted from the survey because they work away from home and may not live in residential households.

The proportion of women who are currently married or living together with a partner is higher than that among men (69% versus 55%). Women are less likely than men to have never been married (23% versus 41%) and more likely to be widowed, divorced or separated (8% versus 4%).

A person's place of residence, in Malé region or in other atolls, determines her or his access to services and information about health and other aspects of life. Just over half of women and more than three-quarters of men live in other atolls outside Malé (56% of women and 78% of men).

At the time of the survey, the highest percentage of men were living in South Central region (23%), whereas other than Malé (with 45% of women), women are more equally distributed across regions.

3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Literacy

Respondents who had attended higher than secondary school were assumed to be literate. All other respondents were given a sentence to read, and they were considered literate if they could read all or part of the sentence.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

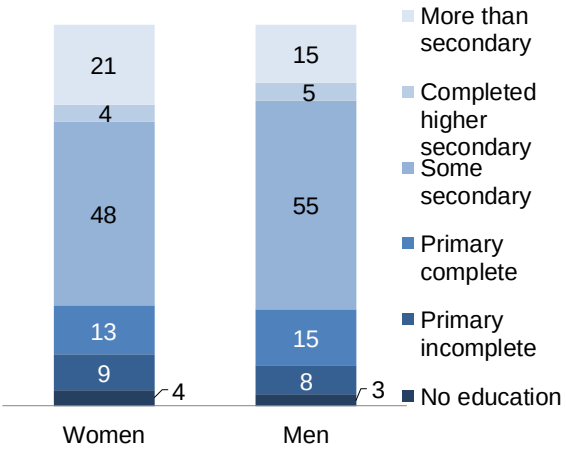
Education is an important factor influencing an individual's attitudes and opportunities. **Tables 3.2.1** and **3.2.2** show that women are slightly better educated than men. Only 4% of women and 3% of men age 15-49 have no formal education. Women have generally attained higher levels of education than men. For example, 21% of women have attended school beyond the secondary level, compared with only 15% of men (**Figure 3.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men with no education is higher among older respondents and lower among younger respondents, suggesting an improvement in educational access over time.
- Residents of Malé region generally have more education than residents of other atolls. The residential difference is more pronounced at the secondary or higher levels of education. For example, 32% of women in Malé region have more than a secondary education, compared with only 13% of women in other atolls. Similarly, 26% of men in Malé region have more than a secondary education, compared with 12% of men in other atolls.
- Educational attainment varies by region, but mainly between Malé and the other atolls. The proportion of women with more than a secondary education varies from 9% in North region to 32% in Malé, while the proportion of men varies from 9% in Central region to 26% in Malé (**Figure 3.2**).
- Educational attainment also varies by wealth quintile. Only 8% of women in the lowest wealth quintile have more than a secondary education, compared with 38% of women in the highest quintile. Similarly, only 7% of men in the lowest

Figure 3.1 **Education of survey respondents**

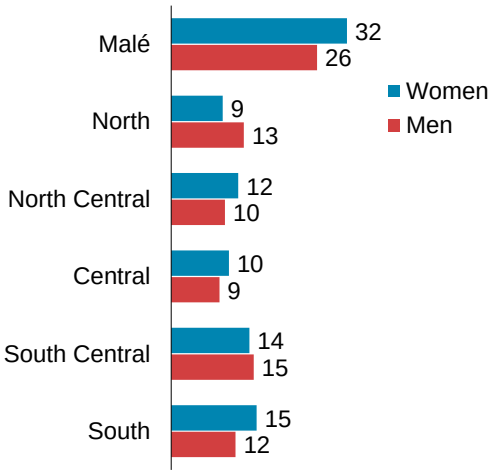
Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed



Note: Values may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 3.2 **Post secondary education by region**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with more than a secondary education by region



wealth quintile have more than a secondary education, compared with 34% of those in the highest quintile.

- Differences by background characteristics in the median number of years of education completed mirror those discussed above.

- Almost all women and men age 15-49 are literate (99% of women and 96% of men). Differences by background characteristics are very slight (**Tables 3.3.1** and **3.3.2**).

3.3 MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE AND INTERNET USAGE

Exposure to mass media

Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television. Those who responded *at least once a week* are considered to be regularly exposed to that form of media.

Exposure to the internet

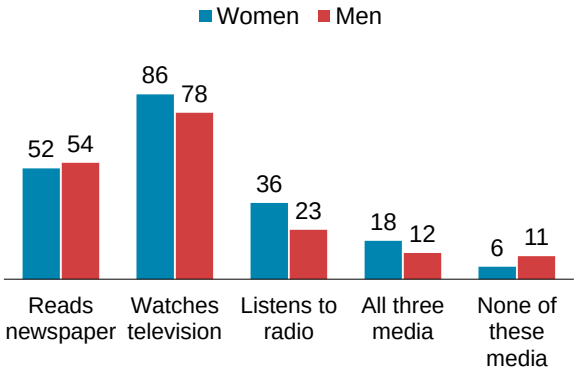
The internet is a global communication network that allows almost all computers worldwide to connect and exchange information. Respondents were asked to report the frequency of their use of the internet.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Tables 3.4.1 and **3.4.2** show the percentage of women and men who are exposed to different types of media, by background characteristics. The level of exposure to mass media is high in the Maldives. Among both women and men, television is the most frequently accessed type of media, with 86% of women and 78% of men watching at least once a week, followed by newspapers (52% and 54%, respectively). Radio listening is the least popular of the three media: only 36% of women and 23% of men report listening to the radio at least once a week. Very few respondents access all three media at least once a week (18% of women and 12% of men) (**Figure 3.3**).

Figure 3.3 **Exposure to mass media**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are exposed to media on a weekly basis



The internet is also a critical tool through which information is accessed. Overall, 80% of women and 89% of men age 15-49 have ever used the internet and 78% and 87% have used it in the past 12 months. Of those who said they used the internet in the 12 months before the survey, more than four-fifths say they use it almost every day (**Tables 3.5.1** and **3.5.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among both women and men, newspaper reading increases with age to age 30-34 and then decreases, whereas radio listening tends to increase with age. The proportion who watch television at least once a week does not vary much with age.

- Women and men in Malé region are more likely to read a newspaper and to watch television at least once a week than women and men in other atolls. However, they are less likely to listen to the radio than women and men in other atolls.

- Exposure to newspapers increases with increasing education. For example, only 26% of women with no formal education read a newspaper at least once a week, compared with 72% of those with more

than a secondary education. Among men, newspaper readership increases from 30% of those with no education to 82% of those with more than a secondary education. The proportion of women and men who listen to the radio at least once a week decreases as education increases.

- Exposure to newspapers and to some extent, to television also increase with wealth. Only 38% of women in the lowest wealth quintile read a newspaper at least once a week, compared with 62% of women in the highest quintile.
- The proportion of women and men who have ever used the internet decreases as age increases.
- Internet usage increases sharply as level of education increases. For example, 30% of women with no formal education have ever used the internet, compared with 98% of those with more than a secondary education. Internet use also increases with increasing wealth.

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed

Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey; includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

In the 2016-17 MDHS, respondents were asked whether they were employed at the time of the survey (that is, had worked in the past 7 days) and, if not, whether they had worked at any time during the 12 months preceding the survey. **Tables 3.6.1** and **3.6.2** show that 42% of women and 77% of men are currently employed. An additional 6% of women and men reported that they had worked in the past 12 months but were not currently employed.

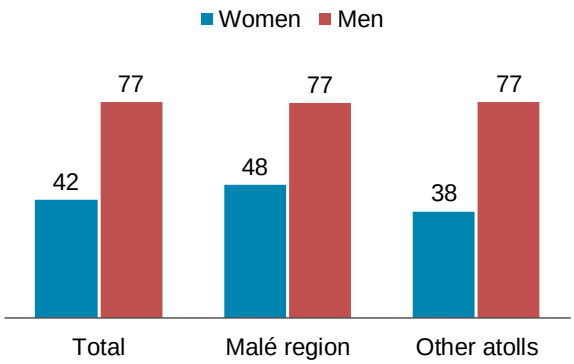
Trends: Among ever-married women age 15-49, current employment increased from 40% in 2009 to 43% in 2016-17. In the same period, current employment among ever-married men age 15-49 barely changed from 93% to 94%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Divorced, separated, or widowed women are more likely to be employed than those who are currently married and those who have never been married. Among men, those who are currently married are the most likely to be employed, followed by those who are divorced, separated, or widowed and then those who have never been married.
- Women in Malé region are more likely to be currently employed than women in other atolls (48% versus 38%). However, among men, there is no difference by residence (77% for both Malé region and other atolls) (**Figure 3.4**).
- The percentage of women who are currently employed generally increases with increasing education, from 32% among women with no

Figure 3.4 **Employment status by residence**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are currently employed



formal education to 68% among women with more than a secondary education. There is no such pattern among men.

- The percentage of women who are employed also increases with increasing wealth, from 35% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 51% among those in highest quintile. Among men, there is only a slight increase in the proportion employed as wealth quintile increases.

3.5 OCCUPATION

Occupation

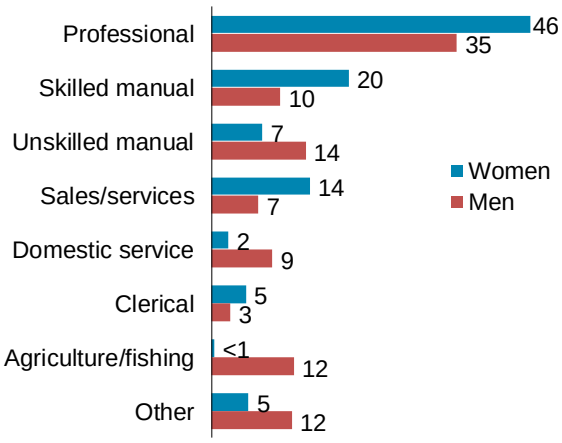
Categorised as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, domestic service, agriculture, armed forces and other.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey

Respondents who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey were asked to state their occupation. **Tables 3.7.1** and **3.7.2**, respectively, show that 46% of working women and 35% of working men age 15-49 are engaged in professional, technical, or managerial occupations, while 20% of women and 10% of men are employed in skilled manual labour and 7% of women and 14% of men are engaged in unskilled manual labour. While almost no working women are employed in agriculture (<1%), 12% of working men are engaged in agriculture (including fishing). Men are also more likely than women to be employed in domestic service jobs (9% versus 2%) (**Figure 3.5**).

Figure 3.5 **Occupation**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 employed in the past 12 months by occupation



Patterns by background characteristics

- Women with a secondary education or higher tend to be employed in professional, technical, or managerial occupations, whereas women with no education or only primary education tend to be employed in skilled manual jobs.

- Among both women and men, employment in professional/technical/managerial occupations generally increases with increasing education and wealth, while employment in skilled manual and unskilled manual jobs decreases with increasing education and wealth.

- Among working men, the proportion employed in the agricultural sector is highest in South Central region; it decreases with increasing education and wealth.

3.6 TYPE OF WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Table 3.8 presents the percent distribution of women who were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment. Almost all women (97%) are paid in cash only, while less than 2% are unpaid workers. Almost half of working women (48%) are self-employed, while 40% work for a non-family employer and 12% are employed by a family member. The vast majority of working women are employed year-round (84%).

Trends: Although data from the 2009 MDHS are based on ever-married women only, results imply that there has been little change in the type of employment between 2009 and 2016-17.

3.7 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

In 2012, the Maldives introduced a universal health insurance scheme called Aasandha, which was expanded to Husnuvaa Aasandha from 2014 as an unlimited health insurance scheme provided by the government. The benefit package covers all outpatient and inpatient services at the health centre and hospital levels other than services related to dentures, eyeglasses, and cosmetic procedures. Because the Aasandha programme is universal, respondents in the 2016-17 MDHS were asked if they had any health insurance other than Aasandha.

Tables 3.9.1 and **3.9.2** show that, overall, only 8% of women and 12% of men age 15-49 were covered by any type of health insurance other than Husnuvaa Aasandha, with the most common coverage being insurance obtained through employers.

3.8 TOBACCO USE

Table 3.10.1 shows that cigarette smoking and use of any type of tobacco are not common among women (less than 3%). On the other hand, 4 in 10 men smoke any type of tobacco (42%), among whom almost all smoke cigarettes (**Table 3.10.2**). Among men who smoke cigarettes daily, close to one-half (45%) smoke 15-24 cigarettes each day; 9% of daily cigarette smokers smoke 25 or more cigarettes each day (**Table 3.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Use of tobacco is highest among men in their 20s, over half of whom smoke some type of tobacco.
- The prevalence of tobacco smoking among men shows no clear relationship with either education or wealth.

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For more information on the characteristics of respondents, see the following tables:

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- **Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women**
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- **Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women**
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- **Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women**
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- **Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women**
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- **Table 3.11 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men**

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15-19	14.3	1,099	1,015	21.5	935	950
20-24	15.9	1,223	1,118	16.0	693	638
25-29	17.9	1,379	1,456	16.5	716	709
30-34	17.8	1,372	1,424	15.3	663	682
35-39	13.6	1,044	1,063	10.8	469	480
40-44	11.0	845	852	10.3	449	459
45-49	9.6	737	771	9.6	417	424
Marital status						
Never married	23.1	1,779	1,488	40.8	1,772	1,750
Married	68.2	5,251	5,596	54.2	2,353	2,395
Living together	0.4	29	24	0.7	33	23
Divorced/separated	7.5	581	544	4.1	179	170
Widowed	0.8	60	47	0.1	5	4
Residence						
Malé region	44.5	3,424	996	22.3	968	628
Other atolls	55.5	4,275	6,703	77.7	3,374	3,714
Region						
Malé	44.5	3,424	996	22.3	968	628
North	12.7	981	1,297	11.2	488	704
North Central	11.9	913	1,434	12.4	537	746
Central	6.6	507	996	16.3	706	540
South Central	11.0	844	1,688	23.0	999	1,008
South	13.4	1,030	1,288	14.8	644	716
Atoll						
Malé Atoll	44.5	3,424	996	22.3	968	628
HA Atoll	3.6	279	424	3.4	149	227
HDh Atoll	5.2	403	405	4.7	202	247
Sh Atoll	3.9	299	468	3.1	136	230
N Atoll	2.7	210	345	2.7	119	168
R Atoll	4.5	345	411	2.7	119	186
B Atoll	2.4	183	346	4.4	191	230
Lh Atoll	2.3	175	332	2.5	109	162
K Atoll [1]	3.0	234	340	6.7	290	195
AA Atoll	1.6	127	222	3.5	154	121
ADh Atoll	1.5	113	289	3.5	150	134
V Atoll	0.4	33	145	2.6	112	90
M Atoll	1.4	109	322	3.4	146	187
F Atoll	1.3	102	386	4.5	197	178
Dh Atoll	1.6	124	307	4.6	200	194
Th Atoll	2.7	205	281	4.3	185	186
L Atoll	4.0	304	392	6.2	270	263
GA Atoll	2.3	174	320	3.7	162	212
GDh Atoll	2.9	223	289	3.3	142	148
Gn Atoll	2.6	200	352	2.8	120	174
S Atoll	5.6	434	327	5.1	220	182
Education						
No education	4.2	323	364	3.0	131	140
Primary	22.2	1,712	2,065	22.5	975	1,010
Secondary	52.5	4,044	4,095	59.4	2,581	2,570
More than secondary	21.0	1,619	1,175	15.1	655	622
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	18.1	1,393	2,138	22.9	993	1,127
Second	18.8	1,449	2,096	23.4	1,017	1,141
Middle	19.9	1,533	2,091	26.9	1,169	1,217
Fourth	21.2	1,629	892	15.9	691	542
Highest	22.0	1,694	482	10.9	472	315
Total	100.0	7,699	7,699	100.0	4,342	4,342

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed. For the full names of the atolls, see Appendix A, Table A.1. Atoll-specific results may not be reliable due to small sample sizes.
[1] Excludes Malé region.

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling								Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some lower secondary	Completed lower secondary[2]	Some higher secondary	Completed higher secondary[3]	More than secondary			
Age											
15-24	0.2	0.5	0.8	15.9	45.4	4.1	11.4	21.8	100.0	9.7	2,322
15-19	0.1	0.4	0.9	28.8	43.3	8.1	9.0	9.5	100.0	9.5	1,099
20-24	0.2	0.5	0.7	4.3	47.3	0.6	13.6	32.8	100.0	9.9	1,223
25-29	0.9	1.3	2.9	5.8	55.5	0.0	3.8	29.8	100.0	9.7	1,379
30-34	0.6	4.6	15.8	6.4	44.4	0.1	0.7	27.4	100.0	9.5	1,372
35-39	3.9	15.1	28.1	10.6	24.0	0.1	0.5	17.7	100.0	7.4	1,044
40-44	9.2	29.4	29.1	11.3	12.4	0.0	0.5	8.1	100.0	6.4	845
45-49	24.3	29.9	24.5	6.0	4.6	0.0	0.5	10.2	100.0	5.0	737
Residence											
Malé region	3.1	6.1	8.4	9.6	33.6	1.6	5.9	31.7	100.0	9.7	3,424
Other atolls	5.1	11.9	16.5	10.7	39.0	1.1	3.3	12.5	100.0	9.1	4,275
Region											
Malé	3.1	6.1	8.4	9.6	33.6	1.6	5.9	31.7	100.0	9.7	3,424
North	4.5	13.7	18.4	11.5	39.2	0.8	2.6	9.3	100.0	9.0	981
North Central	3.6	12.7	17.2	8.2	42.3	0.8	3.1	12.1	100.0	9.2	913
Central	8.8	11.5	16.7	9.3	39.8	0.7	2.9	10.4	100.0	9.1	507
South Central	3.9	13.3	16.3	12.0	37.3	1.2	1.9	14.1	100.0	9.1	844
South	6.2	8.5	14.3	11.8	36.8	1.6	5.3	15.4	100.0	9.2	1,030
Atoll											
Malé Atoll	3.1	6.1	8.4	9.6	33.6	1.6	5.9	31.7	100.0	9.7	3,424
HA Atoll	3.3	13.7	17.2	14.7	33.8	1.0	4.2	12.2	100.0	9.0	279
HDh Atoll	5.7	11.5	18.5	10.1	44.8	0.5	1.8	7.1	100.0	9.1	403
Sh Atoll	4.2	16.5	19.4	10.3	36.7	1.1	2.3	9.4	100.0	8.9	299
N Atoll	3.8	18.2	16.7	10.7	38.0	0.6	2.9	9.1	100.0	9.0	210
R Atoll	2.6	14.3	15.6	8.2	43.4	1.2	3.7	11.0	100.0	9.2	345
B Atoll	3.1	8.8	19.5	6.2	40.3	0.9	2.3	19.0	100.0	9.3	183
Lh Atoll	5.7	6.8	18.6	7.4	47.4	0.0	3.1	11.0	100.0	9.2	175
K Atoll [4]	8.3	12.6	16.1	9.7	39.6	0.3	3.5	9.9	100.0	9.1	234
AA Atoll	8.7	10.2	23.0	8.5	35.5	0.5	2.3	11.3	100.0	8.9	127
ADh Atoll	11.7	11.7	8.3	10.3	46.3	1.3	2.3	8.1	100.0	9.2	113
V Atoll	2.6	8.0	24.9	5.2	35.5	1.9	2.6	19.4	100.0	9.3	33
M Atoll	2.5	9.7	21.7	6.9	37.7	2.1	1.9	17.6	100.0	9.2	109
F Atoll	2.1	10.6	17.6	10.9	38.6	3.3	2.6	14.3	100.0	9.2	102
Dh Atoll	2.0	19.3	18.9	11.4	34.8	0.7	3.3	9.8	100.0	8.8	124
Th Atoll	1.1	11.0	19.4	12.2	44.6	0.6	2.9	8.3	100.0	9.1	205
L Atoll	7.7	14.6	10.8	14.2	32.9	0.7	0.5	18.6	100.0	9.1	304
GA Atoll	5.6	9.4	11.0	12.2	41.5	0.6	2.8	16.9	100.0	9.3	174
GDh Atoll	2.2	12.8	17.2	12.7	35.2	0.3	2.0	17.5	100.0	9.1	223
Gn Atoll	10.0	6.3	8.8	9.7	38.4	0.0	6.3	20.6	100.0	9.4	200
S Atoll	6.7	7.0	16.8	12.2	34.9	3.4	7.6	11.3	100.0	9.2	434
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	6.5	15.4	18.3	13.2	35.3	0.4	3.0	7.9	100.0	8.6	1,393
Second	5.6	11.3	18.5	11.3	38.9	1.3	2.4	10.7	100.0	9.1	1,449
Middle	3.4	9.1	12.5	8.3	41.4	1.1	4.5	19.7	100.0	9.4	1,533
Fourth	4.1	6.7	10.0	11.3	37.5	0.9	4.5	25.0	100.0	9.5	1,629
Highest	1.9	5.3	6.9	7.6	30.5	2.5	7.2	38.1	100.0	9.9	1,694
Total	4.2	9.3	12.9	10.2	36.6	1.3	4.4	21.0	100.0	9.4	7,699

Note: For the full names of the atolls, see Appendix A, Table A.1. Atoll-specific results may not be reliable due to small sample sizes.
[1] Completed 7th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 10th grade at the secondary level
[3] Completed 12th grade at the higher secondary level
[4] Excludes Malé region.

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling								Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some lower secondary	Completed lower secondary[2]	Some higher secondary	Completed higher secondary[3]	More than secondary			
Age											
15-24	0.4	1.4	3.2	27.4	45.2	4.3	8.8	9.4	100.0	9.4	1,628
15-19	0.5	0.7	2.6	38.4	42.0	6.7	5.2	3.9	100.0	9.2	935
20-24	0.2	2.2	4.0	12.5	49.5	1.0	13.7	16.9	100.0	9.6	693
25-29	0.2	3.4	7.7	10.2	53.7	0.1	5.8	18.9	100.0	9.5	716
30-34	0.7	6.1	19.1	8.1	40.7	0.1	1.9	23.3	100.0	9.4	663
35-39	1.8	11.6	29.5	10.4	26.4	0.0	1.5	18.7	100.0	8.3	469
40-44	6.4	18.5	31.7	11.0	15.7	0.0	0.5	16.2	100.0	6.8	449
45-49	19.8	27.5	29.5	7.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	12.1	100.0	6.1	417
Residence											
Malé region	1.2	4.3	6.4	14.5	36.2	2.7	8.4	26.3	100.0	9.7	968
Other atolls	3.5	8.8	17.0	16.7	37.0	1.4	3.7	11.9	100.0	9.1	3,374
Region											
Malé	1.2	4.3	6.4	14.5	36.2	2.7	8.4	26.3	100.0	9.7	968
North	3.3	8.0	17.8	17.7	36.0	0.8	3.3	13.1	100.0	9.1	488
North Central	4.3	7.3	15.7	13.7	44.4	0.4	4.7	9.7	100.0	9.2	537
Central	4.0	9.4	20.6	14.6	40.4	0.8	1.5	8.7	100.0	9.0	706
South Central	3.4	9.7	16.5	19.4	30.4	2.3	3.5	14.9	100.0	9.0	999
South	2.8	8.6	14.5	16.5	38.3	1.8	6.0	11.6	100.0	9.2	644
Atoll											
Malé Atoll	1.2	4.3	6.4	14.5	36.2	2.7	8.4	26.3	100.0	9.7	968
HA Atoll	4.0	6.7	20.7	17.0	33.1	1.4	3.9	13.4	100.0	9.1	149
HDh Atoll	3.5	7.5	17.3	16.2	41.7	0.7	1.1	11.9	100.0	9.1	202
Sh Atoll	2.4	10.4	15.2	20.7	30.7	0.4	5.8	14.4	100.0	9.0	136
N Atoll	8.4	8.9	14.3	12.8	42.9	0.4	1.8	10.5	100.0	9.1	119
R Atoll	3.4	8.7	12.4	15.9	46.5	0.5	3.5	9.0	100.0	9.2	119
B Atoll	2.0	4.9	16.7	14.0	42.3	0.5	7.3	12.4	100.0	9.3	191
Lh Atoll	4.8	8.1	19.2	11.6	47.2	0.0	4.5	4.6	100.0	9.1	109
K Atoll [4]	3.6	12.1	20.9	14.3	43.6	0.4	0.9	4.1	100.0	8.9	290
AA Atoll	3.1	10.8	24.2	13.6	27.5	1.7	3.1	16.0	100.0	8.8	154
ADh Atoll	7.4	6.0	12.5	19.6	46.0	0.9	0.0	7.6	100.0	9.1	150
V Atoll	1.5	5.1	26.1	10.3	42.5	0.0	2.7	11.8	100.0	9.2	112
M Atoll	1.2	6.7	20.0	15.1	30.5	3.3	3.9	19.4	100.0	9.2	146
F Atoll	2.3	5.8	19.6	23.8	21.8	5.0	6.8	14.9	100.0	8.9	197
Dh Atoll	6.8	11.5	14.9	21.8	30.6	3.9	5.0	5.5	100.0	8.7	200
Th Atoll	0.0	10.8	19.8	22.2	35.6	0.3	1.9	9.4	100.0	8.8	185
L Atoll	5.2	12.0	11.1	14.7	32.7	0.0	1.0	23.3	100.0	9.2	270
GA Atoll	2.4	11.0	10.3	10.8	45.5	1.0	3.5	15.4	100.0	9.3	162
GDh Atoll	0.8	9.4	17.8	20.2	39.9	0.0	2.1	9.8	100.0	9.0	142
Gn Atoll	5.8	7.3	11.9	14.5	39.4	2.7	3.5	14.9	100.0	9.3	120
S Atoll	2.9	7.0	16.8	19.4	31.2	2.9	11.7	8.1	100.0	9.1	220
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	4.1	10.7	20.0	20.4	33.7	1.1	2.6	7.3	100.0	8.6	993
Second	4.0	10.1	16.1	18.3	35.7	0.9	3.2	11.6	100.0	9.0	1,017
Middle	2.8	6.4	14.8	13.8	40.6	2.0	4.9	14.6	100.0	9.3	1,169
Fourth	1.5	6.0	11.4	12.1	40.3	2.6	6.7	19.5	100.0	9.5	691
Highest	1.4	2.9	4.8	14.6	31.4	2.1	9.3	33.5	100.0	9.8	472
Total	3.0	7.8	14.7	16.2	36.8	1.6	4.8	15.1	100.0	9.2	4,342

Note: For the full names of the atolls, see Appendix A, Table A.1. Atoll-specific results may not be reliable due to small sample sizes.
[1] Completed 7th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 10th grade at the secondary level
[3] Completed 12th grade at the higher secondary level
[4] Excludes Malé region.

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school: Can read a whole sentence	No schooling, primary or secondary school: Can read part of a sentence	No schooling, primary or secondary school: Cannot read at all	No schooling, primary or secondary school: Blind/ visually impaired	Total	Percent-age literate[1]	Number of women
Age								
15-24	21.8	77.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	2,322
15-19	9.5	90.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	1,099
20-24	32.8	65.9	0.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	1,223
25-29	29.8	68.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	1,379
30-34	27.4	68.4	3.9	0.3	0.2	100.0	99.6	1,372
35-39	17.7	71.3	9.7	1.1	0.2	100.0	98.6	1,044
40-44	8.1	77.0	11.4	3.0	0.5	100.0	96.5	845
45-49	10.2	71.0	16.0	2.3	0.5	100.0	97.2	737
Residence								
Malé region	31.7	63.8	3.5	0.8	0.2	100.0	99.0	3,424
Other atolls	12.5	79.7	6.7	1.0	0.1	100.0	98.8	4,275
Region								
Malé	31.7	63.8	3.5	0.8	0.2	100.0	99.0	3,424
North	9.3	84.4	4.7	1.4	0.3	100.0	98.3	981
North Central	12.1	82.4	5.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	99.7	913
Central	10.4	73.2	14.6	1.4	0.4	100.0	98.2	507
South Central	14.1	78.9	6.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	99.5	844
South	15.4	76.6	6.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	98.4	1,030
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	7.9	82.1	8.4	1.4	0.2	100.0	98.4	1,393
Second	10.7	80.9	7.0	1.2	0.2	100.0	98.7	1,449
Middle	19.7	74.2	5.2	0.7	0.3	100.0	99.0	1,533
Fourth	25.0	69.9	4.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	99.3	1,629
Highest	38.1	58.9	2.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	1,694
Total	21.0	72.6	5.3	0.9	0.2	100.0	98.9	7,699

[1] Refers to women who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary or secondary school: Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	Blind/ visually impaired	Total	Percent-age literate[1]	Number of men
Age								
15-24	9.4	82.4	5.4	2.8	0.0	100.0	97.2	1,628
15-19	3.9	87.2	6.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	97.1	935
20-24	16.9	76.0	4.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	97.4	693
25-29	18.9	71.3	6.5	3.3	0.0	100.0	96.7	716
30-34	23.3	65.8	7.8	2.9	0.1	100.0	96.9	663
35-39	18.7	68.6	9.2	3.2	0.3	100.0	96.5	469
40-44	16.2	69.2	12.1	2.0	0.6	100.0	97.5	449
45-49	12.1	62.3	15.3	9.8	0.4	100.0	89.8	417
Residence								
Malé region	26.3	62.8	4.8	5.9	0.1	100.0	94.0	968
Other atolls	11.9	76.2	8.9	2.8	0.2	100.0	97.0	3,374
Region								
Malé	26.3	62.8	4.8	5.9	0.1	100.0	94.0	968
North	13.1	78.6	6.9	1.2	0.2	100.0	98.6	488
North Central	9.7	74.7	12.7	2.7	0.3	100.0	97.0	537
Central	8.7	77.9	10.4	3.1	0.0	100.0	96.9	706
South Central	14.9	75.2	6.4	3.1	0.3	100.0	96.6	999
South	11.6	75.3	9.6	3.5	0.0	100.0	96.5	644
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	7.3	79.8	8.6	4.2	0.1	100.0	95.7	993
Second	11.6	74.7	10.8	2.5	0.2	100.0	97.2	1,017
Middle	14.6	75.1	8.3	1.8	0.2	100.0	98.0	1,169
Fourth	19.5	68.5	6.0	5.8	0.2	100.0	94.0	691
Highest	33.5	58.5	3.1	4.9	0.0	100.0	95.1	472
Total	15.1	73.2	8.0	3.5	0.2	100.0	96.3	4,342

[1] Refers to men who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15-19	34.4	87.5	25.4	9.3	7.8	1,099
20-24	56.5	84.8	25.2	12.6	6.2	1,223
25-29	57.9	85.3	31.0	19.3	6.1	1,379
30-34	61.3	86.5	34.0	20.4	5.1	1,372
35-39	55.6	88.2	42.3	24.7	4.9	1,044
40-44	48.2	85.3	49.7	22.6	4.7	845
45-49	39.0	85.8	53.7	17.6	5.3	737
Residence						
Malé region	59.1	89.6	28.1	15.6	3.2	3,424
Other atolls	45.9	83.5	41.6	19.8	7.9	4,275
Region						
Malé	59.1	89.6	28.1	15.6	3.2	3,424
North	42.2	81.9	45.3	19.8	9.5	981
North Central	45.5	81.1	35.9	17.7	9.7	913
Central	44.7	89.4	48.5	19.4	3.4	507
South Central	39.2	86.2	42.4	17.1	5.4	844
South	55.7	81.9	39.0	24.1	8.8	1,030
Atoll						
Malé Atoll	59.1	89.6	28.1	15.6	3.2	3,424
HA Atoll	40.7	81.8	46.2	18.7	8.9	279
HDh Atoll	44.6	79.2	39.7	18.4	12.3	403
Sh Atoll	40.3	85.6	51.9	22.5	6.5	299
N Atoll	39.5	75.1	35.2	16.6	16.2	210
R Atoll	40.0	82.5	41.7	18.3	8.6	345
B Atoll	57.8	87.6	32.5	19.3	5.3	183
Lh Atoll	50.9	78.7	28.7	16.0	8.8	175
K Atoll [1]	50.3	89.2	49.6	23.1	3.2	234
AA Atoll	38.7	90.2	42.1	12.7	3.2	127
ADh Atoll	37.5	88.7	52.3	18.9	5.0	113
V Atoll	52.1	90.6	51.5	20.2	0.7	33
M Atoll	30.7	88.8	48.2	16.8	6.2	109
F Atoll	42.0	80.8	50.9	21.0	7.0	102
Dh Atoll	30.9	88.2	43.6	12.7	4.9	124
Th Atoll	51.3	87.3	36.9	18.2	3.2	205
L Atoll	36.5	85.6	40.8	16.9	6.2	304
GA Atoll	55.6	86.6	52.8	29.6	4.1	174
GDh Atoll	42.5	86.6	33.5	16.2	8.7	223
Gn Atoll	60.8	65.9	46.9	31.3	17.5	200
S Atoll	60.2	85.0	32.7	22.6	6.8	434
Education						
No education	26.4	77.0	56.7	14.5	10.8	323
Primary	38.3	87.1	52.7	20.7	5.3	1,712
Secondary	51.3	86.9	30.5	16.9	6.1	4,044
More than secondary	72.2	85.3	26.1	18.3	4.5	1,619
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	37.6	78.1	46.3	16.5	9.8	1,393
Second	44.9	86.3	40.7	19.3	6.2	1,449
Middle	52.2	82.7	36.8	20.5	7.3	1,533
Fourth	59.1	91.7	28.9	17.1	2.7	1,629
Highest	61.8	90.6	27.8	16.3	3.7	1,694
Total	51.7	86.2	35.6	17.9	5.8	7,699

Note: For the full names of the atolls, see Appendix A, Table A.1. Atoll-specific results may not be reliable due to small sample sizes.
[1] Excludes Malé region.

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of men
Age						
15-19	30.1	77.8	17.5	5.6	14.5	935
20-24	54.0	73.4	15.2	9.0	15.3	693
25-29	62.7	76.8	20.9	11.1	8.7	716
30-34	69.8	76.6	18.2	12.2	8.3	663
35-39	64.6	78.3	26.8	16.6	7.1	469
40-44	63.7	83.0	34.7	20.9	7.4	449
45-49	48.0	80.3	42.8	19.9	9.5	417
Residence						
Malé region	62.5	81.5	17.8	10.0	6.9	968
Other atolls	51.9	76.4	24.5	12.8	11.8	3,374
Region						
Malé	62.5	81.5	17.8	10.0	6.9	968
North	54.3	81.1	31.1	17.3	9.2	488
North Central	51.6	67.9	18.5	11.9	19.2	537
Central	51.4	80.7	24.0	12.2	8.8	706
South Central	47.1	78.4	25.7	11.6	11.5	999
South	58.5	72.3	23.3	12.8	11.3	644
Atoll						
Malé Atoll	62.5	81.5	17.8	10.0	6.9	968
HA Atoll	46.8	78.3	19.9	10.1	14.4	149
HDh Atoll	59.9	82.2	46.1	25.6	6.5	202
Sh Atoll	54.2	82.6	21.1	13.0	7.4	136
N Atoll	39.9	65.6	22.7	14.9	25.7	119
R Atoll	53.1	70.6	21.6	13.5	14.2	119
B Atoll	63.0	74.4	10.5	5.6	10.6	191
Lh Atoll	42.8	56.1	24.6	17.9	32.6	109
K Atoll [1]	53.3	83.0	27.0	14.2	7.5	290
AA Atoll	56.8	82.7	22.6	12.7	5.7	154
ADh Atoll	38.0	74.0	20.7	6.3	15.9	150
V Atoll	57.1	80.8	22.7	13.9	7.1	112
M Atoll	48.3	88.5	33.1	14.0	3.5	146
F Atoll	47.2	80.7	34.1	15.4	7.8	197
Dh Atoll	41.8	67.3	25.1	11.0	23.6	200
Th Atoll	49.1	78.4	16.9	9.3	12.0	185
L Atoll	48.9	79.5	21.9	9.6	9.4	270
GA Atoll	57.7	84.7	23.5	12.5	5.1	162
GDh Atoll	59.7	84.7	25.9	13.9	4.7	142
Gn Atoll	57.4	58.2	30.1	20.2	20.0	120
S Atoll	58.8	63.0	17.8	8.4	15.4	220
Education						
No education	30.1	64.5	44.1	12.2	21.3	131
Primary	45.6	80.0	34.1	16.2	10.5	975
Secondary	51.9	77.3	18.9	10.0	11.8	2,581
More than secondary	81.5	77.8	18.5	15.1	4.7	655
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	44.2	72.4	27.8	12.8	14.5	993
Second	51.1	79.4	22.7	11.6	10.9	1,017
Middle	56.3	75.8	21.7	11.5	10.8	1,169
Fourth	59.3	81.0	24.2	14.4	8.5	691
Highest	70.1	83.6	15.3	10.6	5.3	472
Total	54.3	77.6	23.0	12.2	10.7	4,342

Note: For the full names of the atolls, see Appendix A, Table A.1. Atoll-specific results may not be reliable due to small sample sizes.
[1] Excludes Malé region.

Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever used the internet, and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months; and among women who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number	Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number
Age									
15-19	91.0	88.9	1,099	78.2	14.7	5.0	2.1	100.0	977
20-24	95.5	94.1	1,223	85.8	10.2	3.3	0.7	100.0	1,151
25-29	92.0	89.7	1,379	86.2	9.6	1.8	2.4	100.0	1,237
30-34	86.4	85.1	1,372	87.9	8.7	2.1	1.3	100.0	1,167
35-39	72.3	70.8	1,044	82.3	13.0	2.3	2.4	100.0	739
40-44	53.4	53.1	845	80.9	13.0	5.2	0.9	100.0	449
45-49	42.6	41.6	737	81.5	11.7	5.9	1.0	100.0	307
Residence									
Malé region	89.5	88.2	3,424	88.7	8.2	2.0	1.2	100.0	3,019
Other atolls	72.0	70.4	4,275	79.4	14.1	4.4	2.1	100.0	3,008
Region									
Malé	89.5	88.2	3,424	88.7	8.2	2.0	1.2	100.0	3,019
North	66.1	64.4	981	79.4	15.9	3.8	0.9	100.0	632
North Central	69.3	67.9	913	75.5	17.0	5.5	2.0	100.0	620
Central	71.8	70.5	507	76.7	14.7	5.4	3.1	100.0	358
South Central	71.0	69.5	844	73.1	17.3	5.4	4.2	100.0	587
South	80.9	78.8	1,030	87.9	8.1	2.9	1.1	100.0	812
Atoll									
Malé Atoll	89.5	88.2	3,424	88.7	8.2	2.0	1.2	100.0	3,019
HA Atoll	62.7	60.8	279	81.0	15.1	3.5	0.4	100.0	169
HDh Atoll	71.6	70.2	403	81.0	12.7	4.9	1.4	100.0	283
Sh Atoll	61.7	60.1	299	75.4	21.6	2.2	0.7	100.0	180
N Atoll	64.8	63.6	210	67.0	22.9	7.4	2.7	100.0	133
R Atoll	64.5	63.2	345	75.1	18.3	4.6	2.0	100.0	218
B Atoll	73.8	72.9	183	81.0	11.7	4.9	2.5	100.0	134
Lh Atoll	79.4	77.0	175	79.2	14.3	5.7	0.8	100.0	135
K Atoll [1]	72.4	71.6	234	78.1	14.4	3.3	4.2	100.0	168
AA Atoll	72.2	70.9	127	74.7	12.4	10.8	2.1	100.0	90
ADh Atoll	68.1	65.6	113	72.0	19.9	5.0	3.2	100.0	74
V Atoll	78.1	78.1	33	87.7	10.6	1.7	0.0	100.0	26
M Atoll	66.4	66.4	109	74.3	19.6	4.7	1.4	100.0	72
F Atoll	69.1	66.5	102	79.4	13.6	4.3	2.7	100.0	68
Dh Atoll	67.4	66.1	124	67.1	23.6	4.4	4.9	100.0	82
Th Atoll	74.6	72.8	205	76.7	11.8	4.1	7.5	100.0	150
L Atoll	72.3	70.9	304	70.6	19.0	7.2	3.1	100.0	216
GA Atoll	73.7	72.5	174	78.8	13.9	5.2	2.1	100.0	126
GDh Atoll	73.7	71.7	223	79.1	15.0	4.8	1.0	100.0	160
Gn Atoll	88.3	86.9	200	93.5	4.9	1.3	0.3	100.0	174
S Atoll	84.1	81.3	434	92.5	4.5	1.9	1.1	100.0	353
Education									
No education	30.4	29.1	323	75.2	17.3	3.3	4.2	100.0	94
Primary	46.8	45.7	1,712	73.8	18.8	4.9	2.6	100.0	782
Secondary	90.2	88.2	4,044	81.7	12.4	4.1	1.8	100.0	3,566
More than secondary	98.4	97.8	1,619	94.9	4.1	0.3	0.7	100.0	1,584
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	61.9	59.8	1,393	73.9	17.0	6.3	2.8	100.0	833
Second	70.6	69.0	1,449	77.0	14.4	5.8	2.8	100.0	1,001
Middle	80.7	79.2	1,533	85.0	11.0	2.5	1.5	100.0	1,214
Fourth	86.9	85.0	1,629	84.2	12.5	2.1	1.3	100.0	1,385
Highest	94.7	94.1	1,694	92.9	5.0	1.4	0.7	100.0	1,594
Total	79.8	78.3	7,699	84.0	11.1	3.2	1.6	100.0	6,027

Note: For the full names of the atolls, see Appendix A, Table A.1. Atoll-specific results may not be reliable due to small sample sizes.
[1] Excludes Malé region.

Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever used the internet, and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months; and among men who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number	Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Total	Number
Age									
15-19	91.5	88.8	935	75.0	16.6	5.4	3.0	100.0	830
20-24	97.5	96.3	693	88.3	8.7	0.8	2.3	100.0	668
25-29	97.1	96.0	716	87.4	8.0	3.0	1.6	100.0	687
30-34	93.7	92.8	663	88.2	7.8	1.5	2.4	100.0	616
35-39	87.5	85.6	469	84.7	8.7	4.1	2.5	100.0	401
40-44	81.2	79.0	449	83.2	11.8	1.7	3.3	100.0	355
45-49	53.5	51.0	417	79.3	15.0	4.0	1.7	100.0	213
Residence									
Malé region	96.1	94.5	968	90.3	6.8	1.7	1.1	100.0	915
Other atolls	86.4	84.6	3,374	81.7	12.1	3.3	2.9	100.0	2,855
Region									
Malé	96.1	94.5	968	90.3	6.8	1.7	1.1	100.0	915
North	85.7	83.7	488	85.1	10.7	2.4	1.8	100.0	408
North Central	85.0	83.5	537	81.3	13.9	3.6	1.2	100.0	449
Central	87.0	86.1	706	84.0	10.0	3.7	2.3	100.0	608
South Central	84.8	82.6	999	76.4	14.0	4.0	5.6	100.0	825
South	90.1	87.8	644	85.1	11.0	2.4	1.6	100.0	565
Atoll									
Malé Atoll	96.1	94.5	968	90.3	6.8	1.7	1.1	100.0	915
HA Atoll	81.3	79.7	149	84.6	9.7	3.1	2.6	100.0	119
HDh Atoll	88.7	86.5	202	86.4	10.9	2.1	0.7	100.0	175
Sh Atoll	86.2	83.9	136	83.7	11.6	2.2	2.5	100.0	114
N Atoll	85.4	83.7	119	76.7	18.3	4.3	0.7	100.0	99
R Atoll	82.4	80.9	119	81.0	14.3	2.8	1.9	100.0	96
B Atoll	88.4	86.5	191	84.1	9.9	4.7	1.3	100.0	166
Lh Atoll	81.4	80.7	109	81.5	16.1	1.8	0.7	100.0	88
K Atoll [1]	87.5	86.2	290	88.3	6.6	3.3	1.8	100.0	250
AA Atoll	86.0	86.0	154	73.6	16.2	6.3	3.9	100.0	132
ADh Atoll	86.3	86.3	150	83.5	10.8	2.6	3.2	100.0	129
V Atoll	87.7	85.8	112	88.0	9.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	97
M Atoll	84.8	81.9	146	73.8	15.0	4.2	7.0	100.0	120
F Atoll	86.2	84.6	197	71.7	18.1	4.6	5.6	100.0	167
Dh Atoll	80.4	78.9	200	77.0	15.6	5.9	1.5	100.0	158
Th Atoll	87.2	86.1	185	80.6	9.6	2.5	7.2	100.0	159
L Atoll	85.6	81.8	270	77.8	12.4	3.1	6.8	100.0	221
GA Atoll	85.3	81.5	162	77.3	20.3	0.4	2.0	100.0	132
GDh Atoll	90.2	87.1	142	82.8	9.8	5.7	1.6	100.0	123
Gn Atoll	94.9	94.0	120	88.1	9.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	113
S Atoll	90.9	89.6	220	90.0	6.1	1.7	2.2	100.0	198
Education									
No education	38.0	36.3	131	63.0	27.0	7.9	2.1	100.0	48
Primary	70.8	67.6	975	73.5	16.3	3.5	6.7	100.0	659
Secondary	95.5	93.8	2,581	83.8	11.2	3.2	1.8	100.0	2,422
More than secondary	98.2	98.0	655	96.1	2.6	1.0	0.3	100.0	642
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	81.7	78.9	993	76.0	15.3	4.2	4.5	100.0	783
Second	84.8	82.9	1,017	80.7	11.3	4.1	3.9	100.0	843
Middle	90.4	88.9	1,169	85.6	10.4	2.7	1.3	100.0	1,039
Fourth	94.9	93.7	691	86.7	10.1	1.5	1.6	100.0	648
Highest	97.6	96.8	472	94.8	3.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	457
Total	88.6	86.8	4,342	83.8	10.8	2.9	2.4	100.0	3,770

Note: For the full names of the atolls, see Appendix A, Table A.1. Atoll-specific results may not be reliable due to small sample sizes.
[1] Excludes Malé region.

Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed			
Age					
15-19	24.1	8.5	67.5	100.0	1,099
20-24	51.3	7.5	41.2	100.0	1,223
25-29	46.8	5.7	47.4	100.0	1,379
30-34	42.3	4.3	53.4	100.0	1,372
35-39	40.2	4.2	55.6	100.0	1,044
40-44	43.4	3.2	53.4	100.0	845
45-49	47.5	5.4	47.1	100.0	737
Marital status					
Never married	38.6	8.1	53.3	100.0	1,779
Married or living together	41.7	4.9	53.4	100.0	5,280
Divorced/separated/widowed	57.1	4.8	38.0	100.0	641
Number of living children					
0	44.7	7.3	47.9	100.0	2,699
1-2	42.3	5.4	52.4	100.0	3,143
3-4	38.1	2.8	59.1	100.0	1,385
5+	40.4	5.9	53.7	100.0	472
Residence					
Malé region	47.5	8.9	43.7	100.0	3,424
Other atolls	38.1	3.0	58.9	100.0	4,275
Region					
Malé	47.5	8.9	43.7	100.0	3,424
North	37.1	1.1	61.8	100.0	981
North Central	35.9	1.2	62.9	100.0	913
Central	45.3	6.8	47.9	100.0	507
South Central	39.4	4.8	55.8	100.0	844
South	36.5	3.2	60.3	100.0	1,030
Education					
No education	31.9	4.1	64.0	100.0	323
Primary	36.5	3.5	60.0	100.0	1,712
Secondary	35.3	5.9	58.8	100.0	4,044
More than secondary	67.7	7.6	24.7	100.0	1,619
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	34.9	3.1	62.0	100.0	1,393
Second	37.7	4.0	58.3	100.0	1,449
Middle	40.4	4.5	55.1	100.0	1,533
Fourth	45.2	7.4	47.5	100.0	1,629
Highest	51.2	8.4	40.4	100.0	1,694
Total	42.3	5.6	52.1	100.0	7,699

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Currently employed[1]	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Not currently employed	Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of men
Age					
15-19	32.2	6.9	60.9	100.0	935
20-24	76.4	12.7	10.9	100.0	693
25-29	90.6	6.6	2.8	100.0	716
30-34	94.7	3.0	2.3	100.0	663
35-39	94.4	3.3	2.2	100.0	469
40-44	93.5	3.7	2.7	100.0	449
45-49	92.4	5.0	2.6	100.0	417
Marital status					
Never married	53.1	9.0	37.8	100.0	1,772
Married or living together	94.9	3.8	1.3	100.0	2,386
Divorced/separated/widowed	82.2	11.5	6.3	100.0	184
Number of living children					
0	61.5	8.6	30.0	100.0	2,276
1-2	94.4	3.9	1.7	100.0	1,341
3-4	95.6	3.4	1.0	100.0	586
5+	94.1	3.6	2.4	100.0	138
Residence					
Malé region	76.9	7.2	15.9	100.0	968
Other atolls	77.4	6.0	16.6	100.0	3,374
Region					
Malé	76.9	7.2	15.9	100.0	968
North	78.7	4.2	17.1	100.0	488
North Central	76.5	7.3	16.2	100.0	537
Central	82.1	3.8	14.1	100.0	706
South Central	78.1	5.9	16.0	100.0	999
South	71.1	8.7	20.2	100.0	644
Education					
No education	90.9	3.3	5.8	100.0	131
Primary	90.2	5.0	4.8	100.0	975
Secondary	68.3	7.9	23.8	100.0	2,581
More than secondary	90.9	2.4	6.7	100.0	655
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	75.7	6.8	17.6	100.0	993
Second	76.4	6.0	17.6	100.0	1,017
Middle	78.5	5.7	15.8	100.0	1,169
Fourth	76.9	7.8	15.3	100.0	691
Highest	80.5	4.9	14.7	100.0	472
Total	77.3	6.3	16.4	100.0	4,342

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Profes-sional/ technical/ mana-gerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agricul-ture	Armed forces	Other	Total	Number of women
Age											
15-19	44.5	14.3	30.6	2.4	1.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	4.6	100.0	357
20-24	51.8	6.5	22.7	7.7	2.3	2.6	0.0	1.0	5.5	100.0	719
25-29	58.3	3.3	14.2	11.6	3.7	2.1	0.3	0.0	6.4	100.0	725
30-34	46.9	4.6	12.4	20.2	7.4	3.0	0.1	0.5	4.9	100.0	639
35-39	36.7	6.1	4.7	32.7	12.8	0.8	0.5	0.0	5.7	100.0	463
40-44	36.2	0.1	5.6	35.0	16.8	3.0	0.9	0.0	2.4	100.0	394
45-49	30.5	0.5	5.6	40.9	12.5	3.3	2.0	0.3	4.3	100.0	390
Marital status											
Never married	48.7	10.1	27.1	3.3	2.3	2.7	0.0	0.4	5.4	100.0	831
Married or living together	46.0	3.5	9.3	24.8	8.3	2.0	0.6	0.1	5.3	100.0	2,459
Divorced/separated/widowed	37.7	3.3	16.7	22.5	11.5	4.3	0.3	1.2	2.6	100.0	397
Number of living children											
0	52.7	7.7	22.5	4.9	3.3	2.5	0.0	0.5	5.9	100.0	1,405
1-2	48.9	4.6	10.6	21.2	6.4	2.7	0.3	0.3	5.0	100.0	1,497
3-4	30.9	1.0	5.5	41.5	13.9	1.6	1.2	0.0	4.4	100.0	567
5+	17.0	0.0	6.5	47.3	22.6	2.3	2.5	0.0	1.7	100.0	219
Residence											
Malé region	49.7	7.3	17.6	12.9	4.2	2.1	0.0	0.5	5.6	100.0	1,929
Other atolls	41.4	2.3	10.3	27.2	10.7	2.7	0.9	0.1	4.4	100.0	1,759
Region											
Malé	49.7	7.3	17.6	12.9	4.2	2.1	0.0	0.5	5.6	100.0	1,929
North	40.2	2.3	9.7	32.1	8.5	2.7	1.9	0.3	2.3	100.0	375
North Central	41.6	2.4	6.7	30.0	12.0	2.1	0.4	0.0	4.9	100.0	338
Central	36.4	2.1	14.7	23.9	12.6	4.2	0.5	0.0	5.5	100.0	264
South Central	36.7	2.0	9.2	28.6	14.5	1.9	0.8	0.0	6.3	100.0	373
South	49.7	2.7	11.8	21.0	7.2	3.1	1.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	408
Education											
No education	9.9	0.0	5.3	49.9	24.9	7.1	1.3	0.0	1.7	100.0	116
Primary	12.5	0.6	9.5	47.6	20.3	2.6	1.8	0.2	4.9	100.0	685
Secondary	39.2	7.9	22.4	17.2	5.1	2.8	0.1	0.0	5.2	100.0	1,667
More than secondary	76.7	3.8	6.1	4.5	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.8	5.3	100.0	1,219
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	28.9	1.8	12.1	35.1	14.6	3.6	1.0	0.0	2.8	100.0	529
Second	39.3	2.5	12.0	28.0	10.2	2.3	1.4	0.0	4.3	100.0	604
Middle	50.4	3.7	11.3	18.4	8.2	2.8	0.4	0.0	4.7	100.0	689
Fourth	47.0	5.0	18.9	15.7	4.9	2.3	0.0	0.9	5.3	100.0	856
Highest	54.1	8.9	14.3	10.9	3.2	1.7	0.0	0.3	6.7	100.0	1,009
Total	45.7	4.9	14.1	19.7	7.3	2.4	0.4	0.3	5.0	100.0	3,687

Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Profes-sional/ technical/ mana-gerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agricul-ture	Armed forces	Other	Total	Number of men
Age											
15-19	31.1	1.9	15.8	9.0	13.5	4.5	12.2	0.0	11.9	100.0	366
20-24	36.3	3.6	7.9	6.7	11.2	11.5	10.7	0.6	11.4	100.0	618
25-29	31.7	3.1	6.3	8.8	14.4	11.6	10.7	1.0	12.5	100.0	696
30-34	39.4	2.3	3.7	10.0	14.3	11.1	9.8	1.4	8.2	100.0	648
35-39	33.9	2.7	5.1	14.1	13.7	5.0	12.6	2.8	10.2	100.0	458
40-44	39.4	2.3	4.9	10.1	13.8	7.4	9.4	1.7	10.9	100.0	436
45-49	33.3	2.2	6.0	12.8	14.0	5.3	19.6	0.0	6.9	100.0	406
Marital status											
Never married	33.3	2.4	12.5	8.1	13.2	8.1	11.0	0.1	11.3	100.0	1,102
Married or living together	36.3	2.9	4.4	10.8	13.6	8.8	12.0	1.6	9.8	100.0	2,354
Divorced/separated/widowed	32.7	1.8	1.1	10.6	14.9	12.5	13.9	0.0	12.4	100.0	172
Number of living children											
0	34.5	2.5	9.7	7.5	13.2	9.1	10.8	0.7	11.9	100.0	1,594
1-2	38.0	3.0	4.3	11.0	14.4	9.8	9.4	1.5	8.5	100.0	1,318
3-4	32.3	2.1	4.8	14.3	12.5	5.8	16.4	1.5	10.3	100.0	580
5+	28.2	3.0	3.4	9.5	12.9	6.6	25.8	0.0	10.6	100.0	135
Residence											
Malé region	41.3	3.6	10.2	5.9	9.7	11.1	2.0	3.6	12.6	100.0	814
Other atolls	33.4	2.4	5.7	11.1	14.6	8.0	14.6	0.4	9.7	100.0	2,814
Region											
Malé	41.3	3.6	10.2	5.9	9.7	11.1	2.0	3.6	12.6	100.0	814
North	29.1	3.6	6.6	13.2	20.6	7.7	9.6	0.6	9.0	100.0	405
North Central	33.5	0.9	5.0	16.2	18.6	4.5	10.7	0.5	10.2	100.0	450
Central	42.9	2.9	3.5	10.4	7.5	10.3	10.8	0.0	11.5	100.0	607
South Central	32.6	2.1	5.9	10.0	11.4	7.8	22.5	0.1	7.7	100.0	839
South	27.0	2.7	7.9	7.6	20.2	9.2	13.5	0.9	11.1	100.0	514
Education											
No education	21.0	0.0	5.8	17.3	18.1	7.3	21.9	0.0	8.5	100.0	124
Primary	24.3	1.3	5.4	15.6	16.7	6.7	21.5	0.1	8.4	100.0	928
Secondary	32.9	3.1	8.0	9.1	14.1	10.3	9.8	1.2	11.5	100.0	1,966
More than secondary	61.7	4.0	4.8	2.6	6.0	7.0	1.3	2.5	10.0	100.0	611
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	28.2	1.4	5.1	12.5	16.5	8.7	17.9	0.1	9.6	100.0	818
Second	31.2	2.1	7.0	11.0	15.3	6.9	17.0	0.1	9.4	100.0	837
Middle	38.4	3.7	5.9	10.2	13.3	8.4	10.2	0.6	9.4	100.0	985
Fourth	40.3	4.0	7.7	8.7	9.9	9.9	5.9	2.1	11.6	100.0	585
Highest	42.2	2.2	10.1	3.7	9.7	11.6	0.9	4.8	14.6	100.0	403
Total	35.2	2.7	6.7	9.9	13.5	8.7	11.8	1.1	10.4	100.0	3,628

Table 3.8 Type of employment

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer and continuity of employment, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Employment characteristic	Total
Type of earnings	
Cash only	97.0
Cash and in-kind	0.8
In-kind only	0.7
Not paid	1.5
Total	100.0
Type of employer	
Employed by family member	11.8
Employed by nonfamily member	40.1
Self-employed	48.1
Total	100.0
Continuity of employment	
All year	84.1
Seasonal	9.4
Occasional	6.5
Total	100.0
Number of women employed during the last 12 months	3,687

Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with specific types of health insurance coverage (other than *Aasandha*), and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	None	Any health insurance	Number of women
Age						
15-19	1.3	1.3	0.9	96.5	3.5	1,099
20-24	6.1	1.2	2.8	90.2	9.8	1,223
25-29	5.6	2.0	3.0	89.4	10.6	1,379
30-34	3.1	1.8	3.7	91.4	8.6	1,372
35-39	2.9	1.8	2.9	92.4	7.6	1,044
40-44	2.3	1.7	0.5	95.5	4.5	845
45-49	1.6	2.1	1.7	94.5	5.5	737
Residence						
Malé region	6.3	2.8	3.5	87.5	12.5	3,424
Other atolls	1.3	0.8	1.5	96.5	3.5	4,275
Region						
Malé	6.3	2.8	3.5	87.5	12.5	3,424
North	0.4	0.0	1.3	98.3	1.7	981
North Central	0.8	1.3	1.1	96.7	3.3	913
Central	2.1	0.9	2.3	94.6	5.4	507
South Central	2.7	0.4	1.0	95.9	4.1	844
South	1.1	1.2	1.8	95.9	4.1	1,030
Education						
No education	1.0	1.5	0.9	96.6	3.4	323
Primary	0.4	0.5	1.4	97.7	2.3	1,712
Secondary	3.3	1.7	1.6	93.5	6.5	4,044
More than secondary	8.0	2.9	5.8	83.6	16.4	1,619
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	1.3	0.7	1.5	96.4	3.6	1,393
Second	1.4	0.6	1.1	96.9	3.1	1,449
Middle	1.3	1.3	1.5	95.9	4.1	1,533
Fourth	5.6	1.3	2.2	90.9	9.1	1,629
Highest	7.2	4.1	5.1	83.8	16.2	1,694
Total	3.5	1.7	2.4	92.5	7.5	7,699

Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 with specific types of health insurance coverage (other than *Aasandha*), and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	None	Any health insurance	Number of men
Age						
15-19	0.6	0.6	0.4	98.4	1.6	935
20-24	9.3	2.8	1.7	86.6	13.4	693
25-29	14.4	2.8	2.8	80.1	19.9	716
30-34	12.2	3.6	1.9	82.6	17.4	663
35-39	9.8	3.6	1.6	85.0	15.0	469
40-44	9.0	3.4	1.0	86.6	13.4	449
45-49	4.2	1.8	1.6	92.4	7.6	417
Residence						
Malé region	17.3	4.5	0.2	78.2	21.8	968
Other atolls	5.6	1.9	1.9	90.6	9.4	3,374
Region						
Malé	17.3	4.5	0.2	78.2	21.8	968
North	4.7	1.3	2.0	92.1	7.9	488
North Central	4.8	0.7	1.7	93.0	7.0	537
Central	10.0	3.5	1.5	85.4	14.6	706
South Central	2.4	1.5	2.3	93.8	6.2	999
South	7.3	2.4	2.1	88.3	11.7	644
Education						
No education	0.4	0.7	2.2	96.7	3.3	131
Primary	5.8	1.3	0.7	92.2	7.8	975
Secondary	8.4	2.9	1.5	87.4	12.6	2,581
More than secondary	13.0	3.3	3.0	81.1	18.9	655
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	3.8	1.8	1.6	92.9	7.1	993
Second	5.4	2.4	1.5	90.7	9.3	1,017
Middle	7.8	1.2	2.2	88.8	11.2	1,169
Fourth	12.3	3.9	1.4	82.7	17.3	691
Highest	18.8	5.4	0.0	76.1	23.9	472
Total	8.2	2.5	1.5	87.8	12.2	4,342

Table 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Number of women
	Cigarettes	Other type of tobacco[2]	Any type of tobacco	
Age				
15-19	0.9	0.8	1.7	1,099
20-24	1.4	1.1	2.2	1,223
25-29	1.1	1.0	2.1	1,379
30-34	1.9	0.6	2.1	1,372
35-39	2.6	0.7	3.2	1,044
40-44	0.9	2.5	3.3	845
45-49	1.8	4.2	5.3	737
Residence				
Malé region	2.5	1.7	3.9	3,424
Other atolls	0.7	1.1	1.7	4,275
Region				
Malé	2.5	1.7	3.9	3,424
North	0.4	0.6	1.0	981
North Central	0.3	0.7	0.9	913
Central	2.0	2.5	3.9	507
South Central	0.6	1.1	1.7	844
South	0.8	1.1	1.9	1,030
Education				
No education	3.5	5.5	7.1	323
Primary	1.4	2.2	3.3	1,712
Secondary	1.4	0.7	2.0	4,044
More than secondary	1.6	1.2	2.6	1,619
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	1.5	2.0	3.3	1,393
Second	1.0	1.0	1.9	1,449
Middle	0.9	0.6	1.3	1,533
Fourth	2.2	1.7	3.5	1,629
Highest	1.8	1.5	3.1	1,694
Total	1.5	1.4	2.7	7,699

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Includes hooka/shishah, bidis, cigars, pipes, and e-cigarettes

Table 3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of men by smoking frequency, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Smoking frequency			Total	Number of men
	Cigarettes	Other type of tobacco[2]	Any type of tobacco	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker[3]	Non-smoker		
Age								
15-19	24.9	7.6	26.5	20.2	4.5	75.4	100.0	935
20-24	53.4	15.2	56.0	47.4	6.0	46.6	100.0	693
25-29	52.1	5.5	53.0	47.6	4.5	47.9	100.0	716
30-34	48.5	2.6	49.0	44.1	4.3	51.7	100.0	663
35-39	41.9	1.8	42.2	37.6	4.4	58.1	100.0	469
40-44	37.5	2.2	37.8	32.7	4.8	62.5	100.0	449
45-49	30.8	0.7	31.3	27.3	3.4	69.2	100.0	417
Residence								
Malé region	42.2	10.1	44.5	36.8	5.2	58.0	100.0	968
Other atolls	41.0	4.7	41.8	36.5	4.4	59.1	100.0	3,374
Region								
Malé	42.2	10.1	44.5	36.8	5.2	58.0	100.0	968
North	34.6	1.9	34.9	30.5	4.1	65.4	100.0	488
North Central	44.1	5.6	46.1	40.3	3.6	56.1	100.0	537
Central	46.0	9.4	46.7	41.4	4.4	54.2	100.0	706
South Central	39.1	2.1	39.4	32.4	6.7	60.9	100.0	999
South	40.6	4.9	41.6	38.7	1.9	59.4	100.0	644
Education								
No education	35.6	0.5	36.1	33.8	1.9	64.4	100.0	131
Primary	46.8	3.2	46.9	42.6	4.0	53.3	100.0	975
Secondary	42.0	7.4	43.5	37.3	4.6	58.0	100.0	2,581
More than secondary	31.0	5.0	32.4	25.0	6.0	69.0	100.0	655
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	46.1	5.1	46.9	40.8	5.1	54.1	100.0	993
Second	42.2	4.8	42.7	37.9	4.4	57.8	100.0	1,017
Middle	37.9	5.3	39.3	34.1	3.8	62.1	100.0	1,169
Fourth	41.1	7.9	42.6	35.9	5.0	59.1	100.0	691
Highest	37.3	8.0	39.3	31.9	5.4	62.7	100.0	472
Total	41.2	5.9	42.4	36.5	4.6	58.8	100.0	4,342

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Includes hooka/shishah, bidis, cigars, pipes, and e-cigarettes
[3] Occasional refers to less often than daily use

Table 3.11 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men

Among men age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes daily, percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day						Number of respondents who smoke cigarettes daily[1]
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	>=25	Total	
Age							
15-19	17.4	29.3	22.8	24.8	5.7	100.0	188
20-24	5.4	14.6	18.4	48.9	12.7	100.0	328
25-29	8.3	12.6	27.1	43.5	8.5	100.0	341
30-34	5.2	14.7	20.9	48.8	10.3	100.0	292
35-39	5.5	15.1	19.3	49.1	11.1	100.0	176
40-44	9.9	15.2	20.1	49.4	5.5	100.0	147
45-49	12.7	11.5	23.0	47.6	5.2	100.0	114
Residence							
Malé region	5.5	17.3	22.4	45.1	9.8	100.0	356
Other atolls	9.2	15.4	21.7	44.8	8.9	100.0	1,231
Region							
Malé	5.5	17.3	22.4	45.1	9.8	100.0	356
North	13.1	16.2	21.7	43.5	5.6	100.0	149
North Central	9.9	15.5	25.8	41.5	7.3	100.0	217
Central	6.9	12.0	23.8	44.5	12.7	100.0	293
South Central	10.6	16.2	17.9	47.1	8.2	100.0	323
South	7.0	17.8	20.6	45.6	8.9	100.0	249
Education							
No education	(9.3)	(25.7)	(14.8)	(42.9)	(7.2)	(100.0)	44
Primary	8.6	10.3	21.6	50.3	9.2	100.0	416
Secondary	8.1	17.6	22.2	43.2	8.8	100.0	963
More than secondary	8.9	16.5	22.1	40.9	11.5	100.0	164
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	8.0	15.2	24.9	43.4	8.6	100.0	405
Second	13.3	13.0	16.8	46.7	10.2	100.0	385
Middle	6.5	17.3	20.4	46.5	9.3	100.0	399
Fourth	7.3	17.0	23.2	44.0	8.4	100.0	248
Highest	3.3	19.0	27.8	40.9	9.0	100.0	151
Total	8.4	15.8	21.8	44.8	9.1	100.0	1,587

Note: Table includes only men who report that they smoke every day.
Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY 4

Key Findings

- ***Current marital status:*** Sixty-nine percent of women and 55% of men in the Maldives are currently in a marital union.
- ***Polygyny:*** Less than 2% of currently married women report that their husband has another wife/wives.
- ***Age at first marriage:*** Marriage is nearly universal in the Maldives, although women marry about 4 years earlier than men. Median age at first marriage is 20.9 years among women and 24.7 years among men.
- ***Sexual initiation:*** The median age at first sexual intercourse is 20.7 years for women and 23.1 years for men.

Marriage and sexual activity help determine the extent to which women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Thus, they are important determinants of fertility levels. However, the timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity also have profound consequences for women's and men's lives.

4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently married or living together

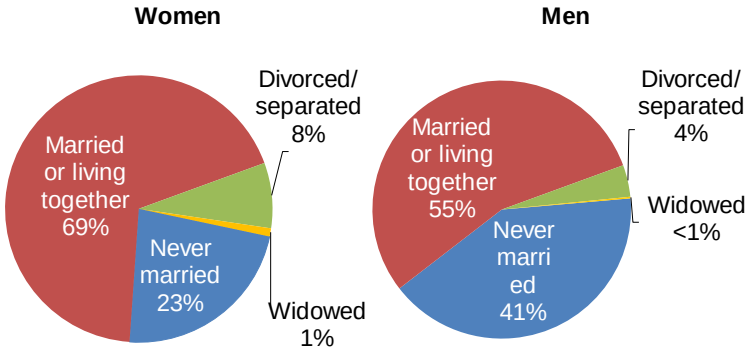
Women and men who report being married or living together with a partner as though married at the time of the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Marriage is nearly universal in the Maldives. By age 45-49, less than 1% of women and 3% of men have never been married. Almost seven in ten (69%) women age 15-49 are currently married (68%) or living together with a partner (<1%). Among men age 15-49, 55% are currently married (54%) or living together (1%) (**Table 4.1** and **Figure 4.1**). Overall, women are more likely than men to be separated, divorced, or widowed. Women are less likely than men to be single; one in four women (23%) and 41% of men have never been married.

Figure 4.1 **Marital status**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49



Trends: Although the overall proportion of women who are currently in a union has increased since 2009, this is largely a reflection of a change in the age distribution. Within age groups, the proportion married has remained at the same level or declined since the 2009 MDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There are marked differences in marital status by sex and age. The percentage of women in a union is higher than that among men until age group 35-39. For example, 50% of women age 20-24 are currently married or living together with a partner, as compared with only 20% of men in the same age category.
- In general, the proportion of women who are divorced, separated, or widowed tends to increase with age, reaching a high at age 45-49. Among men, the highest proportion who are divorced, separated, or widowed is reached at age 30-34, presumably because men are more likely than women to re-marry after a marital dissolution.

4.2 POLYGYNY

Polygyny
Women who report that their husband or partner has other wives are considered to be in a polygynous marriage.
Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

Less than 2% of currently married women age 15-49 reported that their husband or partner has other wives (**Table 4.2.1**), while less than 1% of married men reported having more than one wife (**Table 4.2.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Older women are more likely than younger women to have co-wives. The percentage of women with co-wives ranges from 0% among those age 15-19 to 3% among those age 45-49 (**Table 4.2.1**).
- The proportion of married women with co-wives decreases with increasing education, from 6% of women with no education to 1% of those with more than a secondary education (**Table 4.2.1**).

4.3 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

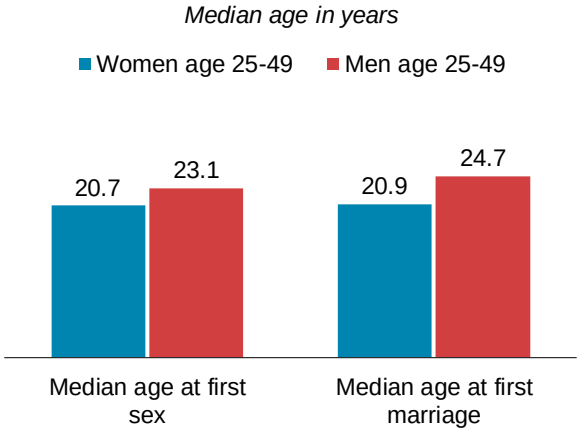
Median age at first marriage
Age by which half of respondents have been married.
Sample: Women and men age 25-49

In the Maldives, women tend to marry earlier than men. The median age at first marriage is 20.9 years among women and 24.7 years among men (**Figure 4.2**). Twenty-one percent of women and only 3% of men age 25-49 marry before their 18th birthday (**Table 4.3**).

Trends: The median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 has increased since 2009, from 19.0 years to 20.9. During the same period, the percentage of women marrying before age 18 has declined from 38% in 2009 to 21% in 2016-17.

When the data are analysed by cohort of women, defined by their age at the time of the interview, these changes look more dramatic: in 2016-17, the

Figure 4.2 **Median age at first sex and first marriage**



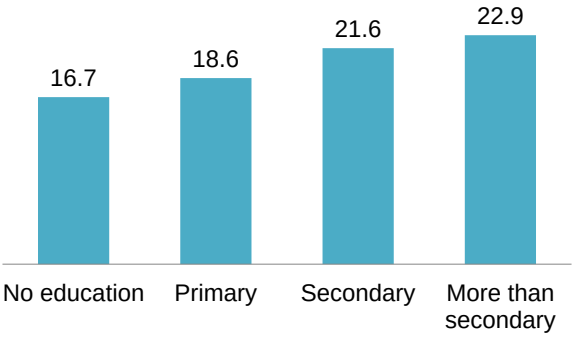
percentage of women 45-49 who married before age 18 is 52%, while this indicator is 2% for women 20-24.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women living in Malé region marry later than women living in other atolls. The median age at first marriage is 1.3 years older among women in Malé region than women in other atolls (21.7 years versus 20.4 years) (**Table 4.4**).
- The median age at first marriage varies by region, from 19.6 years among women in Central region to 21.7 years among women in Malé.
- The median age at first marriage increases with increasing education, from 16.7 years among women with no education to 22.9 years among women with more than a secondary education (**Figure 4.3**).

Figure 4.3 **Women's median age at marriage by education**

Median age at first marriage among women age 25-49



4.4 Age at First Sexual Intercourse

Median age at first sexual intercourse
Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.
Sample: Women and men age 25-49

In the Maldives, the median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49 is 20.7 years. One in five women (21%) have sexual intercourse before age 18. By age 20, 43% of women have had sexual intercourse (**Table 4.5**).

On average, men in the Maldives initiate sexual intercourse at older ages than women. The median age at first intercourse among men age 25-49 is 23.1 years. Only 13% of men have had sex before age 18, while 25% have initiated sexual intercourse by age 20.

Trends: The percentage of women age 25-49 who had sexual intercourse by age 18 has declined over time, from 35% in 2009 to 21% in 2016-17. Correspondingly, the median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49 has increased from 19.6 in 2009 to 20.7 in 2016-17.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women and men living in Malé region begin having sexual intercourse about 1 year later than women and men in other atolls (**Table 4.6**).
- By region, median age at first sexual intercourse is lowest in Central region (19.8 years) for women and in South region (22.2) for men. It is highest in Malé for both women and men.
- Median age at first sexual intercourse increases with increasing education among both women and men. There is a 5.4-year gap in median age at first sex between women with no education and women with more than a secondary education and a corresponding 4-year gap among men.

4.5 RECENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

The survey also collected data on recent sexual activity. Overall, 53% of women and 51% of men age 15-49 reported having sexual intercourse during the 4 weeks before the survey. Twenty-one percent of women and 33% of men have never had sexual intercourse; this percentage is over 90% among those age 15-19. For more information on recent sexual activity, see **Tables 4.7.1** and **4.7.2**.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on marriage and sexual activity, see the following tables:

- **Table 4.1 Current marital status**
- **Table 4.2.1 Number of women's co-wives**
- **Table 4.2.2 Number of men's wives**
- **Table 4.3 Age at first marriage**
- **Table 4.4 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics**
- **Table 4.5 Age at first sexual intercourse**
- **Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics**
- **Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women**
- **Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men**

Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by current marital status, according to age, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Age	Marital status						Total	Percentage of respondents currently in union	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Living together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed			
				WOMEN					
15-19	96.1	3.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.8	1,099
20-24	44.6	50.0	0.4	4.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	50.4	1,223
25-29	7.5	82.6	0.6	9.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	83.1	1,379
30-34	2.6	86.5	0.1	10.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	86.6	1,372
35-39	1.7	87.3	0.4	9.6	0.0	0.9	100.0	87.7	1,044
40-44	1.7	88.6	0.6	7.2	0.0	1.9	100.0	89.2	845
45-49	0.7	83.7	0.1	11.7	0.1	3.7	100.0	83.8	737
Total	23.1	68.2	0.4	7.5	0.1	0.8	100.0	68.6	7,699
				MEN					
15-19	99.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.4	935
20-24	76.4	17.1	3.3	1.6	1.5	0.0	100.0	20.4	693
25-29	26.9	66.6	0.3	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	66.9	716
30-34	8.6	84.1	0.5	6.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	84.6	663
35-39	6.7	87.8	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	87.8	469
40-44	4.4	89.8	0.1	5.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	89.9	449
45-49	3.4	92.1	0.3	3.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	92.4	417
Total	40.8	54.2	0.7	3.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	54.9	4,342

Table 4.2.1 Number of women's co-wives

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by number of co-wives, and percentage of currently married women with one or more co-wives, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Number of co-wives				Total	Percentage with one or more co-wives[1]	Number of women
	0	1	2+	Don't know			
Age							
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	42
20-24	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.2	616
25-29	98.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1.0	1,147
30-34	98.1	1.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	1.0	1,188
35-39	96.8	2.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	2.3	916
40-44	96.5	2.1	0.5	0.9	100.0	2.6	753
45-49	96.0	3.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	3.3	618
Residence							
Malé region	97.5	1.8	0.2	0.5	100.0	2.0	2,123
Other atolls	97.9	1.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	1.4	3,157
Region							
Malé	97.5	1.8	0.2	0.5	100.0	2.0	2,123
North	98.3	1.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	1.3	753
North Central	98.2	1.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	1.1	677
Central	96.2	2.2	0.0	1.5	100.0	2.2	386
South Central	97.2	1.5	0.0	1.2	100.0	1.5	643
South	98.6	1.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.2	698
Education							
No education	93.2	6.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	6.0	263
Primary	96.8	2.0	0.2	0.9	100.0	2.3	1,474
Secondary	98.6	1.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	1.1	2,474
More than secondary	98.0	0.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	0.9	1,069
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	97.6	1.6	0.0	0.8	100.0	1.6	964
Second	98.4	1.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	1.0	1,083
Middle	98.2	1.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	1.2	1,111
Fourth	96.3	2.9	0.0	0.8	100.0	2.9	1,041
Highest	98.0	1.2	0.3	0.4	100.0	1.6	1,080
Total	97.7	1.6	0.1	0.7	100.0	1.6	5,280

[1] Excludes women who responded "don't know" when asked if their husbands have other wives

Table 4.2.2 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Number of wives		Total	Number of men
	1	2+		
Age				
15-19	*	*	100.0	4
20-24	99.0	1.0	100.0	142
25-29	99.7	0.3	100.0	479
30-34	100.0	0.0	100.0	561
35-39	99.4	0.6	100.0	412
40-44	99.1	0.9	100.0	403
45-49	99.4	0.6	100.0	385
Residence				
Malé region	99.7	0.3	100.0	483
Other atolls	99.5	0.5	100.0	1,903
Region				
Malé	99.7	0.3	100.0	483
North	99.4	0.6	100.0	282
North Central	99.5	0.5	100.0	280
Central	99.6	0.4	100.0	425
South Central	99.2	0.8	100.0	594
South	99.7	0.3	100.0	321
Education				
No education	98.9	1.1	100.0	111
Primary	99.3	0.7	100.0	776
Secondary	99.6	0.4	100.0	1,058
More than secondary	100.0	0.0	100.0	440
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	99.2	0.8	100.0	487
Second	99.3	0.7	100.0	541
Middle	99.7	0.3	100.0	709
Fourth	100.0	0.0	100.0	386
Highest	99.5	0.5	100.0	263
Total 15-49	99.5	0.5	100.0	2,386

Note: An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

Table 4.3 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age: 15	18	20	22	25	Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage
				WOMEN				
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	96.1	1,099	a
20-24	0.0	2.2	27.0	na	na	44.6	1,223	a
25-29	0.2	3.1	28.2	56.7	84.2	7.5	1,379	21.5
30-34	0.8	8.4	26.7	51.1	82.7	2.6	1,372	21.9
35-39	3.1	21.7	39.6	56.7	82.1	1.7	1,044	21.1
40-44	9.3	39.6	57.8	73.7	86.6	1.7	845	19.1
45-49	12.6	51.8	68.1	80.0	89.1	0.7	737	17.8
20-49	3.3	17.1	37.7	na	na	11.0	6,600	a
25-49	4.0	20.5	40.1	61.1	84.5	3.3	5,377	20.9
				MEN				
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.2	935	a
20-24	0.0	2.2	5.7	na	na	76.4	693	a
25-29	0.0	1.2	5.8	21.5	54.5	26.9	716	24.6
30-34	0.0	1.3	6.6	20.9	56.5	8.6	663	24.5
35-39	0.0	1.6	5.0	17.1	41.0	6.7	469	25.9
40-44	0.0	5.5	16.3	30.2	52.0	4.4	449	24.7
45-49	0.0	6.5	20.4	36.8	59.2	3.4	417	23.6
20-49	0.0	2.7	9.0	na	na	24.8	3,407	a
25-49	0.0	2.8	9.8	24.4	53.0	11.6	2,714	24.7

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner
na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50% of the women or men began living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.4 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics

Median age at first marriage among women and men age 25-49, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Women age 25-49	Men age 25-49
Residence		
Malé region	21.7	a
Other atolls	20.4	24.4
Region		
Malé	21.7	a
North	20.3	23.8
North Central	20.8	24.8
Central	19.6	24.3
South Central	20.3	24.1
South	20.5	a
Education		
No education	16.7	21.9
Primary	18.6	24.1
Secondary	21.6	24.8
More than secondary	22.9	a
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	20.0	24.5
Second	20.2	24.4
Middle	20.9	24.3
Fourth	20.9	a
Highest	22.4	a
Total	20.9	24.7

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner
a = Omitted because less than 50% percent of the respondents began living with their spouse/partners for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.5 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Current age	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age: 15	18	20	22	25	Percentage who never had intercourse	Number	Median age at first intercourse
				WOMEN				
15-19	0.5	na	na	na	na	92.4	1,099	a
20-24	2.1	5.7	31.3	na	na	40.8	1,223	a
25-29	2.2	5.5	34.9	61.0	87.2	5.1	1,379	21.1
30-34	1.3	8.6	28.2	55.0	82.2	2.2	1,372	21.6
35-39	4.2	22.7	42.5	59.4	81.5	1.5	1,044	20.8
40-44	7.2	36.5	56.3	72.5	82.3	1.4	845	19.1
45-49	12.1	49.6	69.5	79.7	85.5	0.4	737	18.0
20-49	4.1	17.8	40.6	na	na	9.6	6,600	a
25-49	4.5	20.5	42.8	63.5	83.8	2.4	5,377	20.7
15-24	1.4	na	na	na	na	65.2	2,322	a
				MEN				
15-19	0.7	na	na	na	na	93.8	935	a
20-24	4.4	17.5	33.9	na	na	50.0	693	a
25-29	4.2	13.4	27.0	43.4	69.2	15.5	716	22.8
30-34	4.3	10.5	19.0	39.0	63.6	6.6	663	23.3
35-39	5.2	11.8	19.8	34.0	53.3	4.1	469	24.6
40-44	4.4	12.4	29.9	46.0	64.7	1.7	449	22.5
45-49	5.9	18.7	33.2	50.5	66.6	2.2	417	21.9
20-49	4.6	14.0	27.0	na	na	15.8	3,407	a
25-49	4.7	13.1	25.2	42.2	63.9	7.0	2,714	23.1
15-24	2.3	na	na	na	na	75.1	1,628	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women and men age 25-49, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Women age 25-49	Men age 25-49
Residence		
Malé region	21.3	23.6
Other atolls	20.3	22.9
Region		
Malé	21.3	23.6
North	20.3	23.5
North Central	20.7	23.1
Central	19.8	22.7
South Central	20.0	22.9
South	20.3	22.2
Education		
No education	17.1	21.0
Primary	18.6	22.0
Secondary	21.3	23.1
More than secondary	22.5	25.0
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	19.8	22.3
Second	20.1	22.6
Middle	20.8	23.3
Fourth	20.6	23.3
Highest	21.9	24.1
Total	20.7	23.1

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing			
Age							
15-19	3.9	2.5	1.3	0.0	92.4	100.0	1,099
20-24	36.6	18.3	3.6	0.7	40.8	100.0	1,223
25-29	65.2	22.3	7.2	0.2	5.1	100.0	1,379
30-34	64.5	23.1	9.3	0.9	2.2	100.0	1,372
35-39	67.8	23.6	6.6	0.4	1.5	100.0	1,044
40-44	68.5	20.3	9.4	0.4	1.4	100.0	845
45-49	65.9	17.2	14.7	1.8	0.4	100.0	737
Marital status							
Never married	2.7	2.2	2.8	0.3	92.0	100.0	1,779
Married or living together	74.4	23.4	1.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	5,280
Divorced/separated/widowed	10.7	22.7	64.2	1.3	1.0	100.0	641
Marital duration[2]							
0-4 years	72.0	25.8	1.3	0.9	0.1	100.0	1,003
5-9 years	73.3	25.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,095
10-14 years	77.0	21.3	1.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	794
15-19 years	78.7	19.6	1.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	449
20-24 years	77.1	20.2	2.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	443
25+ years	77.3	20.1	1.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	488
Married more than once	71.7	25.1	2.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,007
Residence							
Malé region	49.6	15.0	7.6	1.2	26.6	100.0	3,424
Other atolls	55.0	21.2	6.6	0.1	17.2	100.0	4,275
Region							
Malé	49.6	15.0	7.6	1.2	26.6	100.0	3,424
North	50.7	26.2	6.2	0.0	17.0	100.0	981
North Central	54.1	22.5	5.7	0.0	17.7	100.0	913
Central	64.4	13.8	8.3	0.6	12.8	100.0	507
South Central	58.7	19.5	5.9	0.0	15.8	100.0	844
South	52.1	20.4	7.4	0.0	20.2	100.0	1,030
Education							
No education	60.2	24.4	11.1	1.2	3.1	100.0	323
Primary	64.8	22.7	10.0	0.8	1.8	100.0	1,712
Secondary	46.4	17.1	5.6	0.5	30.5	100.0	4,044
More than secondary	53.7	16.2	6.6	0.6	22.9	100.0	1,619
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	50.4	22.4	9.6	0.0	17.6	100.0	1,393
Second	56.0	20.8	5.2	0.3	17.7	100.0	1,449
Middle	53.7	20.4	5.3	0.3	20.2	100.0	1,533
Fourth	49.7	17.0	7.0	0.6	25.7	100.0	1,629
Highest	53.1	12.8	8.0	1.5	24.5	100.0	1,694
Total	52.6	18.5	7.0	0.6	21.4	100.0	7,699

[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] Excludes women who are not currently married

Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of men
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing			
Age							
15-19	2.1	2.5	1.3	0.3	93.8	100.0	935
20-24	24.8	14.9	9.0	1.2	50.0	100.0	693
25-29	61.8	15.0	5.9	1.8	15.5	100.0	716
30-34	73.0	14.0	5.3	1.0	6.6	100.0	663
35-39	79.0	12.9	2.8	1.1	4.1	100.0	469
40-44	79.9	11.1	5.7	1.6	1.7	100.0	449
45-49	83.3	11.9	1.8	0.8	2.2	100.0	417
Marital status							
Never married	7.7	7.5	6.1	0.6	78.1	100.0	1,772
Married or living together	84.4	12.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	100.0	2,386
Divorced/separated/widowed	24.1	33.3	35.4	4.2	2.9	100.0	184
Marital duration[2]							
0-4 years	79.8	14.5	1.0	1.5	3.3	100.0	520
5-9 years	84.5	12.1	1.8	0.9	0.8	100.0	527
10-14 years	87.0	11.0	0.8	1.0	0.3	100.0	352
15-19 years	92.7	6.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	205
20-24 years	88.3	10.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	190
25+ years	89.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	107
Married more than once	81.1	14.7	1.8	1.8	0.6	100.0	485
Residence							
Malé region	45.4	13.7	5.9	3.2	31.9	100.0	968
Other atolls	52.0	10.5	4.2	0.5	32.8	100.0	3,374
Region							
Malé	45.4	13.7	5.9	3.2	31.9	100.0	968
North	53.0	7.9	2.1	0.1	36.9	100.0	488
North Central	50.2	8.8	4.3	0.0	36.7	100.0	537
Central	51.0	12.9	6.5	2.2	27.4	100.0	706
South Central	54.6	10.2	3.8	0.0	31.4	100.0	999
South	49.9	11.8	3.9	0.0	34.4	100.0	644
Education							
No education	76.7	13.0	1.6	0.0	8.7	100.0	131
Primary	71.3	13.6	5.8	1.2	8.1	100.0	975
Secondary	38.2	10.6	4.7	0.9	45.6	100.0	2,581
More than secondary	63.0	9.9	2.9	1.8	22.3	100.0	655
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	49.0	9.6	4.9	0.2	36.2	100.0	993
Second	47.5	10.6	5.4	1.1	35.4	100.0	1,017
Middle	55.1	10.9	3.0	0.4	30.5	100.0	1,169
Fourth	49.6	13.6	5.1	1.1	30.6	100.0	691
Highest	50.3	13.1	5.4	4.5	26.7	100.0	472
Total	50.5	11.2	4.6	1.1	32.6	100.0	4,342

[1] Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] Excludes men who are not currently married

FERTILITY 5

Key Findings

- ***Total fertility rate:*** The total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey is 2.1 children per woman (1.8 in Malé region and 2.5 in other atolls). This is a decline from the TFR of 2.5 measured in the 2009 MDHS.
- ***Patterns of fertility:*** Fertility levels are lower among women in Malé and those in the highest wealth quintile.
- ***Teenage pregnancy:*** Among women age 15-19, only 2% have started childbearing (i.e., have already had a birth or are pregnant with their first child).
- ***Birth intervals:*** The median interval between births is almost four and a half years (53.4 months).
- ***Age at first birth:*** The median age at first birth among women age 25-49 is 23.2 years.

The number of children that a woman bears depends on many factors, including the age she begins childbearing, how long she waits between births, and her fecundity. Postponing first births and extending the interval between births have played a role in reducing fertility levels in many countries. These factors also have positive health consequences. In contrast, short birth intervals (of less than 24 months) are associated with harmful outcomes for both newborns and their mothers, such as preterm birth, low birth weight, and death. Childbearing at a very young age is linked to an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and higher rates of neonatal mortality.

This chapter describes the current level of fertility in the Maldives and some of its proximate determinants. It presents information on the total fertility rate, birth intervals, insusceptibility to pregnancy (due to postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, and teenage childbearing.

5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate (TFR)

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the 3 years before the survey, based on detailed birth histories provided by women.

Sample: Women age 15-49

The total fertility rate (TFR) calculated from survey data is 2.1 children per woman, which means that the Maldives has reached what is known as replacement level fertility, or the level at which a population exactly replaces itself from one generation to the next. Fertility peaks at age 25-29 (135 births per 1,000 women) and drops thereafter, to a low of 3 births per 1,000 women in the 45-49 age group.

Fertility is higher among women in Malé region than among women in other atolls; on average, women in other atolls will give birth to 2.5 children in their lifetime compared with 1.8 children for women in Malé

region. Age-specific fertility rates are higher in other atolls than in Malé region in all age groups except 35-39, where the difference is minimal (**Table 5.1**).

Trends: The TFR has declined in the Maldives in the last 7-8 years, from 2.5 children per woman in 2009 to 2.1 children per woman in 2016-17. The TFR among women in other atolls declined from 2.8 children in 2009 to 2.5 children in 2016-17. In Malé region, the TFR declined from 2.1 children in 2009 to 1.8 children in 2016-17 (**Table 5.3.2** and **Figure 5.1**).

The decline in fertility is mainly due to lower childbearing among women in their 20s and to some extent, their early 30s (**Figure 5.2**).

Figure 5.1 **Trends in fertility by residence**

TFR for the 3 years before each survey

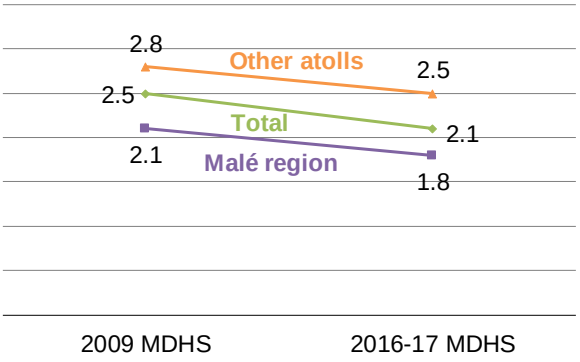
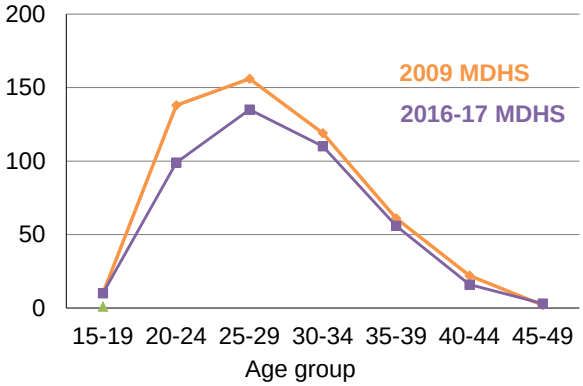


Figure 5.2 **Trends in age-specific fertility**

Births per 1,000 women



Patterns by background characteristics

- The TFR is lowest in Malé region (1.8), but there is almost no difference in the TFRs in the other regions, ranging from 2.4 to 2.6 (**Table 5.2** and **Figure 5.3**).
- Surprisingly, the number of children per woman is lowest among women with no formal education. Among those who have been to school, the total fertility rate declines with increasing education, from 2.4 among women who attended only primary school to 1.9 among women with more than a secondary education (**Figure 5.4**).

Figure 5.3 **Fertility by region**

TFR for the 3 years before the survey

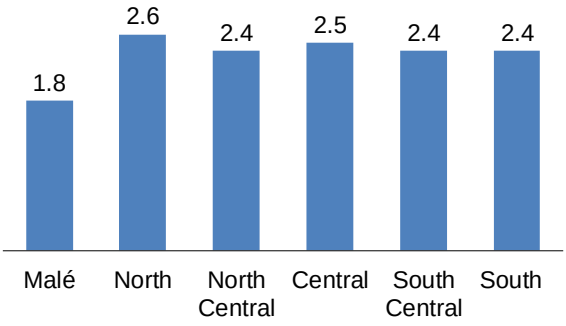
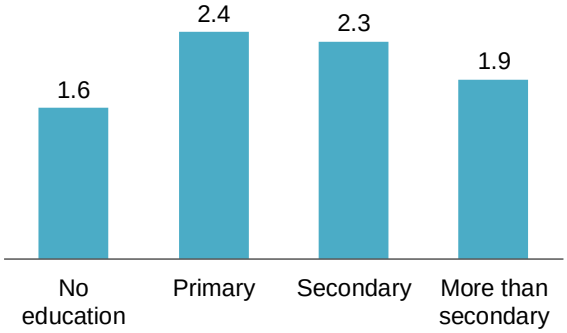


Figure 5.4 **Fertility by education**

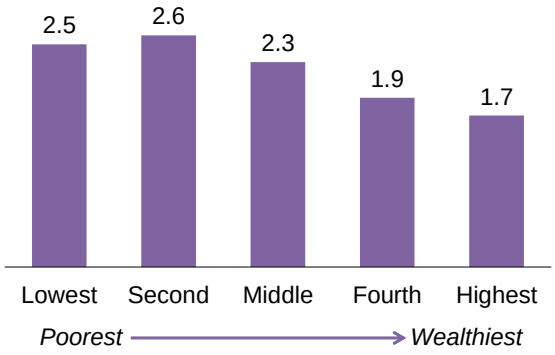
TFR for the 3 years before the survey



- Fertility generally declines with increasing wealth. Women in the lowest two wealth quintiles give birth to 2.5-2.6 children on average, compared with 1.7 for women in the highest quintile (**Figure 5.5**).

***Figure 5.5* Fertility by household wealth**

TFR for the 3 years before the survey



5.2 Children Ever Born

The 2016-17 MDHS also collected information on the number of children ever born to women age 15-49. Almost all women age 15-19 (99%) have never given birth. However, this proportion declines sharply to less than 4% of women age 45-49, indicating that childbearing is almost universal (**Table 5.4**).

On average, women gave birth to one child by their late 20s, almost two children by their early 30s and three children by their early 40s. Women at the end of their reproductive years (age 45-49) have given birth to an average of 3.9 children.

In the Maldives, only about 2% of currently married women in their 40s have never given birth. Since voluntary childlessness is rare, this is often viewed as a measure of primary infertility or the inability to bear children (**Table 5.4**).

5.3 Birth Intervals

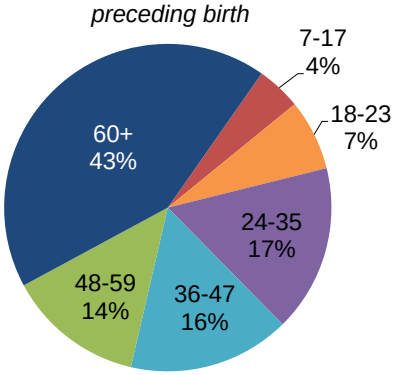
Median birth interval
Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born.
Sample: Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

Short birth intervals, particularly those less than 24 months (2 years), place newborns and their mothers at increased health risk. However, in the Maldives, birth intervals tend to be long. The median birth interval is 53.4 months or almost four and a half years (**Table 5.5**). Only 11% of births occur less than 24 months after a previous birth; 43% occur five years or more after a previous birth (**Figure 5.6**).

Trends: There are no substantial differences in the length of birth interval over the last 7-8 years. The median birth intervals was 54.0 months in 2009 and 53.4 months in 2016-17.

***Figure 5.6* Birth intervals**

Percent distribution of non-first births by number of months since the preceding birth



Patterns by background characteristics

- Births to older women occur after longer intervals than births to younger women. The median birth interval among women age 40-49 is more than five years, compared with just over three years for women age 20-29.
- Across regions, the median birth interval ranges from 45.6 months in Central region to 57.4 months in South Central region.

- Median birth intervals generally tend to decrease with increasing education and increase with increasing wealth (**Table 5.5**).

5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Postpartum amenorrhoea

The period of time after the birth of a child and before the resumption of menstruation.

Postpartum abstinence

The period of time after the birth of a child and before the resumption of sexual intercourse.

Postpartum insusceptibility

The period of time during which a woman is considered not at risk of pregnancy because she is postpartum amenorrhoeic and/or abstaining from sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea

Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women have begun menstruating.

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy by either postpartum amenorrhoea or abstinence from sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Postpartum amenorrhoea refers to the interval between the birth of a child and the resumption of menstruation. The length and intensity of breastfeeding influence the duration of amenorrhoea, which offers protection from conception. Postpartum abstinence refers to the period between childbirth and the time when a woman resumes sexual activity.

Among births in the 3 years preceding the survey, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea is 4.9 months, while the median duration of abstinence from sexual intercourse is 3.1 months after giving birth. Overall, women are insusceptible to pregnancy after childbirth for a median duration of 5.8 months (**Table 5.6**).

Trends: In the Maldives, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea has remained steady since 2009, changing only slightly from 4.7 months to 4.9 months. Similarly, the median duration of postpartum abstinence is nearly identical over the same period (3.0 months in 2009 and 3.1 months in 2016-17). Overall, the median duration of insusceptibility inched up from 5.6 months in 2009 to 5.8 months in 2016-17.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Differences in the median duration of postpartum insusceptibility by background characteristics are small and analysis is also hampered by the small number of cases in many categories (**Table 5.7**).

Menopause

Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrhoeic and have not had a menstrual period in the 6 months before the survey, or if they report being menopausal.

Sample: Women age 30-49

Women who have reached menopause are no longer able to become pregnant. In the Maldives, 8% of women age 30-49 are menopausal. The percentage of menopausal women increases with age, from 6% among those age 30-34 to 27% among those age 48-49 (**Table 5.8**).

5.5 Age at First Birth

Median age at first birth

Age by which half of women have had their first child.

Sample: Women age 25-49

The age at which childbearing commences is an important determinant of the overall level of fertility as well as the health and well-being of the mother and child. In the Maldives, childbearing tends to start relatively late; the median age at first birth among women age 25-49 is 23.2 years. This means that half of women age 25-49 give birth for the first time before age 23.2 (**Table 5.9**).

Trends: The median age at first birth increased since 2009. Among women age 25-49, the median age at first birth was 21.2 years in 2009, after which it increased to 23.2 years in 2016-17.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 25-49 in Malé region begin childbearing almost two years later than their peers in other atolls (24.4 versus 22.6 years) (**Table 5.10**).
- By region, median age at first birth ranges from 21.7 years among women in Central region to 24.4 years among women in Malé.
- Median age at first birth tends to increase with increasing education and wealth.

5.6 Teenage Childbearing

Teenage childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child.

Sample: Women age 15-19

Teenage pregnancy is a major health concern because of its association with higher morbidity and mortality for both the mother and the child. Childbearing during adolescence is known to have adverse social consequences, particularly regarding educational attainment, as women who become mothers in their teens are more likely to drop out of school.

In the Maldives, less than 2% of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing: 1% have given birth, and an additional 0.6% are pregnant with their first child (**Table 5.11**).

Trends: The percentage of teenagers who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child has remained more or less the same since 2009 (2%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By region, teenage childbearing is highest in Central region (5%) and lowest in South region (1%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility levels and some of the determinants of fertility, see the following tables:

- **Table 5.1 Current fertility**
- **Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics**
- **Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates**
- **Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific fertility rates**
- **Table 5.4 Children ever born and living**
- **Table 5.5 Birth intervals**
- **Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence and insusceptibility**
- **Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence and postpartum insusceptibility**
- **Table 5.8 Menopause**
- **Table 5.9 Age at first birth**
- **Table 5.10 Median age at first birth**
- **Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood**

Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, general fertility rate, and crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to residence, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Residence		
Age group	Malé region	Other atolls	Total
15-19	4	17	10
20-24	53	139	99
25-29	127	141	135
30-34	101	116	110
35-39	58	56	56
40-44	11	19	16
45-49	(0)	5	3
TFR(15-49)	1.8	2.5	2.1
GFR	62	91	78
CBR	19.9	23.0	22.0

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for age group 45-49 may be slightly biased due to truncation. Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview.
TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman
GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-44
CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Residence			
Malé region	1.8	2.7	3.1
Other atolls	2.5	3.9	3.8
Region			
Malé	1.8	2.7	3.1
North	2.6	4.5	3.9
North Central	2.4	4.4	3.8
Central	2.5	3.9	3.9
South Central	2.4	3.6	4.0
South	2.4	3.2	3.6
Education			
No education	1.6	0.7	4.4
Primary	2.4	1.8	3.7
Secondary	2.3	3.9	2.5
More than secondary	1.9	4.3	2.9
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	2.5	4.4	4.0
Second	2.6	3.1	3.7
Middle	2.3	3.3	3.7
Fourth	1.9	3.4	3.5
Highest	1.7	2.8	2.8
Total	2.1	3.4	3.5

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.

Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, according to age group, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Number of years preceding survey			
Age group	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
<15	[0]	0	0	0
15-19	12	19	19	39
20-24	110	139	116	156
25-29	141	155	143	161
30-34	107	116	99	[110]
35-39	56	65	[76]	*
40-44	15	[17]	*	*
45-49	[3]	*	*	*

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of interview. Rates for women age 10-14 for the 0-4 year period are based on retrospective data from women age 15-19. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age specific and total fertility rates (TFR) for the 3-year period preceding the 2009 and the 2016-17 MDHS surveys, according to mother's age at the time of the birth, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Mother's age at birth	2009 MDHS	2016-17 MDHS
15-19	10	10
20-24	138	99
25-29	156	135
30-34	119	110
35-39	61	56
40-44	22	16
45-49	[2]	[3]
TFR (15-49)	2.5	2.1

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for the 45-49 age group may be slightly biased due to truncation and are therefore displayed in brackets.

Table 5.4 Children ever born

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born and mean number of living children, according to age group, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Number of children ever born														
Age	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
ALL WOMEN															
15-19	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,099	0.01	0.01
20-24	73.4	21.9	4.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,223	0.32	0.31
25-29	28.9	44.2	22.1	4.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,379	1.03	1.02
30-34	11.5	26.9	34.7	21.0	4.7	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,372	1.84	1.81
35-39	6.5	15.4	35.3	26.6	9.9	4.6	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,044	2.40	2.34
40-44	4.2	8.4	24.5	23.0	18.8	10.2	7.0	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.1	100.0	845	3.24	3.11
45-49	3.7	6.7	18.7	15.7	16.9	17.3	12.4	4.8	2.3	0.8	0.7	100.0	737	3.86	3.69
Total	34.7	20.0	20.1	12.2	6.0	3.6	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	7,699	1.62	1.57
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15-19	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	42	0.25	0.25
20-24	50.2	40.9	7.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	616	0.60	0.58
25-29	21.9	47.2	25.5	5.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,147	1.15	1.13
30-34	7.7	25.7	37.3	22.6	5.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,188	1.96	1.92
35-39	4.2	15.6	35.5	28.0	10.4	4.8	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	916	2.46	2.40
40-44	2.4	7.6	24.9	24.5	19.4	10.5	7.0	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	753	3.32	3.20
45-49	2.5	5.0	19.3	16.4	17.5	18.5	12.6	4.4	2.4	0.8	0.7	100.0	618	3.96	3.77
Total	14.3	25.4	26.8	16.5	7.9	4.8	2.7	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	5,280	2.13	2.06

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's age									
20-29	7.1	11.2	28.6	21.1	13.5	18.5	100.0	432	37.6
30-39	3.5	5.8	13.3	14.6	13.6	49.2	100.0	1,090	59.0
40-49	3.1	3.9	4.9	12.5	12.6	63.0	100.0	153	>60
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	5.2	8.2	17.1	16.1	13.4	40.1	100.0	869	50.8
Female	3.6	5.8	15.8	16.0	13.6	45.3	100.0	807	56.1
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	4.2	6.7	16.1	16.2	13.5	43.2	100.0	1,634	53.9
Dead	(13.7)	(17.8)	(30.8)	(10.1)	(10.8)	(16.7)	100.0	42	(31.3)
Birth order									
2-3	4.4	6.7	16.0	16.2	14.4	42.3	100.0	1,411	53.4
4-6	5.0	8.9	18.6	14.3	8.3	45.0	100.0	242	54.4
7+	(2.3)	(7.5)	(24.9)	(23.1)	(8.9)	(33.4)	100.0	23	(45.7)
Residence									
Malé region	4.0	4.4	18.7	16.0	14.2	42.7	100.0	559	54.2
Other atolls	4.7	8.3	15.3	16.1	13.1	42.5	100.0	1,117	52.2
Region									
Malé	4.0	4.4	18.7	16.0	14.2	42.7	100.0	559	54.2
North	5.3	8.9	14.3	15.3	13.0	43.2	100.0	269	52.3
North Central	4.3	6.6	15.4	16.8	16.0	41.0	100.0	243	52.9
Central	5.9	11.2	18.0	19.3	13.0	32.6	100.0	136	45.6
South Central	4.1	7.2	14.5	15.3	11.0	47.9	100.0	218	57.4
South	4.1	9.0	15.7	15.1	12.2	44.0	100.0	251	53.1
Mother's education									
No education	(0.0)	(4.6)	(8.9)	(28.6)	(3.2)	(54.8)	100.0	29	(63.8)
Primary	2.9	4.2	11.7	11.9	9.5	59.8	100.0	433	68.4
Secondary	5.1	8.6	17.5	16.6	13.3	38.8	100.0	931	50.2
More than secondary	5.1	6.2	21.1	19.2	21.3	27.1	100.0	282	47.3
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	4.9	8.9	15.3	18.1	16.9	36.0	100.0	356	50.0
Second	3.7	8.9	14.1	16.4	10.9	46.0	100.0	387	54.5
Middle	5.7	6.4	17.1	12.2	12.9	45.7	100.0	368	55.9
Fourth	4.1	2.2	26.0	18.1	11.7	38.0	100.0	303	47.3
Highest	3.5	8.1	9.6	15.9	15.5	47.4	100.0	261	57.3
Total	4.4	7.0	16.5	16.0	13.5	42.6	100.0	1,676	53.4

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence and insusceptibility

Percentage of births in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrhoeic, abstaining, and insusceptible, according to number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births
	Amenorrhoeic	Abstaining	Insusceptible[1]	
< 2	79.1	87.0	91.9	105
2-3	67.7	35.9	74.8	94
4-5	35.6	26.7	45.8	92
6-7	45.3	14.5	50.0	93
8-9	20.5	1.0	20.9	93
10-11	8.6	5.6	12.4	92
12-13	8.4	4.0	9.7	96
14-15	2.6	0.9	3.5	85
16-17	1.3	0.6	2.0	88
18-19	0.0	2.3	2.3	76
20-21	1.0	0.3	1.3	102
22-23	0.7	3.6	4.3	78
24-25	2.0	4.9	6.9	69
26-27	0.7	2.2	2.9	86
28-29	0.3	1.5	1.5	75
30-31	0.0	1.2	1.2	78
32-33	0.0	1.2	1.2	103
34-35	0.0	1.7	1.7	99
Total	16.4	11.8	19.9	1,605
Median	4.9	3.1	5.8	na
Mean	6.5	4.9	7.7	na

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhoea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility[1]
Mother's age			
15-29	4.9	2.9	5.4
30-49	4.9	3.6	6.2
Residence			
Malé region	(5.4)	*	(6.1)
Other atolls	4.6	3.3	5.6
Region			
Malé	(5.4)	*	(6.1)
North	5.6	3.9	6.1
North Central	5.2	(3.1)	6.3
Central	(4.7)	*	(4.8)
South Central	4.0	*	4.9
South	(3.2)	(4.2)	(5.4)
Mother's education			
No education	*	*	*
Primary	(4.2)	*	(5.8)
Secondary	5.0	3.2	5.8
More than secondary	5.3	3.2	5.5
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	3.8	3.5	5.4
Second	5.0	3.6	5.7
Middle	4.8	*	5.5
Fourth	(4.5)	(3.2)	(5.7)
Highest	*	*	*
Total	4.9	3.1	5.8

Note: Medians are based on the status at the time of the survey (current status). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.8 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal, according to age, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Age	Percentage menopausal[1]	Number of women
30-34	6.3	1,372
35-39	5.5	1,044
40-41	4.8	328
42-43	7.6	342
44-45	11.0	318
46-47	10.2	319
48-49	26.6	276
Total	8.2	3,998

[1] Percentage of women who 1) are not pregnant, and 2) have had a birth in the past 5 years and are not postpartum amenorrhoeic, and 3) for whom one of the following additional conditions applies: a) whose last menstrual period occurred 6 or more months preceding the survey, or b) declared that they are in menopause or have had a hysterectomy, or c) have never menstruated.

Table 5.9 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth by specific exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, according to current age, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Percentage who gave birth by exact age					Percentage who have never given birth	Number of women	Median age at first birth
Current age	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.0	1,099	a
20-24	0.0	0.8	6.3	na	na	73.4	1,223	a
25-29	0.1	1.0	7.8	24.9	53.4	28.9	1,379	24.5
30-34	0.2	3.2	12.5	28.1	59.2	11.5	1,372	24.1
35-39	0.8	10.3	22.7	38.9	61.5	6.5	1,044	23.5
40-44	2.2	24.5	43.6	60.4	75.7	4.2	845	20.7
45-49	3.2	28.9	52.4	67.0	79.6	3.7	737	19.8
20-49	0.8	9.0	20.4	na	na	24.0	6,600	a
25-49	1.0	10.9	23.7	39.8	63.5	12.8	5,377	23.2

na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.10 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women age 25-49, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Women age 25-49
Residence	
Malé region	24.4
Other atolls	22.6
Region	
Malé	24.4
North	22.7
North Central	23.1
Central	21.7
South Central	22.2
South	22.8
Education	
No education	18.6
Primary	20.3
Secondary	24.0
More than secondary	a
Wealth quintile	
Lowest	21.9
Second	22.5
Middle	23.3
Fourth	23.3
Highest	a
Total	23.2

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15-17	0.0	0.0	0.0	635
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	178
16	0.0	0.1	0.1	228
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	229
18	0.4	0.0	0.4	224
19	4.2	2.8	7.0	240
Residence				
Malé region	0.6	0.6	1.3	548
Other atolls	1.4	0.6	2.0	551
Region				
Malé	0.6	0.6	1.3	548
North	1.6	0.0	1.6	115
North Central	1.0	0.2	1.2	115
Central	2.5	2.1	4.7	59
South Central	1.7	1.6	3.3	107
South	0.7	0.0	0.7	153
Education				
No education	*	*	*	1
Primary	*	*	*	14
Secondary	1.0	0.3	1.3	980
More than secondary	0.0	3.4	3.4	104
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	2.4	0.7	3.1	194
Second	0.3	1.0	1.4	191
Middle	0.8	0.0	0.8	209
Fourth	1.4	0.0	1.4	286
Highest	0.0	1.6	1.6	219
Total	1.0	0.6	1.6	1,099

Note: An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

FERTILITY PREFERENCES 6

Key Findings

- ***Desire for another child:*** Twenty-three percent of currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child soon, while 17% want to wait at least 2 years.
- ***Limiting childbearing:*** Women are more likely than men to want no more children, no matter how many children they already have. Overall, 42% of married women and 29% of men want to limit childbearing.
- ***Ideal family size:*** Women consider 2.8 children to be ideal on average, while men prefer 2.9 children.
- ***Unwanted births:*** Of all births in the past 5 years and current pregnancies, 77% were wanted at the time of conception, 16% were mistimed, and 7% were unwanted.
- ***Wanted births:*** Overall, the difference between the wanted fertility rate and the total fertility rate is very small (0.2 children). This suggests that women are generally having the number of children they want.

Information on fertility preferences can help family planning programme planners assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. The underlying rationale of most family planning programmes is to give couples the freedom and ability to bear the number of children they want and to achieve the spacing of births they prefer. Data on fertility preferences may suggest the direction that fertility patterns will take in the future.

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, ideal family size, whether the last birth was wanted at that time, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unwanted births were prevented.

6.1 DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

Desire for another child

Women and men were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the next child. Women and men who are sterilised are assumed not to want any more children.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

Forty-four percent of currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child: 23% of women want to have another child within 2 years, 17% want to wait at least 2 years, and 4% are undecided when they want another child. Almost the same proportion of women want to limit childbearing: 42% of currently married women want no more children (38%) or are sterilised (5%). Overall, 29% of currently married men age 15-49 want no more children (28%) or are sterilised (1%) (**Table 6.1**).

Trends: The percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children (including women who are sterilised) decreased from 48% in 2009 to 42% in 2016-17. The proportion of married men who want no more children also decreased from 38% in 2009 to 29% in 2016-17 (**Figure 6.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of currently married women who want no more children increases with number of living children, from 2% among those with no children to 88-89% among those with four or more children (**Figure 6.2**).
- Women in other atolls are slightly more likely to want to limit childbearing than women in Malé region (43% versus 41%). Similarly, men in other atolls are more likely than men in Malé region to want to limit childbearing (31% versus 24%) (**Tables 6.2.1** and **6.2.2**).
- There are small differences by region in desire to limit childbearing. The proportion of women who want to limit childbearing is highest in North Central region (46%) and lowest in North region (40%). Regional disparities in desire to limit childbearing are somewhat larger among men, ranging from 35% of currently married men in Central region to 24% of those in Malé.
- The percentage of married women who want no more children decreases dramatically with increasing education, from 77% among those with no formal education to 24% among those with more than a secondary education. There is a similar pattern among men. Presumably, the pattern is due in large part to the fact that respondents with less education tend to be older and more likely to want no more children.

Figure 6.1 **Trends in desire to limit childbearing**

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children

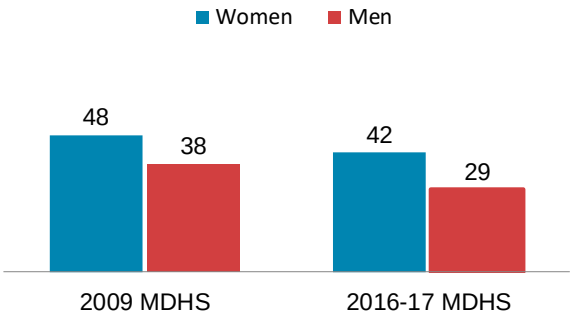
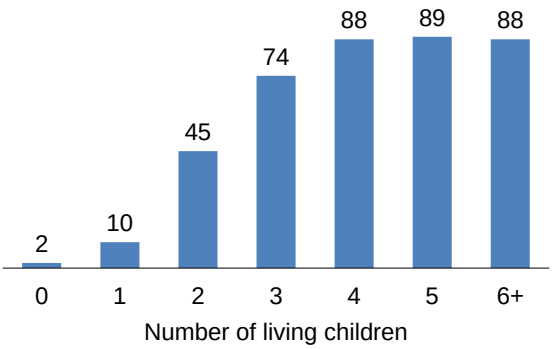


Figure 6.2 **Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children



6.2 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Ideal family size

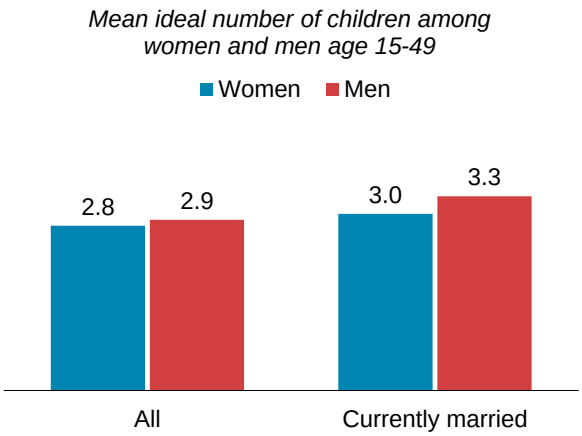
Respondents with no children were asked "If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?" Respondents who had children were asked "If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?"

Sample: All women and men age 15-49

On average, men in the Maldives want to have slightly more children than women (2.9 children and 2.8 children, respectively) (**Table 6.3**). The ideal family size is slightly larger among currently married women and men than among all women and men (**Figure 6.3**). One-quarter of women age 15-49 consider four or more children to be ideal, about one-quarter consider three children to be ideal, and 40% prefer to have three or fewer children.

Trends: Trends based on currently married women show that the average number of children considered as ideal barely decreased from 3.1 in 2009 to 3.0 in 2016-17.

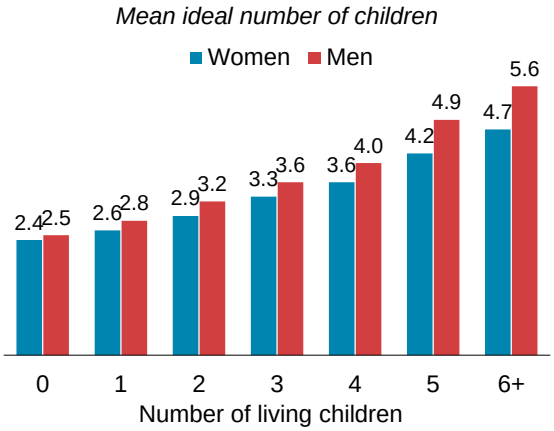
***Figure 6.3* Ideal family size**



Patterns by background characteristics

- The more children respondents already have, the more children they consider ideal. For example, on average, women with no children consider 2.4 children to be ideal. In contrast, women who have six or more children consider 4.7 children to be ideal (**Table 6.3** and **Figure 6.4**). This is partly due to the fact that people who want more children tend to have them; however, it could also be due to the fact that people may rationalise their ideal family size so that as the actual number of children increases, their preferred family size also increases. Nevertheless, Table 6.3 indicates sizeable levels of unwanted fertility. Among women with 5 and 6 or more living children, 40% say that if they could start over and choose the number of children to have, they would have fewer than the number they actually have. **Figure 6.4** shows that men consistently have slightly higher ideal family sizes than women, regardless of the number of children they already have.

***Figure 6.4* Ideal family size by number of living children**



- Mean ideal number of children is lower among women with at least some secondary schooling (2.6-2.8) than among women with only primary or no education (3.3-3.4).

- Mean ideal number of children decreases with increasing wealth. Women in the lowest two wealth quintiles prefer 3.0 children, while women in the highest quintile prefer 2.6 children (**Table 6.4**).

6.3 Fertility Planning Status

Planning status of birth

Women reported whether their most recent birth was wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

Sample: Current pregnancies and births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

In the Maldives, a large majority of births were wanted at the time of conception (77%), while 16% were mistimed (that is, wanted at a later date). Only 7% of births were not wanted at all (**Table 6.5** and **Figure 6.5**).

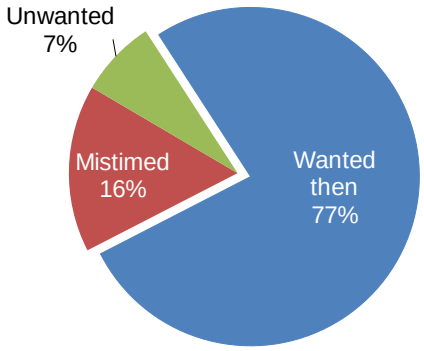
Trends: The proportion of births that are unwanted has decreased over time, from 16% in 2009 to 7% in 2016-17. However, the proportion of mistimed births increased from 10% in 2009 to 16% in 2016-17.[1]

Patterns by background characteristics

- The more children a woman has, the more likely it is that a birth was unwanted. Only 1% of first births were unwanted, compared with 36% of fourth- or higher-order births.

Figure 6.5 **Fertility planning status**

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the five years before the survey (including current pregnancies) by planning status of births



- The likelihood of unwanted births also increases with mother's age. Five percent or less of births to women less than age 30 were unwanted, compared with 42% of births to women age 40-44.

6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

Unwanted birth

Any birth in excess of the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted birth

Any birth fewer than or equal to the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births.

Sample: Women age 15-49

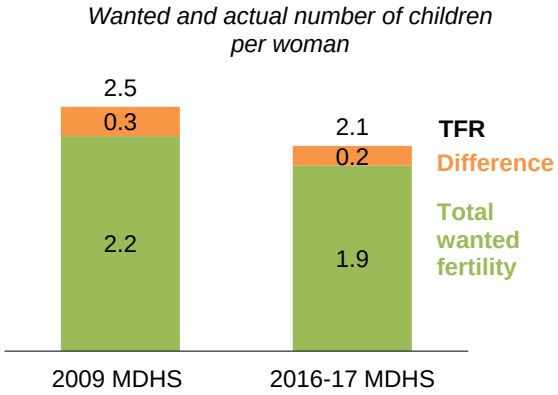
The wanted fertility rate measures the potential demographic impact of fertility that would have prevailed in the 3 years preceding the survey if all unwanted births were prevented. It is calculated in the same manner as the total fertility rate, except that only wanted births are included. A birth is considered wanted if the number of living children at the time of conception is fewer than the ideal number of children reported by the respondent.

[1] The wording of the questions on the planning status of births changed between the surveys. Also, because only ever-married women were individually interviewed in the 2009 MDHS, data on births omits births to unmarried women, which are likely to be uncommon in the Maldives.

The wanted fertility rate in the Maldives is 1.9 children, as compared with the actual total fertility rate of 2.1 children. In other words, women in the Maldives are generally having only slightly more children than they want (**Table 6.6** and **Figure 6.6**).

Trends: The total wanted fertility rate in the Maldives declined from 2.2 children in 2009 to 1.9 children in 2016-17. However, the gap between wanted and actual fertility has remained relatively constant over time (**Figure 6.6**).

Figure 6.6 **Trends in wanted and actual fertility**



Patterns by background characteristics

- The gap between wanted and actual fertility is larger for women in South region (0.5) than women in other regions.
- The gap between wanted and actual fertility narrows with increasing education. For example, the gap falls from 0.6 among women with no formal education to 0.2 among women more than a secondary education.

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Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Desire for children	Number of living children							Total 15-49
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Have another soon[2]	72.6	34.7	12.6	5.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	22.8
Have another later[3]	12.3	33.7	18.2	5.8	1.9	0.7	0.5	16.7
Have another, undecided when	8.0	7.7	3.8	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.4
Undecided	3.7	12.7	19.6	11.1	6.2	3.3	3.9	11.9
Want no more	2.0	9.9	43.4	63.3	75.3	73.5	68.9	37.5
Sterilised[4]	0.0	0.1	1.4	10.4	12.4	15.8	19.5	4.5
Declared infecund	1.4	1.3	1.1	3.1	2.9	6.1	7.2	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	670	1,386	1,488	876	443	234	183	5,280
MEN								
Have another soon[2]	55.9	39.8	19.1	9.0	3.7	5.5	0.7	26.7
Have another later[3]	14.0	34.0	22.6	13.1	3.8	4.2	4.0	20.2
Have another, undecided when	6.7	9.9	9.5	6.0	2.8	5.0	2.6	7.7
Undecided	10.3	10.1	19.1	19.0	16.1	9.4	11.8	14.5
Want no more	10.0	4.8	29.0	47.7	69.5	71.5	73.9	28.2
Sterilised[4]	0.5	0.2	0.4	3.0	2.8	0.0	7.0	1.2
Declared infecund	2.5	1.2	0.4	2.1	1.1	4.4	0.0	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	377	651	626	417	172	70	72	2,386

na = Not applicable
[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy
[2] Wants next birth within 2 years
[3] Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years
[4] Includes both female and male sterilisation
[5] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Malé region	2.4	9.0	53.6	78.0	(94.7)	*	*	41.0
Other atolls	1.6	10.6	38.6	71.0	85.0	86.9	89.6	42.8
Region								
Malé	2.4	9.0	53.6	78.0	(94.7)	*	*	41.0
North	1.0	7.8	36.2	68.8	83.5	92.4	(84.8)	40.3
North Central	0.0	10.6	42.3	75.3	93.5	(85.3)	(100.0)	45.6
Central	0.9	6.1	38.3	73.2	89.9	92.6	(100.0)	43.4
South Central	2.8	7.3	38.3	66.7	81.2	78.5	81.1	41.0
South	2.9	19.9	37.8	72.1	79.8	(85.2)	88.3	44.2
Education								
No education	*	*	(65.9)	87.8	90.3	93.7	80.4	77.3
Primary	4.1	26.1	52.8	75.0	90.1	86.9	89.6	68.1
Secondary	0.5	9.4	41.8	73.6	79.4	*	*	30.8
More than secondary	4.0	5.1	39.4	64.8	*	*	*	23.7
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.8	11.0	39.5	67.3	85.0	90.2	91.5	46.3
Second	1.7	8.8	36.0	72.8	83.4	79.3	89.5	43.3
Middle	3.8	11.5	44.4	70.6	92.2	91.5	82.9	40.9
Fourth	0.4	7.1	45.4	76.9	(90.3)	(100.0)	*	40.1
Highest	2.8	11.1	56.2	(81.6)	*	*	*	40.2
Total	2.0	10.0	44.7	73.8	87.7	89.3	88.3	42.1

Note: Women who have been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 cases that has been suppressed.
[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy

Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Malé region	10.4	6.9	32.8	(45.3)	*	*	*	23.6
Other atolls	10.6	4.4	28.6	51.9	72.0	72.0	82.5	30.8
Region								
Malé	10.4	6.9	32.8	(45.3)	*	*	*	23.6
North	(1.4)	2.8	23.9	49.8	(69.8)	*	*	28.3
North Central	(2.5)	3.8	30.2	51.4	(81.0)	*	*	31.1
Central	(12.4)	4.3	30.1	57.7	*	*	*	35.0
South Central	16.9	4.4	29.7	53.2	(65.7)	*	(88.0)	31.5
South	5.5	6.3	26.1	45.5	(64.1)	*	*	25.8
Education								
No education	*	*	*	(80.3)	(76.3)	*	*	69.7
Primary	23.3	5.5	31.8	55.0	72.7	(74.8)	(81.7)	43.9
Secondary	7.6	5.2	26.1	41.4	(74.2)	*	*	17.6
More than secondary	6.9	4.2	27.2	44.7	*	*	*	21.8
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	16.7	2.7	29.3	47.6	67.9	*	*	32.9
Second	6.6	4.5	33.8	56.3	79.2	*	*	35.9
Middle	11.4	6.1	26.4	53.9	(68.3)	*	(73.6)	27.1
Fourth	5.5	4.9	19.7	48.0	*	*	*	21.8
Highest	(13.5)	6.2	(44.0)	(41.2)	*	*	*	26.5
Total	10.5	5.0	29.4	50.8	72.4	71.5	80.9	29.4

Note: Men who have been sterilised or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 cases that has been suppressed.

[1] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children according to number of living children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to the number of living children, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Number of living children[1]							
Ideal number of children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total
				WOMEN				
0	7.4	3.3	3.7	3.7	6.0	2.3	7.8	5.1
1	4.3	4.3	1.6	1.9	0.6	0.2	1.2	3.0
2	41.4	37.6	33.5	15.1	9.9	11.3	3.8	31.7
3	23.0	31.3	29.5	33.3	13.5	11.9	6.6	25.9
4	9.0	13.8	20.8	25.7	49.3	14.6	17.2	17.5
5	2.8	3.6	3.2	10.2	4.4	36.6	2.4	5.2
6+	1.1	0.5	1.6	2.2	5.6	8.2	32.8	2.6
Non-numeric responses	11.0	5.6	6.3	8.0	10.7	14.9	28.1	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,592	1,585	1,617	948	482	262	213	7,699
Mean ideal number of children for:[2]								
All	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.6	4.2	4.7	2.8
Number	2,307	1,496	1,515	872	431	223	153	6,997
Currently married	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.5	4.2	5.0	3.0
Number of currently married	636	1,311	1,399	809	398	206	130	4,889
				MEN				
0	8.7	4.0	2.8	5.2	3.8	4.5	4.6	6.3
1	3.1	2.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.1
2	37.3	33.1	27.1	8.4	12.4	3.9	6.0	30.1
3	18.8	31.6	25.8	32.5	6.6	4.6	2.5	22.4
4	11.4	17.4	26.5	28.9	43.8	21.1	18.4	18.0
5	3.6	4.6	8.1	12.2	13.5	25.6	4.8	6.1
6+	2.1	2.1	2.9	6.8	10.3	19.8	44.4	4.0
Non-numeric responses	14.9	4.6	6.3	5.8	9.5	20.4	18.5	10.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,206	726	659	429	179	71	73	4,342
Mean ideal number of children for:[2]								
All	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.9	5.6	2.9
Number	1,876	692	617	404	162	56	60	3,867
Currently married	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.6	4.0	5.0	5.6	3.3
Number of currently married	358	620	587	392	155	55	60	2,228

[1] The number of living children includes current pregnancy for women. For men, it includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15-49, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women[1]
Age		
15-19	2.2	934
20-24	2.6	1,122
25-29	2.7	1,302
30-34	2.9	1,305
35-39	3.0	952
40-44	3.4	762
45-49	3.4	621
Residence		
Malé region	2.7	3,231
Other atolls	2.9	3,766
Region		
Malé	2.7	3,231
North	3.1	857
North Central	2.8	791
Central	3.0	479
South Central	3.0	770
South	2.8	869
Education		
No education	3.3	273
Primary	3.4	1,504
Secondary	2.6	3,691
More than secondary	2.8	1,529
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	3.0	1,217
Second	3.0	1,285
Middle	2.8	1,371
Fourth	2.8	1,509
Highest	2.6	1,616
Total	2.8	6,997

[1] Number of women who gave a numeric response

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Planning status of birth				
Birth order and mother's age at birth	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more	Total	Number of births
Birth order					
1	88.8	10.1	1.1	100.0	1,187
2	76.7	19.0	4.3	100.0	980
3	62.8	25.8	11.4	100.0	569
4+	53.5	10.6	35.9	100.0	286
Mother's age at birth					
<20	70.6	24.4	5.1	100.0	78
20-24	80.6	17.3	2.1	100.0	753
25-29	76.6	18.3	5.1	100.0	1,099
30-34	76.5	14.1	9.3	100.0	740
35-39	73.6	9.4	17.0	100.0	279
40-44	55.5	2.7	41.8	100.0	67
45-49	*	*	*	*	6
Total	76.7	16.0	7.4	100.0	3,022

Note: An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rates	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Malé region	1.5	1.8
Other atolls	2.2	2.5
Region		
Malé	1.5	1.8
North	2.5	2.6
North Central	2.0	2.4
Central	2.1	2.5
South Central	2.1	2.4
South	1.9	2.4
Education		
No education	1.0	1.6
Primary	1.9	2.4
Secondary	2.0	2.3
More than secondary	1.7	1.9
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	2.2	2.5
Second	2.3	2.6
Middle	2.0	2.3
Fourth	1.5	1.9
Highest	1.5	1.7
Total	1.9	2.1

Note: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15-49 in the period 1-36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.

FAMILY PLANNING 7

Key Findings

- ***Contraceptive use:*** Contraceptive use by currently married women has declined sharply since 2009, dropping from 35% of women using any contraceptive method in 2009 to 19% in 2016-17. Use of modern methods has also decreased, from 27% of married women in 2009 to 15% in 2016-17.
- ***Methods used:*** The most widely used contraceptive method is the condom, followed by female sterilisation, withdrawal, and the pill. Use of every method has declined since 2009.
- ***Sources of modern methods:*** Almost half of users of modern contraceptive methods get their method from a public (government) source; 39% get their modern methods from private medical sector sources.
- ***Contraceptive discontinuation:*** In the 5 years preceding the survey more than one-third of all contraceptive users (34%) discontinued use within 12 months.
- ***Unmet need for family planning:*** Almost one-third of currently married women (31%) have an unmet need for family planning.
- ***Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied:*** Only 37% of currently married women age 15-49 have their demand for family planning satisfied.

Couples can use contraceptive methods to limit or space the number of children they have. This chapter presents information on the knowledge, use, and sources of contraceptive methods, informed decision-making about use, and rates and reasons for discontinuing use. It also examines knowledge of women's ovulatory cycle, the need for family planning and the demand for family planning that is satisfied. In addition, it provides information on whether nonusers are discussing family planning with health providers.

The use of contraception helps women avoid unplanned or unwanted pregnancies, and prevent unsafe abortions. Additionally, contraceptive use helps women space the births of their children, which benefits the health of the mother and child. Although information is presented here for both women and men, the focus is mostly on women.

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Knowledge of contraceptive methods is almost universal in the Maldives, with 98% of currently married women and 99% of currently married men age 15-49 knowing at least one method of contraception. The most widely known method for currently married women and men is the male condom, followed by the pill and female sterilisation. Emergency contraception is the least commonly known contraceptive method.

On average, currently married women know nine contraceptive methods and currently married men know eight methods (**Table 7.1**).

Currently married women and men are slightly more likely to have heard of contraceptive methods than all respondents or sexually active unmarried respondents. For example, currently married women know an average of 9.1 methods, compared with only 8.5 among all women and 8.4 among sexually active unmarried women. Among men, currently married men know an average of 8.3 methods, compared with only 7.0 among all men and 7.1 among sexually active unmarried men.

Knowledge of contraceptive methods does not vary by most background characteristics. There is a slight tendency for knowledge of at least one contraceptive method to rise among currently married women and men as education and wealth increase (**Table 7.2**).

Contraceptive prevalence rate

Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method

Sample: All women age 15-49, currently married women age 15-49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49

Modern methods

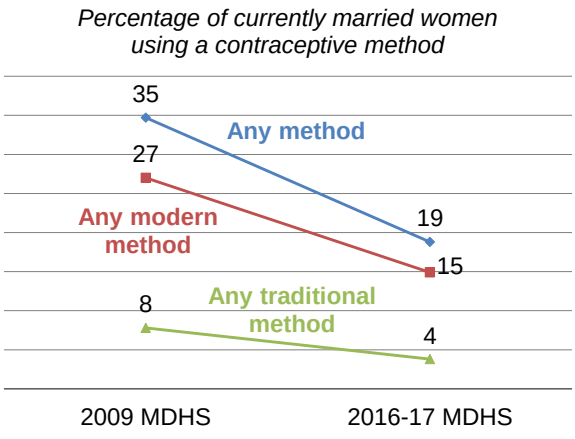
Modern methods include male and female condoms, contraceptive pills, injectables, intrauterine devices (IUDs), male and female sterilisation, implants, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method, and emergency contraception

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for currently married women age 15-49 in the Maldives is 19%, with 15% using modern methods and 4% using traditional methods. Ten percent of sexually active unmarried women use contraceptive methods, with all using modern methods and none using traditional methods (**Table 7.3**).

The most commonly used contraceptive method for currently married women in the Maldives is male condoms (7%), followed by female sterilisation (4%), and withdrawal (3%) (**Table 7.3**).

Trends: Contraceptive use among currently married women has decreased dramatically over the last 7-8 years in the Maldives, from 35% in 2009 to 19% in 2016-17. Use of a modern method declined from 27% of currently married women to 15% over the same time period. Even use of traditional methods declined, dropping from 8% of married women in 2009 to 4% in 2016-17 (**Table 7.4** and **Figure 7.1**). The reasons for this sharp decline in contraceptive use are not clear.

Figure 7.1 **Trends in contraceptive use**



The decline in contraceptive use affected all methods. Use of male condoms, female sterilisation, pills, and withdrawal all decreased between 2009 and 2016-17 (**Table 7.4** and **Figure 7.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- As expected, the more children that women already have, the more likely they are to use contraception. For example, only 8% of married women with no children are currently using any method of contraception, compared with 31% of those with five or more children (**Table 7.5**).
- Current use of contraception for married women is only slightly higher in Malé region (20%) than in other atolls (18%).
- By region, currently married women in North region have the lowest use of contraception (12%), followed by South region (15%). The highest use of contraception among currently married women is observed in Central region (27%) followed by North Central region (21%) (**Figure 7.3**).
- Contraceptive use among currently married women is almost identical across categories of educational attainment for women, dipping lower among those with only secondary education (**Figure 7.4**). The pattern is similar for use of modern methods (**Table 7.5**).
- Use of contraception also shows no consistent pattern with wealth (**Table 7.5**).

7.2 Knowledge of Women's Fertile Period

The successful use of natural family planning methods depends largely on an understanding of when during the menstrual cycle a woman is most likely to conceive. All women in the survey were asked about their knowledge of the fertile period. Specifically, they were asked whether there are certain days between two menstrual periods when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual intercourse. Those who said yes were further asked whether this time is just before the period begins, during the period, right after the period ends, or halfway between the two periods.

Figure 7.2 Trends in contraceptive use by method

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 using a contraceptive method

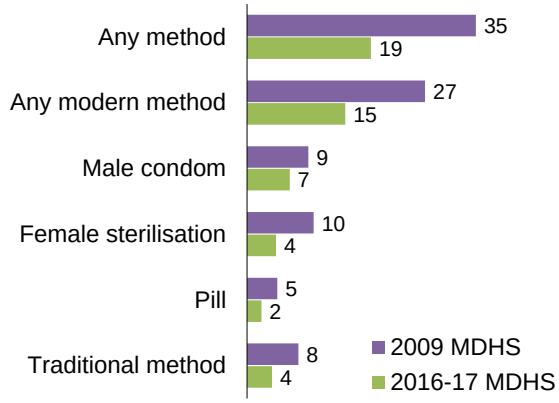


Figure 7.3 Contraceptive use by region

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 using a contraceptive method

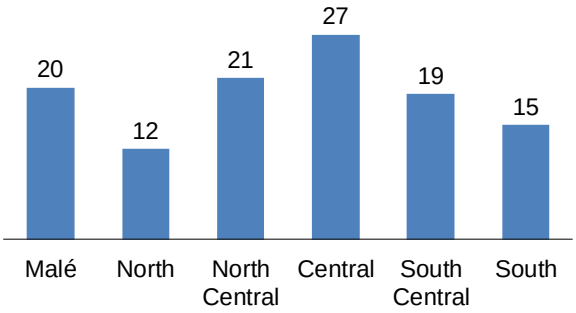
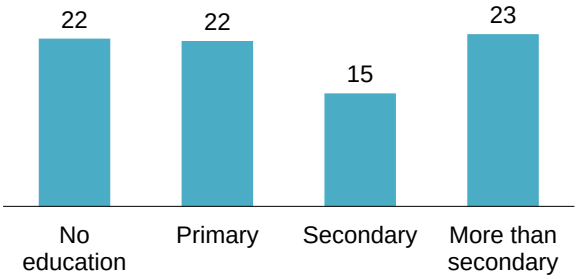


Figure 7.4 Use of contraceptive methods by education

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 using a contraceptive method



Only 18% of women age 15-49 in the Maldives correctly state that the fertile time in a woman's menstrual cycle is halfway between two periods. More than one in five women say they don't know when the fertile

time is and two in five say that the fertile time is right after her menstrual period ends (**Table 7.6**). Correct knowledge of the most fertile time in a woman's ovulatory cycle is higher among women age 25-29 (23%) than among those younger and older (**Table 7.7**).

7.3 Timing of Female Sterilisation

Given the importance of female sterilisation as a means of preventing unwanted pregnancies among women in high risk groups, it is useful to obtain information on the age at which women undergo the procedure. As indicated above, 4% of currently married women in the Maldives are sterilised. **Table 7.8** shows that 40% of sterilised women obtained the procedure at ages 30-34. The median age at sterilisation for women is 32 years.

7.4 Source of Modern Contraceptive Methods

Source of modern contraceptives

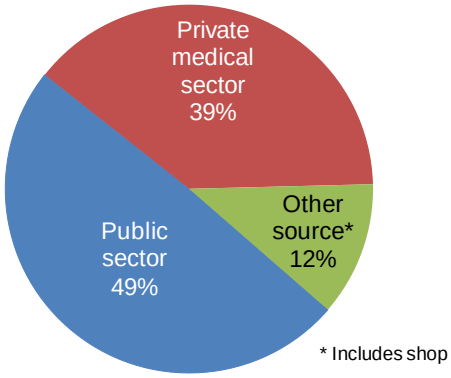
The place where the modern method currently being used was obtained the last time it was acquired

Sample: Women age 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method

Information on current sources of modern contraceptive methods is important for family planners and programme implementers. Almost half of women using a modern contraceptive obtained it from a public (government) source (49%), while 39% obtained it from the private medical sector (**Table 7.9** and **Figure 7.5**).

***Figure 7.5* Source of modern contraceptive methods**

Percent distribution of current users of modern methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method



- **Male condoms:** The main source of male condoms is from the private medical sector, mainly pharmacies (61%). Nevertheless, 18% of condom users obtain the method from the public sector and 10% get them from shops.
- **Female sterilisation:** Almost three-quarters of users of female sterilisation obtained their method from a public sector source (71%).
- **Pill:** Sixty-nine percent of pill users obtain their method from a public sector source, mainly a government health centre. Twenty-eight percent of pill users get their supply from the private sector, mainly a private pharmacy.

7.5 Informed Choice

Informed choice

Informed choice indicates that women were informed at the time they started the current episode of method use about the method's side effects, about what to do if they experience side effects, and about other methods they could use.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are currently using selected modern contraceptive methods and who started the last episode of use within the 5 years before the survey

More than two-thirds of current users of modern contraceptive methods (69%) say they were informed of the potential side effects or problems associated with the method they are using; 54% were told what to do

if they experienced side effects and 68% were informed of other methods that they could use. Overall, almost half of all women currently using modern contraceptives were informed on all three issues (**Table 7.10**).

7.6 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months

Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey, experienced by women who are currently age 15-49 (one woman may contribute more than one episode)

Table 7.11 shows that for all women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use in the 5 years preceding the survey, 34% of the episodes were discontinued within 12 months. In 2% of the episodes, the woman switched to another method. Discontinuation rates are high for both the pill (49%) and the male condom (37%), although the number of episodes of pill use is small.

Table 7.12 shows that the most common reason for discontinuing a method is the desire to become pregnant (27%), followed by method-related side effects or health concerns (15%), failure of the method (becoming pregnant while using) (9%), and inconvenience of use (6%). Almost 5% of discontinuations were due to marital dissolution, while 3% were due to either infrequent sex or the absence of the husband.

Reasons for discontinuation vary by method. One-third of discontinuations of pill use are due to side effects or health concerns with the method. The most common reason for discontinuing use of male condoms and withdrawal is the desire to become pregnant. It is notable that over one-quarter of discontinuations of withdrawal are because the woman became pregnant while using the method (**Table 7.12**).

7.7 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning

Proportion of women who (1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, or (2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or (3) are postpartum amenorrhoeic and their last birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.

Sample: All women age 15-49, currently married women age 15-49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49

Demand for family planning:

Unmet need for family planning + current contraceptive use (any method)

Proportion of demand satisfied:

$$\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$$

Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods:

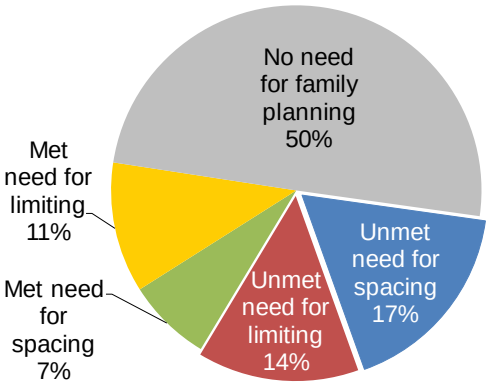
$$\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any modern method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$$

Table 7.13.1 shows that half of currently married women age 15-49 have a demand for family planning; 25% want to space births, and 26% want to limit births. Nineteen percent of currently married women are already using a contraceptive method either to space (7%) or to limit births (11%); that is, their family planning need is met. However, 31% of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning: they want to space (17%) or limit (14%) births but are not currently using contraception (**Figure 7.6**).

Overall, only 37% of currently married women age 15-49 have their demand for family planning satisfied (**Table 7.13.1**).

***Figure 7.6* Demand for family planning**

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by need for family planning



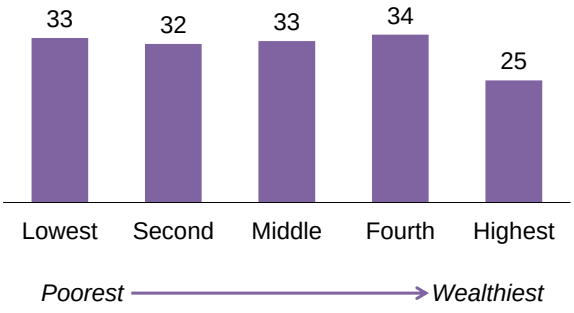
Trends: The total demand for family planning among currently married women age 15-49 has decreased over time, dropping from 63% in 2009 to 50% in 2016-17. Met need for family planning has also decreased over the same period, dropping from 35% in 2009 to 19% in 2016-17. Unmet need for family planning among married women has increased only slightly, from 29% in 2009 to 31% in 2016-17.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Unmet need for family planning for currently married women age 15-49 tends to decline as age increases.
- Unmet need for family planning among currently married women age 15-49 varies little by residence or region. It also varies inconsistently with education of women.
- Unmet need for family planning varies little by wealth quintile, but is lowest among currently married women in the highest quintile (**Figure 7.7**).
- Unmet need is lower among all women than among currently married women (23% versus 31%, respectively); however, it is extremely high among the small number of sexually active unmarried women (89%) (**Tables 7.13.1** and **7.13.2**).

***Figure 7.7* Unmet need by wealth**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need



7.8 Decision Making about Family Planning

The survey collected information regarding decision making about family planning. **Table 7.14** shows that for 89% of currently married women age 15-49 who are using a family planning method, the decision to use it was made jointly with their husband; for 4% of women, the decision was made mainly by themselves, and for 6%, the husband mainly made the decision.

Among currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a family planning method, 77% made the decision not to use family planning jointly with their husband, 4% decided themselves, and for 8%, the husband decided. Joint decision making is the norm regardless of background characteristics.

7.9 Future Use of Contraception

This survey also collected information on nonusers' intent to use contraception in the future. **Table 7.15** shows that only 16% of currently married women age 15-49 who are not currently using contraception intend to use family planning at some time in the future. Over three-quarters of currently married women who are not using contraceptive methods (76%) say they do not intend to use family planning in the future and 8% are unsure.

7.10 Exposure to Family Planning Messages in the Media

Table 7.16 offers information on women's and men's exposure to family planning messages in the media or from other sources. The most often cited source of information on family planning messages reported by women and men age 15-49 in the past few months is newspapers, and magazines and leaflets (26% and 29%, respectively). Other sources include television (20% for women and 22% for men) and radio (15% for women and 12% for men). Exposure to family planning messages using mobile phones, is limited (3% for women and 4% for men). Overall, 60% of women and 57% of men age 15-49 have no exposure to family planning messages through any of these four main mass media.

7.11 Contact of Nonusers with Family Planning Providers

Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Respondent discussed family planning in the 12 months before the survey with a fieldworker or during a visit to a health facility.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are not currently using any contraceptive methods

In the survey, women age 15-49 who are not using contraception were asked if they had been visited in the 12 months before the survey by a health care worker who discussed family planning with them. **Table 7.17** shows that only 2% of women not using contraception were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning. Five percent of women went to a health facility in the 12 months before the survey and discussed family planning, while 82% of women visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning during that visit. Overall, 94% of women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method said they did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility in the 12 months before the survey.

List of Tables

For more information on family planning, see the following tables:

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- **Table 7.3 Current use of contraception according to age**
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Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all respondents, currently married respondents, and sexually active unmarried respondents age 15-49 who have heard of any contraceptive method, according to specific method, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Women			Men		
Method	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women[1]	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men[1]
Any method	96.4	98.0	95.2	95.7	98.7	99.4
Any modern method	96.4	98.0	95.2	95.7	98.7	99.4
Female sterilisation	88.5	91.5	86.9	75.5	89.0	77.5
Male sterilisation	64.1	70.4	59.3	54.4	68.6	45.3
Pill	88.3	92.3	88.3	76.3	87.9	76.4
IUD	74.5	82.4	70.3	56.0	72.3	49.8
Injectables	78.1	85.9	66.8	61.4	76.0	66.0
Implants	71.2	80.0	63.5	44.1	58.7	40.8
Male condom	92.5	95.1	89.7	93.7	97.6	98.4
Female condom	53.6	54.0	61.1	53.0	56.4	64.4
Emergency contraception	41.6	42.8	49.8	28.6	31.6	37.0
Standard days method	52.0	55.9	57.8	44.1	55.3	42.6
Lactational amenorrhoea (LAM)	42.5	49.4	37.6	25.1	32.6	23.3
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.5
Any traditional method	60.9	66.7	63.5	54.3	62.0	61.2
Rhythm	48.1	53.5	49.2	33.9	42.8	30.0
Withdrawal	54.2	59.7	62.8	50.9	58.5	59.9
Other traditional method	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.4
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-49	8.5	9.1	8.4	7.0	8.3	7.1
Number of respondents	7,699	5,280	116	4,342	2,386	181

[1] Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number
Age						
15-19	98.2	98.2	42	*	*	4
20-24	98.2	98.2	616	99.1	99.1	142
25-29	98.8	98.8	1,147	99.4	99.4	479
30-34	98.1	98.1	1,188	98.7	98.7	561
35-39	96.5	96.5	916	98.9	98.9	412
40-44	98.5	98.5	753	98.9	98.9	403
45-49	97.7	97.7	618	97.2	97.2	385
Residence						
Malé region	99.6	99.6	2,123	100.0	100.0	483
Other atolls	96.9	96.9	3,157	98.4	98.4	1,903
Region						
Malé	99.6	99.6	2,123	100.0	100.0	483
North	95.6	95.6	753	98.9	98.9	282
North Central	96.9	96.9	677	99.0	99.0	280
Central	98.9	98.9	386	97.4	97.4	425
South Central	97.2	97.2	643	98.0	98.0	594
South	97.0	97.0	698	99.5	99.5	321
Education						
No education	94.3	94.3	263	96.5	96.5	111
Primary	97.1	97.1	1,474	97.8	97.8	776
Secondary	98.1	98.1	2,474	99.2	99.2	1,058
More than secondary	99.8	99.8	1,069	99.6	99.6	440
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	95.7	95.7	964	97.8	97.8	487
Second	97.6	97.6	1,083	98.3	98.3	541
Middle	97.7	97.7	1,111	98.8	98.8	709
Fourth	99.0	99.0	1,041	99.2	99.2	386
Highest	99.8	99.8	1,080	100.0	100.0	263
Total	98.0	98.0	5,280	98.7	98.7	2,386

Note: An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.
[1] Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 7.3 Current use of contraception according to age

Percent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Age	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method									Any tradi-tional method	Traditional method		Not cur-rently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterili-sation	Male sterili-sation	Pill	IUD	Inject-ables	Implants	Male condom	SDM	Other		Rhythm	With-drawal			
								ALL WOMEN									
15-19	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	99.5	100.0	1,099
20-24	7.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.8	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.0	2.6	92.6	100.0	1,223
25-29	12.7	9.6	0.5	0.0	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.5	2.6	87.3	100.0	1,379
30-34	16.9	14.2	2.4	0.0	2.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	6.8	0.4	0.0	2.8	0.2	2.6	83.1	100.0	1,372
35-39	19.3	16.9	5.9	0.0	1.8	0.3	1.9	0.1	6.8	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.5	1.9	80.7	100.0	1,044
40-44	23.8	18.6	9.4	0.7	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	5.2	1.1	4.1	76.2	100.0	845
45-49	16.3	13.5	9.7	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.6	2.2	83.7	100.0	737
Total	13.3	10.6	3.3	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	4.5	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.4	2.3	86.7	100.0	7,699
								CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN									
15-19	12.9	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	8.2	87.1	100.0	42
20-24	14.2	9.5	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	7.4	0.0	0.1	4.7	0.0	4.6	85.8	100.0	616
25-29	14.8	11.0	0.7	0.0	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.2	6.5	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.6	3.2	85.2	100.0	1,147
30-34	19.4	16.3	2.7	0.0	3.2	0.5	0.8	0.7	7.9	0.5	0.0	3.1	0.1	3.0	80.6	100.0	1,188
35-39	21.2	18.4	5.9	0.0	2.0	0.4	2.2	0.1	7.7	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.6	2.2	78.8	100.0	916
40-44	26.0	20.2	10.3	0.8	2.3	0.1	0.6	0.6	5.5	0.0	0.0	5.8	1.2	4.6	74.0	100.0	753
45-49	17.3	14.0	9.7	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.1	3.3	0.7	2.6	82.7	100.0	618
Total	18.8	14.9	4.4	0.1	2.2	0.4	0.8	0.3	6.5	0.1	0.0	3.8	0.5	3.3	81.2	100.0	5,280
								SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[1]									
Total	9.8	9.8	4.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.2	100.0	116

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
SDM = Standard days method
[1] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.4 Trends in the current use of contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used according to 2009 MDHS and 2016-17 MDHS

Method	2009 MDHS	2016-17 MDHS
Any method	**34.7**	**18.8**
Any modern method	**27.0**	**14.9**
Female sterilisation	10.1	4.4
Male sterilisation	0.5	0.1
Pill	4.6	2.2
IUD	0.8	0.4
Injectables	1.2	0.8
Implants	0.5	0.3
Male condom	9.3	6.5
Other modern	0.0	0.1
Any traditional method	**7.8**	**3.8**
Rhythm	3.4	0.5
Withdrawal	4.2	3.3
Other traditional method	0.1	0.0
Not currently using	65.3	81.2
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents	6,500	5,280

Table 7.5 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method									Any tradi-tional method	Traditional method		Not cur-rently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterili-sation	Male sterili-sation	Pill	IUD	Inject-ables	Implants	Male condom	SDM	Other		Rhythm	With-drawal			
Number of living children																	
0	8.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.0	3.5	92.0	100.0	777
1-2	15.4	11.6	0.8	0.0	1.8	0.4	1.0	0.5	7.1	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.8	2.9	84.6	100.0	2,815
3-4	29.0	24.8	11.1	0.4	3.5	0.6	0.9	0.1	7.7	0.5	0.0	4.2	0.2	4.0	71.0	100.0	1,274
5+	30.5	26.8	16.9	0.6	3.8	0.1	0.7	0.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.5	3.2	69.5	100.0	413
Residence																	
Malé region	20.0	15.9	4.3	0.2	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	7.7	0.2	0.0	4.1	0.9	3.2	80.0	100.0	2,123
Other atolls	18.0	14.3	4.5	0.1	2.8	0.2	0.7	0.3	5.6	0.1	0.0	3.7	0.3	3.4	82.0	100.0	3,157
Region																	
Malé	20.0	15.9	4.3	0.2	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	7.7	0.2	0.0	4.1	0.9	3.2	80.0	100.0	2,123
North	11.9	11.2	1.7	0.4	2.3	0.1	1.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	88.1	100.0	753
North Central	21.3	18.1	6.5	0.0	3.2	0.5	1.1	0.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.1	3.2	78.7	100.0	677
Central	27.0	22.1	8.9	0.2	4.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	7.3	0.2	0.0	5.0	0.9	4.1	73.0	100.0	386
South Central	19.2	13.7	1.9	0.1	3.7	0.0	0.6	0.4	6.7	0.2	0.1	5.5	0.3	5.2	80.8	100.0	643
South	15.1	10.1	5.3	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.9	0.0	0.1	5.0	0.2	4.8	84.9	100.0	698
Education																	
No education	22.1	17.4	12.6	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	4.7	77.9	100.0	263
Primary	21.8	18.3	8.2	0.5	3.1	0.2	1.1	0.1	4.8	0.3	0.0	3.6	0.7	2.8	78.2	100.0	1,474
Secondary	14.9	11.7	2.0	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.8	0.3	5.9	0.1	0.0	3.2	0.4	2.9	85.1	100.0	2,474
More than secondary	22.7	17.2	2.7	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.7	11.2	0.0	0.1	5.5	0.8	4.7	77.3	100.0	1,069
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	17.9	14.4	4.4	0.2	3.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	5.4	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.3	3.2	82.1	100.0	964
Second	21.2	16.9	4.5	0.5	3.4	0.1	1.0	0.5	6.9	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.3	4.0	78.8	100.0	1,083
Middle	16.3	13.2	4.4	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	6.1	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	3.0	83.7	100.0	1,111
Fourth	18.8	13.1	3.5	0.0	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.0	6.2	0.4	0.0	5.7	1.6	4.1	81.2	100.0	1,041
Highest	19.5	17.0	5.2	0.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	7.7	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.3	2.2	80.5	100.0	1,080
Total	18.8	14.9	4.4	0.1	2.2	0.4	0.8	0.3	6.5	0.1	0.0	3.8	0.5	3.3	81.2	100.0	5,280

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
SDM = Standard days method

Table 7.6 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of all women age 15-49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Perceived fertile period	All women
Just before her menstrual period begins	2.1
During her menstrual period	0.6
Right after her menstrual period has ended	42.8
Halfway between two menstrual periods	18.0
Other	0.2
No specific time	14.8
Don't know	21.6
Total	100.0
Number of women	7,699

Note: There are too few current users of the rhythm method or standard days method to show separately.

Table 7.7 Knowledge of fertile period by age

Percentage of women age 15-49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to age, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Age	Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period	Number of women
15-19	14.1	1,099
20-24	19.1	1,223
25-29	22.6	1,379
30-34	17.7	1,372
35-39	19.6	1,044
40-44	17.9	845
45-49	11.8	737
Total	18.0	7,699

Note: Correct knowledge of the fertile period is defined as "halfway between two menstrual periods."

Table 7.8 Timing of sterilisation

Percent distribution of sterilised women age 15-49 by age at the time of sterilisation and median age at sterilisation, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Age at time of sterilisation						Total	Number of women	Median age[1]
	<25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
Total	7.1	25.5	39.9	20.2	6.3	1.0	100.0	254	32.0

[1] Median age at sterilisation is calculated only for women sterilised before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring

Table 7.9 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15-49 by most recent source of the method, according to method, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Source	Female sterili-sation	Inject-ables	Pill	Male condom	Total
Public sector	**71.2**	**(89.9)**	**69.2**	**17.8**	**49.3**
Indhira Gandhi Mem. Hospital	40.2	(21.6)	6.3	1.7	19.4
Govt. Regional Hospital	19.9	(16.9)	7.8	1.2	8.9
Govt. Atoll Hospital	11.1	(9.7)	6.7	1.8	6.0
Government Health Centre	0.0	(41.8)	48.5	13.1	14.9
Other public sector	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private medical sector	**19.7**	**(8.2)**	**28.2**	**65.0**	**39.0**
Private hospital/clinic	17.1	(0.0)	5.1	0.0	6.9
Private pharmacy	0.0	(0.0)	17.1	61.1	28.2
Private doctor	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	1.1	0.5
SHE/Journey/Other NGO	0.0	(8.2)	2.9	2.8	2.0
Other private medical sector	2.6	(0.0)	2.9	0.0	1.3
Other source	**9.1**	**(1.8)**	**2.6**	**17.2**	**11.8**
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	2.3	10.3	4.7
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.0	0.5
Other	9.1	(1.8)	0.0	6.9	6.6
Total	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	254	43	122	344	820

Note: Total includes other modern methods but excludes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 7.10 Informed choice

Among current users of selected modern methods age 15-49 who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, and percentage who were informed of all three, according to method and initial source, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey:				
Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed of all three (Method Information Index)	Number of women
Method					
Female sterilisation	58.5	37.0	45.1	26.7	92
Injectables	(70.3)	(66.8)	(87.2)	(62.7)	39
Pill	68.1	53.1	75.3	49.7	101
Initial source of method[1]					
Public sector	66.8	55.6	69.1	50.8	186
Indhira Gandhi Mem. Hospital	67.0	52.4	68.6	49.9	75
Govt. Regional Hospital	(45.6)	(36.1)	(42.4)	(26.8)	22
Govt. Atoll Hospital	(51.1)	(42.0)	(65.3)	(38.3)	20
Government Health Centre	77.4	68.9	78.9	62.7	70
Private sector	(72.2)	(53.6)	(70.7)	(46.7)	64
Total	68.5	54.0	68.4	48.2	265

Note: Total includes users of IUD and implants and those using "other" sources who are not shown separately due to the small number of cases. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Source at start of current episode of use

Table 7.11 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among episodes of contraceptive use experienced within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reasons[1]	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reasons[2]	Other reasons	Any reason[3]	Switched to another method[4]	Number of episodes of use[5]
Pill	(0.0)	(6.1)	(3.9)	(18.1)	(0.7)	(3.2)	(17.4)	(49.4)	(3.9)	199
Male condom	1.2	11.2	3.5	1.7	2.0	3.2	14.4	37.2	1.8	453
Withdrawal	(4.1)	(11.0)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(21.1)	(1.3)	190
All methods	1.2	8.6	2.1	6.1	1.5	2.2	11.9	33.7	2.0	1,119

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 125-249 unweighted months of exposure.
[1] Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation
[2] Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use
[3] Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column
[4] A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave 'wanted a more effective method' as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within two months of discontinuation.
[5] All episodes of use that occur within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Episodes of use include episodes that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation

Table 7.12 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Reason	Pill	Male condom	Withdrawal	All methods
Became pregnant while using	0.0	7.1	26.6	8.5
Wanted to become pregnant	18.2	29.6	45.3	27.1
Husband/partner disapproved	1.2	2.3	0.0	1.8
Wanted a more effective method	1.0	3.3	3.2	2.9
Side effects/health concerns	32.8	4.9	0.6	14.6
Lack of access/too far	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Cost too much	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Inconvenient to use	5.9	7.4	0.0	5.9
Up to God/fatalistic	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.4
Infrequent sex/husband away	2.6	3.3	2.8	3.1
Marital dissolution/separation	4.1	6.9	3.9	4.5
Other	28.7	22.1	11.9	21.3
Don't know	3.9	12.5	5.6	9.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	140	282	116	653

Note: Total includes male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, emergency contraception, standard days method, and rhythm method which are not shown separately since the unweighted number of discontinuations is less than 25.

Table 7.13.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]					
Background characteristic	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
15-19	31.9	4.1	36.0	12.9	0.0	12.9	44.7	4.1	48.8	42	26.4	9.5
20-24	32.3	5.6	37.8	12.5	1.7	14.2	44.8	7.3	52.0	616	27.3	18.3
25-29	31.7	5.3	37.0	10.3	4.5	14.8	42.0	9.7	51.8	1,147	28.5	21.2
30-34	17.9	14.6	32.5	10.0	9.5	19.4	27.9	24.1	52.0	1,188	37.4	31.4
35-39	11.1	20.9	32.0	5.9	15.3	21.2	17.0	36.2	53.2	916	39.8	34.6
40-44	2.3	20.6	22.9	1.8	24.3	26.0	4.1	44.9	49.0	753	53.2	41.3
45-49	0.6	20.9	21.5	0.7	16.6	17.3	1.2	37.5	38.8	618	44.6	36.1
Residence												
Malé region	16.5	13.0	29.5	8.6	11.3	20.0	25.1	24.3	49.4	2,123	40.4	32.2
Other atolls	17.8	14.9	32.7	6.5	11.4	18.0	24.4	26.3	50.7	3,157	35.4	28.2
Region												
Malé	16.5	13.0	29.5	8.6	11.3	20.0	25.1	24.3	49.4	2,123	40.4	32.2
North	18.5	13.9	32.4	4.5	7.4	11.9	23.0	21.3	44.3	753	26.8	25.2
North Central	16.2	16.8	33.0	7.2	14.1	21.3	23.5	30.9	54.3	677	39.3	33.3
Central	18.4	15.3	33.7	9.1	17.9	27.0	27.5	33.2	60.7	386	44.5	36.3
South Central	17.2	14.7	31.9	8.7	10.5	19.2	25.9	25.2	51.1	643	37.6	26.9
South	18.9	14.1	33.0	4.7	10.4	15.1	23.6	24.5	48.1	698	31.4	21.0
Education												
No education	3.7	20.1	23.8	1.2	20.9	22.1	4.9	41.0	45.9	263	48.1	38.0
Primary	7.3	19.9	27.2	2.8	19.0	21.8	10.1	38.9	49.0	1,474	44.5	37.2
Secondary	24.1	13.2	37.3	7.7	7.2	14.9	31.8	20.4	52.2	2,474	28.5	22.3
More than secondary	18.6	6.8	25.4	14.6	8.1	22.7	33.2	14.9	48.1	1,069	47.3	35.9
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	17.2	16.2	33.4	6.6	11.3	17.9	23.8	27.5	51.3	964	34.9	28.0
Second	17.7	14.5	32.2	7.7	13.5	21.2	25.4	28.0	53.4	1,083	39.7	31.6
Middle	18.6	14.2	32.8	6.3	10.0	16.3	24.9	24.2	49.1	1,111	33.2	26.9
Fourth	19.4	14.6	34.1	9.3	9.5	18.8	28.7	24.2	52.9	1,041	35.6	24.8
Highest	13.4	11.4	24.8	7.1	12.5	19.5	20.5	23.9	44.4	1,080	44.0	38.3
Total	17.3	14.1	31.4	7.4	11.4	18.8	24.7	25.5	50.2	5,280	37.4	29.8

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand
[3] Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 7.13.2 Need and demand for family planning for all women and for sexually active unmarried women

Percentage of all women and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
ALL WOMEN												
Age												
15-19	2.9	0.2	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	3.4	0.2	3.5	1,099	14.7	5.8
20-24	18.4	2.9	21.3	6.6	0.9	7.4	24.9	3.8	28.7	1,223	25.9	16.8
25-29	27.8	4.4	32.3	9.0	3.7	12.7	36.8	8.2	45.0	1,379	28.2	21.2
30-34	15.9	12.9	28.8	8.7	8.3	16.9	24.6	21.2	45.7	1,372	37.0	30.9
35-39	10.2	19.1	29.3	5.1	14.1	19.3	15.3	33.2	48.6	1,044	39.7	34.7
40-44	2.8	19.1	21.9	2.0	21.8	23.8	4.7	41.0	45.7	845	52.0	40.7
45-49	0.7	18.0	18.6	0.7	15.6	16.3	1.3	33.6	34.9	737	46.6	38.6
Residence												
Malé region	11.5	8.4	19.9	5.7	7.3	13.0	17.2	15.7	32.9	3,424	39.6	31.7
Other atolls	14.0	11.3	25.3	4.9	8.7	13.6	18.9	20.0	38.9	4,275	34.9	27.9
Region												
Malé	11.5	8.4	19.9	5.7	7.3	13.0	17.2	15.7	32.9	3,424	39.6	31.7
North	14.3	10.9	25.2	3.4	5.7	9.2	17.8	16.7	34.4	981	26.7	25.1
North Central	13.0	12.5	25.5	5.4	10.8	16.1	18.3	23.3	41.6	913	38.8	32.9
Central	14.7	11.9	26.7	7.2	13.9	21.1	22.0	25.9	47.8	507	44.2	36.0
South Central	13.7	11.7	25.4	6.7	8.1	14.8	20.4	19.8	40.2	844	36.9	26.5
South	14.6	9.9	24.5	3.2	7.5	10.8	17.9	17.4	35.3	1,030	30.5	21.0
Education												
No education	3.0	17.1	20.1	1.0	18.1	19.1	4.0	35.2	39.2	323	48.8	38.8
Primary	7.3	17.5	24.8	2.5	17.1	19.6	9.8	34.6	44.4	1,712	44.2	37.2
Secondary	15.7	8.4	24.2	4.7	4.5	9.2	20.5	13.0	33.4	4,044	27.7	21.8
More than secondary	13.7	4.5	18.3	10.3	5.4	15.7	24.1	9.9	34.0	1,619	46.3	35.1
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	13.4	11.6	25.0	4.7	8.2	13.0	18.1	19.8	38.0	1,393	34.1	27.6
Second	13.9	11.0	24.9	5.7	10.2	16.0	19.6	21.3	40.9	1,449	39.0	31.1
Middle	14.1	10.5	24.6	4.6	7.8	12.4	18.7	18.3	37.0	1,533	33.6	27.3
Fourth	14.1	9.6	23.7	6.2	6.1	12.3	20.2	15.7	35.9	1,629	34.1	24.0
Highest	9.4	7.7	17.1	5.0	8.2	13.2	14.4	16.0	30.3	1,694	43.6	37.7
Total	12.9	10.0	22.9	5.2	8.1	13.3	18.1	18.1	36.2	7,699	36.8	29.4
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[4]												
Total	69.3	19.5	88.8	5.6	4.1	9.8	75.0	23.7	98.6	116	9.9	9.9

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand
[3] Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods
[4] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.14 Decisionmaking about family planning

Among currently married women age 15-49 who are current users of family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision to use family planning; among currently married women who are not currently using family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision not to use family planning, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Among currently married women who are current users of family planning						Among currently married women who are not currently using family planning					
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other/ don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other/ don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women
Age												
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	5	(11.9)	(66.6)	(2.0)	(19.5)	(100.0)	29
20-24	0.0	95.1	4.9	0.0	100.0	88	3.2	79.4	6.0	11.3	100.0	462
25-29	2.5	95.1	2.2	0.2	100.0	169	3.5	75.7	6.9	14.0	100.0	891
30-34	5.4	87.6	4.5	2.5	100.0	231	2.7	80.5	7.5	9.3	100.0	895
35-39	5.0	89.8	3.4	1.8	100.0	194	4.0	79.1	7.3	9.7	100.0	692
40-44	4.2	81.7	11.7	2.5	100.0	196	8.8	73.3	6.2	11.7	100.0	550
45-49	5.9	86.2	5.8	2.1	100.0	107	5.7	72.3	12.8	9.1	100.0	511
Number of living children												
0	(0.0)	(98.7)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	62	3.8	73.0	8.0	15.2	100.0	608
1-2	2.9	90.8	5.1	1.1	100.0	432	3.0	78.5	7.7	10.8	100.0	2,251
3-4	5.1	87.0	5.5	2.4	100.0	370	6.9	75.3	7.0	10.8	100.0	885
5+	7.2	81.5	9.0	2.3	100.0	126	9.8	77.9	8.2	4.0	100.0	285
Residence												
Malé region	3.7	89.2	5.4	1.6	100.0	423	5.3	71.4	11.6	11.6	100.0	1,605
Other atolls	4.4	88.3	5.5	1.7	100.0	567	3.8	80.6	5.0	10.6	100.0	2,425
Region												
Malé	3.7	89.2	5.4	1.6	100.0	423	5.3	71.4	11.6	11.6	100.0	1,605
North	4.4	91.9	0.7	3.1	100.0	89	1.2	90.1	1.6	7.0	100.0	619
North Central	4.8	88.4	6.3	0.5	100.0	144	6.5	79.4	3.1	11.0	100.0	493
Central	3.9	90.7	3.9	1.6	100.0	104	4.7	78.5	10.1	6.6	100.0	262
South Central	2.9	84.7	10.5	1.9	100.0	123	3.0	74.2	6.6	16.3	100.0	490
South	6.1	87.4	4.3	2.2	100.0	105	4.7	77.7	6.5	11.1	100.0	560
Education												
No education	5.2	91.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	58	8.7	77.5	8.4	5.4	100.0	203
Primary	5.4	85.2	7.5	2.0	100.0	321	4.6	75.9	9.2	10.3	100.0	1,122
Secondary	3.8	88.3	6.0	2.0	100.0	368	4.6	76.7	6.8	11.9	100.0	1,948
More than secondary	2.7	93.6	2.5	1.2	100.0	243	2.7	78.9	7.2	11.3	100.0	756
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	3.1	90.1	3.5	3.3	100.0	173	5.1	78.9	4.1	11.9	100.0	731
Second	5.1	87.4	6.6	0.8	100.0	229	4.2	80.6	5.3	10.0	100.0	809
Middle	3.8	88.5	6.9	0.8	100.0	181	2.9	80.7	7.0	9.4	100.0	879
Fourth	2.1	88.9	8.6	0.4	100.0	196	5.5	72.2	7.0	15.3	100.0	789
Highest	5.9	89.1	1.8	3.3	100.0	211	4.7	72.2	14.2	8.9	100.0	821
Total	4.1	88.7	5.5	1.7	100.0	990	4.4	76.9	7.6	11.0	100.0	4,030

Note: Table excludes women who are currently pregnant. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

Table 7.15 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Number of living children[1]					
Intention to use in the future	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Intends to use	13.0	15.4	18.2	17.4	13.9	16.0
Unsure	10.1	10.3	9.6	5.5	3.5	8.4
Does not intend to use	77.0	74.3	72.1	77.1	82.6	75.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	608	1,166	1,275	630	610	4,289

[1] Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.16 Exposure to family planning messages

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, in a newspaper or magazine, or on a mobile phone in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Women						Men					
Background characteristic	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine/ leaflet	Mobile phone	None of these four media sources	Number of women	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine/ leaflet	Mobile phone	None of these four media sources	Number of men
Age												
15-19	5.6	11.7	15.2	1.7	76.2	1,099	4.6	12.0	11.7	1.9	78.0	935
20-24	10.1	18.9	31.0	2.0	59.7	1,223	5.8	16.9	24.5	4.5	64.4	693
25-29	12.8	20.0	31.5	3.2	57.2	1,379	11.2	25.0	37.3	2.7	49.5	716
30-34	12.4	19.1	29.6	2.3	58.2	1,372	11.2	25.3	41.7	4.4	47.4	663
35-39	19.0	21.6	26.2	4.3	54.6	1,044	17.1	28.0	40.2	3.9	46.9	469
40-44	25.1	27.4	22.0	1.9	54.7	845	24.9	29.1	33.9	5.9	45.9	449
45-49	25.1	26.8	19.9	2.7	54.9	737	25.4	31.7	26.6	4.6	48.0	417
Residence												
Malé region	12.7	23.1	32.5	1.7	54.8	3,424	8.8	24.6	33.7	4.9	53.8	968
Other atolls	16.2	17.8	20.6	3.3	63.5	4,275	13.3	21.7	28.1	3.4	57.8	3,374
Region												
Malé	12.7	23.1	32.5	1.7	54.8	3,424	8.8	24.6	33.7	4.9	53.8	968
North	13.8	13.2	18.7	3.4	66.7	981	16.4	22.3	32.5	4.5	53.1	488
North Central	15.0	18.2	18.0	3.8	66.2	913	8.2	18.0	25.2	2.0	65.4	537
Central	22.6	24.6	25.8	2.2	52.6	507	11.5	23.8	28.6	2.9	57.3	706
South Central	20.4	18.4	19.6	3.9	60.2	844	17.0	22.9	27.3	4.2	55.4	999
South	12.9	18.1	23.0	2.8	66.3	1,030	11.6	20.1	28.0	3.0	59.4	644
Education												
No education	23.3	23.0	10.9	4.2	61.5	323	21.0	16.3	12.5	2.1	61.3	131
Primary	25.1	24.9	19.4	2.4	56.5	1,712	22.3	29.2	26.2	4.0	51.4	975
Secondary	11.4	18.2	25.3	2.5	63.2	4,044	8.9	20.3	28.5	3.8	60.4	2,581
More than secondary	9.9	19.5	37.1	2.7	53.6	1,619	9.3	21.2	41.0	3.3	50.2	655
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	17.0	15.9	16.6	2.7	66.1	1,393	13.8	20.7	23.9	3.2	60.7	993
Second	17.2	18.7	18.9	3.4	63.9	1,449	13.2	22.2	25.1	2.6	59.5	1,017
Middle	14.4	18.2	25.1	2.6	61.7	1,533	11.9	21.3	31.3	4.0	56.6	1,169
Fourth	13.0	23.8	33.4	2.9	52.7	1,629	13.0	25.4	37.4	4.9	49.1	691
Highest	12.2	23.2	33.0	1.6	55.5	1,694	7.7	24.3	33.5	4.8	55.4	472
Total 15-49	14.6	20.2	25.9	2.6	59.6	7,699	12.3	22.3	29.4	3.7	56.9	4,342

Table 7.17 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the past 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by fieldworker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15-19	0.6	1.8	69.6	97.7	1,093
20-24	1.8	6.2	78.8	92.6	1,132
25-29	1.1	6.4	84.8	92.9	1,204
30-34	2.4	7.5	85.0	90.7	1,139
35-39	1.8	7.4	82.9	91.0	842
40-44	1.6	2.7	90.3	96.0	644
45-49	2.4	1.7	85.3	96.5	617
Residence					
Malé region	1.1	7.1	78.0	91.9	2,979
Other atolls	2.0	3.6	84.7	95.0	3,694
Region					
Malé	1.1	7.1	78.0	91.9	2,979
North	1.6	2.7	89.1	96.4	891
North Central	1.0	3.7	82.8	95.7	766
Central	3.0	6.4	87.1	91.6	400
South Central	3.5	3.4	83.0	93.7	719
South	1.5	3.4	82.1	95.7	919
Education					
No education	2.7	3.2	83.3	94.9	262
Primary	3.0	4.0	86.3	93.4	1,376
Secondary	1.1	5.6	79.1	93.6	3,670
More than secondary	1.2	5.4	83.6	93.6	1,364
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	1.8	3.8	84.6	95.0	1,212
Second	1.8	2.9	85.4	95.8	1,218
Middle	1.9	3.9	80.9	94.9	1,343
Fourth	1.5	7.5	79.3	91.3	1,429
Highest	1.1	7.0	79.2	91.9	1,470
Total	1.6	5.1	81.7	93.6	6,673

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY 8

Key Findings

- ***Current levels:*** For the 5-year period preceding the survey, the under-5 mortality rate is 20 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the infant mortality rate is 18 deaths per 1,000 live births. This means that 1 in 50 children in the Maldives dies before reaching age 5, and 9 in 10 of the deaths occur during infancy.
- ***Trends:*** Childhood mortality has increased very slightly since 2009. However, given the low levels of mortality and the small differences, the changes over time are insignificant and basically indicate a pattern of stable childhood mortality rates.
- ***Mortality differentials:*** Childhood mortality rates are higher among boys than girls.
- ***High-risk fertility behaviour:*** Only 21% of births in the Maldives have elevated mortality risks that are avoidable, such as occurring to a woman who is age 35 or older or occurring less than 24 months after a previous birth; 16% fall into a single high-risk category and 6% are in a multiple high-risk category.

Information on infant and child mortality is relevant to a demographic assessment of the population, and is an important indicator of a country's socioeconomic development and quality of life. It can also help to estimate how many children may be at higher risk of death and support the development of strategies to reduce this risk, such as promoting birth spacing.

This chapter presents information on levels, trends, and differentials in perinatal, neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates. It also examines biodemographic factors and fertility behaviours that increase mortality risks for infants and children. The information was collected in the retrospective birth history, in which female respondents listed all of the children they had ever borne, along with each child's date of birth, survivorship status, and current age or age at death for deceased children.

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from birth histories depends on the mother's ability to recall all of the children she has given birth to, as well as their birth dates and ages at death. Potential data quality problems include:

- The selective omission from the birth histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.
- Displacement of birth dates, which may distort mortality trends. An interviewer might knowingly record a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it occurred. This may happen if an interviewer is trying to cut down on his or her overall work load, because live births occurring during the 5 years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions.

- Inaccurate reporting of age at death. Misreporting the child's age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another.
- Mortality of mothers. Any method that relies on retrospective information based on the mothers' reports assumes that female adult mortality is not high, or if it is high, that there is little or no correlation between the mortality risks of the mothers and those of their children.

Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data in this chapter are presented in Appendix C, Tables C.4-C.6.

8.1 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Neonatal mortality: The probability of dying within the first month of life

Post neonatal mortality: The probability of dying between one month and the first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality)

Infant mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday

Child mortality: The probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthday

Under-5 mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

The 2016-17 MDHS results show that in the 5 years immediately preceding the survey, the infant mortality rate was 18 deaths per 1,000 live births. The child mortality rate was 2 deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age 12 months, while the overall under-5 mortality rate was 20 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Figure 8.1**). Ninety percent of all deaths to children under age 5 in the Maldives take place before a child's first birthday, with 55% occurring during the first month of life. In other words, 1 in every 90 children dies within the first month and 1 in every 50 children dies before reaching the fifth birthday (**Table 8.1**).

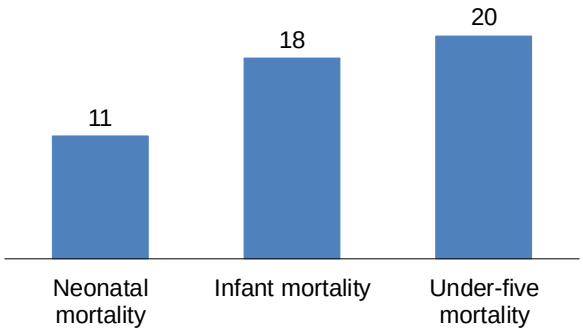
Trends: Early childhood mortality has increased very slightly since 2009. Given the low levels of mortality and the small differences between the two surveys, the changes are not statistically significant and basically indicate a pattern of stable childhood mortality rates.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Childhood mortality rates are consistently higher for boys than girls, which is a universal phenomenon.
- Mortality is also generally higher in the Malé region than in the other atolls (**Table 8.2**).

Figure 8.1 **Early childhood mortality rates**

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

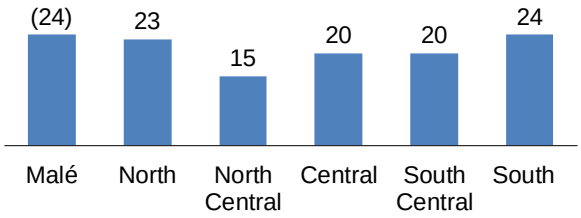


- Mortality estimates for other background characteristics are calculated for the 10-year period before the survey to ensure that there are sufficient cases to produce statistically reliable estimates (**Table 8.3**). They show that under-5 mortality is highest in South region (and in Malé, though the numbers are small) (24) and lowest in North Central region (15) (**Figure 8.2**).

- Shorter intervals between births are associated with higher mortality. For example, infant mortality decreases from 35 deaths per 1,000 live births for babies born less than 2 years after a previous birth to only 14 per 1,000 for births occurring four or more years after a previous birth. Similarly, the under-5 mortality rate for children born less than 2 years after the preceding birth is more than thrice as high as that of children born 4 or more years after their preceding sibling (50 deaths per 1,000 live births compared with 16 deaths per 1,000 live births) (**Figure 8.3**).

Figure 8.2 **Under-five mortality by region**

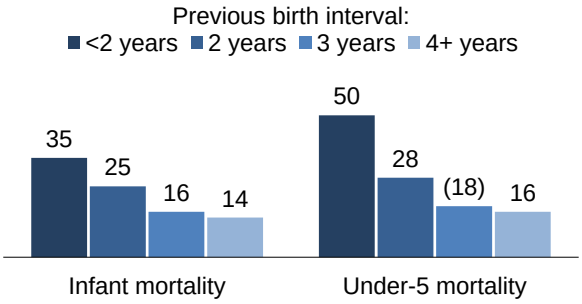
Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey



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

Figure 8.3 **Childhood mortality by previous birth interval**

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



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

8.2 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy loss that occurs after 7 months of gestation) and early neonatal deaths (deaths of live births within the first 7 days of life). The perinatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration to women age 15-49 in the 5 years before the survey.

The causes of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths are closely linked, and it can be difficult to determine whether a death is attributable to one cause or the other. The perinatal mortality rate encompasses both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and offers a better measure of the level of mortality and quality of service at delivery. During the 5 years before the 2016-17 MDHS, the perinatal mortality rate was 12 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies (**Table 8.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Perinatal mortality decreases with mother's age at birth, from 19 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies for women under age 20 to 4 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies for women age 40-49.

- The perinatal mortality rate is relatively high for first pregnancies (15 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies). Oddly, it is lowest for births with a pregnancy interval of less than 15 months (6 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).

- The perinatal mortality rate shows no consistent pattern by mother's education or wealth quintile.

8.3 High-risk Fertility Behaviour

Findings from scientific studies have confirmed a strong relationship between a child's chance of dying and specific fertility behaviours, meaning that the survival of infants and children depends in part on the demographic and biological characteristics of their mothers. The probability of children dying in infancy is much greater among children born to mothers who are too young (under age 18) or too old (over age 34), children born after a short birth interval (less than 24 months after the preceding birth), and children born to mothers of high parity (more than three children). The risk is elevated when a child is born to a mother who has a combination of these risk characteristics.

Table 8.5 presents the percentage distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey that fall into different risk categories: either not in any high risk category, in an unavoidable risk category, in a single high risk category, or in a multiple high-risk category.

- In the 5 years before the survey, only 21% of births in the Maldives are at an elevated risk of dying from avoidable risks; 16% fall into a single high-risk category and 6% are in a multiple high-risk category. Forty percent of births are not in any high risk category, while 39% of births are in the unavoidable risk category.

- The most vulnerable births are those to women age 34 or older for which the risk ratio is 1.43. This means that, relative to births with no elevated risk, those born to older women are almost 50% more likely to die in early childhood.

- Overall, 57% of currently married women have the potential for having a high-risk birth, with 31% falling into a single high-risk category and 26% falling into a multiple high-risk category.

List of Tables

For more information on infant and child mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates**
- **Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to child's sex and residence**
- **Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics**
- **Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality**
- **Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour**

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
0-4	11	7	18	2	20
5-9	14	5	19	4	23
10-14	11	7	17	5	22

[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to child's sex and residence

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Child's sex					
Male	13	9	21	3	24
Female	10	5	15	1	16
Residence					
Malé region	(13)	(11)	(24)	(0)	(24)
Other atolls	10	5	15	4	19
Total	11	7	18	2	20

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted months of exposure.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to additional characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Mother's age at birth					
<20	(12)	(3)	(15)	(0)	(15)
20-29	13	6	19	4	22
30-39	13	5	18	3	21
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
Birth order					
1	13	4	17	2	19
2-3	13	7	20	4	24
4-6	10	5	15	6	20
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	25	11	35	15	50
2 years	14	12	25	3	28
3 years	8	8	16	(2)	(18)
4+ years	10	4	14	2	16
Region					
Malé	16	7	23	(1)	(24)
North	7	8	16	7	23
North Central	9	2	11	3	15
Central	12	3	15	5	20
South Central	10	8	18	2	20
South	17	3	20	4	24
Mother's education					
No education	*	*	*	*	*
Primary	11	9	20	4	24
Secondary	11	5	16	3	18
More than secondary	21	1	22	4	27
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	8	3	11	4	15
Second	12	5	17	5	22
Middle	9	11	20	2	23
Fourth	15	10	24	2	26
Highest	(21)	(0)	(21)	*	*

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted months of exposure. An asterisk denotes a rate based on fewer than 250 unweighted months of exposure that has been suppressed.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Excludes first-order births

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths[1]	Number of early neonatal deaths[2]	Perinatal mortality rate[3]	Number of pregnancies of 7+ months duration
Mother's age at birth				
<20	1	1	19	72
20-29	2	16	10	1,693
30-39	6	8	15	916
40-49	0	0	4	65
Previous pregnancy interval in months[4]				
First pregnancy	6	8	15	969
<15	1	1	6	247
15-26	0	3	11	271
27-38	0	4	15	251
39+	2	9	11	1,008
Residence				
Malé region	3	9	13	967
Other atolls	6	15	12	1,780
Region				
Malé	3	9	13	967
North	1	3	9	433
North Central	1	3	11	392
Central	1	2	10	228
South Central	1	3	13	340
South	1	5	15	388
Mother's education				
No education	(0)	(0)	(0)	34
Primary	3	5	15	481
Secondary	2	12	8	1,630
More than secondary	4	8	20	603
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	4	4	13	556
Second	2	8	16	596
Middle	0	3	5	621
Fourth	0	4	8	485
Highest	3	6	19	489
Total	9	24	12	2,747

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted pregnancies.
[1] Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[2] Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0-6 days among live-born children.
[3] The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000.
[4] Categories correspond to birth intervals of <24 months, 24-35 months, 36-47 months, and 48+ months, assuming a pregnancy duration of 9 months.

Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women[1]
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high risk category	39.8	1.00	29.9[a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	38.7	0.83	12.8
In any avoidable high-risk category	21.4	1.11	57.2
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 only	0.1	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 only	6.1	1.43	18.5
Birth interval <24 months only	5.5	0.93	8.4
Birth order >3 only	3.7	1.07	3.9
Subtotal	15.5	1.15	30.9
Multiple high-risk category			
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.8
Age >34 and birth order >3	4.5	1.30	21.9
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.5	*	1.5
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.8	(0.00)	2.1
Subtotal	5.9	0.99	26.3
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	0.1	0.00	0.1
Mother's age >34	11.3	1.30	42.8
Birth interval <24 months	6.9	0.74	12.9
Birth order >3	9.6	1.03	29.4
Number of births/women	2,761	na	5,280

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted births in the denominator of the risk ratio. An asterisk denotes a ratio based on fewer than 25 unweighted births that has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order 3 or higher.
[2] Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3
[a] Includes sterilised women

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE 9

Key Findings

- ***Antenatal care (ANC):*** Ninety-nine percent of women in the Maldives receive antenatal care from a skilled provider, mostly a gynaecologist. This proportion has remained constant since 2009. Eighty-two percent of women had at least four ANC visits during their last pregnancy and 95% had an ANC visit during their first trimester of pregnancy.
- ***Components of antenatal care:*** Almost all pregnant women (99%) have their blood pressure measured and both urine and blood samples taken during ANC; counselling on birth preparedness is less common (75%).
- ***Protection against neonatal tetanus:*** Seventy percent of women report that their most recent births were protected against neonatal tetanus.
- ***Delivery:*** Almost all births in the Maldives are delivered in a health facility (95%). This indicator has remained stable since 2009 (95%). All deliveries are assisted by skilled providers (100%).
- ***Caesarean sections:*** The proportion of births delivered by C-section increased from 32% in 2009 to 40% in 2016-17.
- ***Postnatal care:*** Eighty percent of women and 82% of newborns received a postnatal check within the first 2 days of birth.
- ***Problems in accessing health care:*** The main problems women face in accessing health care are difficulty in getting an appointment and having no female health provider available.

Health care services during pregnancy and after delivery are important for the survival and wellbeing of both the mother and the infant. Skilled care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period are important interventions in reducing maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality. This chapter presents information on antenatal care (ANC) and its main components: the number and timing of ANC visits, protection at birth from tetanus, blood pressure measurement, blood and urine sampling, birth preparedness counselling, and iron supplementation. The chapter also presents information on childbirth and postnatal care such as place of delivery, assistance during delivery, caesarean delivery, and postnatal health checks for mothers and newborns. The chapter concludes with an examination of key barriers women may face when seeking care during pregnancy, delivery, and the postnatal period.

9.1 ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE AND CONTENT

9.1.1 Skilled Providers

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, such as gynaecologists, other doctors and nurses/midwives.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey

The 2016-17 MDHS shows that 99% of women who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey received ANC from a skilled provider at least once for their last birth (**Table 9.1**).

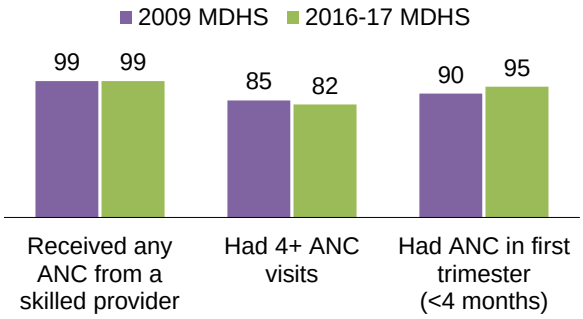
Trends: The proportion of women age 15-49 who received any ANC from a skilled provider has remained the same since 2009 (99%) (**Figure 9.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- There are no significant differences in ANC coverage by background characteristics. The proportion of women who received any ANC from a skilled provider is 95% or higher in all categories (**Table 9.1**).

Figure 9.1 **Trends in antenatal care coverage**

Among women who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey, percentage who: (for the most recent birth)



9.1.2 Timing and Number of ANC Visits

As recommended by the World Health Organisation, 82% of women had at least four ANC visits during their last pregnancy (**Table 9.2**). Women in Malé region are slightly more likely than women in other atolls to have had at least 4 ANC visits (84% versus 80%, respectively).

Ninety-five percent of women had their first ANC during the first trimester.

Trends: The proportion of women who received the recommended four or more ANC visits decreased slightly from 85% in 2009 to 82% in 2016-17. During this same time period, the proportion of women who received ANC in the first trimester increased from 90% in 2009 to 95% in 2016-17 (**Figure 9.1**).

9.2 COMPONENTS OF ANC

Standard guidelines for ANC emphasise that pregnant women should receive ANC from a skilled provider that includes a thorough physical examination, blood pressure testing, blood tests for infection screening and anaemia, a urine test, tetanus toxoid injections, and iron and folate supplements.

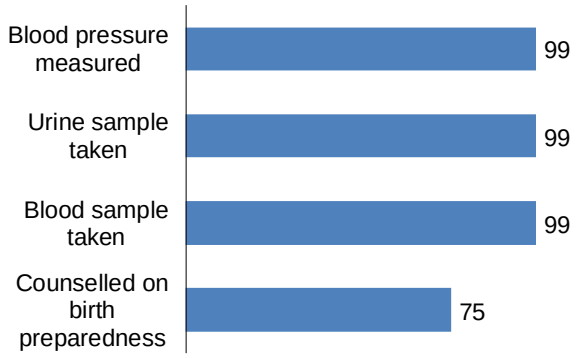
Ninety-one percent of women age 15-49 said that they took iron supplements during the pregnancy of their last live birth in the 5 years before the survey (**Table 9.3**).

Among women who received ANC, almost all (99%) had their blood pressure measured, and had urine and blood samples taken as a part of an ANC visit. Three-quarters of the women (75%) received counselling about birth preparedness during their ANC visits (**Figure 9.2**).

Trends: Between 2009 and 2016-17, there has been no real change in three components of ANC visits. The proportion of women who had their blood pressure measured changed from 100% in 2009 to 99% in 2016-17. The proportion of pregnant women who had a urine sample collected increased from 97% to 99% and the proportion who had a blood sample taken increased from 98% in 2009 to 99% in 2016-17.

Figure 9.2 **Components of antenatal care**

Among women who received ANC for their most recent birth, the percentage with selected services



Patterns by background characteristics

- Women living in Malé region are more likely than women living in other atolls to take iron tablets (97% versus 88%, respectively).
- Iron supplementation during pregnancy tends to increase with education and wealth of the mother.
- There are no significant differences by background characteristics in the proportion of women who had their blood pressure measured, or urine or blood samples taken during an ANC visit.
- There are, however, variations in the proportion of women who were counselled on birth preparedness during an ANC visit. Women pregnant with their first birth, women in other atolls and women in South Central region are most likely to receive this counselling (**Table 9.3**).

9.3 PROTECTION AGAINST NEONATAL TETANUS

Protection against neonatal tetanus

The number of tetanus toxoid injections needed to protect a baby from neonatal tetanus depends on the mother's vaccinations. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:

- Two tetanus toxoid injections during that pregnancy
- Two or more injections, the last one within 3 years of the birth
- Three or more injections, the last one within 5 years of the birth
- Four or more injections, the last one within 10 years of the birth
- Five or more injections at any time prior to the birth

Sample: Last live births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Neonatal tetanus, a major cause of early infant death in many developing countries, is often due to failure to observe hygienic procedures during delivery. **Table 9.4** shows that 70% of women's last births were protected against neonatal tetanus. This represents a decline from the 82% found in the 2009 MDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- First births are more likely to be protected against neonatal tetanus than higher order births.
- Among regions, births protected again neonatal tetanus are highest in North Central region (78%) and lowest in South region (64%).

- The percentage of women whose last birth was protected from tetanus generally increases with education but varies erratically with wealth quintile.

9.4 DELIVERY SERVICES

9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries
Deliveries that occur in a health facility.
Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

Increasing institutional deliveries is important for reducing maternal and neonatal mortality. Thankfully, the Maldives has reached almost universal coverage for births; 95% of live births in the 5 years before the survey were delivered in a health facility (**Table 9.5**).[1]

Trends: Institutional deliveries have remained steady at 95% in 2009 and in 2016-17 (**Figure 9.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Variations by background characteristics in the proportion of births taking place in a health facility are not large. For example, institutional delivery does not vary much by region, from 92% in Malé region to 97% in North region (**Figure 9.4**).

Figure 9.3 **Trends in health facility births**

Percentage of births in the 5 years before the survey delivered in a health facility

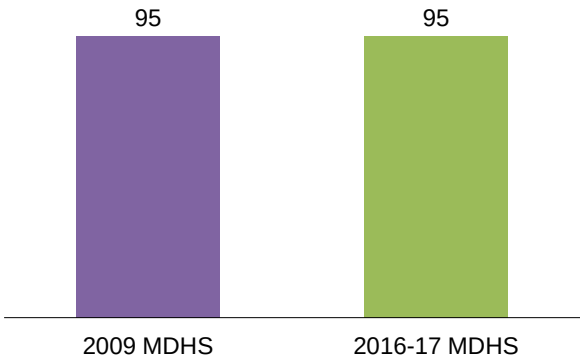
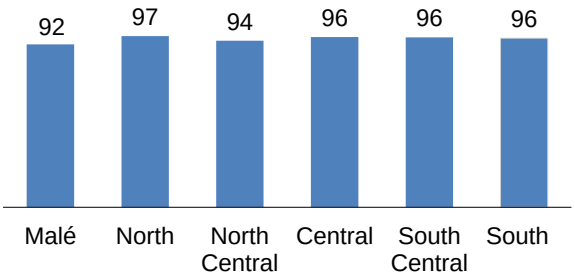


Figure 9.4 **Health facility births by region**

Percentage of births in the 5 years before the survey delivered in a health facility



9.4.2 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery
Births delivered with the assistance of gynaecologists, doctors, and nurse/midwives.
Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

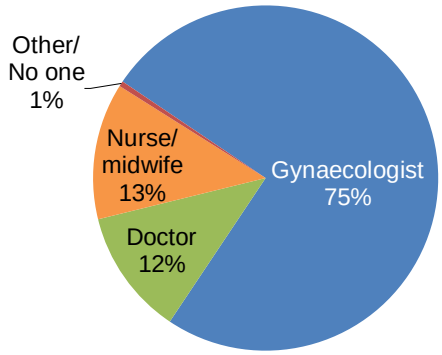
[1] Of the 5% of births that did not take place in a health facility, the majority were coded as occurring outside of the country. It is likely that most of these births also were delivered in health facilities.

In the 5 years before the survey, 100% of births were delivered by a skilled provider (**Table 9.6**). Three-quarters of births (75%) are attended by gynaecologists, while 13% are assisted by nurse/midwives, and 12% by doctors other than gynaecologists. Less than 1% are attended by relatives, others, or no one (**Figure 9.5**).

Trends: Skilled assistance during deliveries in the Maldives has increased from 95% in 2009 to 100% in 2016-17.

***Figure 9.5* Assistance during delivery**

Percent distribution of births in the 5 years before the survey



Note: Figures sum to >100% due to rounding

Patterns by background characteristics

- There are no discernible differences in the proportion of births delivered by a skilled attendant according to background characteristics. There are, however, some differences in the mix of health professionals who assist with births. For example, the proportion of births assisted by nurses and midwives is higher in Malé region than in other atolls. It is also higher among mothers who were under age 20 at the time of birth than among older mothers and is particularly high in Central region.

9.4.3 Delivery by Caesarean Section

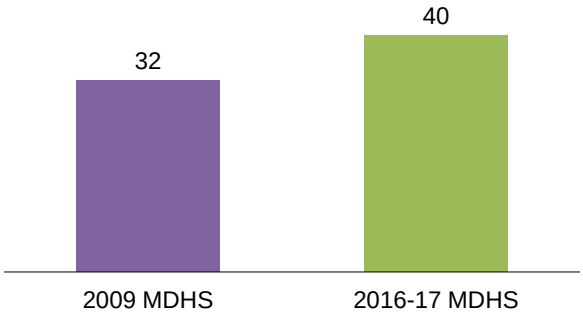
Access to caesarean sections can reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and complications such as obstetric fistula. However, use of caesarean section without medical need can put women at risk of short-term and long-term health problems. The World Health Organisation (WHO) advises that caesarean sections be done when medically necessary, but does not recommend a specific rate for countries to achieve at the population level.

The 2016-17 MDHS found that 40% of live births in the 5 years before the survey were delivered by caesarean section (C-section). Seventeen percent of births were delivered by C-sections that were decided after the onset of labour pains, compared to 23% that were planned before the onset of labour pains (**Table 9.7**).

Trends: The proportion of births delivered by C-section increased from 32% in 2009 to 40% in 2016-17 (**Figure 9.6**).

***Figure 9.6* Trends in caesarean sections**

Percentage of births in the 5 years before the survey delivered by caesarean section



Patterns by background characteristics

- Caesarean section rates increase with age of the mother, from 27% of births to mothers under age 20 to 45% of those to mothers age 35-49.
- The C-section rate in Malé region (38%) is very slightly lower than that in other atolls (41%).
- Education and wealth quintile of the mother do not seem to be related to the likelihood of having a C-section (**Table 9.7**).

Among women who had their most recent live birth in a health facility, 92% of those who gave birth by C-section spent three or more days at the facility after delivery compared with 34% of those who had a vaginal birth (**Table 9.8**).

9.5 POSTNATAL CARE

9.5.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

A large proportion of maternal and neonatal deaths occurs during the first 24 hours after delivery. For both the mother and infant, prompt postnatal care is important for treating complications that arise from delivery and providing the mother with important information on caring for herself and her baby. The 2016-17 MDHS found that among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years before the survey, 80% had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth. Two-thirds of women received a postnatal check less than 4 hours after delivering. Only 4% of women did not receive a postnatal check at all (**Table 9.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Interestingly, women who delivered in a health facility were somewhat less likely to receive a postnatal health check within 2 days of delivery than those who delivered elsewhere (80% versus 90%), although the number of women who did not deliver in a health facility is small.
- The proportion of women who received postnatal check-ups in the 2 days after delivery varies by region, from a low of 72% in North Central region to a high of 85% in Central region.
- The proportion of women who received a postnatal check-up in the 2 days after delivery is highest among women with more than secondary education and those in the highest wealth quintile.

Type of Provider of Maternal Postnatal Care

The skills of the provider are important in the ability to diagnose problems and recommend appropriate treatment or referral. Over half (52%) of women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received a postnatal check from a gynaecologist, while 8% received a postnatal check from another type of doctor, and 20% received a postnatal check from a nurse or midwife (**Table 9.10**).

9.5.2 Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

The first 48 hours of life is a critical phase in the lives of newborn babies and a period in which many neonatal deaths occur. Lack of postnatal health checks during this period can delay the identification of newborn complications and the initiation of appropriate care and treatment. **Table 9.11** shows that 82% of newborns had a postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth, while only 7% received no postnatal check-up.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of newborns receiving a check-up within the first 2 days after birth tends to decrease slightly as birth order increases. It is also highest for births to women with more than secondary education and those in the highest wealth quintile.

Type of Provider of Newborn Postnatal Care

Sixty-nine percent of newborns received a postnatal check-up within 2 days after birth from a doctor, and 13% received a check-up from a nurse or midwife (**Table 9.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Newborns born to women who reside in South Central region (79%) are more likely to receive a postnatal check from a doctor within the first 2 days after birth compared with newborns born to women in North Central region (59%).

- The proportion of newborns who receive a postnatal check from a doctor within 2 days of birth increases with education of the mother.

Content of Newborn Postnatal Care

The survey also collected data on other components of postnatal care such as whether selected functions were performed within 2 days after birth, and whether the mother was informed of dangers signs in newborns. Among last births in the 2 years before the survey, 97% of newborns had at least two signal functions performed within 2 days after birth (**Table 9.13**). Almost all newborns were weighed at birth (99%), while for 90% of newborns, the umbilical cord was examined and for 89%, their temperature was measured. Almost three-quarters of recent mothers said they received counselling on breastfeeding and were observed breastfeeding as part of postnatal care. Among the most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey, 59% of mothers said they were informed about danger signs in newborns, while 49% received counselling on child feeding practices (**Table 9.13**).

9.6 Problems in Accessing Health Care

Problems in accessing health care

Women were asked whether each of the following factors is a big problem in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:

- getting permission to go for treatment
- getting money for advice or treatment
- distance to a health facility
- not wanting to go alone
- not having a female health provider
- not having someone to look after the children
- difficulty in getting appointments

Sample: Women age 15-49

Many factors can prevent women from obtaining medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick. Information on such factors is particularly important in understanding and addressing the barriers that women face in seeking care during pregnancy and delivery.

In the Maldives, more than 7 in 10 women (72%) report having at least one of the specified problems in accessing health care. Among these problems, difficulty in getting an appointment was the leading issue (52%), followed by not having a female health provider (47%). About 3 in 10 women each cited problems with the distance to a health facility (31%), not wanting to go alone (30%), and having no one to look after the children (30%). Getting money for treatment (20%) and getting permission to go for treatment (11%) were less commonly mentioned as problems (**Table 9.14**). Although government health facilities are available in all inhabited islands of Maldives, the challenge of "distance to a health facility" cited by some respondents might be a reference to the distance to their preferred health facility.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on maternal health care, see the following tables:

Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent birth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Antenatal care provider						Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Number of women
	Gynaecologist	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Community/ family health officer	Other	No ANC			
Age at birth									
<20	93.5	6.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	53
20-34	89.5	9.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	100.0	98.8	2,026
35-49	87.6	10.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	98.2	288
Birth order									
1	90.3	9.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.3	898
2-3	89.0	9.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	100.0	98.7	1,229
4-5	87.9	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	96.9	198
6+	87.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	100.0	95.1	43
Residence									
Malé region	90.6	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	100.0	98.9	835
Other atolls	88.7	9.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.6	1,533
Region									
Malé	90.6	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	100.0	98.9	835
North	92.3	6.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.2	367
North Central	78.7	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	98.2	336
Central	89.3	9.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.2	193
South Central	93.7	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.2	303
South	90.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	335
Education									
No education	(74.5)	(20.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(100.0)	(95.2)	31
Primary	87.7	11.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	426
Secondary	89.2	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	100.0	98.6	1,396
More than secondary	92.2	6.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.1	515
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	91.1	7.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.8	100.0	98.2	478
Second	87.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	512
Middle	86.7	12.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.0	535
Fourth	91.6	5.8	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.6	100.0	97.5	419
Highest	90.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	423
Total	89.4	9.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	100.0	98.7	2,368

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Skilled provider includes gynaecologist, doctor, and nurse/midwife

Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth, and by the timing of the first visit; and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to residence, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Residence		
Number of ANC visits and timing of first visit	Malé region	Other atolls	Total
Number of ANC visits			
None	0.7	1.3	1.1
1	0.0	0.9	0.6
2-3	1.4	0.8	1.0
4+	84.0	80.4	81.6
Don't know/missing	13.8	16.7	15.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit			
No antenatal care	0.7	1.3	1.1
<4	96.7	94.4	95.2
4-5	2.6	2.9	2.8
6-7	0.0	0.5	0.3
8+	0.0	0.2	0.1
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.8	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	835	1,533	2,368
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	1.6	1.7	1.7
Number of women with ANC	829	1,513	2,342

Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentages who took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth; and among women receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Among women with a live birth in the past 5 years, percentage who during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth:		Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past 5 years, percentage with selected services				
Background characteristic	Took iron tablets or syrup	Number of women with a live birth in the past 5 years	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Counselled on birth preparedness	Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth
Age at birth							
<20	86.8	53	95.6	100.0	100.0	75.5	53
20-34	91.1	2,026	99.4	98.8	99.1	75.1	2,006
35-49	91.6	288	99.3	98.6	99.4	73.6	283
Birth order							
1	91.2	898	99.1	98.7	99.4	80.5	893
2-3	91.4	1,229	99.5	99.0	99.1	72.0	1,217
4-5	88.5	198	99.0	98.7	99.2	68.6	192
6+	87.9	43	100.0	95.7	98.0	74.2	41
Residence							
Malé region	96.9	835	99.6	98.7	100.0	71.2	829
Other atolls	87.8	1,533	99.1	98.8	98.8	77.0	1,513
Region							
Malé	96.9	835	99.6	98.7	100.0	71.2	829
North	87.8	367	99.3	98.8	98.9	78.8	365
North Central	82.7	336	99.1	99.4	99.2	79.0	330
Central	93.5	193	99.6	98.4	97.8	74.5	192
South Central	90.2	303	98.8	98.9	98.4	80.0	297
South	87.7	335	99.1	98.6	99.1	72.0	330
Education							
No education	(68.6)	31	(97.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(82.0)	29
Primary	90.7	426	99.2	99.0	98.7	67.7	422
Secondary	89.8	1,396	99.4	98.5	99.2	75.9	1,379
More than secondary	96.0	515	99.2	99.4	99.7	78.1	512
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	88.8	478	98.7	98.9	98.9	75.5	470
Second	88.7	512	99.1	98.3	98.3	75.6	507
Middle	86.9	535	99.7	99.5	99.3	77.1	531
Fourth	95.1	419	99.8	99.1	99.7	69.1	412
Highest	97.5	423	99.1	98.1	100.0	76.7	423
Total	91.0	2,368	99.3	98.8	99.2	75.0	2,342

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 9.4 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Number of mothers
Age at birth			
<20	42.1	64.8	53
20-34	43.7	70.6	2,026
35-49	48.4	65.0	288
Birth order			
1	47.8	74.6	898
2-3	42.6	68.5	1,229
4-5	36.3	57.9	198
6+	52.5	61.9	43
Residence			
Malé region	48.8	71.1	835
Other atolls	41.8	69.1	1,533
Region			
Malé	48.8	71.1	835
North	41.2	66.0	367
North Central	51.7	77.5	336
Central	25.3	69.1	193
South Central	36.6	69.2	303
South	46.6	63.8	335
Education			
No education	(50.7)	(63.6)	31
Primary	39.8	59.2	426
Secondary	43.3	70.0	1,396
More than secondary	50.3	78.3	515
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	46.0	71.2	478
Second	38.6	68.2	512
Middle	40.9	67.0	535
Fourth	41.8	64.5	419
Highest	55.8	78.8	423
Total	44.3	69.8	2,368

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the most recent birth.

Table 9.5 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Health facility		Home	Other[1]	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private sector					
Mother's age at birth							
<20	83.2	14.3	0.0	2.5	100.0	97.5	72
20-34	71.8	22.2	0.7	5.3	100.0	94.0	2,378
35-49	83.2	14.4	0.0	2.4	100.0	97.6	311
Birth order							
1	67.3	26.4	0.6	5.7	100.0	93.7	1,086
2-3	75.6	19.0	0.4	5.0	100.0	94.7	1,411
4-5	86.1	10.4	2.1	1.4	100.0	96.5	216
6+	84.9	11.8	0.0	3.3	100.0	96.7	48
Antenatal care visits[2]							
None	(78.7)	(12.4)	(2.4)	(6.4)	(100.0)	(91.1)	25
1-3	(69.4)	(25.9)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(100.0)	(95.3)	38
4+	72.5	22.3	0.7	4.5	100.0	94.8	1,933
Don't know/missing	78.1	15.4	0.0	6.5	100.0	93.5	371
Residence							
Malé region	52.5	39.6	1.3	6.6	100.0	92.1	975
Other atolls	84.7	11.1	0.2	4.0	100.0	95.8	1,787
Region							
Malé	52.5	39.6	1.3	6.6	100.0	92.1	975
North	91.5	5.3	0.1	3.0	100.0	96.8	433
North Central	82.3	12.0	0.3	5.5	100.0	94.2	392
Central	72.2	24.1	0.3	3.4	100.0	96.3	229
South Central	87.2	8.9	0.3	3.6	100.0	96.1	341
South	84.8	10.9	0.0	4.3	100.0	95.7	392
Mother's education							
No education	(90.0)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(100.0)	(95.5)	35
Primary	86.2	10.3	0.9	2.6	100.0	96.5	480
Secondary	77.2	17.5	0.7	4.7	100.0	94.6	1,648
More than secondary	51.6	40.8	0.0	7.6	100.0	92.4	600
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	89.8	7.1	0.2	3.0	100.0	96.8	560
Second	85.5	10.6	0.2	3.7	100.0	96.2	596
Middle	77.1	16.8	0.8	5.3	100.0	93.9	624
Fourth	67.8	28.4	0.0	3.8	100.0	96.2	489
Highest	40.7	48.1	1.9	9.3	100.0	88.8	493
Total	73.3	21.1	0.6	4.9	100.0	94.5	2,761

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] A majority of births in this category were born out of the Maldives
[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the five years preceding the survey

Table 9.6 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery							Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Number of births
	Gynae-cologist	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Community/ family health officer	Relative/ other	No one	Total		
Mother's age at birth									
<20	68.7	7.5	23.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	72
20-34	75.3	11.7	12.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	99.6	2,378
35-49	74.1	13.3	12.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	99.4	311
Birth order									
1	76.1	11.4	12.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.8	1,086
2-3	73.6	12.6	13.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.6	1,411
4-5	77.9	9.7	10.0	0.0	2.1	0.3	100.0	97.6	216
6+	76.5	5.7	16.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	98.5	48
Antenatal care visits[1]									
None	(35.1)	(43.7)	(16.4)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(2.3)	(100.0)	(95.3)	25
1-3	(79.2)	(7.3)	(13.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	38
4+	73.2	11.9	14.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	99.4	1,933
Don't know/missing	84.1	7.8	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	371
Place of delivery									
Health facility	75.2	11.6	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	2,609
Public facility	72.7	11.1	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	2,025
Private facility	83.9	13.0	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.5	584
Elsewhere	71.2	15.6	8.8	0.0	4.2	0.3	100.0	95.5	152
Residence									
Malé region	65.1	15.8	18.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	99.2	975
Other atolls	80.4	9.6	9.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.7	1,787
Region									
Malé	65.1	15.8	18.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	99.2	975
North	87.4	4.1	8.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	433
North Central	74.9	15.9	8.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	99.4	392
Central	65.0	12.6	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	229
South Central	79.9	8.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	341
South	87.5	8.3	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	392
Mother's education									
No education	(69.8)	(17.6)	(12.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	35
Primary	75.7	12.0	12.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.7	480
Secondary	73.8	11.8	13.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	100.0	99.3	1,648
More than secondary	77.8	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	600
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	81.9	8.6	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	560
Second	75.0	10.3	14.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	596
Middle	77.8	11.4	10.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	99.3	624
Fourth	64.6	14.9	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	489
Highest	73.6	14.5	10.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	493
Total	75.0	11.8	12.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	99.5	2,761

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Skilled provider includes gynaecologist, doctor, and nurse/midwife

[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the five years preceding the survey

Table 9.7 Caesarean section

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered by Caesarean section (C-section), percentage delivered by C-section that was planned before the onset of labour pains, and percentage delivered by C-section that was decided after the onset of labour pains, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered by C-section	Timing of decision to conduct C-section		Number of births
		Planned before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	
Mother's age at birth				
<20	27.0	12.8	14.1	72
20-34	39.8	21.8	18.0	2,378
35-49	44.9	31.6	13.3	311
Birth order				
1	39.3	16.4	22.9	1,086
2-3	40.8	27.1	13.8	1,411
4-5	40.3	26.1	14.2	216
6+	31.0	19.0	12.0	48
Antenatal care visits[1]				
None	(42.7)	(29.8)	(12.9)	25
1-3	(40.9)	(22.8)	(18.0)	38
4+	40.1	21.8	18.2	1,933
Don't know/missing	44.6	28.7	15.9	371
Place of delivery				
Health facility	42.4	24.0	18.4	2,609
Public facility	41.4	24.7	16.7	2,025
Private facility	45.7	21.6	24.1	584
Residence				
Malé region	37.7	20.9	16.8	975
Other atolls	41.3	23.6	17.7	1,787
Region				
Malé	37.7	20.9	16.8	975
North	45.9	30.7	15.2	433
North Central	35.3	14.9	20.4	392
Central	31.6	19.1	12.5	229
South Central	40.2	22.3	17.9	341
South	48.9	28.4	20.5	392
Mother's education				
No education	(43.0)	(19.9)	(23.1)	35
Primary	43.9	27.0	17.0	480
Secondary	38.6	22.0	16.6	1,648
More than secondary	40.7	21.2	19.5	600
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	41.8	22.7	19.1	560
Second	38.2	22.1	16.2	596
Middle	40.1	25.3	14.8	624
Fourth	41.5	23.0	18.6	489
Highest	38.6	19.6	19.0	493
Total	40.0	22.7	17.4	2,761

Note: The question on C-section is asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in health facility did not receive a C-section. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.8 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among women with a birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent live birth, according to type of delivery, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Type of delivery	< 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3+ days	Missing	Total	Number of women
Vaginal birth	1.4	0.5	1.0	62.3	33.8	1.0	100.0	1,258
Caesarean section	0.3	0.1	0.1	7.2	91.7	0.7	100.0	966

Note: Table excludes 14 women missing information on type of delivery.

Table 9.9 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[1]									
	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	7-41 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal check[2]	Total	Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of women
Age at birth										
<20	(84.8)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(4.7)	(3.8)	(100.0)	(89.5)	24
20-34	65.0	10.3	5.4	1.7	1.1	13.1	3.5	100.0	80.6	925
35-49	66.4	8.1	1.3	0.0	1.1	15.1	8.0	100.0	75.8	137
Birth order										
1	63.3	11.3	7.1	1.3	0.8	13.4	2.8	100.0	81.7	397
2-3	65.0	9.8	4.1	1.8	1.5	12.7	5.1	100.0	78.9	587
4-5	75.7	4.9	0.5	0.0	0.9	15.3	2.6	100.0	81.2	86
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Place of delivery										
Health facility	64.5	10.2	5.0	1.5	1.2	13.5	4.1	100.0	79.7	1,033
Elsewhere	87.1	1.3	1.7	1.0	0.6	5.9	2.4	100.0	90.0	53
Residence										
Malé region	60.2	14.8	6.4	2.0	0.0	14.1	2.5	100.0	81.4	408
Other atolls	68.8	6.8	3.9	1.1	1.9	12.6	5.0	100.0	79.5	678
Region										
Malé	60.2	14.8	6.4	2.0	0.0	14.1	2.5	100.0	81.4	408
North	74.8	4.9	3.2	0.7	1.3	14.3	0.7	100.0	82.9	171
North Central	66.2	5.0	0.8	0.9	4.0	15.6	7.3	100.0	72.1	142
Central	65.7	13.7	6.0	0.8	1.0	12.1	0.8	100.0	85.4	81
South Central	67.6	7.9	5.4	2.8	0.9	10.0	5.5	100.0	80.8	137
South	67.1	6.0	5.0	0.5	1.8	10.2	9.5	100.0	78.1	146
Education										
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Primary	66.9	8.6	2.0	2.0	0.4	16.6	3.5	100.0	77.5	167
Secondary	64.1	8.9	4.6	1.6	1.7	13.8	5.2	100.0	77.7	657
More than secondary	68.5	13.3	7.5	0.8	0.0	8.8	1.1	100.0	89.2	251
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	68.2	6.5	5.1	0.7	0.5	14.4	4.5	100.0	79.9	199
Second	66.5	7.5	2.3	2.7	3.4	13.4	4.1	100.0	76.4	238
Middle	68.3	8.9	2.8	1.8	1.1	10.4	6.8	100.0	79.9	241
Fourth	60.8	11.9	6.5	0.2	0.5	17.4	2.7	100.0	79.3	189
Highest	63.3	14.4	8.0	1.5	0.0	11.0	1.7	100.0	85.8	220
Total	65.6	9.8	4.8	1.5	1.2	13.1	4.0	100.0	80.2	1,086

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

[1] Includes women who received a check from a gynaecologist, doctor, midwife, nurse, or community/family health officer

[2] Includes women who received a check after 41 days

Table 9.10 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider for the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the last live birth, according to background characteristics Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check						
	Gynae-cologist	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Community/ family health officer	No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of women
Age at birth							
<20	(44.4)	(8.2)	(36.9)	(0.0)	(10.5)	(100.0)	24
20-34	52.4	8.7	19.2	0.4	19.4	100.0	925
35-49	52.5	1.2	22.1	0.0	24.2	100.0	137
Birth order							
1	52.5	10.6	18.6	0.0	18.3	100.0	397
2-3	52.1	6.6	19.5	0.6	21.1	100.0	587
4-5	52.7	3.1	25.4	0.0	18.8	100.0	86
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Place of delivery							
Health facility	51.5	7.5	20.3	0.4	20.3	100.0	1,033
Elsewhere	66.0	11.0	13.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	53
Residence							
Malé region	43.2	9.7	27.7	0.9	18.6	100.0	408
Other atolls	57.7	6.5	15.3	0.0	20.5	100.0	678
Region							
Malé	43.2	9.7	27.7	0.9	18.6	100.0	408
North	66.6	4.4	12.0	0.0	17.1	100.0	171
North Central	49.3	8.2	14.6	0.0	27.9	100.0	142
Central	50.5	9.6	25.3	0.0	14.6	100.0	81
South Central	64.0	9.3	7.5	0.0	19.2	100.0	137
South	53.4	3.0	21.7	0.0	21.9	100.0	146
Education							
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Primary	51.1	2.7	23.7	0.0	22.5	100.0	167
Secondary	53.3	6.4	17.4	0.6	22.3	100.0	657
More than secondary	50.6	14.3	24.4	0.0	10.8	100.0	251
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	54.4	7.4	18.1	0.0	20.1	100.0	199
Second	54.6	5.4	16.3	0.0	23.6	100.0	238
Middle	59.7	9.4	10.9	0.0	20.1	100.0	241
Fourth	42.9	5.1	29.3	2.0	20.7	100.0	189
Highest	47.4	10.9	27.5	0.0	14.2	100.0	220
Total	52.2	7.7	19.9	0.3	19.8	100.0	1,086

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

Table 9.11 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check[1]									
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know	No postnatal check[2]	Total	Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
<20	(58.3)	(31.7)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(7.0)	(100.0)	(91.5)	24
20-34	37.2	33.9	8.0	2.8	0.4	10.5	7.3	100.0	81.9	925
35-49	32.9	41.6	1.5	4.3	0.0	13.0	6.6	100.0	80.4	137
Birth order										
1	38.1	30.4	10.1	4.1	0.3	10.2	6.8	100.0	82.7	397
2-3	36.2	37.2	5.8	2.5	0.4	9.8	8.0	100.0	81.8	587
4-5	36.8	37.2	1.8	1.6	0.0	18.6	4.0	100.0	77.4	86
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Place of delivery										
Health facility	36.1	35.0	7.3	3.0	0.2	11.1	7.3	100.0	81.5	1,033
Elsewhere	55.4	31.3	0.0	3.6	2.9	1.3	5.6	100.0	90.2	53
Residence										
Malé region	49.4	19.8	11.0	2.5	0.0	9.4	7.9	100.0	82.7	408
Other atolls	29.7	43.9	4.5	3.3	0.5	11.3	6.8	100.0	81.4	678
Region										
Malé	49.4	19.8	11.0	2.5	0.0	9.4	7.9	100.0	82.7	408
North	29.3	50.6	3.6	3.0	0.3	11.5	1.7	100.0	86.4	171
North Central	22.0	47.1	4.6	0.7	1.4	15.4	8.8	100.0	74.4	142
Central	47.6	25.9	6.4	4.2	1.2	9.1	5.6	100.0	84.2	81
South Central	23.3	49.0	6.0	5.6	0.0	9.0	7.2	100.0	83.9	137
South	33.6	38.1	3.1	3.5	0.0	10.6	11.0	100.0	78.4	146
Mother's education										
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Primary	35.0	42.2	1.7	3.2	0.2	15.0	2.6	100.0	82.2	167
Secondary	36.8	34.9	5.4	2.9	0.4	11.3	8.3	100.0	80.0	657
More than secondary	39.3	29.8	14.7	2.9	0.3	5.9	7.2	100.0	86.6	251
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	26.1	45.0	5.1	5.3	0.4	13.5	4.6	100.0	81.5	199
Second	29.4	42.9	5.8	2.3	0.0	10.4	9.2	100.0	80.4	238
Middle	31.7	39.6	6.8	2.1	1.1	9.4	9.2	100.0	80.2	241
Fourth	44.2	28.5	6.3	2.4	0.0	12.7	5.9	100.0	81.4	189
Highest	55.0	17.1	10.6	3.2	0.0	7.8	6.3	100.0	86.0	220
Total	37.1	34.8	7.0	3.0	0.3	10.6	7.2	100.0	81.9	1,086

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

[1] Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, midwife, nurse, or community/family health officer

[2] Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life

Table 9.12 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider for the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the birth, according to background characteristics Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check			No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of births
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife	Community/ family health officer			
Mother's age at birth						
<20	(55.3)	(33.4)	(2.7)	(8.5)	(100.0)	24
20-34	69.9	12.0	0.0	18.1	100.0	925
35-49	64.1	16.3	0.0	19.6	100.0	137
Birth order						
1	69.9	12.7	0.2	17.3	100.0	397
2-3	69.4	12.5	0.0	18.2	100.0	587
4-5	59.3	18.1	0.0	22.6	100.0	86
6+	*	*	*	*	*	16
Place of delivery						
Health facility	68.3	13.1	0.1	18.5	100.0	1,033
Elsewhere	79.1	11.1	0.0	9.8	100.0	53
Residence						
Malé region	67.0	15.7	0.0	17.3	100.0	408
Other atolls	69.9	11.4	0.1	18.6	100.0	678
Region						
Malé	67.0	15.7	0.0	17.3	100.0	408
North	76.1	9.9	0.4	13.6	100.0	171
North Central	59.1	15.4	0.0	25.6	100.0	142
Central	68.9	15.3	0.0	15.8	100.0	81
South Central	78.6	5.3	0.0	16.1	100.0	137
South	65.6	12.8	0.0	21.6	100.0	146
Mother's education						
No education	*	*	*	*	*	10
Primary	61.5	20.7	0.0	17.8	100.0	167
Secondary	67.0	12.9	0.1	20.0	100.0	657
More than secondary	78.6	8.1	0.0	13.4	100.0	251
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	66.4	14.8	0.3	18.5	100.0	199
Second	70.0	10.4	0.0	19.6	100.0	238
Middle	71.5	8.8	0.0	19.8	100.0	241
Fourth	64.5	16.9	0.0	18.6	100.0	189
Highest	70.4	15.6	0.0	14.0	100.0	220
Total	68.8	13.0	0.1	18.1	100.0	1,086

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

Table 9.13 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after the birth and percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after the birth, according to background characteristics Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom the selected function was performed during the first 2 days after the birth:							Percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
	Cord examined	Temper-ature measured	Counselling on danger signs	Counselling on breast-feeding	Observation of breast-feeding	Counselling on child feeding practices	Weighed[1]		
Mother's age at birth									
<20	(87.5)	(89.2)	(63.7)	(83.6)	(89.8)	(34.7)	(95.2)	(100.0)	24
20-34	90.2	89.7	58.7	74.1	72.6	49.0	99.2	97.5	925
35-49	88.6	85.8	57.2	74.0	73.1	48.6	96.7	94.3	137
Birth order									
1	91.2	89.6	58.4	77.7	81.9	49.8	99.3	98.3	397
2-3	88.9	88.3	59.2	73.4	67.2	48.6	98.3	96.4	587
4-5	92.3	94.4	58.1	72.0	75.6	47.4	100.0	98.9	86
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Place of delivery									
Health facility	89.5	88.8	57.7	73.3	72.2	47.2	98.8	97.1	1,033
Elsewhere	97.6	96.5	74.8	94.1	88.2	76.4	99.4	97.6	53
Residence									
Malé region	91.0	88.3	49.4	69.5	59.6	34.8	99.0	96.6	408
Other atolls	89.3	89.8	64.1	77.2	81.1	57.0	98.7	97.4	678
Region									
Malé	91.0	88.3	49.4	69.5	59.6	34.8	99.0	96.6	408
North	90.4	91.3	71.8	81.1	83.8	65.8	100.0	98.6	171
North Central	90.7	89.7	67.0	81.4	81.9	58.6	98.9	96.5	142
Central	92.1	86.8	53.2	77.3	79.2	42.4	99.2	99.2	81
South Central	87.4	87.7	69.2	76.8	81.2	59.9	98.3	96.7	137
South	86.7	91.7	53.2	68.7	78.1	50.3	96.9	96.6	146
Mother's education									
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Primary	88.4	90.2	58.9	75.2	72.2	44.6	97.4	95.5	167
Secondary	89.2	87.7	59.8	73.9	75.5	50.6	98.8	97.1	657
More than secondary	92.9	92.4	54.8	74.1	66.7	45.6	99.8	98.0	251
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	89.1	88.4	62.0	76.7	79.2	59.2	98.4	98.5	199
Second	88.5	89.5	59.2	77.5	80.9	52.9	99.2	96.8	238
Middle	85.7	86.3	67.8	75.1	76.1	48.5	97.2	94.3	241
Fourth	93.5	91.5	47.5	73.3	64.9	40.0	99.4	99.7	189
Highest	93.8	90.8	54.2	68.6	62.5	41.9	100.0	97.1	220
Total	89.9	89.2	58.6	74.3	73.0	48.6	98.8	97.1	1,086

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

[1] Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.

Table 9.14 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care								
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	No female health provider	No child care	Difficulty in getting an appoint-ment	At least one problem accessing health care	Number of women
Age									
15-19	13.5	25.9	33.3	39.9	48.6	23.3	47.0	71.8	1,099
20-34	10.2	16.9	29.4	28.6	44.6	28.4	51.0	70.5	3,974
35-49	11.0	21.6	33.5	28.0	50.8	33.9	54.5	74.3	2,626
Number of living children									
0	12.7	22.1	31.7	35.0	45.7	21.0	52.3	72.9	2,699
1-2	9.4	17.0	28.7	26.4	45.3	32.1	50.2	70.6	3,143
3-4	10.6	20.3	33.1	26.8	51.3	38.5	53.1	72.5	1,385
5+	12.2	24.1	41.7	35.4	57.9	35.0	52.6	74.9	472
Marital status									
Never married	14.1	25.4	34.9	40.7	48.8	23.8	52.3	73.7	1,779
Married or living together	9.6	16.9	29.5	26.0	46.4	30.5	50.5	70.8	5,280
Divorced/separated/widowed	13.3	28.8	36.8	33.8	50.8	37.3	58.2	76.7	641
Employed last 12 months									
Not employed	10.3	19.3	29.5	28.8	46.0	28.1	47.3	67.9	4,012
Employed for cash	11.9	20.5	33.4	31.1	48.7	31.0	56.1	76.6	3,606
Employed not for cash	2.1	15.8	30.1	41.1	51.9	35.1	61.1	72.4	81
Residence									
Malé region	13.8	22.1	30.1	30.4	45.6	31.0	64.8	79.7	3,424
Other atolls	8.7	18.0	32.3	29.7	48.7	28.3	41.0	65.8	4,275
Region									
Malé	13.8	22.1	30.1	30.4	45.6	31.0	64.8	79.7	3,424
North	6.2	16.3	30.0	25.2	44.0	22.1	43.3	60.4	981
North Central	7.4	16.1	27.6	28.2	45.3	26.9	33.8	61.4	913
Central	9.8	20.5	36.3	30.9	62.7	32.3	59.2	82.2	507
South Central	9.0	16.4	31.4	27.9	48.4	26.8	35.5	63.6	844
South	11.5	21.2	37.5	36.3	49.5	35.0	40.8	68.7	1,030
Education									
No education	8.7	21.3	32.8	30.9	56.5	29.9	51.5	70.2	323
Primary	10.9	22.2	36.0	30.6	53.3	34.3	52.8	73.3	1,712
Secondary	10.5	19.7	29.6	31.0	46.4	27.6	48.7	70.8	4,044
More than secondary	12.6	17.4	30.4	26.8	41.3	29.2	57.6	73.9	1,619
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	9.3	21.1	34.0	30.7	51.1	28.9	41.3	67.2	1,393
Second	8.1	17.3	33.2	30.9	49.3	29.3	44.3	67.1	1,449
Middle	11.0	17.4	31.8	28.7	46.7	26.8	42.8	67.5	1,533
Fourth	13.9	24.8	31.1	33.0	46.9	32.0	61.4	77.8	1,629
Highest	12.0	18.3	27.3	27.1	43.4	30.3	64.6	78.7	1,694
Total	11.0	19.8	31.3	30.0	47.3	29.5	51.6	72.0	7,699

CHILD HEALTH 10

Key Findings

- ***Birth weight:*** Information on birth weight was available for 98% of births occurring in the 5 years before the survey. Of those, 13% weighed less than 2.5 kg at birth.
- ***Vaccinations:*** More than three in four children age 12-23 months (77%) have received all basic vaccinations at some time. The percentage rises to 89% for children age 12-23 months whose vaccination cards were shown to the interviewer.
- ***Symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI):*** Less than 1% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey.
- ***Fever:*** One in four children under age 5 (25%) were reported to have fever in the 2 weeks before the survey. Treatment from a health facility or provider was sought for 86% of children with fever.
- ***Diarrhoea:*** Only 4% of children under age 5 had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey, for whom 86% were taken for advice or treatment. Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea, 91% received some form of oral rehydration therapy (ORT).

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers and programme managers assess the efficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in the country.

This chapter presents information on birth weight and vaccination status for young children. The chapter also looks at the prevalence of and treatment practices for three common childhood illnesses: symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhoea. Because appropriate sanitary practices can help prevent and reduce the severity of diarrhoeal disease, information is also provided on the disposal of children's faecal matter.

10.1 BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight is associated with foetal and neonatal morbidity, inhibited growth and cognitive development, and chronic diseases in life. Birth weight is a good summary measure of multifaceted public health problems that include long-term maternal malnutrition, ill health, and poor health care during pregnancy.

In this survey, information on birth weight was collected from either a written record or the mother's report. Children are considered to have a low birth weight if they weigh less than 2.5 kilogrammes (kg) at birth.

Low birth weight

Percentage of births with a reported birth weight <2.5 kilogrammes regardless of gestational age.

Sample: Live births in the 5 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, either from a written record or mother's report

Information on birth weight was obtained from 98% of births (**Table 10.1**). Among these, 13% weighed less than 2.5 kg at birth.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Births to mothers under age 20 are more likely to have low birth weight (21%) compared with births to older women.
- Similarly, births of order 6 and above are more likely to have low birth weight (26%), than those of lower birth orders.

Trends: The percentage of mothers who reported information on birth weight in the 5 years before the survey has remained steady at 98% since 2009. The proportion of births weighing less than 2.5 kg at birth was 11% in 2009, compared with 13% in 2016-17.

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

All basic vaccinations coverage

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To have received all basic vaccinations, a child must receive at least:

- one dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib (Pentavalent), which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus, hepatitis B, and haemophilus influenza type b
- three doses of polio vaccine
- one dose of measles vaccine

Sample: Living children age 12-23 months

Universal immunisation of children against common vaccine-preventable diseases is crucial to reducing infant and child mortality. In the Maldives, routine childhood vaccines protect against tuberculosis (BCG vaccine), hepatitis B (HepB vaccine), diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus (formerly combined as DPT), *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib vaccine), polio, and measles. Doses of HepB after the dose given at birth are combined with diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus and Hib vaccines and called Pentavalent. Two doses of vaccines to protect against measles are recommended: measles and rubella at age 9 months and measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) at 18 months. The National Expanded Programme of Immunisation formerly included a dose of oral polio vaccine to be given at birth (OPV0); however, this was discontinued as of April 2015. At the same time, the programme introduced a dose of inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) to be given at age 6 months. Because of the timing of these changes, neither of the two vaccines was available to all of the children of the appropriate ages in the survey, so reporting on them could be misleading. Consequently, they have not been included in this discussion, but rather will be the subject of separate analysis.

The 2016-17 MDHS collected information on the coverage of vaccines among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey. Historically, an important measure of vaccination coverage has been the proportion of children age 12-23 months who received all 'basic' vaccinations. Children are considered to have received all basic vaccinations when they have received the BCG vaccine, three doses each of the DPT and

polio vaccines, and one dose of the measles vaccine. According to the Maldives National Immunisation Schedule, BCG vaccine is given at birth, while pentavalent vaccine is given with oral polio vaccine at age 2, 4 and 6 months. Two doses of measles vaccine are given at 9 months (as measles rubella-MR vaccine) and at 18 months (measles, mumps and rubella-MMR vaccine).

A second, more critical, measure of vaccination coverage is the proportion of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months who have received all age-appropriate vaccinations. A child age 12-23 months is considered to have received all age appropriate vaccinations if the child has received all basic vaccinations, plus a birth dose of HepB. A child who is age 24-35 months has received all age appropriate vaccinations if he or she has received a second dose of the measles or MMR vaccine in addition to all of the age-appropriate vaccinations relevant for a child age 12-23 months.

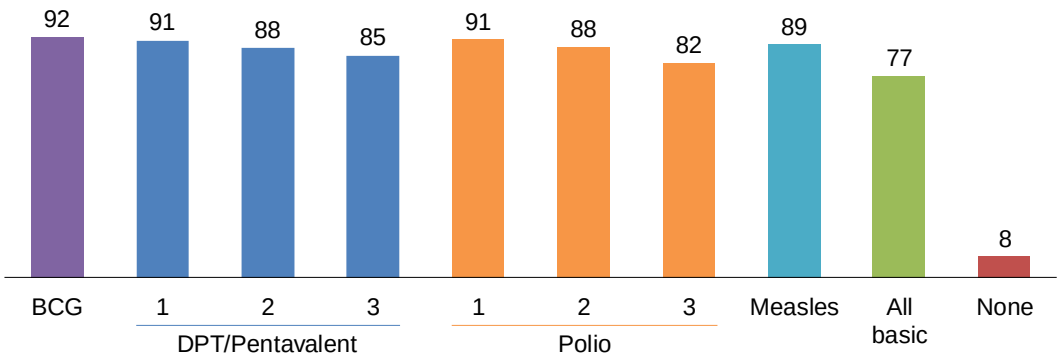
In the 2016-17 MDHS, information on vaccination coverage was obtained in two ways—from child health record cards and from mother's verbal reports, if cards were not seen. All mothers were asked to show the interviewer the cards in which vaccination dates are recorded for all children born since January 2013. If the card was available, the interviewer then recorded from the card the dates of each vaccination received. If a vaccination was not recorded on the card as being given, the mother was asked whether that particular vaccination had been given, and, if so, it too was recorded. If there was no card, or if the mother was unable to show the card to the interviewer, the child's vaccination information was based on the mother's recall. The mother was asked to recall whether the child had received BCG, HepB (birth dose), oral polio, pentavalent, and measles or MMR. If she indicated that the child had received polio vaccine, pentavalent, or measles/MMR vaccines, she was asked about the number of doses that the child received. The results presented here are based on the vaccination card and, for those children without a card, information provided by the mother. Although 99% of children age 12-23 months and 100% of children age 24-35 months were reported to have ever had a vaccination card, interviewers were able to see a vaccination card for only 81% of children age 12-23 months and 77% of children age 24-35 months (**Table 10.4**).

Children age 12-23 months are the youngest cohort to have reached the age by which a child should have received all basic vaccinations. In the Maldives, more than three-quarters of children age 12-23 months (77%) received all basic vaccinations at some time, and 76% received these vaccinations before their first birthday (**Table 10.2**).

Table 10.3 shows that 92% of children age 12-23 months received the BCG vaccination and 92% also received the birth dose of HepB, while 91% received the first doses of Pentavalent and polio, and 89% the first measles vaccination. Coverage rates decline for subsequent doses, with 85% of children receiving the recommended three doses of Pentavalent and 82% receiving three doses of polio. Eight percent of children age 12-23 months had not received any vaccinations (**Table 10.3** and **Figure 10.1**).

Figure 10.1 **Childhood vaccinations**

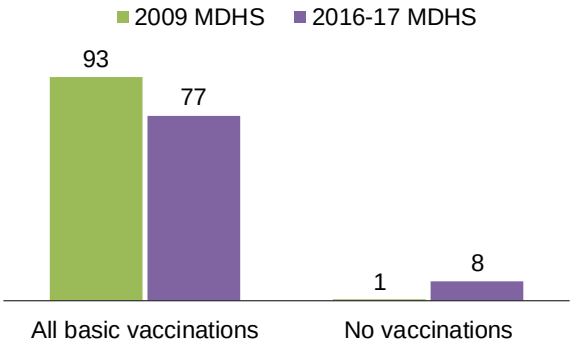
Percentage of children age 12-23 months vaccinated at any time before the survey



Trends: Relative to the 2009 MDHS, the proportion of children age 12-23 who received all basic vaccinations has decreased, from 93% in 2009 to 77% in 2016-17. The percentage of children with no vaccinations increased, from 1% in 2009 to 8% in 2016-17 (**Figure 10.2**).[1]

Figure 10.2 **Trends in childhood vaccinations**

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations ranges from 65% in South region to a high of 83% in Malé, although the number of sampled children in Malé was too small to assess with precision.
- Children in the highest two wealth quintiles are only slightly more likely to receive all basic vaccinations than children in the lowest quintile (82-76% versus 71%).

10.3 Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection

Globally, acute respiratory infection (ARI), and particularly pneumonia, is one of the leading causes of childhood morbidity and mortality that accounts for 18% of deaths (WHO and UNICEF 2013). Improving care seeking is a key strategy for early diagnosis and treatment. In the 2016-17 MDHS, for each child under age 5, mothers were asked if the child had experienced short, rapid breathing, or difficulty in breathing as a result of a chest-related problem (symptoms of ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Respondents were also asked if treatment was sought when the child was ill. It should be noted that the morbidity data collected are subjective because they are based on a mother's perception of illnesses without validation by medical personnel.

Treatment of acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms

Children with ARI symptoms for whom advice or treatment was sought. The ARI symptoms include cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest-related, and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

Thankfully, in the Maldives, less than 1% of children under age 5 were reported to have had symptoms of ARI, in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (data not included in a table). Because of the small number of children with recent symptoms of ARI, it is not possible to draw meaningful results regarding treatment.

10.4 Fever

Fever is an abnormally high body temperature, which is usually accompanied by shivering, headache, and restlessness. Fever indicates the presence of various illnesses such as malaria, pneumonia, an ear problem, the common cold, influenza, and other infections.

[1] The decline in the proportion of children with all basic vaccinations and the increase in the proportion with no vaccinations is disturbing. A related indicator is the decline in the proportion of children age 12-23 for whom a vaccination card was shown to the interviewer—from 89% in 2009 to 81% in 2016-17. What is particularly perplexing is the fact that in the 2016-17 survey, 99% of children age 12-23 months had ever had a vaccination card (Table 10.4), but among those for whom the card was not shown to the interviewer, 42% were reported by the mother as not having received any vaccinations. It is possible that some interviewers did not press the mother to show the card and then reduced their workload by not adequately questioning the mother about the vaccinations received.

Treatment of fever

Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought.

Sample: Children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

One in four children under age 5 (25%) was reported by their mother to have had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey. Treatment from a health facility or provider was sought for 86% of children with fever. Forty-three percent of children with fever were given antibiotics for the illness (**Table 10.5**).

Trends: Relative to 2009, the percentage of children with fever who were taken for advice or treatment has remained stable (84% in 2009 versus 86% in 2016-17). The proportion of children with fever who were given antibiotics has been halved, decreasing from 88% in 2009 to 43% in 2016-17.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Fever is less prevalent among children age less than 6 months than among older children.
- The proportion of children under age 5 whose mothers reported that they had a fever in the two weeks before the survey was highest in Central region (35%) and Malé (34%) and lowest in South Central and South regions (each 15%).
- The proportion of children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought varies within a small range by background characteristics (**Table 10.5**).

Of the children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought, almost 7 in 10 sought treatment at a public sector source, while almost one-third sought advice or treatment from the private medical sector (**Table 10.6**).

10.5 Diarrhoeal Disease

10.5.1 Prevalence of Diarrhoea

Globally, diarrhoea is one of the major contributors to deaths for children under age 5. In the 2016-17 MDHS, mothers reported that 4% of children under age 5 had a diarrhoeal episode in the 2 weeks before the survey (**Table 10.7**).

Trend: The percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey period remained steady at 4% in both 2009 and 2016-17.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of diarrhoea varies little by age, sex, residence, mother's education or wealth quintile.
- The prevalence of diarrhoea is highest for children in North region (8%) and Central region (7%), compared with those in North Central region (2%) and South Central region (2%).

10.5.2 Feeding Practices

Appropriate feeding practices

Children with diarrhoea are given more liquids than usual, and as much food or more than usual.

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

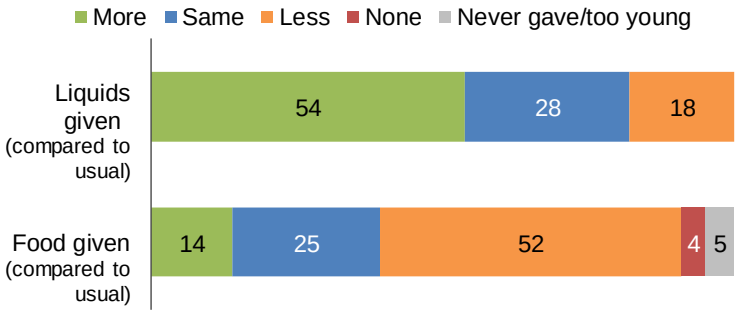
To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, mothers are encouraged to continue normal feeding of children with diarrhoea and to increase the amount of fluids. Mothers in the

2016-17 MDHS reported that 54% of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey were given more liquids than usual, 28% were given the usual amount of liquids, and 18% received somewhat less or much less liquids than usual (**Table 10.8**).

With regard to food intake during a diarrhoea episode in the 2 weeks before the survey, 14% of children were fed more food than usual, 25% were fed the usual amount, and 56% were given less food (41% were fed somewhat less than usual, 11% were fed much less than usual, and 4% were not fed at all) (**Figure 10.3**).

***Figure 10.3* Feeding practices during diarrhoea**

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



10.5.3 Oral Rehydration Therapy and Other Treatments for Diarrhoea

Deaths from diarrhoea can easily be averted with early and proper treatment. Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) is most commonly used and most simple therapy for treating diarrhoea. Depending on the cause and severity, treatment may involve oral rehydration therapy, administration of antibiotics, as well as intravenous solutions. Zinc supplementation helps to reduce the severity, frequency, and duration of the diarrhoea episode.

Oral rehydration therapy

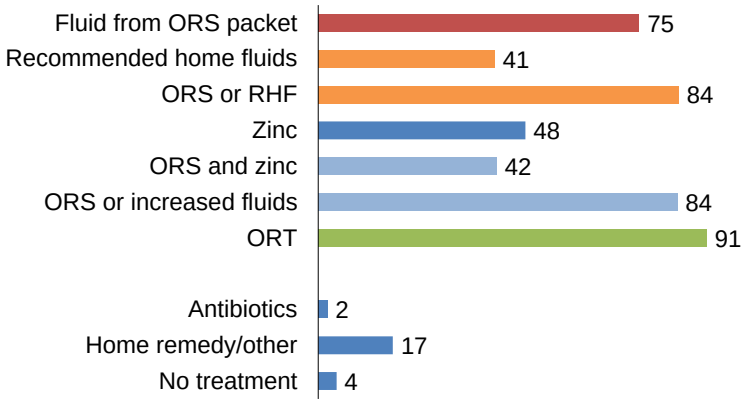
Children with diarrhoea are given increased fluids, or a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS, also called *lonu* packets in the Maldives), or government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF).

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

In the Maldives, 91% of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey received some form of ORT, either a solution made from ORS packets (75%), a recommended homemade fluid (RHF) (41%), or increased fluids. Almost half of children (48%) under age 5 with diarrhoea received zinc and 42% received a combination of ORS and zinc. Antibiotics were given to 2% of children with diarrhoea. Only 4% of children with diarrhoea did not receive any treatment (**Table 10.9** and **Figure 10.4**).

***Figure 10.4* Treatment of diarrhoea**

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 children with diarrhoea who received some form of ORT or increased fluids grew from 84% in 2009 to 91% in 2016-17.

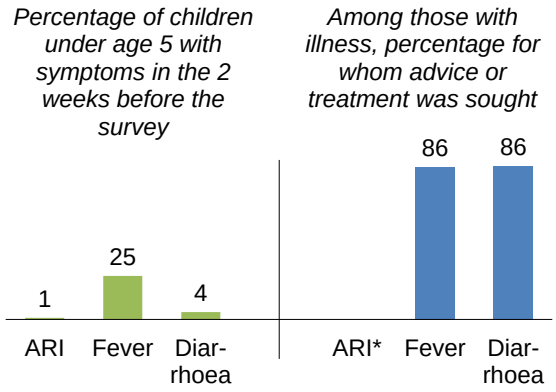
10.5.4 Treatment-seeking Behaviour

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey, advice or treatment was sought for 86% (data not shown in a table). More than eight in ten (84%) children under age 5 with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought were taken to a public health facility for treatment, while 17% were treated in the private medical sector (**Table 10.10**).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought barely increased from 84% in 2009 to 86% in 2016-17.

Figure 10.5 presents a summary of the survey results regarding the prevalence and treatment of childhood illnesses. During the 2 weeks before the survey, ARI symptoms, fever, and diarrhoea were found in 1%, 25%, and 4% of children under age 5, respectively. Advice or treatment was sought for 86% of children with fever and also for 86% of children with diarrhoea (**Figure 10.5**).

Figure 10.5 **Prevalence and treatment of childhood illness**



*Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

10.5.5 Knowledge of ORS Packets

Oral rehydration solutions (ORS), which can be given at home and are available in pharmacies without requiring a prescription, prevent dehydration through the replenishment of water and the replacement of electrolytes in the body. In the Maldives, an ORS packet is often referred to as a *lonu* packet. In the 2016-17 MDHS, women age 15-49 who had a birth in the five years before the survey were asked if they had heard of a special product called ORS or *lonu* packet that could be used for treating diarrhoea.

Almost all of these recent mothers (97%) knew about ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids for the treatment of diarrhoea (**Table 10.11**). Knowledge of ORS packets is high among women in all categories of background characteristics.

10.6 Disposal of Children's Stools

Proper disposal of children's faeces is important in preventing the spread of diseases. If faeces are left uncontained, diseases may spread by direct contact or animal contact.

Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of whether the child's last stools were put in or rinsed into a toilet or latrine, buried, thrown into a ditch or garbage or the child used a toilet or latrine.

Sample: Youngest child under age 2 living with the mother

In the Maldives, the vast majority of children's stools are thrown into the garbage (89%), presumably in disposable diapers, which are commonly used. In most of the remainder, either the child used a toilet or latrine (5%), or the stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine (4%) (**Table 10.12**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on low birth weight, vaccinations, childhood illness, and disposal of children's stools, see the following tables:

Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight, and among live births in the 5 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight[1]	Number of births	Among births with a reported birth weight[1]	
			Percentage less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Mother's age at birth				
<20	98.4	72	20.6	71
20-34	98.4	2,378	12.4	2,341
35-49	97.5	311	15.1	303
Birth order				
1	98.7	1,086	13.6	1,072
2-3	97.9	1,411	11.3	1,382
4-5	99.5	216	16.9	215
6+	97.0	48	26.4	47
Mother's smoking status				
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	(98.6)	40	(12.4)	39
Does not smoke	98.3	2,722	12.9	2,676
Residence				
Malé region	98.8	975	11.5	963
Other atolls	98.1	1,787	13.7	1,753
Region				
Malé	98.8	975	11.5	963
North	99.2	433	11.9	430
North Central	97.6	392	12.9	383
Central	99.2	229	15.6	227
South Central	98.3	341	14.0	335
South	96.6	392	15.0	378
Mother's education				
No education	(93.6)	35	(15.5)	33
Primary	96.7	480	17.6	464
Secondary	98.7	1,648	11.8	1,625
More than secondary	99.0	600	12.2	593
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	98.2	560	17.0	550
Second	98.4	596	11.9	586
Middle	97.8	624	12.6	610
Fourth	98.6	489	7.6	482
Highest	98.9	493	15.1	487
Total	98.3	2,761	12.9	2,715

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Children age 12-23 months				Children age 24-35 months			
Vaccine	Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source	Vaccinated by appropriate age[2,3]	Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source	Vaccinated by appropriate age[3,4]
BCG	80.5	11.2	91.8	91.6	76.3	16.0	92.3	92.1
HepB (birth dose)[5]	80.2	11.2	91.5	91.3	75.9	15.9	91.8	91.5
Within 1 day of birth	55.2	na	na	na	48.0	na	na	na
After 1 day of birth	22.0	na	na	na	24.8	na	na	na
Pentavalent								
1	79.9	10.8	90.8	90.8	75.4	15.3	90.8	90.2
2	79.8	8.0	87.8	87.8	75.2	11.2	86.4	85.7
3	78.4	6.6	85.0	85.0	74.5	9.8	84.3	83.3
Polio[6]								
1	80.3	11.1	91.4	91.1	76.8	15.7	92.5	92.0
2	80.1	7.6	87.6	87.4	76.6	12.0	88.6	88.0
3	75.5	6.3	81.8	81.6	74.3	8.8	83.2	82.0
Measles containing vaccine								
1	79.3	9.8	89.1	88.8	76.9	14.8	91.7	88.3
2	na	na	na	na	71.5	3.9	75.3	74.4
All basic vaccinations[7]	71.7	5.0	76.7	76.0	71.6	7.6	79.1	74.7
All age appropriate vaccinations[8]	71.4	5.0	76.4	75.6	66.6	2.4	69.1	64.6
No vaccinations	0.0	8.1	8.1	na	0.0	7.2	7.2	na
Number of children	418	100	518	518	393	118	512	512

na = Not applicable
BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin
Pentavalent = Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus (DPT), hepatitis B, and *haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib)
HepB = Hepatitis B
[1] Vaccination card, booklet or other home-based record
[2] Received by age 12 months
[3] For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.
[4] Received by age 12 months for all vaccines except measles vaccine 2, which should be received by age 24 months
[5] For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, children reported to have received hepatitis B (birth dose) received the vaccine within 24 hours after birth. For children whose vaccination information is based on the written record of vaccination, children are considered to have received hepatitis B (birth dose) if this vaccine is recorded on their card, regardless of when the dose was administered.
[6] In April 2015, the Maldives stopped providing the oral polio dose at birth as part of its routine immunisation schedule and started providing a dose of inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) at age 6 months. Since not all children would have been eligible to receive these vaccines, they are not shown in the table.
[7] BCG, three doses of Pentavalent, three doses of oral polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles
[8] For children 12-23 months: BCG, hepatitis B (birth dose), three doses of Pentavalent, three doses of oral polio vaccine, and one dose of measles. For children 24-35 months, all of these plus a second dose of measles (measles, mumps, and rubella).

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage with all basic vaccinations, and percentage with all age appropriate vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Maldives, 2016-17

			Pentavalent			Polio[2]								Children age 24-35 months:		
Background characteristic	**BCG**	HepB (birth dose)[1]	1	2	3	1	2	3	Measles 1	All basic vaccin-ations[3]	All age appro-priate vaccin-ations[4]	No vaccin-ations	Number of children	Measles 2	All age appro-priate vaccin-ations[5]	Number of children
Sex																
Male	91.1	90.6	89.5	87.3	84.6	90.6	87.7	82.0	89.2	76.0	75.4	8.9	272	74.3	66.9	258
Female	92.4	92.4	92.2	88.4	85.4	92.3	87.5	81.6	89.0	77.4	77.4	7.3	246	76.4	71.3	254
Birth order																
1	88.9	88.7	88.6	86.9	83.6	88.9	86.8	80.4	87.3	74.9	74.7	10.7	168	84.3	77.6	209
2-3	93.6	93.2	92.1	89.4	86.5	93.4	89.9	83.5	89.9	78.0	77.6	6.4	302	70.4	64.2	247
4-5	87.1	87.1	87.1	78.8	77.4	83.5	75.2	73.8	87.1	72.3	72.3	12.9	37	62.3	56.9	49
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	*	7
Vaccination card[6]																
Seen	99.9	99.5	99.1	99.0	97.1	99.6	99.2	93.6	98.3	88.8	88.5	0.0	418	93.0	86.7	393
Not seen/no card	57.9	57.9	56.1	41.2	34.2	57.2	39.2	32.7	50.6	25.9	25.9	42.1	100	16.7	10.5	118
Residence																
Malé region	(93.6)	(93.6)	(91.6)	(91.6)	(87.4)	(93.6)	(93.6)	(89.4)	(91.0)	(82.8)	(82.8)	(6.4)	171	78.4	71.9	167
Other atolls	90.9	90.4	90.4	85.9	83.8	90.3	84.7	78.0	88.1	73.6	73.2	9.0	347	73.9	67.7	345
Region																
Malé	(93.6)	(93.6)	(91.6)	(91.6)	(87.4)	(93.6)	(93.6)	(89.4)	(91.0)	(82.8)	(82.8)	(6.4)	171	78.4	71.9	167
North	97.2	97.2	97.2	87.7	85.8	97.2	87.7	81.6	96.4	79.0	79.0	2.8	82	78.7	72.4	82
North Central	83.1	83.1	82.4	81.6	78.1	83.0	83.0	82.2	82.1	75.7	75.7	16.1	74	77.2	72.2	78
Central	93.5	90.1	93.5	91.0	91.0	92.5	88.3	81.7	92.1	79.0	75.6	6.5	45	80.9	78.6	43
South Central	92.8	92.8	92.2	86.1	83.7	92.8	85.1	76.3	90.5	71.5	71.5	7.2	66	76.8	70.3	65
South	88.5	88.5	87.6	85.0	82.9	86.9	80.9	69.7	81.0	64.8	64.8	11.5	80	59.2	50.1	77
Mother's education																
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	*	*	4
Primary	91.2	91.2	91.2	86.0	84.1	91.2	85.3	84.0	90.4	81.2	81.2	8.8	73	65.8	60.3	93
Secondary	90.3	89.8	89.8	86.5	84.2	90.2	85.9	78.0	86.7	73.6	73.2	9.5	326	76.7	70.3	294
More than secondary	96.0	96.0	93.1	92.1	87.8	95.9	94.9	91.6	94.7	83.0	83.0	4.0	114	80.2	73.6	121
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	91.2	91.2	90.5	85.2	83.0	88.7	82.7	74.2	89.7	71.3	71.3	8.8	96	78.2	72.3	117
Second	91.7	91.4	92.2	88.6	86.3	92.2	88.0	81.0	90.1	76.9	76.6	7.8	116	70.4	63.6	119
Middle	90.3	90.0	89.1	86.2	84.8	90.3	85.9	81.6	86.6	77.2	76.9	9.7	125	76.3	71.4	112
Fourth	98.3	97.4	98.3	95.5	90.5	98.3	94.9	89.1	92.0	81.8	81.0	1.7	94	80.7	66.4	82
Highest	(87.4)	(87.4)	(83.6)	(83.6)	(79.8)	(87.4)	(87.4)	(83.6)	(87.4)	(75.9)	(75.9)	(12.6)	88	(71.8)	(71.8)	82
Total	91.8	91.5	90.8	87.8	85.0	91.4	87.6	81.8	89.1	76.7	76.4	8.1	518	75.3	69.1	512

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin

Pentavalent = Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus (DPT), hepatitis B, and *haemophilus influenzae* type b

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

[1] For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, children reported to have received HepB (birth dose) received the vaccine within 24 hours after birth. For children whose vaccination information is based on the written record of vaccination, children are considered to have received hepatitis B (birth dose) if this vaccine is recorded on their card, regardless of when the dose was administered.

[2] In April 2015, the Maldives stopped providing the oral polio dose at birth as part of its routine immunisation schedule and started providing a dose of inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) at age 6 months. Since not all children would have been eligible to receive these vaccines, they are not shown in the table.

[3] BCG, three doses of Pentavalent, three doses of oral polio vaccine, and one dose of measles vaccine

[4] BCG, hepatitis B (birth dose), three doses of Pentavalent, three doses of polio vaccine, and one dose of measles.

[5] BCG, hepatitis B (birth dose), three doses of Pentavalent, three doses of polio vaccine, and two doses of measles.

[6] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record.

Table 10.4 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Children age 12-23 months			Children age 24-35 months		
	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children
Sex						
Male	99.3	80.7	272	99.7	75.4	258
Female	99.2	80.6	246	99.7	78.3	254
Birth order						
1	99.6	81.9	168	99.3	84.9	209
2-3	99.8	80.5	302	100.0	72.7	247
4-5	96.4	73.7	37	100.0	65.9	49
6+	*	*	12	*	*	7
Residence						
Malé region	(100.0)	(88.9)	171	100.0	86.6	167
Other atolls	98.9	76.6	347	99.6	72.2	345
Region						
Malé	(100.0)	(88.9)	171	100.0	86.6	167
North	100.0	85.9	82	100.0	84.9	82
North Central	99.1	78.1	74	100.0	78.1	78
Central	100.0	88.9	45	100.0	80.6	43
South Central	100.0	67.1	66	99.0	62.4	65
South	96.0	66.3	80	98.9	56.1	77
Mother's education						
No education	*	*	6	*	*	4
Primary	98.2	83.0	73	99.1	72.0	93
Secondary	99.2	78.2	326	99.8	75.6	294
More than secondary	100.0	85.4	114	100.0	85.2	121
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	97.9	78.2	96	100.0	73.8	117
Second	100.0	78.4	116	99.3	70.2	119
Middle	98.9	77.1	125	99.4	75.8	112
Fourth	99.4	84.3	94	100.0	80.5	82
Highest	(100.0)	(87.4)	88	(100.0)	(88.7)	82
Total	99.2	80.7	518	99.7	76.9	512

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.
[1] Vaccination card, booklet or other home-based record

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of fever

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
Background characteristic	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children with fever
Age in months						
<6	15.5	290	(76.3)	(0.0)	(31.6)	45
6-11	23.9	271	81.7	2.2	30.1	65
12-23	26.1	518	87.7	4.4	42.8	135
24-35	28.1	512	88.5	3.9	46.3	144
36-47	26.3	568	86.2	2.8	47.3	149
48-59	22.7	553	84.6	4.8	47.3	126
Sex						
Male	25.1	1,377	82.4	4.7	45.0	346
Female	23.8	1,335	89.0	2.2	41.7	318
Residence						
Malé region	34.0	952	84.9	3.4	45.1	324
Other atolls	19.3	1,759	86.2	3.5	41.8	340
Region						
Malé	34.0	952	84.9	3.4	45.1	324
North	21.4	425	82.3	5.0	42.7	91
North Central	16.2	389	85.3	0.8	42.9	63
Central	35.2	226	89.7	7.1	41.1	80
South Central	14.6	335	85.4	1.8	39.2	49
South	14.9	384	89.2	0.9	42.4	57
Mother's education						
No education	(30.7)	34	*	*	*	10
Primary	26.2	466	82.2	1.1	31.5	122
Secondary	23.5	1,625	87.4	5.3	47.2	382
More than secondary	25.5	587	83.7	0.6	44.0	150
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	20.8	553	86.8	1.8	40.0	115
Second	20.2	586	84.6	5.5	46.7	118
Middle	22.0	610	79.3	2.4	51.0	134
Fourth	29.7	479	88.1	3.1	32.2	142
Highest	32.0	483	(88.6)	(4.6)	(47.0)	155
Total	24.5	2,712	85.6	3.5	43.4	664

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: Public sector, private medical sector and shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner

Table 10.6 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
	Among children with fever	Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought
Public sector	59.4	69.4
Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital	7.6	8.9
Government regional hospital	8.3	9.7
Government atoll hospital	7.7	8.9
Government health centre	35.3	41.2
Government health post	1.9	2.3
Other public sector	0.5	0.6
Private medical sector	27.0	31.6
Private hospital/clinic	26.9	31.4
Other private medical sector	0.1	0.1
Other	3.1	3.6
Number of children	664	568

Table 10.7 Prevalence of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, according to background characteristics Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Percentage with diarrhoea	Number of children
Age in months		
<6	1.6	290
6-11	4.7	271
12-23	5.5	518
24-35	4.2	512
36-47	4.2	568
48-59	4.2	553
Sex		
Male	3.8	1,377
Female	4.7	1,335
Residence		
Malé region	4.0	952
Other atolls	4.4	1,759
Region		
Malé	4.0	952
North	8.3	425
North Central	1.5	389
Central	6.8	226
South Central	2.0	335
South	3.5	384
Mother's education		
No education	(0.0)	34
Primary	5.2	466
Secondary	4.5	1,625
More than secondary	3.1	587
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.1	553
Second	4.6	586
Middle	3.4	610
Fourth	5.4	479
Highest	3.9	483
Total	4.2	2,712

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 10.8 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given						Amount of food given							Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Total	
Total	53.7	28.2	12.5	5.4	0.2	100.0	14.0	25.2	40.8	10.9	4.2	4.9	100.0	115

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

Table 10.9 Oral rehydration therapy, zinc and other treatments for diarrhoea

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluids (RHF), ORS or RHF, zinc, ORS and zinc, ORS or increased fluids, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), continued feeding and ORT, and other treatments; and percentage given no treatment, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:													
	Fluid from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS liquid	Recom-mended home fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increa-sed fluids	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increa-sed fluids)	Con-tinued feeding and ORT[1]	Anti-biotic drugs	Anti-motility drugs	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ other	No treat-ment	Number of children with diar-rhoea
Total	74.8	41.1	84.0	48.3	41.6	83.7	90.5	73.0	2.2	0.0	0.9	17.4	4.3	115

ORS = Oral rehydration salts
[1] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode

Table 10.10 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhoea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:		
	Among children with diarrhoea	Among children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought	Among children with diarrhoea who received ORS[1]
Public sector	72.2	83.8	74.8
Indira Gandhi Memorial Hospital	13.0	15.1	17.4
Government regional hospital	13.1	15.2	10.7
Government atoll hospital	8.9	10.3	7.9
Government health centre	36.0	41.7	37.8
Government health post	1.2	1.4	1.0
Private medical sector	14.8	17.1	19.7
Private hospital/clinic	14.8	17.1	19.7
Other	1.3	1.5	0.8
Number of children	115	99	86

ORS = Oral rehydration salts
[1] Fluids from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid

Table 10.11 Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets (*Lonu*) or ORS pre-packaged liquids for treatment of diarrhoea, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids	Number of women
Age		
15-19	*	11
20-24	95.5	318
25-34	96.7	1,495
35-49	97.3	544
Residence		
Malé region	98.1	835
Other atolls	95.8	1,533
Region		
Malé	98.1	835
North	98.3	367
North Central	93.5	336
Central	98.2	193
South Central	97.7	303
South	92.3	335
Education		
No education	(98.1)	31
Primary	95.0	426
Secondary	96.4	1,396
More than secondary	98.4	515
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	95.8	478
Second	95.1	512
Middle	96.4	535
Fourth	98.3	419
Highest	97.8	423
Total	96.6	2,368

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts, also called '*lonu* packets.

Table 10.12 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with the mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last faecal matter, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Manner of disposal of children's stools						Total	Number of children
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Other		
Age of child in months								
0-1	7.8	5.5	0.0	3.6	83.2	0.0	100.0	100
2-3	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	90.6	0.0	100.0	91
4-5	5.3	0.8	0.7	0.0	92.4	0.8	100.0	90
6-8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	98.0	0.2	100.0	143
9-11	0.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	94.2	0.5	100.0	123
12-17	5.6	3.5	1.0	0.0	88.2	1.7	100.0	263
18-23	10.4	4.7	0.4	0.3	83.9	0.3	100.0	241
6-23	5.3	3.6	0.5	0.2	89.6	0.8	100.0	770
Residence								
Malé region	8.3	8.1	0.0	0.9	81.5	1.1	100.0	391
Other atolls	3.2	1.6	0.7	0.3	94.0	0.3	100.0	660
Region								
Malé	8.3	8.1	0.0	0.9	81.5	1.1	100.0	391
North	2.2	0.4	1.5	0.4	95.1	0.4	100.0	170
North Central	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	94.1	0.5	100.0	139
Central	6.0	9.3	1.2	0.0	82.6	0.9	100.0	80
South Central	3.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	94.9	0.2	100.0	130
South	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	98.1	0.0	100.0	141
Mother's education								
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Primary	2.2	6.5	1.0	0.5	89.4	0.4	100.0	158
Secondary	4.3	3.4	0.3	0.7	90.3	1.0	100.0	638
More than secondary	8.5	4.1	0.2	0.0	87.1	0.0	100.0	245
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	2.4	1.4	1.7	0.3	93.5	0.7	100.0	192
Second	3.5	1.9	0.5	0.0	94.2	0.0	100.0	229
Middle	3.5	2.7	0.0	0.5	92.8	0.4	100.0	230
Fourth	6.3	7.4	0.0	1.9	84.3	0.0	100.0	186
Highest	9.9	7.0	0.0	0.0	80.9	2.1	100.0	213
Total	5.1	4.0	0.4	0.5	89.3	0.6	100.0	1,050

Note: An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS 11

Key Findings

- ***Nutritional status of children:*** Fifteen percent of children under age 5 are stunted (short for their age); 9% are wasted (thin for their height); 15% are underweight (thin for their age), and 5% are overweight (heavy for their height).
- ***Breastfeeding:*** Almost all children (97%) are breastfed at some point and the median duration of breastfeeding is over two years (25 months). Sixty-four percent of infants under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed.
- ***Minimum acceptable diet:*** The feeding practices of only half of children age 6-23 months meet the minimum acceptable dietary standards. Three-quarters have an adequately diverse diet and 70% are fed an adequate number of times per day.
- ***Anaemia:*** Half of children age 6-59 months and 63% of women age 15-49 are anaemic.
- ***Adult nutrition:*** Half of women and over one-third of men age 15-49 are overweight or obese (with a body-mass index of 25 or over).

This chapter focuses on the nutritional status of children and adults, and provides indicators that can be used in planning and monitoring national efforts to improve nutrition. The chapter describes the nutritional status of children under age 5, and infant and young child feeding practices, which include breastfeeding and feeding with solid/semisolid foods. The chapter also describes the diversity of foods and the frequency of feeding as well as micronutrient status, supplementation, and fortification. Results of conducting haemoglobin testing for anaemia among children and women are also presented. Finally, relevant aspects of the nutritional status of women and men age 15-49 are also addressed.

11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

The anthropometric data on the height and weight collected in the 2016-17 MDHS permit the measurement and evaluation of the nutritional status of infants and young children using nutritional indices. This evaluation allows for the identification of subgroups of the child population that are at increased risk of faltered growth, impaired mental development, and death.

11.1.1 Measurement of Nutritional Status among Young Children

The 2016-17 MDHS collected data on the nutritional status of children by measuring the weight and height of children under age 5 in all sampled households, regardless of whether their mothers were interviewed in the survey. Weight was measured with an electronic mother-infant scale made by SECA designed for mobile use. Height was measured with a measuring board procured through UNICEF. Children younger than age 24 months were measured lying down on the board (recumbent length), while standing height was measured for the older children.

As recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO), in this report, evaluation of nutritional status of children is based on a comparison of three indices with those reported for a reference population of well-nourished children (WHO Multicenter Growth Reference Study Group, 2006). Children's height/length, weight, and age data were used to calculate the three indices: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age. Each index provides different information about growth and body composition for assessing nutritional status. As indicated below, *stunting* (low height-for-age) is a sign of chronic undernutrition that reflects failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period. Stunting can also be affected by recurrent and chronic illness. *Wasting* (low weight-for-height) is a measure of acute undernutrition that represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately before the survey. Wasting may result from inadequate food intake or from a recent episode of illness that caused weight loss. The opposite of wasting is overweight (high weight-for-height), which is a measure of overnutrition. Weight-for-age is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age. Thus, weight-for-age, which includes both acute (wasting) and chronic (stunting) undernutrition, is an indicator of overall undernutrition.

Stunting (assessed via height-for-age)

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits. Children whose height-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted), or chronically undernourished. Children who are below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered severely stunted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Wasting or weight-for-height

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes current nutritional status. Children whose Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted), or acutely undernourished. Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered severely wasted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Underweight or weight-for-age

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height that accounts for both acute and chronic undernutrition. Children whose weight-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose weight-for-age Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

Overweight children

Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is more than two standard deviations (+2 SD) above the median of the reference population are considered overweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

The means of the Z-scores for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are also calculated as summary statistics that represent the nutritional status of children in a population. These mean scores describe the nutritional status of the entire population of children without the use of a cut-off point. A mean Z-score of less than 0 (a negative mean value for stunting, wasting, or underweight) suggests a

downward shift in the entire sample population's nutritional status relative to the reference population. The farther away the mean Z-scores are from 0, the higher the prevalence of undernutrition.

11.1.2 Data Collection

A total of 3,669 (unweighted) children under age 5 were eligible for height and weight measurements. Some children, however, were not measured, either because they were not present during the measurement or because their parents refused for them to be measured. Other children were measured, but complete or valid data were not obtained due to misclassifications or errors. In total, 32% of children under age 5 were missing either height or weight (see Appendix Table C.3). The results for nutritional status are based on the slightly more than two-thirds of eligible children for whom valid data were collected (approximately 2,500 unweighted children).

11.1.3 Levels of Child Malnutrition

Table 11.1 shows that 15% of children under age 5 are stunted or too short for their age, including 4% who are severely stunted. Nine percent are wasted or too thin for their height, and 2% are severely wasted. Fifteen percent of children under 5 are underweight or too thin for their age, with 2% severely underweight. Five percent of children are overweight.

Trends: **Figure 11.1** shows the trend in the reduction of child undernutrition between 2009 and 2016-17. The prevalence of stunting has decreased from 19% in 2009 to 15% in 2016-17. The prevalence of wasting also decreased slightly, from 11% at the time of the 2009 MDHS to 9% in the 2016-17 MDHS. The prevalence of underweight decreased from 17% to 15% between 2009 and 2016-17. Even the proportion of children who were overweight decreased very slightly, from 6% to 5%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Stunting for children under age 5 tends to decrease somewhat with age, being lowest (11%) among children age 36-59 months (**Figure 11.2**).
- Child malnutrition is associated with maternal malnutrition. Children whose mothers are thin (BMI less than 18.5) are more likely to be stunted (23%) than children whose mothers have a normal BMI (16%), or children whose mothers are overweight or obese (14%). Similar patterns exist for wasting and underweight.
- Children in North Central region are more likely to be stunted than children in other regions (**Figure 11.3**). Wasting is highest among children in Central region.

Figure 11.1 **Trends in nutritional status of children**

Percentage of children under age 5 who are malnourished

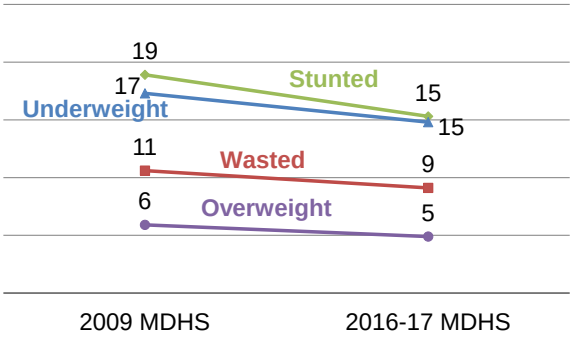


Figure 11.2 **Stunting in children by age**

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted

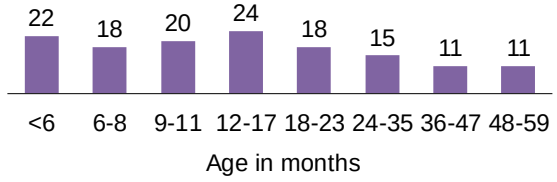
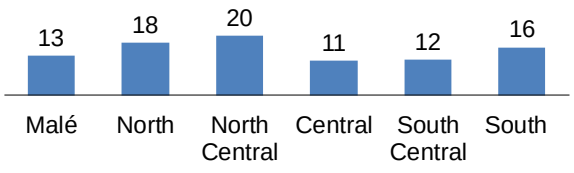


Figure 11.3 **Stunting in children by region**

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



- The proportions of children who are stunted, wasted, and underweight tend to decline with increasing mother's education, however, there is no consistent pattern of malnutrition by wealth quintile (**Table 11.1**).

11.2 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices

Appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices include exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding through age 2, introduction of solid and semisolid foods at age 6 months, and gradual increases in the amount of food given and frequency of feeding as the child grows older. It is also important for young children to receive a diverse diet, which includes eating foods from different food groups that satisfy children's growing micronutrient needs (WHO 2008).

11.2.1 Breastfeeding

Initiation of Breastfeeding

Early initiation of breastfeeding is important for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from diseases. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, and facilitates the production of regular breast milk. Thus, it is recommended that children be put to the breast immediately or within 1 hour after birth and that prelacteal feeding (feeding newborns anything other than breast milk before breast milk is initiated or regularly given in the first days) be discouraged.

Early initiation of breastfeeding
Initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth.
Sample: Last born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey

Table 11.2 shows that 97% of last-born children born in the 2 years before the survey were breastfed at some point. Two-thirds (67%) were breastfed within 1 hour of birth, and nearly all infants (89%) were breastfed within 1 day of birth. Fourteen percent of children received prelacteal feeding.

Trends: Initial breastfeeding practices have remained stable in the recent past. The proportion of last-born children born in the 2 years before the survey who were ever breastfed was identical in 2009 and 2016-17. The proportion who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth increased from 60% in 2009 to 67% in 2016-17, while the proportion who started breastfeeding with one day of birth remained at 89% over the same period. The proportion of ever-breastfed children born in the 2 years before the survey who were given a prelacteal feed also remained the same at 14%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Infants in Malé are less likely than those in other regions to be breastfed within one hour or one day of birth.

- Infants in the highest wealth quintile have the worst indicators regarding early breastfeeding. Only slightly over half (55%) of these infants started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth and only 81% started breastfeeding within the first day of life. Moreover, 19% of babies in the highest wealth quintile were given a prelacteal feed.

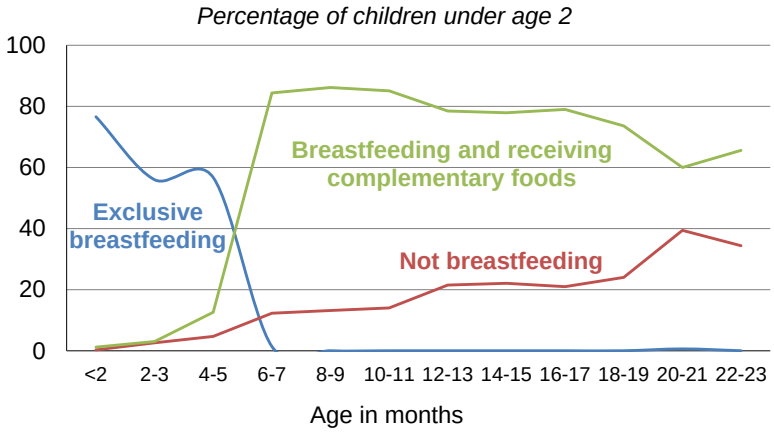
Exclusive Breastfeeding

Breast milk contains all the nutrients needed by children in the first 6 months of life and is an uncontaminated nutritional source. It is recommended that children be exclusively breastfed during the first 6 months of their life; this means that they should be given nothing but breast milk. Complementing breast milk before age 6 months is unnecessary and is discouraged because of the likelihood of contamination and

the resulting high risk of diarrhoeal diseases. Early initiation of complementary feeding also reduces breast milk output because the production and release of breast milk is stimulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling.

Overall, only 64% of children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed. As expected, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed decreases with age from 77% among infants age 0-1 months to 1% among those age 6-8 months (**Table 11.3** and **Figure 11.4**). Contrary to the recommendation that children under the age of 6 months be exclusively breastfed, many infants are also fed with other liquids such as water (4%), non-milk liquids (11%), and other milk (14%) before reaching age 6 months (0-5 months). Moreover, 5% of infants begin complementary foods before 6 months of age.

***Figure 11.4* Breastfeeding practices by age**



Ninety-seven percent of children are introduced to solid, semi-solid, or soft foods by 6-8 months. Continued breastfeeding is relatively long at 78% at age 1, while 63% continue breastfeeding until 2 years of age. Thirty-seven percent of children under 2 years are being fed by bottles with nipples (**Table 11.4**).

Trends: Exclusive breastfeeding among children under age 6 months has increased from 48% in 2009 to 64% in 2016-17. There has been a slight decrease in the proportion of children under age 6 months who are bottle-fed, from 30% in 2009 to 25% in 2016-17.

11.2.2 Median Duration of Breastfeeding

In the Maldives, the median duration of breastfeeding is 25 months. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding, the time by which half of children have stopped exclusive breastfeeding, is 4 months. The median duration of predominant breastfeeding, the period in which an infant receives only water or other non-milk liquids in addition to breast milk, is 5 months (**Table 11.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Analysis of differences in median durations of breastfeeding by background characteristics is hampered by the small number of cases in many categories.

11.2.3 Complementary Feeding

After the first 6 months, breast milk is no longer adequate to meet the nutritional needs of the infant, and complementary foods should be added to the child's diet. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to family foods is referred to as complementary feeding. This is the most critical period for children, because children are most vulnerable to malnutrition during this transition. Complementary feeding should be timely, which means that all infants should start receiving foods in addition to breast milk at age 6 months.

Appropriate complementary feeding should include feeding children a variety of foods to ensure that nutritional requirements are met. Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A should be consumed daily. Eating a range of fruits and vegetables, in addition to those rich in vitamin A, is also important. Studies have shown that plant-based complementary foods are insufficient to meet the needs for certain micronutrients.

Therefore, it has been recommended that meat, poultry, fish, or eggs should be part of the daily diet, and eaten as often as possible (WHO 1998).

In the 2016-17 MDHS, women who had at least one child living with them who was born in the two years before the survey were asked questions about the types of liquids and foods the child had consumed during the day or night before the interview. Mothers who had more than one child born in the time period were asked questions about the youngest child living with them. **Table 11.6** indicates the types of foods and liquids children under 2 years of age living with the mother consumed during the day and night before the interview, by their age and breastfeeding status.

Patterns by age group and food group

- Overall, the food items most commonly given to children were food made from grains, followed by fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A, and then meat, fish and poultry.
- Among children age 0-23 months, the consumption of all types of foods is higher among non-breastfed children than among breastfed children.
- Focusing on children age 6-23 months, almost 90% of both breastfeeding and non-breastfeeding children consumed food made from grains in the 24 hours before the survey.
- Just over three-quarters of breastfed children (77%) and non-breastfed children (76%) age 6-23 months received fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A.
- Two-thirds of children age 6-23 months were fed meat, fish, or poultry in the 24 hours before the survey, regardless of whether they are breastfed or not.

11.2.4 Minimum Acceptable Diet

The minimum acceptable diet (MAD) is a combination of the minimum dietary diversity (MDD) and minimum meal frequency (MMF). Infant and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet to ensure appropriate growth and development. Without adequate diversity and meal frequency, infants and young children are vulnerable to undernutrition, especially stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, and increased morbidity and mortality. The WHO minimum acceptable diet recommendation is different for breastfed and non-breastfed children. The definition of the composite indicator of a MAD for all children age 6-23 months is shown below.

Dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient density of foods. Minimum dietary diversity assesses food intake among children age 6-23 months from at least four food groups. The cut-off of four food groups is associated with better-quality diets for both breastfed and non-breastfed children. Consumption of food from at least four food groups means that the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable in addition to a staple food (grains, roots, or tubers) (WHO 2008). The four food groups should come from a list of seven food groups: grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk yogurt, cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency, a proxy for a child's energy requirements, examines the number of times children received foods other than breastmilk. The minimum number is specific to the age and breastfeeding status of the child. Breastfed children are considered to be consuming minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least twice a day for infants age 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children age 9-23 months. Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least four times a day.

Minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of children age 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet (apart from breast milk). This composite indicator is calculated from the following two fractions:

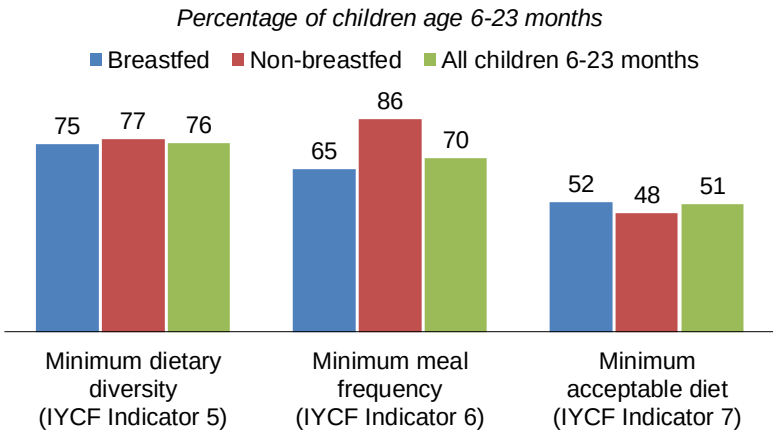
$$\frac{\text{Breastfed children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day}}{\text{Breastfed children age 6-23 months}}$$

and

$$\frac{\text{Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least two milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity (not including milk feeds) and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day}}{\text{Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months}}$$

According to the 2016-17 MDHS results, the feeding practices of only half of children age 6-23 months (51%) in the Maldives meet the minimum standards with respect to all three IYCF practices (breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they were fed during the day or night before the survey) (**Table 11.7**). Seventy-six percent of children had an adequately diverse diet in which they had been given foods from the appropriate number of food groups, and 70% had been fed the minimum number of times appropriate for their age (**Figure 11.5**).

Figure 11.5 **IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet (MAD)**



Trends: Changes in the definitions of minimum acceptable frequency of feeding and number of food groups make it difficult to determine trends since 2009. However, recalculating data for 2016-17 using the old definitions shows a slight decrease in the proportion of children age 6-23 months who were fed appropriately.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion fed according to the minimum acceptable dietary standards is somewhat lower among non-breastfed children (48%) than among breastfed children (52%).
- Children in Malé (59%) and North Central region (58%) are more likely to fed according to the minimum acceptable dietary standards than those in South region (35%).
- The likelihood that a child is receiving the minimum acceptable diet generally improves with the mother's education level and household wealth.

11.3 ANAEMIA PREVALENCE IN CHILDREN

Anaemia in children

Anaemia status	Haemoglobin level in grams/decilitre
Anaemic	<11.0
Mildly anaemic	10.0-10.9
Moderately anaemic	7.0-9.9
Severely anaemic	<7.0
Not anaemic	11.0 or higher

Sample: Children 6-59 months

Anaemia is a condition marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron is a key component of haemoglobin, and iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for half of all anaemia globally. Other causes of anaemia include malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia is a serious concern for children because it can impair cognitive development, stunt growth, and increase morbidity from infectious diseases.

In the 2016-17 MDHS, haemoglobin testing was performed for children age 6-59 months, using the methodology described in Chapter 1. The testing was successfully completed for only 62% of eligible children (**Table 11.8**). Possible reasons for the low response rate include parental refusal, especially the desire to avoid causing pain to the child and reluctance to wake a sleeping child. It is difficult to know if the children who were not tested differ significantly from those who were. Response rates did not differ substantially by age of the child, sex of the child or education of the mother. However, coverage was considerably lower among children in Malé region (40%) than in other atolls (65%) and among children in Central region (39%) than in other regions. Coverage declined with increasing wealth quintile (**Table 11.8**). Given the possibility of some bias, caution in interpreting the results is recommended. The prevalence of anaemia in children is presented in **Table 11.9**.

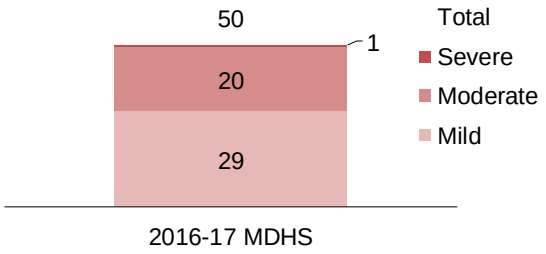
In the Maldives, half of children age 6-59 months suffered from some degree of anaemia (haemoglobin levels below 11 g/dl). Twenty-nine percent of children are classified with mild anaemia, 20% with moderate anaemia, and less than 1% with severe anaemia (**Figure 11.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of anaemia decreases steadily with the child's age, ranging from a high of 65% among children age 6-8 months to a low of 42% among children age 48-59 months (**Table 11.9**).
- Boys (53%) are somewhat more likely to be anaemic than girls (46%).

Figure 11.6 **Childhood anaemia**

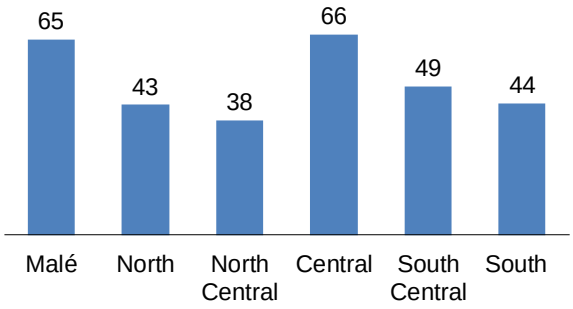
Percentage of children age 6-59 months



- Central region has the highest level of childhood anaemia (66%), followed by Malé (65%); North Central region has the lowest anaemia prevalence among children (38%) (**Figure 11.7**).
- The prevalence of anaemia generally increases with increasing household wealth.

Figure 11.7 Childhood anaemia

Percentage of children age 6-59 months who are anaemic



11.4 Micronutrient Intake and Supplementation among Children

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrients are available in foods and can also be provided through direct supplementation. Breastfeeding children benefit from supplements given to the mother.

The information collected on food consumption among the youngest children under age 2 is useful in assessing the extent to which children are consuming food groups rich in two key micronutrients—vitamin A and iron—in their daily diet. Iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anaemia, which has serious health consequences for both women and children. Vitamin A is an essential micronutrient for the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and is the leading cause of childhood blindness. VAD also increases the severity of infections such as measles and diarrhoeal disease in children and slows recovery from illness. VAD is common in dry environments where fresh fruits and vegetables are not readily available. In addition to questions on food consumption, the 2016-17 MDHS included questions to ascertain whether young children had received vitamin A supplements (which in the Maldives are initiated at age 9 months) or deworming medication (which in the Maldives is initiated at age 24 months) in the 6 months before the survey.

Consumption of foods rich in vitamin A or iron is high among young children in the Maldives. Ninety-one percent of children age 6-23 months consumed foods rich in vitamin A and 72% consumed iron-rich foods during the 24 hours before the interview. Among children age 9-59 months, 75% were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months before the survey. Among children age 24-59 months, 86% were given deworming medication during the same period (**Table 11.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Intake of both vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods increases with increasing age.
- Children age 9-11 months (85%) are more likely to have received a vitamin A supplement in the 6 months before the survey than older children.
- Consumption of vitamin A-rich foods increases somewhat with maternal education; however, consumption of iron-rich foods shows no pattern by education.
- Consumption of vitamin A and iron-rich foods does not vary consistently with household wealth and the proportion of children given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months before the survey tends to decrease as wealth quintile increases.
- The proportion of children age 24-59 months who were given de-worming medication in the 6 months before the survey is highest in North region (93%) and lowest in South region (79%).

11.5 ADULTS' NUTRITIONAL STATUS

11.5.1 Nutritional Status of Women

Chronic energy deficiency is caused by eating too little or having an unbalanced diet that lacks adequate nutrients. Women of reproductive age are especially vulnerable to chronic energy deficiency and malnutrition due to low dietary intake, inequitable distribution of food within the household, improper food storage and preparation, dietary taboos, infectious diseases, and inadequate care practices. It is well known that chronic energy deficiency leads to low productivity among adults and is related to heightened morbidity and mortality. In addition, chronic undernutrition among women is a major risk factor for adverse birth outcomes.

The 2016-17 MDHS collected anthropometric data on height and weight for women and men age 15-49. These data were used to calculate body mass index (BMI).

Body mass index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in metres squared (kg/m^2).

Status	BMI
Too thin for their height	Less than 18.5
Normal	Between 18.5 and 24.9
Overweight	Between 25.0 and 29.9
Obese	Greater than or equal to 30.0

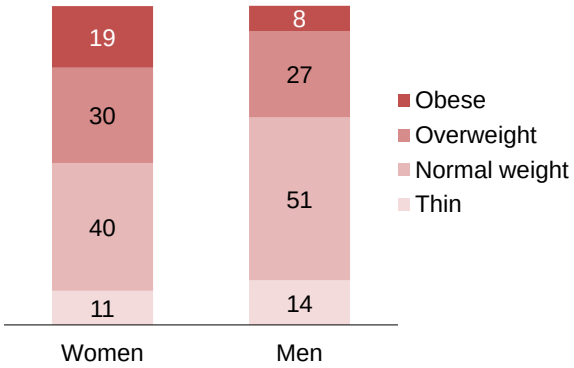
Sample: Women age 15-49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey and men age 15-49

Unfortunately, response rates for the anthropometric measurements for women and men were quite low. Of all the women and men age 15-49 in the surveyed households—all of whom were eligible for measuring—valid heights and weights were obtained for only about 75% of women and 55% of men. The main reason for non-response is that the individual was not home; however, a sizeable proportion of respondents refused to be measured. In addition, some had measurements that were implausible and were omitted from the analysis. Because of the low response rates, the results may not accurately reflect the nutritional status of adults in the Maldives and they should be viewed cautiously. Finally, pregnant women and women who gave birth in the two months before the survey are excluded from the analysis, since their weight is understandably abnormal.

Table 11.11.1 shows that almost half of women (49%) in the Maldives are overweight or obese. Eleven percent of women are thin and 40% are of normal weight for their height (**Figure 11.8**). Eight percent of women age 15-49 are of short stature (below 145 cm). The women's mean BMI is 25.4.

Figure 11.8 **Nutritional status of women and men**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49



Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women who are overweight or obese increases steadily with age, from only 16% of women age 15-19 to 69% of those age 40-49.
- Overweight and obesity among women decrease with increasing education and also to some extent with increasing wealth.

11.5.2 Nutritional Status of Men Age 15-49 Years

Anthropometric data were also collected on the height and weight for men age 15-49 interviewed in the survey, although the results reflect data for only a little over half of the eligible men. These data were used to calculate the BMI by using the same formula used for women.

Results show that men are less likely to be overweight or obese than women; only slightly more than one-third of men (35%) are either overweight or obese (BMI over 24.9), while half (51%) are of normal weight (BMI between 18.5 and 24.9), and 14% are thin (BMI below 18.5). The mean BMI for men age 15-49 is 23.5. (**Table 11.11.2** and **Figure 11.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Similar to the results for women, older men are more likely to be overweight or obese than younger men.
- Unlike women, the proportion of men who are overweight or obese does not show a consistent pattern with education level and it tends to increase with wealth.

11.6 Anaemia Prevalence in Women

Haemoglobin levels below which women are considered anaemic

Respondents	Haemoglobin level in grams/ decilitre*
Non-pregnant women age 15-49	Less than 11.0
Pregnant women age 15-49	Less than 12.0
*Haemoglobin levels are adjusted for cigarette smoking, and for altitude in enumeration areas that are above 1,000 metres (of which there are none in the Maldives)	

Anaemia among women age 15-49 was measured with similar procedures used for children age 6-59 months, except that capillary blood was collected exclusively from a finger prick. About 75% of women eligible for anaemia testing were successfully tested (data not shown in the table).

Table 11.12 shows that almost two in three women age 15-49 in the Maldives are anaemic (63%). The majority of these women are mildly anaemic (49% of all women); 13% are moderately anaemic, and less than 1% are severely anaemic.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Anaemia increases very slightly with age of women.
- Anaemia is more prevalent among women who smoke cigarettes than among those who do not (73% versus 63%).
- Women in Malé region are more likely to be anaemic than those in the other atolls (73% and 56% percent, respectively).
- In addition to the relatively high level of anaemia among women in Malé, 72% of women in Central region are also anaemic.
- The prevalence of anaemia tends to increase with increasing wealth.

11.7 IRON SUPPLEMENTATION AMONG MOTHERS

During pregnancy, women are at a higher risk of anaemia due to an increase in blood volume. Severe anaemia can put both the mother and the baby in danger through increased risk of blood loss during labour, preterm delivery, low birth weight, and perinatal mortality. To prevent anaemia, pregnant women are advised to take iron folate supplements, eat iron-rich foods, and prevent intestinal worms.

According to the findings from the 2016-17 MDHS, 91% of women with a child born in the 5 years before the survey took iron tablets during their most recent pregnancy (**Table 9.3**). **Table 11.13** shows the percent distribution of women with a child born in the last 5 years by the number of days they took iron tablets during their most recent pregnancy. Almost half (46%) of women took iron tablets for 90 days or more during their most recent pregnancy. However, for a large proportion of women (25%), information on the number of days they took iron supplements is missing (**Table 11.13**).

Trends: Determining trends in the percentage of women taking iron supplementation for 90 days or more is hampered by the relatively high proportion for whom the information is missing or 'Don't know'. Eliminating these women from the analysis shows that the proportion has decreased from about 78% in 2009 to 61% in 2016-17.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in Malé region were more likely than those in other atolls to have taken iron supplements during pregnancy for at least 90 days (63% versus 37%).
- The proportion of women taking iron tablets for 90 days or more is highest for women with more than secondary education and for those in the highest wealth quintile.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on nutrition of children and adults, see the following tables:

- **Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children**
- **Table 11.2 Initial breastfeeding**
- **Table 11.3 Breastfeeding status by age**
- **Table 11.4 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators on breastfeeding status**
- **Table 11.5 Median duration of breastfeeding**
- **Table 11.6 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview**
- **Table 11.7 Minimum acceptable diet**
- **Table 11.8 Coverage of testing for anaemia in children**
- **Table 11.9 Prevalence of anaemia in children**
- **Table 11.10 Micronutrient intake among children**
- **Table 11.11.1 Nutritional status of women**
- **Table 11.11.2 Nutritional status of men**
- **Table 11.12 Prevalence of anaemia in women**
- **Table 11.13 Iron supplementation among mothers**

Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	8.2	22.4	-0.9	178	7.4	11.3	6.8	-0.4	175	7.2	18.9	0.4	-1.0	193
6-8	5.1	18.0	-0.9	112	3.0	6.0	2.9	-0.3	113	0.0	11.8	1.6	-0.8	122
9-11	6.6	20.4	-1.2	101	1.4	7.3	2.9	-0.2	101	3.1	12.6	0.8	-0.8	107
12-17	7.5	24.2	-1.1	226	0.6	4.6	3.8	-0.0	228	2.1	9.0	1.0	-0.5	234
18-23	5.0	18.0	-1.0	217	0.7	5.6	4.9	-0.1	219	1.5	15.5	2.8	-0.6	235
24-35	4.4	14.7	-0.9	426	1.3	9.4	3.3	-0.5	434	1.6	17.9	2.1	-0.8	442
36-47	1.3	10.7	-0.7	499	1.6	10.6	4.3	-0.6	505	1.5	14.1	1.9	-0.8	506
48-59	1.9	10.7	-0.7	487	2.3	11.5	7.7	-0.5	486	2.3	14.8	5.0	-0.8	489
Sex														
Male	4.5	16.3	-0.9	1,160	2.2	10.1	6.7	-0.4	1,165	3.1	14.2	3.4	-0.7	1,196
Female	3.4	14.2	-0.9	1,087	1.8	8.1	3.0	-0.4	1,095	1.3	15.4	1.4	-0.8	1,131
Birth interval in months[3]														
First birth[4]	3.8	13.4	-0.8	818	2.4	8.9	3.9	-0.4	812	2.1	13.2	2.4	-0.7	843
<24	6.5	22.9	-1.1	162	0.6	8.3	2.4	-0.7	158	2.2	17.7	1.0	-1.1	165
24-47	2.4	18.2	-0.9	407	2.6	11.3	3.3	-0.6	404	1.7	23.3	2.0	-0.9	417
48+	4.8	14.3	-0.8	712	1.4	8.3	5.8	-0.3	711	2.3	12.4	2.3	-0.7	751
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	4.1	15.4	-0.9	2,098	1.9	9.1	4.3	-0.4	2,085	2.1	15.2	2.2	-0.8	2,177
Not interviewed but in household	1.2	14.5	-0.6	115	3.6	11.0	10.1	-0.1	133	3.3	8.7	7.4	-0.4	117
Not interviewed, not in the household[5]	(6.7)	(11.0)	0.7	33	(0.0)	(4.6)	(20.2)	-0.1	42	(6.9)	(7.5)	(0.0)	0.3	33
Mother's nutritional status[6]														
Thin (BMI<18.5)	9.0	23.2	-1.2	103	3.8	14.2	1.6	-0.8	101	2.5	28.7	0.0	-1.3	104
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	3.2	16.4	-0.9	787	1.5	10.4	3.2	-0.6	786	2.0	15.9	1.7	-0.9	812
Overweight/obese (BMI ≥25)	4.0	14.2	-0.8	1,054	1.1	7.2	5.6	-0.3	1,047	1.5	13.2	3.0	-0.7	1,093
Residence														
Malé region	2.3	13.2	-0.8	625	2.3	10.3	4.2	-0.5	623	2.6	15.3	2.5	-0.8	645
Other atolls	4.6	16.1	-0.9	1,621	1.9	8.7	5.2	-0.4	1,638	2.0	14.6	2.4	-0.8	1,682
Region														
Malé	2.3	13.2	-0.8	625	2.3	10.3	4.2	-0.5	623	2.6	15.3	2.5	-0.8	645
North	5.5	17.5	-1.0	428	2.1	9.5	6.0	-0.4	426	2.5	16.1	2.3	-0.8	449
North Central	6.9	19.8	-1.1	399	1.7	8.6	3.4	-0.5	407	3.0	18.5	1.7	-0.9	415
Central	2.0	11.4	-0.6	141	5.6	12.2	5.2	-0.5	144	0.8	11.3	3.3	-0.7	146
South Central	2.8	11.7	-0.7	304	1.0	9.0	7.1	-0.4	308	2.1	11.3	3.2	-0.6	316
South	3.4	15.9	-0.9	349	1.3	6.3	4.6	-0.3	352	0.8	12.5	2.2	-0.7	356
Mother's education[7]														
No education	(0.0)	(21.7)	1.1	30	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	0.2	30	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	0.8	30
Primary	4.9	15.6	-0.9	396	2.1	11.6	4.4	-0.5	402	2.9	18.6	1.6	-0.9	411
Secondary	4.0	16.0	-0.9	1,361	2.0	9.7	5.2	-0.4	1,364	2.2	15.0	3.3	-0.8	1,406
More than secondary	3.2	12.7	-0.8	423	2.3	5.5	3.2	-0.4	419	1.4	11.9	0.8	-0.7	443
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	6.2	17.5	-1.0	515	2.0	8.5	4.8	-0.5	517	2.2	16.9	2.6	-0.9	532
Second	3.6	16.0	-0.9	531	2.1	9.6	5.4	-0.4	538	2.2	15.4	2.7	-0.8	551
Middle	4.1	14.6	-0.8	553	1.9	8.9	5.7	-0.3	556	2.2	12.5	2.6	-0.7	570
Fourth	2.7	11.3	-0.8	362	2.1	9.9	5.8	-0.3	369	2.4	16.4	3.2	-0.7	379
Highest	1.9	16.4	-0.7	285	2.0	9.0	1.5	-0.6	280	2.1	12.2	0.0	-0.8	294
Total	4.0	15.3	-0.9	2,246	2.0	9.1	4.9	-0.4	2,260	2.2	14.8	2.4	-0.8	2,327

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes 4 women with education missing.

[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.

[2] Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth standards population median

[3] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

[4] First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval

[5] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

[6] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 11.11.1.

[7] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire

Table 11.2 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and within 1 day of birth; and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:				Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:	
Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born children ever breastfed
Sex						
Male	96.5	66.1	85.8	541	17.0	523
Female	98.3	66.9	91.8	544	11.6	535
Residence						
Malé region	96.8	56.9	82.3	408	17.0	395
Other atolls	97.8	72.2	92.7	678	12.6	663
Region						
Malé	96.8	56.9	82.3	408	17.0	395
North	99.7	78.4	92.7	171	10.9	171
North Central	98.7	75.2	96.7	142	11.6	140
Central	99.2	66.6	93.9	81	20.1	81
South Central	95.3	66.8	90.0	137	13.1	131
South	96.5	70.2	90.7	146	10.8	141
Mother's education						
No education	*	*	*	10	*	9
Primary	94.9	67.4	82.2	167	17.6	158
Secondary	98.1	66.3	90.7	657	12.5	645
More than secondary	98.0	66.0	88.4	251	17.1	246
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	98.8	69.6	93.8	199	11.3	196
Second	97.3	65.0	89.7	238	15.5	232
Middle	96.1	73.7	89.5	241	11.0	231
Fourth	98.0	69.4	90.9	189	14.3	185
Highest	97.4	54.7	80.6	220	19.0	214
Total	97.4	66.5	88.8	1,086	14.2	1,058

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.
[1] Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth
[2] Children given something other than breast milk during the first three days of life

Table 11.3 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother, by breastfeeding status and percentage currently breastfeeding; and percentage of all children under age 2 using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Breastfeeding status										
Age in months	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breast-feeding and consu-ming plain water only	Breast-feeding and consu-ming non milk liquids[1]	Breast-feeding and consu-ming other milk	Breast-feeding and consu-ming comple-mentary foods	Total	Percentage currently breast-feeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2
0-1	0.3	76.6	2.6	8.9	10.3	1.2	100.0	99.7	100	16.4	105
2-3	2.6	56.0	1.4	17.5	19.5	3.0	100.0	97.4	91	28.1	94
4-5	4.7	56.7	7.3	7.5	11.3	12.6	100.0	95.3	90	31.5	91
6-8	12.3	0.9	0.5	0.0	1.1	85.2	100.0	87.7	143	46.0	146
9-11	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	85.2	100.0	85.9	123	43.9	125
12-17	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.5	100.0	78.5	263	44.3	264
18-23	33.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	65.6	100.0	66.6	241	35.5	254
0-3	1.4	66.7	2.1	13.0	14.7	2.1	100.0	98.6	191	21.9	199
0-5	2.5	63.5	3.7	11.3	13.6	5.4	100.0	97.5	281	24.9	290
6-9	12.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.9	85.3	100.0	87.3	176	45.0	180
12-15	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.2	100.0	78.2	177	41.9	178
12-23	27.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	72.3	100.0	72.8	505	40.0	518
20-23	37.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.4	100.0	62.7	171	35.8	178

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

[1] Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth or other liquids

Table 11.4 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators on breastfeeding status

Percentage of children fed according to various IYCF practices, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Indicator	Percentage	Number
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	63.5	281
Exclusive breastfeeding at 4-5 months of age	56.7	90
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	78.2	177
Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6-8 months)	96.7	143
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	62.7	171
Age-appropriate breastfeeding (0-23 months)	73.2	1,050
Predominant breastfeeding (0-5 months)	78.5	281
Bottle feeding (0-23 months)	37.2	1,079

Table 11.5 Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past 3 years[1]		
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breast-feeding[2]
Sex			
Male	25.6	3.2	4.2
Female	24.3	4.4	5.5
Residence			
Malé region	*	(4.1)	(4.7)
Other atolls	25.8	3.7	5.1
Region			
Malé	*	(4.1)	(4.7)
North	25.9	4.3	5.5
North Central	28.2	(3.5)	5.3
Central	(27.7)	(3.6)	(4.8)
South Central	23.7	3.3	4.3
South	(24.9)	(3.2)	(4.5)
Mother's education			
No education	*	*	*
Primary	28.3	(3.9)	(5.8)
Secondary	24.7	3.8	4.6
More than secondary	19.4	4.5	5.2
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	27.7	3.8	4.8
Second	25.0	3.5	4.8
Middle	25.1	4.8	5.8
Fourth	*	(3.6)	(4.7)
Highest	*	*	*
Total	25.0	3.9	4.9
Mean for all children	23.9	4.8	5.6

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Medians in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a median based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

[1] For last-born children under age 24 months who live with the mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with the mother and are breastfeeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with the mother and all non-last-born children are not currently breastfeeding.

[2] Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

Table 11.6 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 who are living with the mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to breastfeeding status and age, Maldives DHS 2016-176

	Liquids			Solid or semi-solid foods										
Age in months	Infant formula	Other milk[1]	Other liquids[2]	Fortified baby foods	Food made from grains[3]	Fruits and vege-tables rich in vitamin A[4]	Other fruits and vege-tables	Food made from roots and tubers	Food made from legumes and nuts	Meat, fish, poultry	Eggs	Cheese, yogurt, other milk product	Any solid or semi-solid food	Number of children under age 2
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0-1	11.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.2	99
2-3	20.6	0.6	22.7	0.6	0.6	3.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.1	0.6	0.6	3.1	89
4-5	16.3	2.4	17.7	6.2	9.4	6.7	4.9	0.9	1.6	0.9	0.5	4.2	13.2	86
6-8	57.8	18.0	48.8	51.5	74.8	76.9	58.5	33.7	31.1	26.4	6.6	44.1	97.2	125
9-11	64.7	22.5	64.0	51.7	92.8	82.4	62.4	34.2	42.3	63.9	30.5	74.1	99.3	105
12-17	32.5	58.8	69.9	43.7	95.4	75.9	63.9	27.0	35.6	77.8	33.6	62.6	100.0	206
18-23	28.9	63.6	82.9	33.7	90.5	72.8	59.2	38.0	49.5	82.7	61.6	69.3	98.6	161
6-23	42.5	45.2	67.9	44.0	89.3	76.5	61.2	32.6	39.6	65.9	34.9	62.5	98.9	597
Total	34.1	31.3	51.8	30.9	62.2	53.5	42.5	22.5	27.4	45.7	24.0	43.4	69.6	871
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0-11	(80.5)	(39.3)	(43.4)	(52.4)	(70.5)	(57.9)	(37.0)	(22.7)	(18.9)	(15.7)	(12.1)	(64.4)	(82.9)	42
12-17	(55.5)	(64.9)	(71.2)	(52.0)	(80.7)	(69.0)	(32.9)	(29.3)	(32.5)	(72.3)	(36.5)	(72.7)	(90.0)	57
18-23	38.7	68.8	74.9	24.1	90.7	84.7	68.1	36.0	39.5	83.7	60.1	64.4	100.0	81
6-23	53.3	61.4	68.3	40.6	85.6	75.9	51.5	32.0	33.7	66.8	43.1	69.5	96.0	172
Total	53.8	60.7	66.4	39.5	82.8	73.5	49.7	30.8	32.5	64.2	41.5	67.0	92.8	179

Note: Breastfeeding status and food consumed refer to a 24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Other milk includes fresh, tinned and powdered cow or other animal milk

[2] Doesn't include plain water

[3] Includes fortified baby food

[4] Includes pumpkin, carrots, squash, sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mangoes, and ripe papayas

Table 11.7 Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
Background characteristic	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	Milk or milk products[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months	Breastmilk, milk, or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children 6-23 months
Age in months														
6-8	52.3	67.5	41.9	125	*	*	*	*	18	97.5	52.4	69.1	40.1	143
9-11	76.4	69.0	56.3	105	*	*	*	*	17	98.3	73.9	72.2	51.9	123
12-17	81.2	65.7	54.8	206	(78.8)	(68.7)	(81.6)	(37.9)	57	95.4	78.5	69.1	51.2	263
18-23	85.3	60.3	54.2	161	91.3	92.6	87.9	63.5	81	97.1	87.8	69.5	57.3	241
Sex														
Male	76.1	66.6	52.3	297	85.0	80.9	87.0	49.4	101	96.2	77.3	71.7	51.6	398
Female	74.8	63.8	52.1	300	86.8	72.1	83.3	45.0	71	97.5	74.3	67.6	50.7	371
Residence														
Malé region	78.0	72.5	61.0	193	*	*	*	*	79	96.8	77.8	77.3	59.0	272
Other atolls	74.2	61.7	48.0	404	82.8	77.3	82.3	42.0	93	96.8	74.8	65.6	46.9	497
Region														
Malé	78.0	72.5	61.0	193	*	*	*	*	79	96.8	77.8	77.3	59.0	272
North	72.2	60.9	50.1	109	*	*	*	*	16	96.4	71.7	64.0	50.0	126
North Central	77.8	71.8	57.5	92	*	*	*	*	14	100.0	78.8	73.7	58.3	106
Central	75.9	60.5	48.0	48	(85.6)	(82.8)	(84.9)	(40.3)	15	96.5	77.6	66.4	46.2	64
South Central	73.6	64.1	46.9	71	(82.4)	(73.3)	(87.3)	(34.1)	26	95.2	73.5	70.4	43.4	97
South	72.4	50.4	35.9	84	*	*	*	*	21	95.6	73.9	54.2	35.2	105
Mother's education														
No education	*	*	*	6	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	7
Primary	67.2	53.8	41.5	86	*	*	*	*	23	95.9	66.2	61.2	38.5	109
Secondary	76.2	62.9	49.9	379	85.2	76.2	82.6	43.7	95	97.0	76.2	66.8	48.6	474
More than secondary	79.5	81.8	68.6	126	(88.6)	(86.2)	(88.5)	(63.2)	53	96.6	81.5	83.8	67.0	179
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	67.8	58.2	39.6	115	(79.4)	(71.5)	(81.2)	(30.2)	24	96.5	68.5	62.2	38.0	139
Second	78.5	63.8	52.6	141	(87.2)	(82.2)	(82.9)	(45.4)	28	97.9	79.1	66.9	51.4	169
Middle	74.8	64.1	50.9	128	85.3	75.6	86.0	47.8	45	96.2	75.0	69.7	50.1	173
Fourth	77.5	73.8	59.7	115	*	*	*	*	27	96.5	78.1	75.2	58.0	142
Highest	(78.3)	(66.6)	(59.4)	98	*	*	*	*	49	(97.0)	(77.9)	(74.7)	(58.1)	147
Total	75.4	65.2	52.2	597	85.7	77.3	85.5	47.6	172	96.8	75.8	69.7	51.2	770

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

[1] Children receive foods from four or more of the following food groups: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); g. legumes and nuts

[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months.

[3] Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 2.

[4] Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and yogurt.

[5] For non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day.

[6] Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 5, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group.

[7] Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

[8] Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

[9] Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breastmilk, other milk or milk products as described in footnote 7, are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

Table 11.8 Coverage of testing for anaemia in children

Percentage of eligible children age 6-59 months who were tested for anaemia, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Percentage tested for: Percentage tested for anaemia	Number of children
Age in months		
6-8	58.8	165
9-11	59.7	176
12-17	59.8	356
18-23	64.5	363
24-35	61.8	722
36-47	63.4	803
48-59	62.8	726
Sex		
Male	62.9	1,709
Female	61.5	1,602
Mother's interview status		
Interviewed	71.7	2,719
Not interviewed but in household	14.2	515
Not interviewed, and not in the household[1]	49.4	77
Residence		
Malé region	39.7	358
Other atolls	65.0	2,953
Region		
Malé	39.7	358
North	75.7	518
North Central	77.4	602
Central	38.9	568
South Central	63.7	749
South	70.2	516
Mother's education		
No education	59.2	49
Primary	66.8	608
Secondary	61.7	2,048
More than secondary	62.3	517
Missing	8.3	12
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	69.9	878
Second	66.1	928
Middle	61.6	966
Fourth	51.6	364
Highest	28.6	175
Total	62.2	3,311

[1] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[2] For women who are not interviewed, information on education is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.9 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				
	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7.0 g/dl)	Number of children age 6-59 months
Age in months					
6-8	65.3	35.9	28.3	1.2	101
9-11	56.3	30.6	25.7	0.0	88
12-17	53.1	26.6	26.1	0.5	187
18-23	52.4	34.2	18.2	0.0	186
24-35	49.4	27.8	21.5	0.1	381
36-47	49.7	30.3	18.8	0.6	419
48-59	41.6	26.9	13.9	0.8	405
Sex					
Male	53.1	31.0	21.4	0.7	940
Female	45.8	27.5	18.1	0.3	828
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	49.5	29.4	19.6	0.5	1,653
Not interviewed but in household	57.7	27.2	29.9	0.6	80
Not interviewed and not in the household[1]	(41.3)	(30.6)	(10.6)	(0.0)	35
Residence					
Malé region	65.1	30.6	33.8	0.6	417
Other atolls	44.9	28.9	15.5	0.4	1,351
Region					
Malé	65.1	30.6	33.8	0.6	417
North	43.1	30.7	12.4	0.0	339
North Central	37.9	26.1	10.8	1.0	354
Central	66.4	31.1	34.9	0.4	115
South Central	49.0	28.1	20.1	0.8	250
South	43.6	30.1	13.4	0.0	292
Mother's education[2]					
No education	(37.1)	(28.9)	(8.1)	(0.0)	23
Primary	43.6	27.8	15.4	0.3	324
Secondary	52.3	30.5	21.2	0.7	1,089
More than secondary	48.5	26.7	21.9	0.0	296
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	45.9	29.3	15.9	0.7	431
Second	47.3	30.2	16.4	0.7	450
Middle	43.7	27.4	15.7	0.6	446
Fourth	57.3	31.8	25.5	0.0	288
Highest	70.4	28.1	42.3	0.0	153
Total	49.7	29.3	19.8	0.5	1,768

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using formulas in CDC, 1998. Haemoglobin in grams per deciliter (g/dl). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

[2] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.10 Micronutrient intake among children

Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, percentage who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the 24 hours preceding the survey; among all children age 9-59 months, percentage who were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey; and among all children age 24-59 months, percentage who were given deworming medication in the 6 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-176

	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother:			Among children age 9-59 months:		Among children age 24-59 months:	
Background characteristic	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months[3]	Number of children	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months[4]	Number of children
Age in months							
6-8	80.4	29.4	143	na	0	na	0
9-11	89.4	62.0	123	85.1	125	na	0
12-17	91.5	82.3	263	83.4	264	na	0
18-23	96.3	90.8	241	76.0	254	na	0
24-35	na	na	0	72.1	512	82.3	512
36-47	na	na	0	69.7	568	88.5	568
48-59	na	na	0	75.2	553	86.4	553
Sex							
Male	89.0	68.8	398	76.3	1,177	86.0	840
Female	92.4	75.4	371	73.1	1,099	85.7	793
Breastfeeding status							
Breastfeeding	91.8	71.9	597	80.6	701	89.4	223
Not breastfeeding	86.8	72.1	172	72.1	1,575	85.3	1,410
Mother's age							
15-19	*	*	2	*	4	*	1
20-29	91.9	66.4	379	75.7	1000	87.1	696
30-39	89.3	78.5	356	74.6	1,127	85.0	815
40-49	(91.6)	(64.7)	32	69.0	145	84.5	120
Residence							
Malé region	91.6	71.8	272	67.2	764	84.1	554
Other atolls	90.2	72.1	497	78.5	1,512	86.7	1,078
Region							
Malé	91.6	71.8	272	67.2	764	84.1	554
North	87.7	72.9	126	80.3	354	93.2	249
North Central	89.6	72.2	106	84.9	338	90.1	245
Central	94.6	61.3	64	81.5	201	89.2	144
South Central	90.8	70.0	97	73.3	284	82.0	199
South	90.4	79.6	105	72.8	335	79.1	241
Mother's education							
No education	*	*	7	(85.4)	31	*	24
Primary	82.2	72.8	109	75.5	395	85.6	302
Secondary	91.4	71.8	474	76.8	1,367	87.1	968
More than secondary	94.6	71.9	179	67.5	483	81.8	338
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	87.6	72.2	139	77.0	472	88.0	350
Second	91.9	74.3	169	77.7	493	84.0	348
Middle	89.6	69.9	173	77.5	524	86.6	374
Fourth	92.1	75.1	142	73.5	412	89.5	294
Highest	(92.0)	(68.5)	147	65.4	375	80.3	267
Total	90.6	72.0	770	74.7	2,276	85.8	1,632

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, squash, carrots, sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, mango, papaya, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A
[2] Includes meat (including organ meat), fish, poultry and eggs
[3] Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)
[4] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and for schistosomiasis. Based on mother's recall.

Table 11.11.1 Nutritional status of women

Among women age 15-49, percentage with height under 145 cm, mean Body Mass Index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Height		Body Mass Index[1]								
Background characteristic	Percent-age below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	18.5-24.9 (Total normal)	<18.5 (Total thin)	17.0-18.4 (Mildly thin)	<17 (Moder-ately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (Total over-weight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (Over-weight)	≥30.0 (Obese)	Number of women
Age											
15-19	3.9	1,018	20.7	46.2	37.5	16.3	21.2	16.3	11.1	5.1	1,007
20-29	6.2	2,339	24.5	48.4	11.0	4.9	6.1	40.6	26.1	14.6	2,149
30-39	8.0	2,190	26.9	35.7	3.4	1.7	1.7	60.9	36.1	24.7	2,071
40-49	13.8	1,447	27.7	29.4	2.0	1.3	0.7	68.6	39.9	28.7	1,441
Residence											
Malé region	7.2	3,017	25.1	42.6	11.8	5.3	6.5	45.6	26.1	19.5	2,886
Other atolls	8.7	3,978	25.6	38.1	9.8	4.5	5.4	52.1	32.8	19.2	3,781
Region											
Malé	7.2	3,017	25.1	42.6	11.8	5.3	6.5	45.6	26.1	19.5	2,886
North	6.5	940	25.3	39.5	10.6	5.5	5.1	50.0	33.4	16.5	889
North Central	8.5	885	25.8	36.9	9.5	3.9	5.6	53.6	33.3	20.3	839
Central	5.2	414	25.3	44.8	7.4	4.4	2.9	47.9	32.3	15.6	392
South Central	7.2	791	25.8	36.2	9.8	4.3	5.5	54.0	32.8	21.1	754
South	13.7	948	25.7	36.4	10.5	4.1	6.4	53.0	32.1	20.9	906
Education											
No education	13.6	292	27.8	26.8	3.3	1.1	2.1	70.0	35.9	34.1	290
Primary	11.2	1,589	27.5	29.7	3.1	1.7	1.4	67.2	39.6	27.6	1,553
Secondary	6.9	3,668	24.4	42.1	15.3	7.0	8.3	42.6	27.5	15.1	3,467
More than secondary	6.1	1,445	24.8	49.4	9.2	3.7	5.5	41.4	23.8	17.6	1,356
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	8.9	1,299	25.5	36.8	11.3	4.9	6.4	51.9	32.8	19.0	1,230
Second	9.1	1,340	25.5	39.3	10.3	4.8	5.5	50.4	31.8	18.6	1,280
Middle	7.8	1,419	25.3	39.6	10.6	4.7	5.9	49.8	30.6	19.2	1,358
Fourth	7.5	1,459	25.1	38.9	13.1	6.1	7.0	47.9	29.3	18.6	1,389
Highest	6.9	1,479	25.4	44.9	8.2	3.6	4.5	46.9	25.8	21.1	1,411
Total	8.0	6,995	25.4	40.0	10.7	4.8	5.9	49.3	29.9	19.3	6,667

Note: The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilogrammes to the square of height in meters (kg/m^2).
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 11.11.2 Nutritional status of men

Among men age 15-49, mean Body Mass Index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Body Mass Index								
Background characteristic	Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	18.5-24.9 (Total normal)	<18.5 (Total thin)	17.0-18.4 (Mildly thin)	<17 (Moder-ately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (Total over-weight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (Over-weight)	≥30.0 (Obese)	Number of men
Age									
15-19	21.0	48.7	34.6	18.8	15.8	16.7	12.1	4.5	813
20-29	23.2	55.4	14.4	9.0	5.3	30.2	22.6	7.6	1,192
30-39	24.4	51.8	5.4	3.5	1.9	42.9	34.9	8.0	962
40-49	25.6	45.6	1.8	1.0	0.8	52.6	40.8	11.8	740
Residence									
Malé region	23.9	48.5	14.8	8.8	6.0	36.7	26.0	10.6	760
Other atolls	23.4	51.7	13.7	7.9	5.8	34.6	27.4	7.2	2,946
Region									
Malé	23.9	48.5	14.8	8.8	6.0	36.7	26.0	10.6	760
North	23.4	50.2	14.8	7.8	7.0	35.1	27.9	7.1	467
North Central	23.2	53.0	14.1	7.9	6.2	32.8	26.7	6.2	517
Central	23.5	59.9	9.5	6.6	2.8	30.7	24.8	5.8	507
South Central	23.8	46.0	13.9	8.4	5.5	40.1	30.7	9.4	881
South	23.0	53.3	16.0	8.4	7.6	30.7	24.9	5.8	575
Education									
No education	25.0	51.9	5.4	2.9	2.6	42.7	30.2	12.5	120
Primary	24.4	52.0	5.5	3.4	2.1	42.6	35.7	6.9	830
Secondary	22.7	51.9	19.2	10.9	8.3	28.8	22.0	6.8	2,190
More than secondary	25.0	46.0	7.7	5.3	2.5	46.2	33.8	12.4	566
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	22.9	53.4	17.6	10.2	7.4	29.0	23.1	5.9	871
Second	23.2	53.8	14.8	8.6	6.2	31.3	25.4	6.0	890
Middle	23.6	50.5	12.0	6.8	5.2	37.5	30.1	7.4	998
Fourth	24.2	46.0	12.5	8.1	4.4	41.4	28.8	12.7	563
Highest	24.4	48.0	10.8	5.4	5.4	41.1	30.1	11.0	384
Total 15-49	23.5	51.0	14.0	8.1	5.8	35.0	27.1	7.9	3,706

Note: The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilogrammes to the square of height in meters (kg/m^2).

Table 11.12 Prevalence of anaemia in women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Number of women
	Any (NP <12.0 g/dl / P <11.0 g/dl)	Mild (NP 10.0-11.9 g/dl / P 10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (NP 7.0-9.9 g/dl / P 7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (NP < 7.0 g/dl / P < 7.0 g/dl)	
Age					
15-19	60.0	48.0	11.9	0.0	961
20-29	61.8	48.2	13.0	0.5	2,217
30-39	63.8	51.3	11.9	0.6	2,089
40-49	65.9	47.9	17.0	1.1	1,386
Number of children ever born					
0	60.9	47.3	13.0	0.5	2,285
1	60.9	49.7	10.9	0.3	1,290
2-3	66.5	51.1	14.6	0.7	2,173
4-5	64.1	48.5	14.5	1.1	663
6+	60.3	45.8	14.3	0.2	241
Maternity status					
Pregnant	62.0	33.4	27.1	1.5	222
Breastfeeding	60.9	50.0	10.1	0.8	939
Neither	63.4	49.6	13.3	0.5	5,492
Cigarette use[1]					
Smokes cigarettes	73.1	56.4	16.1	0.6	87
Does not smoke cigarettes	62.9	49.0	13.3	0.6	6,566
Residence					
Malé region	73.4	55.1	17.2	1.1	2,777
Other atolls	55.6	44.8	10.6	0.3	3,875
Region					
Malé	73.4	55.1	17.2	1.1	2,777
North	52.2	43.5	8.7	0.0	928
North Central	51.2	43.4	7.5	0.2	880
Central	71.6	50.4	20.2	0.9	368
South Central	60.1	46.8	13.1	0.2	774
South	53.1	43.4	9.3	0.3	926
Education					
No education	64.2	47.8	15.2	1.2	276
Primary	62.2	48.5	13.3	0.4	1,562
Secondary	60.7	48.0	12.1	0.6	3,490
More than secondary	69.7	52.9	16.2	0.6	1,325
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	56.9	45.7	11.1	0.1	1,265
Second	56.5	45.5	10.3	0.7	1,276
Middle	60.3	48.6	11.3	0.4	1,386
Fourth	69.4	52.6	16.2	0.6	1,375
Highest	71.1	52.6	17.5	1.0	1,350
Total	63.0	49.1	13.3	0.6	6,653

Note: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status if known using formulas in CDC, 1998.
[1] Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes.

Table 11.13 Iron supplementation among mothers

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by number of days they took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of the last child, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Number of days women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy of last birth						Number of women
	None	<60	60-89	90+	Don't know/ missing	Total	
Age							
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
20-29	8.5	21.4	1.9	42.2	26.0	100.0	1,088
30-39	7.1	18.1	1.0	50.1	23.7	100.0	1,126
40-49	6.2	23.6	1.1	47.7	21.4	100.0	143
Residence							
Malé region	2.7	11.7	2.3	63.3	20.0	100.0	835
Other atolls	10.5	24.4	1.0	37.0	27.0	100.0	1,533
Region							
Malé	2.7	11.7	2.3	63.3	20.0	100.0	835
North Region	11.0	22.5	0.3	27.7	38.4	100.0	367
North Central	14.7	17.2	0.7	31.7	35.7	100.0	336
Central Region	5.1	18.7	3.7	54.5	17.9	100.0	193
South Central	8.1	45.2	1.0	32.4	13.3	100.0	303
South Region	11.1	18.3	0.4	46.5	23.7	100.0	335
Education							
No education	(22.1)	(13.8)	(0.0)	(35.3)	(28.8)	(100.0)	31
Primary	7.6	21.9	1.1	42.8	26.5	100.0	426
Secondary	8.9	19.9	1.6	41.3	28.4	100.0	1,396
More than secondary	4.0	18.9	1.5	63.4	12.3	100.0	515
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	9.5	23.3	1.0	40.1	26.1	100.0	478
Second	10.2	24.6	0.7	39.3	25.3	100.0	512
Middle	11.2	22.7	1.1	40.3	24.6	100.0	535
Fourth	3.8	16.6	4.0	44.8	30.8	100.0	419
Highest	2.5	10.3	0.7	70.8	15.6	100.0	423
Total	7.8	20.0	1.4	46.3	24.6	100.0	2,368

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOUR

12

Key Findings

- ***Knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention:*** Only 41% of both women and men age 15-49 have comprehensive knowledge about the modes of HIV transmission and prevention.
- ***Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV:*** Forty percent of women and 32% of men know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, delivery, and breastfeeding.
- ***Discriminatory attitudes:*** Almost one-third of women (31%) and men (32%) thought that children living with HIV should not be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative; 31% of women and 28% of men would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV.
- ***Men's sexual behaviour:*** Men reported having had an average of 3.4 sexual partners in their lifetime. Less than 1% of men reported ever paying for sexual intercourse.
- ***Coverage of HIV testing:*** Sixty-five percent of women and 72% of men know where to obtain an HIV test, and 36% of women and 33% of men have ever been tested for HIV and received the test results. In the 12 months before the survey, 11% of women and 13% of men had been tested for HIV and received the test results.

This chapter provides key HIV and AIDS-related findings from the 2016-17 MDHS survey. The chapter is organised in two main sections; the first focuses on the adult population age 15-49. The data in this section include knowledge of HIV prevention methods, stigma and discrimination, number of sexual partners, self-reported HIV testing, and knowledge of the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT). The second section presents selected indicators for individuals age 15-24.

12.1 HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE, TRANSMISSION, AND PREVENTION METHODS

Sixty-eight percent of women and 76% of men age 15-49 know that consistent condom use can reduce the risk of HIV infection; 88% of women and 86% of men know that limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner with no other partners can reduce the risk of HIV. Altogether, 65% of women and 70%

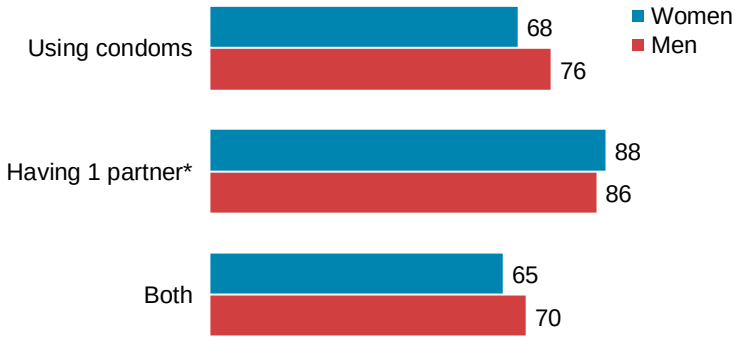
of men age 15-49 know both aspects of HIV prevention: that consistent condom use and having sex with only one uninfected partner can reduce the risk of HIV infection (**Table 12.1** and **Figure 12.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among both women and men, knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention increases with age. For example, 50% of women age 15-19 know that using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner can reduce the risk of HIV, compared with 73% of women age 40-49.

Figure 12.1 **Knowledge of HIV prevention methods**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who know that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV by:



** Who is uninfected and has no other partners*

- Knowledge of the two methods of HIV prevention is higher among women and men in Malé region than those in other atolls.
- There are notable differences in knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention methods by region, ranging from 51% among women in North Central region to 73% among women in Malé. Among men, knowledge of these two prevention methods is lowest in North region (66%) and highest in South region and Malé (both 74%).
- For women and men, knowledge of prevention methods tends to increase with education level and definitely increases with wealth quintile.

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV

Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV.[1]

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Table 12.2 shows that 41% of both women and men age 15-49 have comprehensive knowledge of HIV. Around 8 in 10 women and men know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and 71% of women and 65% of men reject the belief that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites. At least three-quarters of women and men do not believe that a person can become infected by supernatural means or by sharing food with a person who has HIV. However, only about one in five women and one in ten men reject the notion that religion can protect people from getting HIV.

[1] In the 2016-17 MDHS, the most common misconception was that religion can protect a person from HIV. However, this question—which had not been asked in the 2009 MDHS—could be misleading, since, for example, following a religious teaching to remain faithful could validly help protect against HIV. Consequently, the two misconceptions used in this analysis were that HIV could be transmitted by mosquitos or by sharing food with someone with HIV.

12.2 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

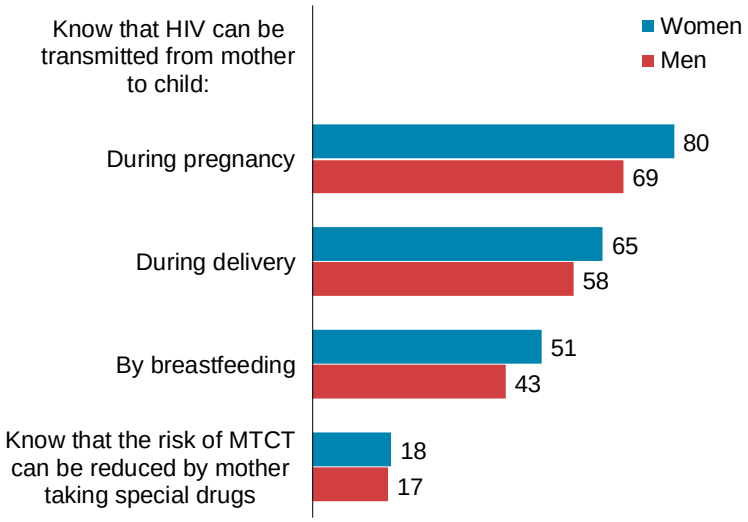
Increasing the level of general knowledge about transmission of HIV from mother to child and reducing the risk of transmission by using antiretroviral drugs are critical in reducing mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV. To assess MTCT knowledge, respondents were asked whether HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, during delivery, or through breastfeeding and whether a mother with HIV can reduce the risk of transmission to her baby by taking certain drugs during pregnancy.

Forty percent of women age 15-49 know that HIV can be transmitted by all the three modes of transmission; during pregnancy (80%), labour and delivery (65%), and breastfeeding (51%). Men are less likely than women to know about the major means of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Only 32% of men age 15-49 identified all three modes of HIV mother-to-child transmission; 69% know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, 58% during delivery, and 43% during breastfeeding (**Table 12.3** and **Figure 12.2**).

Women (18%) and men (17%) are about equally likely to know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by the mother taking special medications.

Figure 12.2 **Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT)**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



12.3 DISCRIMINATORY ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect people's willingness to be tested as well as their initiation of and adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population are important indicators of the success of programmes that target HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Women and men are asked two questions to assess discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. Respondents with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are those who say that they would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if they knew that person had HIV, or who say that children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

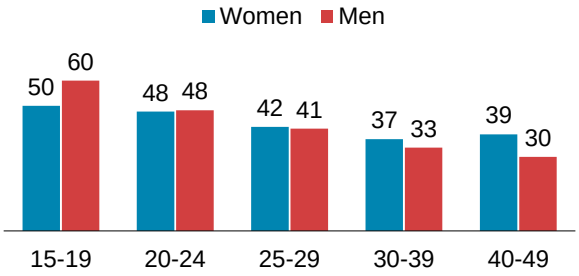
The 2016-17 MDHS found that 42% of both women and men hold one or both of these discriminatory attitudes. For instance, 31% of women and 32% of men thought that children living with HIV should not be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, while 31% of women and 28% of men would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV (**Table 12.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV appear to be higher among younger respondents than older ones (**Figure 12.3**).
- Considerable differences in discriminatory attitudes are observed by region. The proportion of women who agree with one or both of the discriminatory attitudes ranges from 37% in Malé to 52% in South Central region. Among men, the range is from 37% in Malé to 46% in North Central region.
- Discriminatory attitudes show some tendency to decrease with increasing education level and with increasing wealth quintile, however, the pattern is not consistent.

Figure 12.3 **Discriminatory attitudes* towards people living with HIV by age**

Percentage among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV



** Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV*

12.4 Men's Sexual Behaviour

The mean number of lifetime sexual partners is 3.4 among men (**Table 12.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Younger men and those who have either never married or who are divorced, separated, or widowed have a higher mean number of lifetime partners than older men and those who are currently married.
- Men in Malé have had more sexual partners than men in other regions.
- The mean number of lifetime sexual partners increases with men's education level and generally with wealth quintile.

The act of paying for sex introduces an uneven negotiating ground for safer sexual intercourse. Transactional sex is the exchange of money, favours, or gifts for sexual intercourse. This type of sexual intercourse is associated with a greater risk of contracting HIV and other STIs because of compromised power relations and the likelihood of having multiple partners.

In the Maldives, less than 1% of men age 15-49 said they had ever paid for sex, with even lower proportions having paid for sex in the 12 months before the survey (**Table 12.6**).

12.5 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals make specific decisions to reduce risk and increase safer sex practices so that they can remain disease free. Among those who are living with HIV, knowledge of their status allows them to take action to protect their sexual partners, access care, and receive treatment.

The majority of respondents (65% of women and 72% of men) know where to obtain an HIV test, while 35% of women and 29% of men reported having ever been tested and received the test results. Overall, 11% of women and 13% men were tested for HIV in the 12 months before the survey and received the last test results (**Tables 12.7.1** and **12.7.2**, and **Figure 12.4**).[2]

Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge of where to obtain HIV testing services increases with education and wealth quintile for both women and men. It also varies by region. The proportion of women who know of a place to get an HIV test ranges from 49% in North Central region to 76% in Malé. Among men, the range is from 64% in Central region to 79% in Malé.

- The proportion of respondents who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results increases with education and wealth quintile. The proportion who were tested and received results in the 12 months before the survey also increases with education level (**Figure 12.5**).

Figure 12.4 **HIV testing**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49

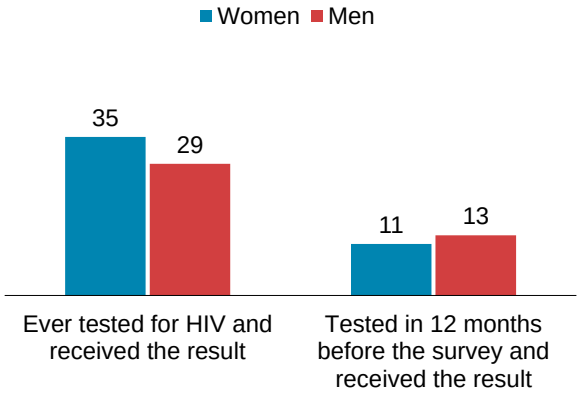
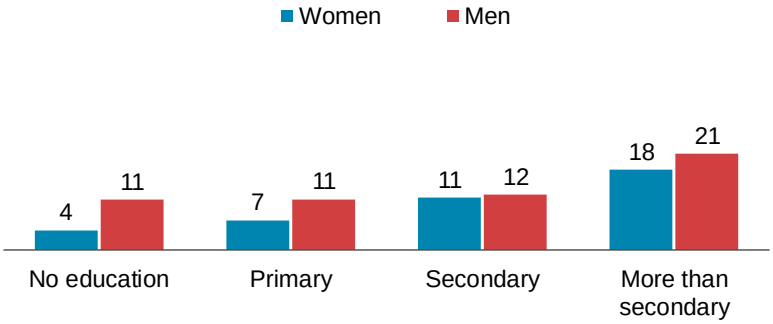


Figure 12.5 **Recent HIV testing by education**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were tested for HIV in the year before the survey and received results



12.6 Self-Reporting of Sexually Transmitted Infections

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms

Respondents who have ever had sex are asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Overall, 15% of women and 2% of men age 15-49 reported having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the 12 months before the survey (**Table 12.8**). Among women, the percentage is highest at age 15-19 (37%), after which it decreases steadily with increasing age. Women in Central region have the highest levels of STIs and symptoms of STIs (24%). Among men, the percentages reporting having had either an STI or symptoms of an STI in the 12 months before the survey were relatively low for all categories of background characteristics.

[2] These percentages may be underestimated, since many adults are tested for HIV prior to medical procedures and virtually all women are tested during pregnancy without necessarily remembering all the tests.

More than two-thirds of women (68%) who had an STI or STI symptoms sought advice or treatment from a clinic, hospital, private doctor, or other health professional, compared with only 37% of men; 25% of women and 58% of men did not seek any advice or treatment (**Table 12.9**).

12.7 HIV/AIDS-Related Knowledge and Behaviour among Young People

This section addresses HIV/AIDS-related knowledge among young people age 15-24 and also assesses the extent to which young people are engaged in behaviours that may place them at risk of contracting HIV.

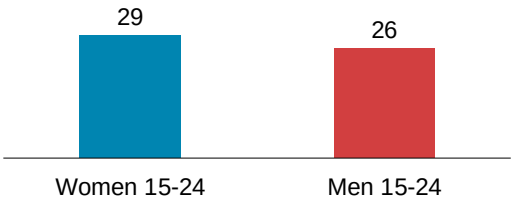
12.7.1 Knowledge

Knowledge of HIV transmission is crucial to enabling people to avoid HIV infection. This is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or engage in other risky behaviours.

In the Maldives, only 29% of women age 15-24 and 26% of men age 15-24 have comprehensive knowledge of HIV, which includes knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy–looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV (**Table 12.10** and **Figure 12.6**).

***Figure 12.6* Comprehensive HIV knowledge among youth**

Percentage of young women and men age 15-24 who know how to prevent HIV transmission and reject local myths



Patterns by background characteristics

- Youth in Malé region (37% of women and 33% of men) are more likely than youth in other atolls (22% of women and 24% of men) to have comprehensive knowledge on HIV and AIDS.
- Comprehensive HIV knowledge increases with increasing education among women and men age 15-24.

12.7.2 First Sex

Young people who initiate sex at an early age are typically at higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting an STI than young people who initiate sex at a later age.

Table 12.11 provides information on the percentage of young women and men who have had sexual intercourse before age 15 and before age 18. Overall, the percentage of young women and young men who reported having sex before the age of 15 is low (1% for women and 2% for men). The percentage of young women who reported having sex before age 18 (5%) is lower than that for young men (15%).

12.7.3 Premarital Sex

Table 12.12 shows that 94% of never-married women and 83% of never-married men age 15-24 have never had sexual intercourse. The percentage of never-married women and men who have never had sexual intercourse decreases sharply with age; from 97% of never-married women and 98% of never-married men age 15-17 to 81% among never-married women and 59% among never-married men age 23-24.

Among never-married men age 15-24, the percentage of those who have never had sexual intercourse is higher in other atolls than in Malé region (86% versus 72%).

12.7.4 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

Seeking an HIV test may be more difficult for young people than adults because many young people lack experience in accessing health services and because there are often barriers to young people obtaining services. **Table 12.13** provides information on sexually active youth age 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and received the results of the last test.

Overall, among young people age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months before the survey, 16% of young women and 14% of young men were tested for HIV and had received the results of their last test.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of young people tested for HIV in the previous 12 months tends to increase with age.
- Women who have never-married are less likely to have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and to have received the results of the last test: 5% among never-married women compared with 17% among ever-married women. The difference is less among men (12% among never-married men compared with 15% among ever-married men).

List of Tables

For more information on HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour, see the following tables:

- **Table 12.1 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods**
- **Table 12.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV**
- **Table 12.3 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**
- **Table 12.4 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**
- **Table 12.5 Mean number of lifetime sexual partners among men**
- **Table 12.6 Payment for sexual intercourse**
- **Table 12.7.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women**
- **Table 12.7.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men**
- **Table 12.8 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms**
- **Table 12.9 Women and men seeking treatment for STIs**
- **Table 12.10 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young people**
- **Table 12.11 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people**
- **Table 12.12 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people**
- **Table 12.13 Recent HIV tests among young people**

Table 12.1 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Women				Men			
Background characteristic	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Number of women	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Number of men
Age								
15-24	56.9	85.3	53.7	2,322	67.0	79.2	60.6	1,628
15-19	53.9	81.3	50.1	1,099	60.0	72.9	52.2	935
20-24	59.6	88.9	56.9	1,223	76.4	87.7	72.0	693
25-29	69.0	89.3	66.0	1,379	79.8	88.7	74.5	716
30-39	74.5	88.8	70.5	2,415	81.5	90.0	75.8	1,132
40-49	75.1	89.0	72.8	1,582	81.1	90.2	77.4	865
Residence								
Malé region	75.2	93.4	72.9	3,424	79.2	89.4	73.6	968
Other atolls	62.8	83.5	58.8	4,275	74.7	84.8	69.2	3,374
Region								
Malé	75.2	93.4	72.9	3,424	79.2	89.4	73.6	968
North	62.7	89.5	60.7	981	71.5	81.3	66.3	488
North Central	57.4	76.9	50.7	913	76.0	86.3	71.1	537
Central	73.3	92.6	70.4	507	75.3	80.3	67.4	706
South Central	59.8	81.0	55.6	844	72.3	87.4	68.2	999
South	65.1	81.4	61.4	1,030	78.9	86.9	73.5	644
Education								
No education	63.9	80.7	60.8	323	79.3	84.0	75.3	131
Primary	69.3	84.8	65.4	1,712	75.0	84.6	68.7	975
Secondary	65.1	87.2	61.6	4,044	73.2	84.9	67.6	2,581
More than secondary	76.4	94.5	74.5	1,619	85.6	91.2	81.7	655
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	60.2	82.2	57.0	1,393	67.8	81.0	62.5	993
Second	61.8	84.1	58.1	1,449	75.9	85.5	70.8	1,017
Middle	65.8	85.4	61.3	1,533	78.2	85.6	72.3	1,169
Fourth	73.6	91.9	71.2	1,629	77.9	91.5	73.6	691
Highest	77.9	94.2	75.4	1,694	82.2	88.5	74.8	472
Total	68.3	87.9	65.1	7,699	75.7	85.8	70.2	4,342

[1] Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse
[2] Partner who has no other partners

Table 12.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to age, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Age	Percentage of respondents who say that:					Percentage who say that a healthy looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions[1]	Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV[2]	Number of respondents
	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Religion cannot protect people from getting HIV			
				WOMEN				
15-24	78.4	63.7	69.5	69.7	22.6	42.3	29.3	2,322
15-19	76.5	60.3	66.3	67.9	24.1	39.3	26.9	1,099
20-24	80.0	66.8	72.4	71.2	21.3	45.0	31.4	1,223
25-29	81.2	71.8	77.4	76.2	21.2	51.8	39.9	1,379
30-39	80.4	76.2	83.7	82.7	19.6	58.7	47.7	2,415
40-49	77.6	74.0	83.4	84.3	18.8	57.7	47.7	1,582
Total	79.4	71.2	78.2	77.9	20.6	52.3	40.7	7,699
				MEN				
15-24	74.2	53.5	65.6	61.4	10.9	34.9	26.4	1,628
15-19	70.0	50.8	57.5	56.8	9.3	30.8	21.3	935
20-24	80.0	57.1	76.6	67.7	13.1	40.6	33.3	693
25-29	86.0	64.0	80.6	75.0	9.8	50.6	41.7	716
30-39	88.2	73.2	87.0	83.9	10.1	62.4	50.4	1,132
40-49	87.8	78.8	91.7	89.7	10.4	68.7	56.6	865
Total	82.5	65.4	78.9	75.2	10.4	51.4	41.2	4,342

[1] Although "religion can protect people from getting HIV" was by far the most common local misconception, it was felt to be a misleading question, since people can actually protect against HIV if they follow religious doctrines about remaining faithful. Consequently, the two misconceptions tabulated here are: that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites or by sharing food with a person who has HIV.
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two common misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention.

Table 12.3 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, during delivery, by breastfeeding, and by all three means, and percentage who know that the risk of mother to child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by mother taking special drugs, according to age, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Age	Percentage who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:				Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs	Number of respondents
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By all three means		
			WOMEN			
15-24	74.0	55.1	48.9	34.1	15.3	2,322
15-19	71.3	48.7	48.7	31.3	15.0	1,099
20-24	76.4	60.9	49.1	36.5	15.7	1,223
25-29	79.4	65.4	51.1	39.3	19.8	1,379
30-39	85.0	69.9	49.3	40.3	18.9	2,415
40-49	83.1	69.5	55.8	46.6	16.7	1,582
Total	80.3	64.5	50.9	39.5	17.5	7,699
			MEN			
15-24	57.4	48.3	41.1	27.4	13.4	1,628
15-19	53.5	45.6	39.6	26.1	12.6	935
20-24	62.6	51.9	43.0	29.2	14.4	693
25-29	65.2	56.6	42.3	30.9	16.8	716
30-39	79.2	65.7	41.3	31.4	20.8	1,132
40-49	80.5	67.4	48.8	40.2	18.0	865
Total	69.0	58.0	42.9	31.6	16.8	4,342

Table 12.4 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to background characteristics Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Women				Men			
Background characteristic	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discrim-inatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of respondents who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discrim-inatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of respondents who have heard of AIDS
Age								
15-24	36.0	36.7	49.0	2,232	43.7	38.1	55.0	1,515
15-19	38.7	37.8	50.2	1,044	47.6	42.8	60.3	847
20-24	33.7	35.8	47.9	1,188	38.8	32.2	48.4	669
25-29	31.2	29.6	41.7	1,334	30.8	25.9	41.0	696
30-39	26.5	27.4	36.8	2,329	26.1	21.6	33.4	1,102
40-49	27.8	29.8	38.7	1,497	21.9	19.2	29.7	840
Marital status								
Never married	34.2	35.2	47.0	1,706	42.3	36.4	53.2	1,647
Ever had sex	35.2	30.4	39.1	134	40.9	33.8	50.7	379
Never had sex	34.1	35.6	47.7	1,572	42.8	37.2	53.9	1,268
Married/living together	29.2	29.6	39.9	5,069	25.5	21.8	33.7	2,329
Divorced/separated/widowed	31.2	32.3	42.2	617	31.6	28.4	43.5	178
Residence								
Malé region	25.5	26.2	37.3	3,396	26.8	24.2	36.9	948
Other atolls	34.7	35.3	45.5	3,997	34.1	29.0	43.3	3,206
Region								
Malé	25.5	26.2	37.3	3,396	26.8	24.2	36.9	948
North	31.1	29.5	39.7	938	32.2	32.1	44.8	462
North Central	37.3	37.7	48.3	826	38.2	30.0	46.3	516
Central	25.9	31.2	39.8	499	33.2	26.3	41.0	658
South Central	40.1	42.5	52.1	782	32.8	29.4	41.5	947
South	36.3	35.3	46.6	953	35.0	28.1	44.8	623
Education								
No education	30.7	36.3	46.0	286	27.5	33.0	39.8	123
Primary	32.2	31.8	42.1	1,593	29.1	24.4	36.6	918
Secondary	33.3	32.1	43.8	3,907	37.3	31.7	47.5	2,466
More than secondary	22.0	27.2	35.7	1,607	19.4	17.2	27.9	647
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	37.5	37.3	48.6	1,270	38.2	31.7	46.8	914
Second	33.2	32.5	42.4	1,371	35.0	30.6	44.0	964
Middle	32.4	34.9	43.9	1,464	31.5	26.6	41.0	1,130
Fourth	28.1	29.4	40.7	1,604	28.7	27.7	41.0	677
Highest	23.6	23.6	35.2	1,684	23.5	18.3	30.9	468
Total	30.5	31.1	41.8	7,393	32.4	27.9	41.8	4,154

[1] Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative and/or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

Table 12.5 Mean number of lifetime sexual partners among men

Among men who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Men who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Age		
15-24	7.3	367
15-19	(9.5)	52
20-24	7.0	314
25-29	2.8	538
30-39	2.6	981
40-49	3.1	781
Marital status		
Never married	7.5	322
Married or living together	2.6	2,188
Divorced/separated/widowed	7.2	156
Type of union		
In polygynous union	*	11
In non-polygynous union	2.6	2,177
Not currently in union	7.4	479
Residence		
Malé region	6.8	564
Other atolls	2.5	2,102
Region		
Malé	6.8	564
North	1.7	290
North Central	2.3	330
Central	3.1	463
South Central	2.2	628
South	3.2	391
Education		
No education	1.9	108
Primary	3.0	807
Secondary	3.6	1,280
More than secondary	4.2	471
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	3.1	578
Second	2.8	606
Middle	2.7	752
Fourth	4.1	425
Highest	6.4	305
Total	3.4	2,666

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 12.6 Payment for sexual intercourse

Percentage of men age 15-49 who ever paid for sexual intercourse and percentage reporting payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, according to age, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Among all men:		
Age	Percentage who ever paid for sexual intercourse	Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of men
15-24	0.1	0.1	1,628
15-19	0.0	0.1	935
20-24	0.3	0.1	693
25-29	0.9	0.5	716
30-39	0.8	0.3	1,132
40-49	0.9	0.4	865
Total	0.6	0.3	4,342

Table 12.7.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

		Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test					Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	
Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]	Total	Percentage ever tested		Number of women
Age								
15-24	52.0	15.1	0.5	84.5	100.0	15.5	7.7	2,322
15-19	38.0	4.8	0.5	94.6	100.0	5.4	2.7	1,099
20-24	64.6	24.3	0.4	75.4	100.0	24.6	12.1	1,223
25-29	77.0	50.3	0.9	48.8	100.0	51.2	19.4	1,379
30-39	73.9	48.7	1.6	49.7	100.0	50.3	13.1	2,415
40-49	62.2	29.1	2.2	68.7	100.0	31.3	6.7	1,582
Marital status								
Never married	46.5	8.0	0.5	91.5	100.0	8.5	3.5	1,779
Ever had sex	65.7	19.1	0.5	80.3	100.0	19.7	6.9	142
Never had sex	44.9	7.0	0.5	92.5	100.0	7.5	3.2	1,637
Married/living together	71.4	43.8	1.4	54.8	100.0	45.2	14.4	5,280
Divorced/separated/widowed	68.6	35.4	1.9	62.7	100.0	37.3	6.6	641
Residence								
Malé region	75.8	37.4	1.5	61.1	100.0	38.9	12.5	3,424
Other atolls	57.2	32.8	1.1	66.2	100.0	33.8	10.3	4,275
Region								
Malé	75.8	37.4	1.5	61.1	100.0	38.9	12.5	3,424
North	56.1	34.7	0.4	64.9	100.0	35.1	11.0	981
North Central	48.8	24.4	0.4	75.2	100.0	24.8	6.9	913
Central	66.0	34.1	2.6	63.3	100.0	36.7	10.3	507
South Central	58.9	33.4	1.4	65.2	100.0	34.8	12.2	844
South	59.9	37.1	1.2	61.7	100.0	38.3	10.9	1,030
Education								
No education	54.4	19.2	1.2	79.6	100.0	20.4	4.3	323
Primary	54.9	26.4	1.9	71.8	100.0	28.2	6.5	1,712
Secondary	64.5	34.0	1.1	65.0	100.0	35.0	11.4	4,044
More than secondary	81.2	49.0	1.1	49.9	100.0	50.1	17.5	1,619
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	53.4	31.1	1.5	67.5	100.0	32.5	9.2	1,393
Second	58.7	33.1	1.4	65.5	100.0	34.5	11.7	1,449
Middle	61.1	33.1	0.7	66.2	100.0	33.8	11.1	1,533
Fourth	69.3	34.2	1.6	64.2	100.0	35.8	11.5	1,629
Highest	81.4	41.5	1.2	57.3	100.0	42.7	12.5	1,694
Total	65.4	34.8	1.3	63.9	100.0	36.1	11.3	7,699

[1] Includes 'don't know/missing'

Table 12.7.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men age 15-49 who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]				
Age								
15-24	54.1	9.3	1.3	89.4	100.0	10.6	5.4	1,628
15-19	43.1	2.8	0.1	97.1	100.0	2.9	1.8	935
20-24	69.0	18.2	2.8	79.0	100.0	21.0	10.3	693
25-29	80.0	33.0	4.0	63.0	100.0	37.0	15.8	716
30-39	86.3	45.2	6.5	48.4	100.0	51.6	20.9	1,132
40-49	81.5	41.1	7.8	51.1	100.0	48.9	15.5	865
Marital status								
Never married	55.8	10.3	1.9	87.8	100.0	12.2	5.1	1,772
Ever had sex	71.2	20.5	3.6	75.9	100.0	24.1	9.4	389
Never had sex	51.4	7.4	1.4	91.2	100.0	8.8	3.9	1,384
Married/living together	83.7	41.8	6.1	52.1	100.0	47.9	18.5	2,386
Divorced/separated/widowed	82.3	41.2	5.8	53.0	100.0	47.0	21.9	184
Residence								
Malé region	78.8	37.1	5.4	57.5	100.0	42.5	18.6	968
Other atolls	70.3	26.6	4.1	69.4	100.0	30.6	11.6	3,374
Region								
Malé	78.8	37.1	5.4	57.5	100.0	42.5	18.6	968
North	71.7	28.3	3.5	68.1	100.0	31.9	14.8	488
North Central	71.4	23.3	2.0	74.6	100.0	25.4	9.2	537
Central	64.1	24.5	3.6	71.9	100.0	28.1	8.0	706
South Central	69.2	25.1	5.3	69.6	100.0	30.4	12.0	999
South	77.1	32.5	4.7	62.8	100.0	37.2	14.7	644
Education								
No education	68.3	20.8	9.0	70.2	100.0	29.8	10.9	131
Primary	75.6	32.7	5.9	61.4	100.0	38.6	11.1	975
Secondary	67.4	23.4	3.2	73.4	100.0	26.6	12.1	2,581
More than secondary	87.1	46.6	5.9	47.5	100.0	52.5	21.0	655
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	65.3	21.4	3.8	74.7	100.0	25.3	9.4	993
Second	66.6	24.1	4.2	71.7	100.0	28.3	9.6	1,017
Middle	74.3	30.0	4.5	65.5	100.0	34.5	14.0	1,169
Fourth	80.0	37.0	3.4	59.6	100.0	40.4	18.4	691
Highest	82.2	40.5	6.9	52.6	100.0	47.4	19.3	472
Total	72.2	28.9	4.4	66.7	100.0	33.3	13.2	4,342

[1] Includes 'don't know/missing'

Table 12.8 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms

Among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:					Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months:				
Background characteristic	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
Age										
15-24	0.9	15.4	11.7	22.0	807	0.0	1.5	1.5	2.7	405
15-19	4.2	23.6	16.7	36.9	84	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	58
20-24	0.5	14.4	11.1	20.3	724	0.0	1.5	1.7	2.8	347
25-29	0.3	11.1	9.3	16.0	1,308	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.9	605
30-39	1.4	8.0	9.2	13.8	2,370	1.0	1.1	0.6	2.2	1,069
40-49	0.9	6.1	8.3	11.9	1,568	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.2	849
Marital status										
Never married	0.0	19.9	13.0	29.0	142	0.5	1.2	1.7	3.1	389
Married or living together	1.1	9.1	9.4	14.9	5,277	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.6	2,361
Divorced/separated/widowed	0.6	6.8	8.0	11.8	634	0.4	2.8	1.7	3.2	179
Residence										
Malé region	1.4	13.1	13.0	21.5	2,513	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.8	660
Other atolls	0.7	6.3	6.7	10.2	3,540	0.4	1.2	0.8	2.0	2,269
Region										
Malé	1.4	13.1	13.0	21.5	2,513	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.8	660
North	0.2	4.4	4.4	6.3	815	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.7	308
North Central	0.5	5.4	6.2	8.7	751	0.0	0.9	0.4	1.3	340
Central	1.1	14.2	14.8	23.6	442	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.8	513
South Central	0.9	6.8	7.1	11.4	711	0.5	2.0	1.1	3.1	685
South	0.8	4.4	4.5	7.1	822	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.1	422
Education										
No education	0.7	6.3	8.6	12.9	313	0.0	2.1	2.5	3.7	120
Primary	1.3	7.7	9.0	12.9	1,682	0.7	1.8	1.3	3.0	896
Secondary	1.0	10.6	9.9	16.5	2,810	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.5	1,403
More than secondary	0.6	8.6	8.5	14.3	1,248	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	509
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	1.1	7.0	7.6	11.5	1,148	0.4	1.5	0.8	2.2	633
Second	0.7	7.3	8.1	12.2	1,193	0.5	1.0	1.0	2.2	657
Middle	0.5	6.9	7.7	11.7	1,223	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.8	813
Fourth	1.8	12.6	11.8	19.8	1,211	0.9	0.7	0.6	2.2	479
Highest	0.9	11.6	11.1	18.9	1,279	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	346
Total	1.0	9.1	9.3	14.9	6,054	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.9	2,928

Table 12.9 Women and men seeking treatment for STIs

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 reporting an STI or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months who sought advice or treatment, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Source of advice or treatment	Women	Men
Clinic/hospital/private doctor/other health professional	68.4	37.2
Advice or medicine from shop/pharmacy	2.8	0.0
Advice or treatment from any other source	5.1	6.4
No advice or treatment	25.1	57.6
Number with STI or symptoms of STI	901	56

Table 12.10 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17 6

	Women		Men	
Background characteristic	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS[1]	Number of respondents	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS[1]	Number of respondents
Age				
15-19	26.9	1,099	21.3	935
15-17	22.2	635	17.7	607
18-19	33.4	464	27.9	328
20-24	31.4	1,223	33.3	693
20-22	32.9	741	27.5	382
23-24	29.1	482	40.5	312
Marital status				
Never married	29.4	1,601	24.8	1,457
Ever had sex	30.0	92	28.7	248
Never had sex	29.4	1,510	24.0	1,209
Ever married	28.9	721	39.8	171
Residence				
Malé region	37.0	1,167	33.4	399
Other atolls	21.5	1,155	24.1	1,229
Education				
No education	*	4	*	6
Primary	(11.7)	29	11.6	74
Secondary	27.3	1,784	25.9	1,395
More than secondary	37.2	506	37.9	153
Total	29.3	2,322	26.4	1,628

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

[1] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention of HIV. The components of comprehensive knowledge are presented in Tables 12.1 and 12.2.

Table 12.11 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and young men age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Women				Men			
Background characteristic	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of respondents (15-24)	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of respondents (18-24)	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of respondents (15-24)	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of respondents (18-24)
Age								
15-19	0.5	1,099	na	na	0.7	935	na	na
15-17	0.8	635	na	na	0.5	607	na	na
18-19	0.2	464	3.9	464	1.2	328	9.8	328
20-24	2.1	1,223	5.7	1,223	4.4	693	17.5	693
20-22	1.9	741	5.8	741	5.3	382	16.2	382
23-24	2.5	482	5.5	482	3.3	312	19.2	312
Residence								
Malé region	1.3	1,167	3.9	878	2.9	399	18.5	297
Other atolls	1.4	1,155	6.6	809	2.1	1,229	13.6	724
Education								
No education	*	4	*	4	*	6	*	2
Primary	(12.1)	29	(34.6)	20	12.4	74	31.5	54
Secondary	1.3	1,784	5.0	1,178	1.7	1,395	14.2	817
More than secondary	1.2	506	4.2	485	2.9	153	13.7	148
Total	1.4	2,322	5.2	1,687	2.3	1,628	15.0	1,021

na = Not available
Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

Table 12.12 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people

Among never-married women and men age 15-24, percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Women age 15-24		Men age 15-24	
Background characteristic	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never married women	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never married men
Age				
15-19	96.1	1,056	94.1	927
15-17	96.7	632	97.8	605
18-19	95.3	424	87.2	322
20-24	90.6	546	63.5	530
20-22	92.8	444	66.0	330
23-24	81.0	102	59.4	200
Residence				
Malé region	94.0	887	71.9	338
Other atolls	94.5	715	86.3	1,119
Education				
No education	*	1	*	6
Primary	*	15	60.7	62
Secondary	95.0	1,249	85.2	1,256
More than secondary	92.3	336	72.4	133
Total	94.3	1,601	83.0	1,457

Note: An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

Table 12.13 Recent HIV tests among young people

Among young women and young men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:		Men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:	
	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
Age				
15-19	6.0	70	(6.3)	43
15-17	*	16	*	10
18-19	7.7	54	(8.2)	33
20-24	17.0	671	14.6	276
20-22	14.7	308	14.0	117
23-24	19.0	363	15.1	159
Marital status				
Never married	4.7	62	12.3	171
Ever married	17.0	679	15.0	147
Total	16.0	741	13.5	318

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT 13

Key Findings

- ***Employment and earnings:*** Less than half (47%) of currently married women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months before the survey, compared with 99% of currently married men age 15-49. Almost all employed women and men were paid in cash.
- ***Control over women's cash earnings:*** Sixty-three percent of currently married women with cash earnings report that decisions about how their earnings are used are usually made jointly with their husbands; 33% of women mainly make these decisions themselves.
- ***Ownership of a home and bank account:*** Only 18% of all women and 19% of all men age 15-49 own a house, either alone or jointly with someone. Almost two-thirds of women have and use a bank account (63%), compared with 74% of men.
- ***Participation in decision making:*** Eighty percent of currently married women participate in all three of the household decisions asked about in the survey (their own health care, making major household purchases, and visits to her family); only 3% are not involved in any of these decisions.
- ***Attitudes about wife-beating:*** One-quarter of women agree that a man is justified in beating his wife for one of the six specified situations, compared with 21% of men.

This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. It also presents information about women's and men's ownership of a house, a bank account and a mobile phone. The chapter also presents information about women's participation in making specific decisions, as well as about women's and men's attitudes towards wife beating and a woman's ability to negotiate safer sexual relations with her husband. Finally, the chapter employs responses to questions on women's participation in household decision making and attitudes towards wife beating to define two indices of women's empowerment. These indices are used to explore how selected demographic and health indicators vary by women's empowerment.

13.1 MARRIED WOMEN'S AND MEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Employment

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

Earning cash for employment

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labour in cash or in kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

Less than half of currently married women age 15-49 (47%) were employed in the 12 months before the survey, compared with 99% of currently married men in the same age group (**Table 13.1**). Almost all employed women and men are paid in cash only for their work (97% and 98%, respectively).

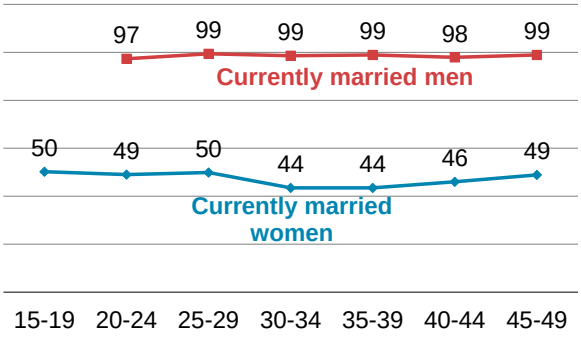
Trends: Since 2009, the proportion employed among currently married women and men has remained stable, rising from 46% in 2009 to 47% in 2016-17 for women and from 98% in 2009 to 99% in 2016-17 for men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among married women, the percentage currently employed dips slightly at ages 30-39, but then rises again. Among married men, there is virtually no variation in the employment rate with age (**Figure 13.1**).

Figure 13.1 **Employment by age**

Percentage of currently married women and men who were employed at any time in the12 months before the survey



13.2 CONTROL OVER WOMEN'S EARNINGS

Control over one's own cash earnings

Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their husband about how their own earnings will be used.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

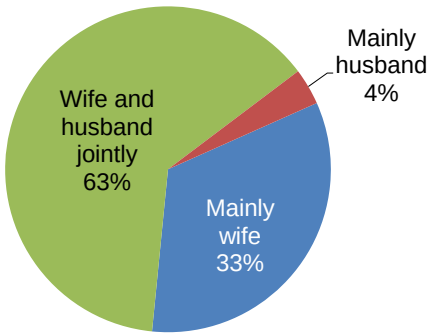
Women gain direct access to economic resources when they are employed for cash. However, this access is meaningless unless women also control how their earnings are used. To measure women's autonomy, currently married women age 15-49 who were paid in cash for employment in the 12 months before the survey were asked who makes decisions about the utilisation of their earnings. The majority of women

earning cash report that decisions about how their cash earnings are used are made either jointly with their husbands (63%) or by themselves (33%). Only 4% say decisions are made primarily by their husbands (**Table 13.2.1** and **Figure 13.2**).

While most women earn less than their husbands (66%), 17% are paid about the same as their husbands, while 15% earn more than their husbands (**Table 13.2.1**). The magnitude of women's earnings relative to that of their husbands makes a difference in the control of decisions about how their earnings are used. Twenty-six percent of women who earn more than their husbands say they mainly make their own decisions about how their earnings are used, compared to 20% of women who earn the same as their husbands. However, women who earn less than their husbands are the most likely to make their own decisions about how their earnings are used (38%) (**Table 13.3**).

***Figure 13.2* Control over women's earnings**

Percent distribution of currently married women with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- The likelihood that married women with cash earnings decide for themselves about how those earnings are used increases with age, peaking at 42% among women age 40-44 (**Table 13.2.1**).
- The proportion of married women with cash earnings who mainly decide for themselves how to spend their earnings is lowest in North region (22%) and highest in Central region (39%) and Malé region (38%).
- Autonomy in making decisions about how to use their earnings is highest among married women with no education.
- The proportion of married women who earn more than their husbands increases with education of the woman and with wealth quintile; one in four women with more than secondary education earns more than her husband.

13.3 Control over Men's Earnings

Married men with cash earnings and married women whose husbands have cash earnings were asked about who makes decisions about how the man's earnings are used. The majority of both men and women report that decisions about the use of the man's earnings are made jointly (57% and 77%, respectively) (**Table 13.2.2**). However, women are much more likely to say decisions are made jointly. They are less likely than men to say that they mainly decide how their husbands' earnings are used (6% and 25%, respectively).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Married men are most likely to say that they mainly make their own decisions about how their earnings are used if they are age 20-24 (26%), in Central region (25%), and in the highest wealth quintile (25%). Among women, the percentages saying their husbands mainly make these decisions themselves are highest in Malé (24%) and in the highest wealth quintile (27%) (**Table 13.2.2**).
- Among both men and women, the percentage saying that the husband mainly makes the decisions about how his earnings will be used increases with wealth quintile.

13.4 Women's and Men's Ownership of House

Ownership of a house
Respondents who own a house, whether alone or jointly with someone else.
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Eighteen percent of women age 15-49 own a house alone or jointly with someone else. Overall, the house ownership rate among men is similar to women (19% and 18%, respectively), although men are more likely than women to own a house alone (16% and 8%, respectively) (**Table 13.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ownership of housing increases steadily with age among both women and men.
- House ownership rates decrease with increasing education. For example, 31% of women age 15-49 with no education own a house either alone or jointly, compared with only 19% of women with secondary or higher education. Among men, the pattern is even stronger: 49% of those with no education own a house, compared with 21% of those with secondary or higher education.
- Among women, house ownership is lowest in North region and highest in Central region. Among men, it is lowest in Malé and highest in North region.

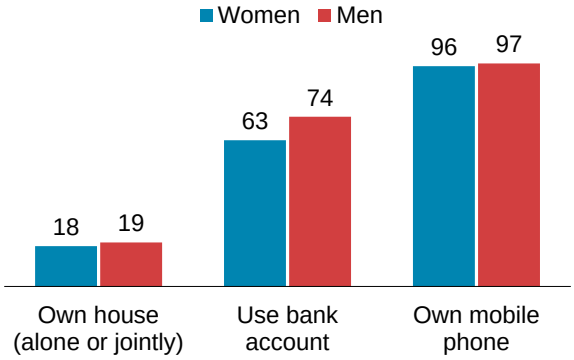
13.5 Ownership and Use of Bank Accounts and Mobile Phones

Ownership of a bank account and a mobile phone are reflections of autonomy and financial independence. Women and men interviewed in the 2016-17 MDHS were asked if they used an account in a bank or other financial institution and if they owned a mobile phone. Those who owned phones were also asked if they used the phone for financial transactions.

Wider disparities are observed between women and men in the use of bank accounts than with respect to ownership of housing. Sixty-three percent of women age 15-49 use a bank account, compared with 74% of men. Almost all women (96%) and men (97%) own mobile phones (**Figure 13.3**). Among those with mobile phones, only 20% of women and 36% of men use their phone for financial transactions (**Tables 13.5.1** and **13.5.2**).

Figure 13.3 **Ownership of assets**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by ownership of specific items



Patterns by background characteristics

- Use of a bank account is highest among both women and men in Malé, followed by those in South region.
- Women and men with more than a secondary education are most likely to use a bank account or own a mobile phone.
- Use of a bank account and ownership of a mobile phone increase with wealth quintile. Among women, the percentage using a bank account ranges from 52% in the lowest wealth quintile to 74% in the highest wealth quintile. Similar patterns are observed for men.

13.6 WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

Participation in major household decisions

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas:
(1) the woman's own health care,
(2) major household purchases, and
(3) visits to the woman's family or relatives.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

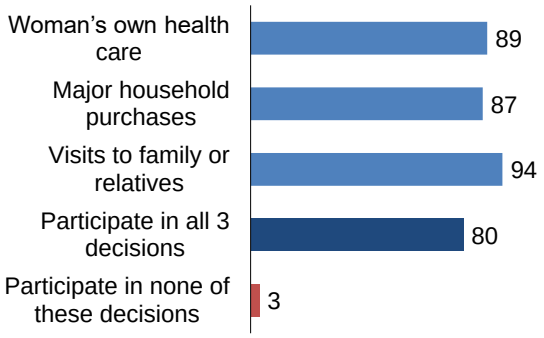
Participation in household decision making is an essential aspect of women's empowerment. In the 2016-17 MDHS, currently married women were asked about their participation in decisions about the woman's own health care, major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives. The majority of women reported that they are involved either alone (23-32%) or jointly (58-65%) in these decisions. However, 11% of women said their husbands usually makes decisions about the woman's health care, 10% said the husband decides about making major household purchases, and 5% said the husband is primarily responsible for making decisions about visits to her family or relatives (**Table 13.6**).

Results show that currently married men are less likely than women to report that key household decisions are made jointly. For example, when men were asked about who makes most decisions about the man's own health care, 23% said the wife and 40% said decisions were made jointly with their wives. Similarly, almost half of men (48%) said that decisions about major household purchases are typically made by the wife, while 37% say these decisions are made jointly with their wives (**Table 13.6**).

Overall, 80% of married women participate in all three decisions and only 3% are not involved in any of the three decisions (**Table 13.7.1** and **Figure 13.4**).

Figure 13.4 **Women's participation in decision making**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 participating in specific decisions



Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in North region (90%), as well as those in South Central region (86%) and South region (85%) are most likely to participate in all three decisions, especially compared with women in Central region (67%).
- Women's participation in making all three decisions tends to increase with increasing education level, but tends to decline with increasing wealth quintile.
- Men's participation in decision making increases with both education and wealth.

13.7 ATTITUDES TOWARDS WIFE BEATING

Attitudes towards wife beating

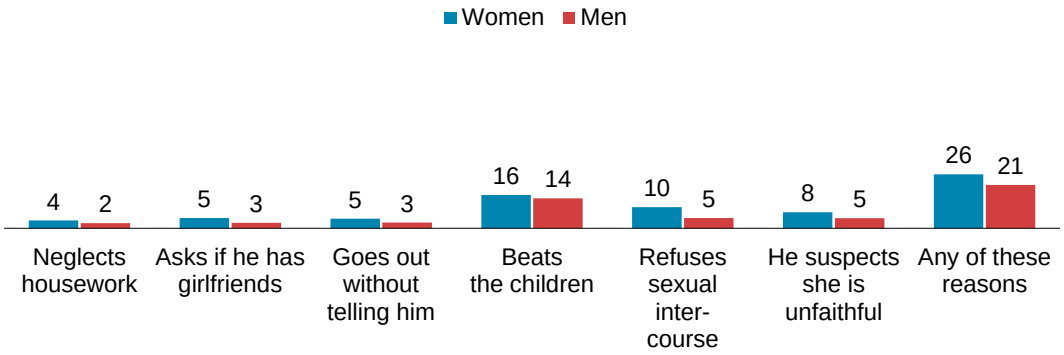
Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following six circumstances: she neglects housework, she asks him if he has other girlfriends, she goes out without telling him, she beats the children, she refuses to have sex with him, and he suspects she is unfaithful. If respondents answer 'yes' in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes that justify wife beating.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Freedom from domestic abuse is basic to women's empowerment. To gain insight into the extent to which domestic abuse is accepted, the 2016-17 MDHS collected information on women's and men's attitudes towards wife beating in six separate circumstances. Overall, 26% of Maldivian women age 15-49 believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of the six specified circumstances, compared with 21% of men. Men are less likely than women to believe that wife beating is justified in any of the six specific circumstances (**Table 13.8.1**, **Table 13.8.2** and **Figure 13.5**).

Figure 13.5 **Attitudes towards wife beating**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons



Trends: Trends in attitudes towards wife beating are hampered by the fact that the 2009 MDHS interviewed only ever-married women and men and asked about somewhat different circumstances that might justify wife beating. Nevertheless, it is interesting that the proportion of currently married women who believe that a man is justified in beating his wife if she goes out without telling him declined from 13% in 2009 to 5% in 2016-17 and the percentage who believe that refusal of sexual intercourse is grounds for wife beating decreased from 19% to 10%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Tolerance of wife beating is slightly more common among younger women and men.
- Wife beating is more acceptable among women in Central region (35%) and least acceptable among women in North region (20%). Among men, acceptance of wife beating in at least one of the six circumstances is also highest in Central region (24%) but it is lowest in North Central region (18%).
- Acceptance of wife beating shows no consistent patterns with education level or wealth quintile for either women or men.

13.8 Attitude towards Negotiating Safe Sex

The ability of women to negotiate safe sex practices is another aspect of women's empowerment. To assess attitudes about negotiating safe sex practices with husbands, women and men were asked whether they thought that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women or in asking that her husband use a condom if she knows he has a sexually transmitted infection (STI).

Eight in ten women (81%) and men (78%) age 15-49 believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women. Similarly, 82% of women believe that a woman is justified in asking that a husband use a condom if she knows that he has an STI, compared with 83% of men (**Table 13.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- There is a clear tendency for positive attitudes towards women's ability to negotiate safer sexual relations to increase with age, regardless of whether the respondent is a woman or a man. For example, the proportion of women who feel that a woman is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if she knows he has an STI increases from 66% of those age 15-19 to 87% of those age 40-49. There is a similar increase for men.

- Women in Central region and Malé are most likely to believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women and in asking him to use a condom if she knows that he has an STI. Women in South Central region are least likely to support these two scenarios. Among men, those in South region are the most likely to support a woman's ability to negotiate safer sexual relations with her husband, while those in North region are the least likely.

13.9 Ability to Negotiate Sexual Relations

The 2016-17 MDHS also investigated whether women felt empowered to negotiate sexual relations with their husbands. To assess the ability of a woman to negotiate sexual relations with her husband, currently married women age 15-49 were asked if they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse and if they can ask their husband to use a condom.

Seven in ten married women (70%) say that they can say no to their husbands if they do not want to have sexual intercourse and 88% said that they can ask their husband to use a condom (**Table 13.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in other atolls are slightly less likely than women in Malé region to be able to ask their husbands to use a condom (84% and 93%, respectively).

- The proportion of married women who can ask their husband to use a condom increases with education level.

13.10 WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH OUTCOMES

Women's empowerment indices

Two sets of empowerment indicators, women's participation in making household decisions and women's attitudes towards wife beating, can be summarised with two indices.

The first index shows the number of decisions in which women participate either alone or jointly with their husband or partner. This index ranges from 0 to 3 and reflects the degree of decision-making control that women are able to exercise in areas that affect their lives and the level of women's empowerment in a society. The second index, which ranges from 0 to 6, is the number of reasons for which a woman thinks that a husband is justified in beating his wife. A lower score on this indicator reflects a higher status of women.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Two indices based the information collected in the MDHS on women's participation in household decision-making and women's attitudes towards wife beating can be used to examine the relationship between women's empowerment and selected demographic and health indicators. In the Maldives, contrary to expectations, the two indices are not consistently related. As shown in **Table 13.11**, the percentage of women who disagree with all the reasons that justify wife beating fluctuates with the number of household decisions in which women participate, from 90% among women who do not participate in any of the household decisions to 64% who participate in 1-2 decisions, and then up to 78% of women who participate in all three decisions. Similarly, the percentage of women participating in all three household decisions initially decreases with the number of reasons women accept as justifying wife beating, from 82% among women who do not agree that wife beating is justified for any reason to 72% among women who accept that wife beating is justified in 1-2 situations, but then increases to 80% among women who accept that wife beating is justified in all six specified reasons (**Table 13.11**).

The lack of a clear relationship may be hampered by the fact that the vast majority of women participate in all three household decisions and do not agree with any reason for wife beating. In exploring the relationship between the empowerment indices and demographic and health outcomes, the decision making index is generally positively associated with women's ability to control her fertility. For example, the more women are empowered in the number of decisions in which they participate, generally the more likely they are to use a contraceptive method. However, the wife beating index shows an opposite relationship; family planning use is highest among women who believe that wife beating is justified for 5-6 reasons (**Table 13.12**).

Counterintuitively, the decision making index is negatively associated with several additional measures that reflect women's fertility desires. For example, the mean ideal family size increases with the number of household decisions in which women participate, from 2.6 children among women who do not participate in any household decisions to 3.0 children among women involved in at least one decision. Moreover, the greater the number of household decisions in which currently married women participate, the greater the level of unmet need for family planning. Overall, 13% of currently married women who are not participating in any of the household decisions have an unmet need for family planning, compared with 33% of women who participate in three decisions. However, the wife beating index is positively related to the mean ideal number of children, increasing from 2.8 among women who do not believe that wife beating is justified for any reason to 3.4 among those who believe it is justifiable for 5-6 reasons (**Table 13.13**). Because so many women receive reproductive care, there is little room for showing any differences related to the two empowerment indices (**Table 13.14**).

In summary, the relationship between women's empowerment indicators and demographic and health outcomes does not produce clear patterns, mainly due to the fact that large majorities of women in the Maldives participate in all household decisions and do not feel that wife beating is justified for any reason.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on women's empowerment and demographic and health outcomes, see the following tables:

Table 13.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the past 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the past 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Among currently married respondents:		Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the past 12 months, by type of earnings					
Age	Percentage employed in past 12 months	Number of respondents	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Number of respondents
				WOMEN				
15-19	50.2	42	*	*	*	*	*	21
20-24	49.0	616	97.1	1.5	0.9	0.5	100.0	302
25-29	49.9	1,147	97.3	1.4	1.0	0.4	100.0	573
30-34	43.5	1,188	97.0	0.7	0.4	1.9	100.0	517
35-39	43.5	916	96.9	1.4	0.6	1.1	100.0	398
40-44	46.0	753	98.0	0.4	0.5	1.2	100.0	347
45-49	48.9	618	94.0	1.4	0.5	4.1	100.0	302
Total	46.6	5,280	96.7	1.1	0.8	1.4	100.0	2,459
				MEN				
15-19	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	4
20-24	97.3	142	96.6	2.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	138
25-29	99.4	479	97.7	1.8	0.3	0.3	100.0	476
30-34	98.6	561	98.5	1.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	553
35-39	98.9	412	97.6	2.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	407
40-44	97.9	403	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	395
45-49	98.9	385	96.2	3.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	381
Total	98.7	2,386	97.5	2.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	2,354

Note: An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed

Table 13.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:					Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:						
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know	Total	Number of women
Age												
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
20-24	24.9	73.2	1.7	0.2	100.0	14.3	63.2	20.4	0.4	1.8	100.0	298
25-29	28.8	66.7	4.3	0.2	100.0	16.4	63.9	16.2	2.1	1.4	100.0	565
30-34	31.6	62.9	4.5	1.0	100.0	14.3	67.5	16.6	0.3	1.3	100.0	505
35-39	35.6	62.0	2.4	0.1	100.0	13.1	66.7	19.6	0.2	0.5	100.0	391
40-44	41.5	56.6	0.9	1.0	100.0	13.7	71.5	12.0	2.2	0.5	100.0	341
45-49	38.2	54.4	7.3	0.0	100.0	18.5	61.8	15.6	3.0	1.0	100.0	288
Number of living children												
0	28.5	67.5	3.6	0.4	100.0	18.7	62.3	15.7	1.0	2.3	100.0	462
1-2	33.6	62.9	3.3	0.2	100.0	15.4	64.6	18.1	1.1	0.8	100.0	1,284
3-4	36.1	58.5	3.8	1.6	100.0	12.6	70.2	15.1	1.5	0.7	100.0	486
5+	32.4	63.1	4.6	0.0	100.0	7.9	73.7	13.9	3.5	1.0	100.0	174
Residence												
Malé region	37.5	56.9	5.0	0.6	100.0	19.1	65.6	13.0	1.2	1.1	100.0	1,126
Other atolls	29.2	68.1	2.3	0.4	100.0	11.2	66.2	20.0	1.5	1.1	100.0	1,281
Region												
Malé	37.5	56.9	5.0	0.6	100.0	19.1	65.6	13.0	1.2	1.1	100.0	1,126
North	21.7	77.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	7.7	62.1	27.1	1.7	1.4	100.0	282
North Central	26.4	69.8	3.1	0.6	100.0	11.5	66.5	19.3	2.4	0.2	100.0	243
Central	38.7	55.9	5.1	0.3	100.0	11.6	72.1	14.3	0.9	1.1	100.0	192
South Central	27.0	69.3	3.2	0.5	100.0	14.0	68.9	14.9	0.4	1.8	100.0	291
South	34.9	64.3	0.4	0.4	100.0	11.1	63.4	22.9	2.0	0.6	100.0	273
Education												
No education	49.4	48.9	1.2	0.6	100.0	6.7	70.9	16.9	3.3	2.2	100.0	90
Primary	34.2	62.4	3.4	0.0	100.0	8.0	75.1	13.4	2.4	1.1	100.0	559
Secondary	30.2	65.4	3.7	0.7	100.0	11.4	71.2	16.6	0.1	0.7	100.0	961
More than secondary	33.9	61.8	3.8	0.5	100.0	24.9	52.6	19.2	1.9	1.5	100.0	797
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	31.2	66.5	1.8	0.4	100.0	9.5	73.2	13.6	2.3	1.4	100.0	342
Second	32.0	65.4	2.3	0.2	100.0	12.9	68.7	16.4	0.8	1.1	100.0	442
Middle	24.6	73.1	1.8	0.5	100.0	10.6	61.2	25.4	2.2	0.6	100.0	488
Fourth	42.5	54.8	2.6	0.1	100.0	19.7	63.8	14.9	0.6	1.0	100.0	525
Highest	33.5	57.8	7.6	1.1	100.0	18.8	65.5	13.3	1.0	1.4	100.0	610
Total	33.0	62.9	3.6	0.5	100.0	14.9	65.9	16.7	1.3	1.1	100.0	2,406

Note: An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed

Table 13.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Men						Women					
	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number
Age												
15-19	*	*	*	*	100.0	4	1.2	74.4	24.5	0.0	100.0	41
20-24	24.1	49.9	26.1	0.0	100.0	137	2.8	84.3	12.8	0.2	100.0	614
25-29	28.5	56.6	15.0	0.0	100.0	474	5.6	80.2	14.2	0.1	100.0	1,129
30-34	23.9	61.1	14.9	0.1	100.0	553	6.5	77.6	15.8	0.1	100.0	1,185
35-39	24.9	57.5	17.6	0.0	100.0	405	5.8	79.0	15.2	0.1	100.0	911
40-44	26.8	52.3	20.8	0.0	100.0	395	9.0	72.2	18.5	0.3	100.0	743
45-49	23.5	60.6	15.9	0.0	100.0	378	9.1	67.6	23.1	0.2	100.0	602
Number of living children												
0	20.4	60.2	19.3	0.1	100.0	436	3.0	78.1	18.9	0.1	100.0	768
1-2	26.2	58.0	15.9	0.0	100.0	1,217	6.1	78.4	15.3	0.2	100.0	2,794
3-4	27.0	54.6	18.4	0.0	100.0	559	8.3	74.6	17.0	0.1	100.0	1,264
5+	27.6	53.4	19.0	0.0	100.0	133	8.5	75.9	15.4	0.2	100.0	401
Residence												
Malé region	18.9	57.4	23.8	0.0	100.0	471	6.0	70.1	24.0	0.0	100.0	2,103
Other atolls	27.0	57.3	15.7	0.0	100.0	1,874	6.6	82.1	11.1	0.2	100.0	3,124
Region												
Malé	18.9	57.4	23.8	0.0	100.0	471	6.0	70.1	24.0	0.0	100.0	2,103
North	22.9	62.7	14.3	0.1	100.0	278	3.9	92.5	3.3	0.3	100.0	744
North Central	32.4	53.3	14.3	0.0	100.0	279	5.7	80.0	14.2	0.1	100.0	667
Central	26.3	49.2	24.5	0.0	100.0	418	6.7	70.3	22.8	0.2	100.0	384
South Central	28.5	59.1	12.4	0.0	100.0	588	7.2	82.6	9.8	0.4	100.0	641
South	24.2	63.5	12.2	0.0	100.0	311	9.7	79.0	11.1	0.2	100.0	688
Education												
No education	37.3	48.4	14.2	0.0	100.0	109	9.0	72.3	18.8	0.0	100.0	259
Primary	26.7	57.7	15.5	0.1	100.0	765	7.6	76.4	15.7	0.4	100.0	1,451
Secondary	26.4	55.5	18.1	0.0	100.0	1,043	6.1	79.6	14.2	0.1	100.0	2,465
More than secondary	17.5	63.2	19.3	0.0	100.0	428	4.6	74.1	21.3	0.0	100.0	1,050
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	30.3	53.1	16.5	0.1	100.0	479	7.1	82.6	10.0	0.3	100.0	953
Second	22.4	60.9	16.7	0.0	100.0	533	7.1	81.2	11.6	0.1	100.0	1,073
Middle	26.1	60.2	13.7	0.0	100.0	697	5.3	81.1	13.2	0.4	100.0	1,093
Fourth	29.3	50.6	20.1	0.0	100.0	381	4.8	76.4	18.8	0.0	100.0	1,038
Highest	14.6	60.0	25.4	0.0	100.0	255	7.5	65.3	27.2	0.0	100.0	1,070
Total	25.4	57.3	17.3	0.0	100.0	2,345	6.3	77.2	16.3	0.1	100.0	5,227

Note: An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed

Table 13.3 Women's control over their earnings and over those of their husbands

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the last 12 months by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used; and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to the relation between wife's and husband's cash earnings, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:						Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:					
Woman's earnings relative to husband's earnings	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
More than husband	25.6	68.4	6.1	0.0	100.0	359	5.7	68.5	25.7	0.1	100.0	359
Less than husband	37.7	58.6	3.0	0.7	100.0	1,587	7.1	75.3	17.5	0.0	100.0	1,587
Same as husband	19.5	76.7	3.8	0.0	100.0	403	4.0	81.7	14.3	0.0	100.0	403
Husband has no cash earnings or did not work	(37.3)	(62.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	27	na	na	na	na	na	0
Woman worked but has no cash earnings	na	na	na	na	na	0	9.3	65.8	24.9	0.0	100.0	53
Woman did not work	na	na	na	na	na	0	6.3	79.4	14.1	0.2	100.0	2,799
Total	33.0	62.9	3.6	0.5	100.0	2,406	6.3	77.2	16.3	0.1	100.0	5,227

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes cases where a woman does not know whether she earned more or less than her husband
na = Not applicable

Table 13.4 Ownership of house

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ownership of housing, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	WOMEN						MEN					
	Percentage who own a house:			Percent-age who do not own a house			Percentage who own a house:			Percent-age who do not own a house		
Background characteristic	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly		Total	Number	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly		Total	Number
Age												
15-19	1.2	8.0	1.2	89.7	100.0	1,099	0.8	2.4	0.6	96.2	100.0	935
20-24	1.2	6.9	2.6	89.2	100.0	1,223	3.5	3.3	0.4	92.8	100.0	693
25-29	4.8	6.1	2.8	86.3	100.0	1,379	7.5	2.2	0.2	90.0	100.0	716
30-34	7.3	5.8	1.7	85.3	100.0	1,372	14.2	3.0	0.4	82.4	100.0	663
35-39	11.5	8.2	2.9	77.3	100.0	1,044	28.5	1.7	1.5	68.3	100.0	469
40-44	18.1	8.8	2.0	71.1	100.0	845	39.6	1.1	0.4	58.9	100.0	449
45-49	20.1	8.9	2.2	68.9	100.0	737	50.9	1.9	1.4	45.8	100.0	417
Residence												
Malé region	7.0	10.6	1.7	80.7	100.0	3,424	11.1	3.1	0.8	85.0	100.0	968
Other atolls	8.8	4.6	2.7	84.0	100.0	4,275	17.6	2.1	0.6	79.7	100.0	3,374
Region												
Malé	7.0	10.6	1.7	80.7	100.0	3,424	11.1	3.1	0.8	85.0	100.0	968
North	7.2	2.6	1.5	88.7	100.0	981	20.4	3.3	0.1	76.2	100.0	488
North Central	7.9	6.8	1.7	83.5	100.0	913	18.4	1.8	0.4	79.4	100.0	537
Central	11.5	7.6	2.0	78.9	100.0	507	17.4	2.7	1.2	78.8	100.0	706
South Central	8.6	4.7	7.4	79.2	100.0	844	17.8	1.4	0.7	80.1	100.0	999
South	9.9	2.9	1.0	86.2	100.0	1,030	15.0	2.1	0.1	82.8	100.0	644
Education												
No education	18.9	9.0	3.1	69.0	100.0	323	46.8	2.3	0.0	50.9	100.0	131
Primary	14.0	7.3	2.9	75.8	100.0	1,712	33.2	2.1	1.1	63.6	100.0	975
Secondary	5.1	6.7	1.2	87.1	100.0	4,044	7.8	2.4	0.5	89.3	100.0	2,581
More than secondary	6.7	8.5	3.9	80.9	100.0	1,619	17.7	2.6	0.7	79.1	100.0	655
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	9.1	4.3	2.0	84.6	100.0	1,393	15.9	2.4	0.3	81.4	100.0	993
Second	8.8	5.5	2.6	83.1	100.0	1,449	17.1	2.1	0.6	80.1	100.0	1,017
Middle	6.8	6.1	2.6	84.5	100.0	1,533	17.6	1.9	0.6	79.9	100.0	1,169
Fourth	6.6	8.1	1.8	83.4	100.0	1,629	14.9	2.2	1.2	81.7	100.0	691
Highest	8.9	11.5	2.0	77.6	100.0	1,694	13.1	3.8	0.6	82.5	100.0	472
Total	8.0	7.3	2.2	82.5	100.0	7,699	16.2	2.3	0.6	80.8	100.0	4,342

Table 13.5.1 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have and use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone; among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Have and use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of women	Use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who own a mobile phone
Age					
15-19	22.9	80.2	1,099	12.5	881
20-24	71.5	98.7	1,223	30.3	1,207
25-29	74.9	99.2	1,379	27.4	1,368
30-34	74.2	98.7	1,372	23.5	1,354
35-39	66.7	97.7	1,044	16.3	1,020
40-44	63.7	96.7	845	10.6	817
45-49	64.1	95.2	737	9.8	702
Residence					
Malé region	70.9	97.6	3,424	23.2	3,343
Other atolls	57.4	93.7	4,275	17.8	4,006
Region					
Malé	70.9	97.6	3,424	23.2	3,343
North	51.1	94.8	981	14.2	930
North Central	51.5	91.9	913	18.7	839
Central	54.1	95.8	507	13.7	486
South Central	58.1	94.2	844	14.5	795
South	69.8	92.9	1,030	25.4	956
Education					
No education	61.3	94.2	323	2.2	305
Primary	53.3	95.5	1,712	6.8	1,636
Secondary	58.3	93.9	4,044	19.0	3,799
More than secondary	87.5	99.4	1,619	40.5	1,610
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	51.5	92.8	1,393	11.9	1,292
Second	55.5	93.7	1,449	15.1	1,359
Middle	63.7	94.9	1,533	23.6	1,455
Fourth	69.7	96.3	1,629	21.3	1,568
Highest	73.7	98.9	1,694	27.2	1,675
Total	63.4	95.5	7,699	20.3	7,349

Table 13.5.2 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have and use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone; among men who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Have and use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of men	Use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of men who own a mobile phone
Age					
15-19	19.9	87.1	935	12.6	814
20-24	81.7	99.7	693	44.0	691
25-29	88.8	99.3	716	52.3	711
30-34	92.2	99.0	663	48.3	657
35-39	89.6	99.7	469	42.1	467
40-44	91.6	99.5	449	30.8	446
45-49	87.3	98.8	417	18.1	412
Residence					
Malé region	78.1	98.4	968	38.8	953
Other atolls	72.3	96.2	3,374	35.0	3,246
Region					
Malé	78.1	98.4	968	38.8	953
North	72.1	97.3	488	35.2	475
North Central	70.0	95.3	537	38.5	512
Central	72.6	98.4	706	31.8	695
South Central	71.6	95.0	999	31.8	948
South	75.1	95.6	644	40.3	615
Education					
No education	81.3	95.9	131	15.7	126
Primary	80.2	98.5	975	18.7	961
Secondary	65.2	95.3	2,581	36.3	2,460
More than secondary	95.1	99.5	655	63.2	652
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	64.9	96.1	993	25.5	954
Second	68.9	95.3	1,017	30.7	969
Middle	78.2	96.9	1,169	43.0	1,133
Fourth	78.8	97.3	691	37.9	672
Highest	82.9	99.7	472	47.1	471
Total	73.6	96.7	4,342	35.8	4,199

Table 13.6 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number of women
			WOMEN				
Own health care	23.4	65.1	10.6	0.7	0.2	100.0	5,280
Major household purchases	28.4	58.4	9.6	2.8	0.8	100.0	5,280
Visits to her family or relatives	31.7	62.6	4.7	0.4	0.6	100.0	5,280
			MEN				
Own health care	22.8	40.4	36.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	2,386
Major household purchases	48.4	37.3	11.6	2.1	0.6	100.0	2,386

Table 13.7.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives			
Age						
15-19	80.9	83.6	96.5	75.2	1.4	42
20-24	88.1	82.6	94.2	73.4	1.6	616
25-29	88.8	84.6	93.8	77.8	4.1	1,147
30-34	90.2	88.9	94.3	82.8	3.2	1,188
35-39	90.7	89.6	94.3	83.7	3.0	916
40-44	88.0	87.6	96.0	81.1	2.9	753
45-49	83.4	86.0	92.3	75.7	5.1	618
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	87.9	86.5	92.9	80.0	4.8	2,820
Employed for cash	89.5	87.4	95.7	79.5	1.7	2,406
Employed not for cash	80.9	76.8	98.2	65.9	0.6	53
Number of living children						
0	84.9	80.8	93.3	72.3	4.2	777
1-2	89.7	87.4	94.0	80.9	3.3	2,815
3-4	89.0	88.4	94.8	81.5	3.2	1,274
5+	85.6	89.3	95.8	79.0	2.4	413
Residence						
Malé region	86.3	82.0	90.2	75.0	6.4	2,123
Other atolls	90.1	90.0	96.9	82.7	1.3	3,157
Region						
Malé	86.3	82.0	90.2	75.0	6.4	2,123
North	95.6	93.5	98.3	89.7	0.4	753
North Central	85.9	89.1	96.8	79.1	1.7	677
Central	82.2	78.0	92.4	66.9	3.9	386
South Central	92.7	92.1	97.6	85.8	0.3	643
South	90.1	91.8	97.5	84.7	1.4	698
Education						
No education	84.3	88.6	98.1	75.6	1.3	263
Primary	86.2	86.6	93.9	79.4	4.3	1,474
Secondary	89.5	85.6	94.1	78.5	3.0	2,474
More than secondary	90.7	89.4	94.1	83.5	3.2	1,069
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	91.2	90.7	97.6	83.4	0.5	964
Second	90.8	87.9	96.8	81.5	1.6	1,083
Middle	87.8	88.6	95.5	81.1	2.8	1,111
Fourth	87.9	82.6	93.6	74.9	3.1	1,041
Highest	85.2	84.3	87.9	77.4	8.3	1,080
Total	88.5	86.8	94.2	79.6	3.3	5,280

Table 13.7.2 Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Specific decisions		Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	Number of men
	Man's own health	Making major household purchases			
Age					
15-19	*	*	*	*	4
20-24	77.9	59.4	53.5	16.3	142
25-29	75.0	48.5	44.7	21.2	479
30-34	78.1	47.4	43.6	18.0	561
35-39	77.3	49.3	44.7	18.1	412
40-44	74.3	48.2	44.0	21.5	403
45-49	78.2	48.1	45.6	19.4	385
Employment (past 12 months)					
Not employed	(78.4)	(59.3)	(57.6)	(19.9)	32
Employed for cash	76.6	48.7	44.8	19.5	2,345
Employed not for cash	*	*	*	*	9
Number of living children					
0	79.9	54.7	51.9	17.3	448
1-2	76.2	48.8	44.5	19.6	1,233
3-4	75.5	46.2	41.3	19.6	568
5+	74.6	42.5	41.7	24.6	137
Residence					
Malé region	80.4	55.2	48.7	13.1	483
Other atolls	75.7	47.3	44.0	21.0	1,903
Region					
Malé	80.4	55.2	48.7	13.1	483
North	77.3	45.0	41.7	19.4	282
North Central	71.5	43.0	41.0	26.5	280
Central	80.1	55.7	51.8	16.0	425
South Central	71.9	43.3	39.3	24.1	594
South	79.0	49.4	47.0	18.6	321
Education					
No education	68.0	41.5	39.3	29.8	111
Primary	75.9	45.6	42.3	20.7	776
Secondary	75.9	51.4	46.7	19.4	1,058
More than secondary	81.8	50.6	47.1	14.7	440
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	73.2	41.6	37.3	22.5	487
Second	78.4	49.8	46.3	18.1	541
Middle	77.2	49.0	46.6	20.5	709
Fourth	75.1	50.3	46.5	21.1	386
Highest	80.2	58.3	49.7	11.2	263
Total	76.6	48.9	45.0	19.4	2,386

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed

Table 13.8.1 Attitude towards wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:						Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number
	Neglects housework	Asks him if he has other girlfriends	Goes out without telling him	Beats the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	If he suspects she is unfaithful		
Age								
15-19	6.4	7.3	4.0	22.2	10.6	7.6	34.6	1,099
20-24	4.5	3.5	3.7	20.3	9.9	5.7	28.4	1,223
25-29	3.0	4.4	3.8	15.4	10.7	7.1	23.7	1,379
30-34	2.5	4.9	4.4	13.8	7.5	6.8	22.3	1,372
35-39	2.6	3.2	3.5	14.6	8.2	7.9	22.5	1,044
40-44	4.1	5.4	8.2	12.6	12.0	8.7	23.4	845
45-49	3.2	6.1	6.4	10.2	14.4	11.2	26.6	737
Employment (past 12 months)								
Not employed	4.2	5.2	4.7	14.8	9.9	7.7	24.8	4,012
Employed for cash	3.1	4.4	4.5	17.3	10.2	7.5	26.8	3,606
Employed not for cash	5.7	6.0	5.1	14.3	16.7	3.0	33.7	81
Number of living children								
0	5.2	5.9	4.0	19.0	9.7	6.6	29.4	2,699
1-2	2.5	3.5	4.3	14.6	9.4	7.2	22.9	3,143
3-4	3.5	5.0	5.6	15.3	11.3	9.0	25.7	1,385
5+	4.4	6.9	7.1	9.3	14.6	11.1	25.5	472
Marital status								
Never married	5.4	6.5	3.6	19.8	9.7	7.4	31.7	1,779
Married or living together	3.2	4.4	4.8	15.0	10.3	7.5	24.2	5,280
Divorced/separated/widowed	3.5	3.8	5.8	13.4	10.4	8.9	22.8	641
Residence								
Malé region	3.0	4.5	3.9	17.4	9.4	6.7	26.9	3,424
Other atolls	4.3	5.2	5.2	14.8	10.7	8.3	25.0	4,275
Region								
Malé	3.0	4.5	3.9	17.4	9.4	6.7	26.9	3,424
North	3.2	4.1	5.8	13.3	9.5	5.1	19.7	981
North Central	4.9	5.7	5.2	17.8	11.2	9.4	27.2	913
Central	5.0	4.5	6.5	23.0	16.2	9.7	34.9	507
South Central	3.9	4.3	4.2	12.0	9.5	6.3	21.5	844
South	4.7	6.7	4.6	11.7	9.9	11.4	26.0	1,030
Education								
No education	3.4	7.0	8.4	7.5	13.3	10.9	25.3	323
Primary	5.0	6.6	7.6	14.9	12.7	10.9	27.1	1,712
Secondary	3.8	5.2	4.0	18.1	9.9	7.2	27.6	4,044
More than secondary	2.3	1.8	2.2	13.3	7.4	4.2	20.3	1,619
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	4.5	6.9	5.9	15.9	11.9	10.0	27.5	1,393
Second	4.6	5.2	5.6	15.4	10.6	9.1	26.3	1,449
Middle	4.1	3.6	4.0	13.9	9.8	7.0	22.7	1,533
Fourth	3.5	6.3	5.2	21.1	10.9	7.5	31.4	1,629
Highest	2.2	2.6	2.6	13.4	8.0	4.8	21.5	1,694
Total	3.7	4.9	4.6	15.9	10.1	7.6	25.8	7,699

Table 13.8.2 Attitude towards wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:						Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number
	Neglects housework	Asks him if he has other girlfriends	Goes out without telling him	Beats the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	If he suspects she is unfaithful		
Age								
15-19	5.5	6.6	5.1	21.5	8.1	9.1	32.8	935
20-24	2.2	1.2	2.8	16.7	4.7	3.7	22.9	693
25-29	1.6	2.4	1.0	15.0	4.4	3.1	19.1	716
30-34	1.4	1.1	2.2	11.2	4.0	3.9	16.2	663
35-39	0.8	1.3	1.4	10.5	2.9	2.5	14.4	469
40-44	1.4	1.3	2.1	9.6	3.4	4.5	15.0	449
45-49	1.4	1.0	2.7	7.6	3.8	4.7	12.8	417
Employment (past 12 months)								
Not employed	5.7	5.4	4.6	20.2	7.4	8.4	29.1	714
Employed for cash	1.6	1.9	2.3	13.2	4.3	4.0	18.9	3,567
Employed not for cash	7.1	7.0	3.6	12.0	7.0	10.1	24.0	61
Number of living children								
0	3.4	3.9	3.4	17.2	6.4	6.4	25.8	2,276
1-2	1.3	1.1	1.9	12.0	3.4	2.5	15.7	1,341
3-4	0.9	1.1	1.3	8.5	2.8	3.7	12.2	586
5+	3.2	0.9	3.7	13.7	2.9	6.7	21.1	138
Marital status								
Never married	4.0	4.8	3.9	19.2	6.8	7.6	28.8	1,772
Married or living together	1.1	0.8	1.7	10.5	3.3	2.9	14.4	2,386
Divorced/separated/widowed	3.7	3.4	3.4	17.5	5.8	4.2	24.3	184
Residence								
Malé region	1.9	1.9	1.9	12.6	4.0	3.5	19.7	968
Other atolls	2.5	2.7	2.9	14.8	5.1	5.2	21.0	3,374
Region								
Malé	1.9	1.9	1.9	12.6	4.0	3.5	19.7	968
North	2.9	3.2	2.4	13.7	7.3	5.6	18.8	488
North Central	2.2	2.3	2.8	12.8	3.4	4.6	17.5	537
Central	1.6	2.2	2.6	19.3	5.2	4.2	24.4	706
South Central	3.0	2.8	3.0	14.1	5.0	5.7	22.1	999
South	2.8	3.1	3.4	13.5	4.9	6.0	20.0	644
Education								
No education	0.7	0.7	2.5	8.2	1.7	4.8	10.9	131
Primary	2.2	2.6	3.2	12.7	5.1	5.6	19.4	975
Secondary	2.7	3.1	2.7	17.0	5.6	4.7	24.0	2,581
More than secondary	1.6	0.5	1.5	7.4	2.5	4.2	11.6	655
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	2.6	2.4	3.6	14.8	5.2	5.4	21.6	993
Second	3.7	3.8	3.4	17.2	6.1	6.4	24.4	1,017
Middle	2.0	3.1	2.1	12.9	4.3	4.2	18.7	1,169
Fourth	1.8	1.5	2.7	13.9	5.3	4.3	21.0	691
Highest	1.0	0.3	0.4	11.4	2.3	3.0	15.1	472
Total	2.4	2.6	2.7	14.3	4.9	4.8	20.7	4,342

Table 13.9 Attitudes towards negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Women			Men		
Background characteristic	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of women	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of men
Age						
15-24	75.0	73.6	2,322	72.6	73.6	1,628
15-19	71.1	66.1	1,099	68.6	66.9	935
20-24	78.6	80.3	1,223	77.9	82.8	693
25-29	80.4	84.0	1,379	77.9	85.7	716
30-39	84.2	86.5	2,415	82.1	88.2	1,132
40-49	84.5	87.0	1,582	84.7	91.1	865
Marital status						
Never married	75.8	71.1	1,779	72.9	73.8	1,772
Ever had sex	77.2	83.8	142	82.0	86.6	389
Never had sex	75.7	70.0	1,637	70.3	70.2	1,384
Married/living together	82.2	85.8	5,280	82.0	89.4	2,386
Divorced/separated/widowed	83.2	84.5	641	84.6	87.0	184
Residence						
Malé region	85.0	90.2	3,424	80.3	86.7	968
Other atolls	77.5	75.9	4,275	77.8	81.8	3,374
Region						
Malé	85.0	90.2	3,424	80.3	86.7	968
North	83.2	81.6	981	73.1	76.1	488
North Central	75.1	71.6	913	81.0	84.8	537
Central	86.6	90.7	507	78.9	81.0	706
South Central	64.6	63.8	844	74.5	80.3	999
South	80.3	76.9	1,030	82.6	87.0	644
Education						
No education	80.0	78.6	323	84.3	86.8	131
Primary	84.6	84.0	1,712	84.4	87.5	975
Secondary	78.9	79.7	4,044	76.0	79.6	2,581
More than secondary	81.7	87.6	1,619	77.4	88.4	655
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	77.8	75.4	1,393	76.8	78.5	993
Second	79.2	77.3	1,449	78.4	82.1	1,017
Middle	77.8	79.3	1,533	77.1	83.2	1,169
Fourth	79.9	85.7	1,629	82.1	87.1	691
Highest	88.2	91.4	1,694	78.9	87.1	472
Total	80.8	82.3	7,699	78.4	82.9	4,342

Table 13.10 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom	Number of women
Age			
15-24	59.7	85.5	658
15-19	65.7	80.7	42
20-24	59.3	85.8	616
25-29	69.8	88.2	1,147
30-39	71.0	88.5	2,104
40-49	72.5	86.9	1,371
Residence			
Malé region	72.3	93.1	2,123
Other atolls	68.0	84.0	3,157
Region			
Malé	72.3	93.1	2,123
North	74.6	86.9	753
North Central	64.3	81.2	677
Central	70.5	93.7	386
South Central	59.0	75.1	643
South	71.5	86.2	698
Education			
No education	69.6	79.1	263
Primary	71.7	86.4	1,474
Secondary	68.0	86.9	2,474
More than secondary	71.2	93.2	1,069
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	70.2	85.0	964
Second	68.6	84.9	1,083
Middle	65.6	83.3	1,111
Fourth	69.7	90.9	1,041
Highest	74.8	94.1	1,080
Total	69.7	87.6	5,280

Table 13.11 Indicators of women's empowerment

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in all decision making and percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife-beating, according to value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Empowerment indicator	Percentage who participate in all decision making	Percentage who disagree with all the reasons justifying wife-beating	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate[1]			
0	na	89.6	176
1-2	na	63.5	899
3	na	77.9	4,205
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[2]			
0	81.8	na	4,002
1-2	72.2	na	1,008
3-4	73.8	na	205
5-6	80.3	na	65

na = Not applicable
[1] See Table 13.7.1 for the list of decisions.
[2] See Table 13.8.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 13.12 Current use of contraception by women's empowerment

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by current contraceptive method, according to selected indicators of women's status, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Empowerment indicator	Any method	Any modern method[1]	Modern methods: Female sterilisation	Modern methods: Male sterilisation	Modern methods: Temporary modern female methods[2]	Modern methods: Male condom	Any traditional method	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]										
0	5.9	5.6	0.7	0.0	0.3	4.6	0.3	94.1	100.0	176
1-2	23.7	19.2	6.8	0.4	4.1	7.9	4.5	76.3	100.0	899
3	18.2	14.4	4.1	0.1	4.0	6.2	3.8	81.8	100.0	4,205
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]										
0	17.7	14.1	4.2	0.2	3.6	6.1	3.6	82.3	100.0	4,002
1-2	22.5	17.9	5.0	0.1	4.6	8.2	4.6	77.5	100.0	1,008
3-4	17.4	14.6	4.1	0.0	5.9	4.5	2.8	82.6	100.0	205
5-6	30.6	20.4	9.0	0.0	3.8	7.6	10.1	69.4	100.0	65
Total	18.8	14.9	4.4	0.1	3.9	6.5	3.8	81.2	100.0	5,280

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods
[2] Pill, IUD, injectables, implants, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method, and other modern methods
[3] See Table 13.7.1 for the list of decisions.
[4] See Table 13.8.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 13.13 Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment

Mean ideal number of children for women age 15-49, and percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Empowerment indicator	Mean ideal number of children[1]	Number of women	Percentage of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning[2]: For spacing	For limiting	Total	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]						
0	2.6	175	7.2	6.0	13.1	176
1-2	3.0	830	16.6	11.0	27.6	899
3	3.0	3,885	17.8	15.1	33.0	4,205
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]						
0	2.8	5,213	17.5	14.4	31.9	4,002
1-2	2.9	1,439	17.0	12.5	29.4	1,008
3-4	2.9	274	15.0	17.2	32.2	205
5-6	3.4	72	14.1	13.3	27.4	65
Total	2.8	6,997	17.3	14.1	31.4	5,280

[1] Mean excludes respondents who gave non-numeric responses.
[2] Figures for unmet need correspond to the revised definition described in Bradley et al., 2012.
[3] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 13.7.1 for the list of decisions.
[4] See Table 13.8.1 for the list of reasons

Table 13.14 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Empowerment indicator	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Percentage receiving delivery care from a skilled provider[1]	Percentage with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[2]	Number of women with a child born in the last 5 years
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]				
0	(93.4)	(93.4)	(32.0)	55
1-2	97.7	99.8	72.5	328
3	99.1	99.6	77.0	1,882
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]				
0	98.7	99.5	75.5	1,839
1-2	98.6	99.2	71.2	424
3-4	100.0	100.0	84.5	85
5-6	(96.9)	(100.0)	(68.7)	19
Total	98.7	99.5	75.0	2,368

[1] Skilled provider includes gynaecologist, other doctor, and nurse/midwife
[2] Includes women who received a postnatal checkup from a doctor, nurse, midwife, community health officer or traditional birth attendant (TBA) in the first two days after the birth. Includes women who gave birth in a health facility and those who did not give birth in a health facility.
[3] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 13.7.1 for the list of decisions.
[4] See Table 13.8.1 for the list of reasons.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN 14

Key Findings

- ***Experience of violence:*** Among women age 15-49, 17% have experienced physical violence and 11% have experienced sexual violence. Four percent of women have experienced physical violence during a pregnancy.
- ***Marital control:*** Six percent of ever-married women have experienced at least three types of marital control behaviours by their husbands or partners. Sixty-two percent have never experienced marital control behaviours by their husbands or partners.
- ***Spousal violence:*** Twenty-four percent of ever-married women age 15-49 have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence from their current or most recent husband/partner. Nineteen percent of women have experienced emotional violence, 12% have experienced physical violence and 2% have experienced sexual violence from a husband or partner.
- ***Injuries due to spousal violence:*** Forty-one percent of ever-married women who experienced spousal physical or sexual violence reported injuries.
- ***Help seeking:*** Forty-two percent of all women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence have sought help.

Gender-based violence against women, often referred to as violence against women and girls, has been acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. Research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006). Violence against women and girls continues to be a major challenge and a threat to women's empowerment. Women and girls face physical, emotional, and sexual abuses that undermine their health and ability to earn a living; disrupt their social systems and relationships; and rob them of their childhood and education.

The 2016-17 MDHS implemented a module of questions on domestic violence, the most common form of violence against women. In accord with the World Health Organization's guidelines on the ethical collection of information on domestic violence, only one eligible woman per household was randomly selected for interviewing, and the module was not implemented if privacy could not be obtained (WHO 2001). In total, 3,971 women were asked questions about violence against women. Twenty-two percent of women eligible for the domestic violence module could not be successfully interviewed (**Table 14.1**). As with other respondents eligible for interview, many women were not interviewed because they were not home despite repeated attempts to find them or because they refused to be interviewed. In addition, some women who were eligible to be interviewed with the domestic violence module were not interviewed about the topic because it was not possible to establish complete privacy. Specially constructed weights were

used to adjust for the selection of only one woman per household and to ensure that the domestic violence subsample was nationally representative.

14.1 Measurement of Violence

In the 2016-17 MDHS, information was obtained from all women on their experience of physical and sexual violence. Ever-married women were queried on their experience of violence committed by their current and former husbands/partners. Specifically, violence committed by the current husband/partner for currently married women and by the most recent husband/partner for formerly married women was measured by asking all ever-married women if their husband/partner ever did the following:

- ***Emotional spousal violence:*** say or do something to humiliate you in front of others; threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you; insult you or make you feel bad about yourself; does or did not give you sufficient money for household expenditures; does or did not trust you with money
- ***Physical spousal violence:*** push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his/her fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; try to choke you or burn you on purpose; or threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon
- ***Sexual spousal violence:*** physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to; physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to; force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to

In addition, information was obtained from all women (married and unmarried) about physical violence committed by anyone (other than a current or most recent husband/partner) since they were age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. All women were asked about experience of sexual violence committed by anyone (other than a current or most recent husband/partner) by asking if at any time in their life, as a child or as an adult, they were forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts when they did not want to do so.

All women reporting any experience of physical or sexual violence were asked whether and from whom they had sought help.

14.2 Women's Experience of Physical Violence from Anyone

Physical violence by anyone

Percentage of women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15-49

14.2.1 Prevalence of Physical Violence

Seventeen percent of women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence since age 15 and 5% have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months (**Table 14.2**).

Women who had ever been pregnant were asked whether they had experienced physical violence during any pregnancy. Overall, 4% of women responded affirmatively (**Table 14.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The youngest women (age 15-19), women in North region, and never married women are less likely to have ever experienced violence since age 15 than most other women (**Table 14.2**).

- Women who are divorced, separated or widowed (45%) and those in Central region (26%) are the most likely to report having ever experienced physical violence.

14.2.2 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

- Among all ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, 47% report their current husbands/partners as perpetrators of physical violence, and 41% report former husbands/partners as perpetrators (**Table 14.4**).
- Never-married women who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 reported the most common perpetrator to be a former boyfriend (31%).

14.3 Experience of Sexual Violence

Sexual violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a husband or anyone else), ever and in the 12 months before the survey

Sample: Women age 15-49

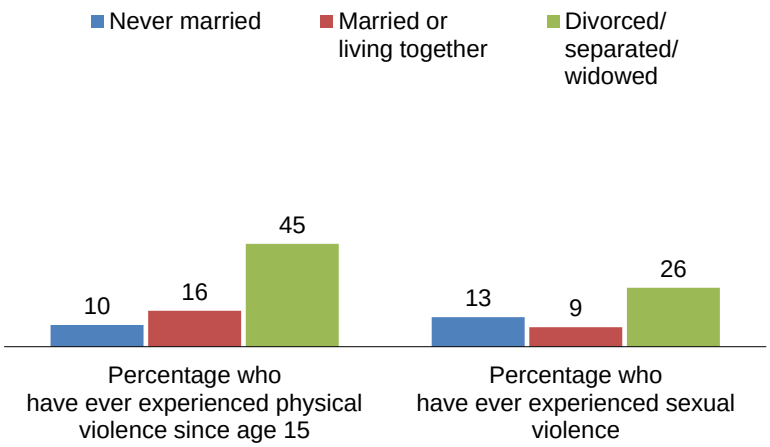
14.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Eleven percent of women age 15-49 reported that they have experienced sexual violence at some point in their lives and 1% reported that they had experienced sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey (**Table 14.5**). Sexual violence does not appear to occur at very young ages (**Table 14.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women who have ever experienced sexual violence ranges from 6% in North region to 13% in South region, Malé region, and Central region.
- Experience of sexual violence is much more common among divorced/separated/widowed women (26%) than among either women who have never married (13%) or those who are currently married (9%) (**Figure 14.1**).
- Surprisingly, the more educated a woman is, the more likely she is to have ever experienced sexual violence (**Table 14.5**).

Figure 14.1 **Women's experience of violence by marital status**



14.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

The 2016-17 MDHS shows that sexual violence is most often committed by former husbands or partners (27%) or by other relatives (25%). One in seven women who have experienced sexual violence said the perpetrator was a stranger (14%) or a family friend (14%) (**Table 14.6**).

14.4 Experience of Different Forms of Violence

Women may experience a combination of different forms of violence. Eleven percent of all women age 15-49 experienced physical violence only, 5% experienced sexual violence only, and 6% experienced both physical and sexual violence. Overall, 22% of women age 15-49 have experienced either physical or sexual violence, or both (**Table 14.8**).

14.5 Marital Control by Husband

Marital control

Percentage of women whose current husband/partner (if currently married) or most recent husband/partner (if formerly married) demonstrates at least one of the following controlling behaviours: is jealous or angry if she talks to other men; frequently accuses her of being unfaithful; does not permit her to meet her female friends; tries to limit her contact with her family; and insists on knowing where she is at all times.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

Attempts by husbands to closely control and monitor their wives' behaviour are important warning signs and correlates of violence in a relationship. Because the concentration of behaviours is more significant than the display of any single behaviour, the proportion of women whose husbands/partners display at least three of the specified behaviours is also discussed.

One-quarter of ever-married women each reported that their husbands are jealous or angry if they talk with other men (26%) or insist on knowing where they are at all times (24%). About one in twenty ever-married women said that their husbands/partners do not permit them to meet with their female friends (6%), frequently accuse them of being unfaithful (5%), or try to limit their contact with their families (4%). Only 6% of ever-married women reported that their husbands display three or more of the specified behaviours and 62% say that they display none of them (**Table 14.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Formerly married women (divorced, separated, or widowed) are much more likely (26%) to report that their husbands/partners displayed at least three of the specified behaviours than currently married women (4%).
- The display of three or more types of marital control behaviour by women's husbands/partners shows a tendency to decline as wealth quintile increases.
- Women's responses about controlling behaviours by their husbands or partners vary greatly by whether they report being afraid of their husband or not. Among women who say that they are never afraid of their husband/partner, 4% reported at least three controlling behaviours by their husbands/partners; however, this percentage rose to 57% among women who are afraid of their husband/partner most of the time.

14.6 Forms of Spousal Violence

Spousal violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current husband/partner (if currently married) or most recent husband/partner (if formerly married), ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

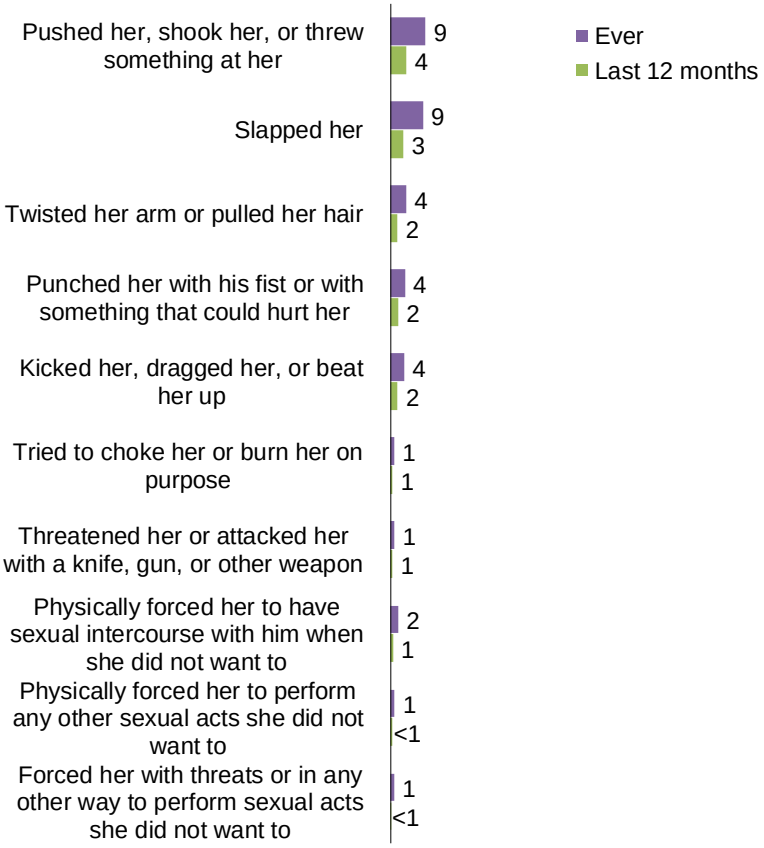
14.6.1 Prevalence of Spousal Violence

One-quarter (24%) of ever-married women age 15-49 have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by either a current husband or partner (if currently married) or the most recent husband or partner (if divorced, separated or widowed). Seventeen percent of ever-married women experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence in the past 12 months either sometimes (8%) or often (8%) (**Table 14.10**).

Twelve percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical violence, with 5% experiencing this type of violence in the past 12 months. Of the acts of physical violence committed by current or most recent husbands/partners, the most common types are pushing, shaking or throwing something at her (9%) and slapping (9%). Four percent of women each reported having their arms twisted or their hair pulled, being punched with his fist or something that could hurt her, or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up. Only 1% of ever-married women reported that their husband/partner tried to choke or burn them on purpose or had threatened or attacked them with a knife, gun, or other weapon (**Figure 14.2**).

Figure 14.2 **Forms of spousal physical or sexual violence**

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced specific acts of physical or sexual violence by their husband/partner



Two percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal sexual violence, with 1% experiencing this type of violence in the past 12 months. The most frequently reported act of sexual violence, reported by 2% of ever-married women, was that their husband/partner used physical force to have sexual intercourse with them when they did not want to. One percent reported that their husband/partner physically forced them to perform other sexual acts they did not want to do, and 1% reported that their husband/partner forced them with threats or in other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to do.

Nineteen percent of ever-married women reported experiencing spousal emotional violence. Women were most likely to report that their husband/partner said or did something to humiliate them in front of others (9%) and that their husband/partner did not trust them with money (9%). Seven percent of women said their husband or partner insulted them and made them feel bad about themselves, while 5% said their husband/partner did not give them sufficient money for household expenses and 2% said their husband/partner threatened to hurt or harm them or someone close to them (**Figure 14.3**).

Figure 14.4 summarises the prevalence of the various types of spousal violence based on ever-married women's reports about their current or most recent husband/partner.

Women who were married more than once were also asked about spousal violence committed by any other husband/partner. Twenty-seven percent of women have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by any husband/partner: 16% have experienced physical violence, and 4% have experienced sexual violence (**Table 14.10**).

Patterns by women's background characteristics

- By region, spousal violence (physical, sexual or emotional) is most prevalent in South Central region (38%) and least prevalent in North Central region (19%) (**Table 14.11**).
- All forms of spousal violence are considerably higher among divorced/separated/widowed women than among currently married women. For example, one in five currently married women (20%) has experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence from a husband or partner, compared with three in five women who are divorced, separated or widowed (60%).

Figure 14.3 Forms of spousal emotional violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced specific acts of emotional violence by their husband/partner

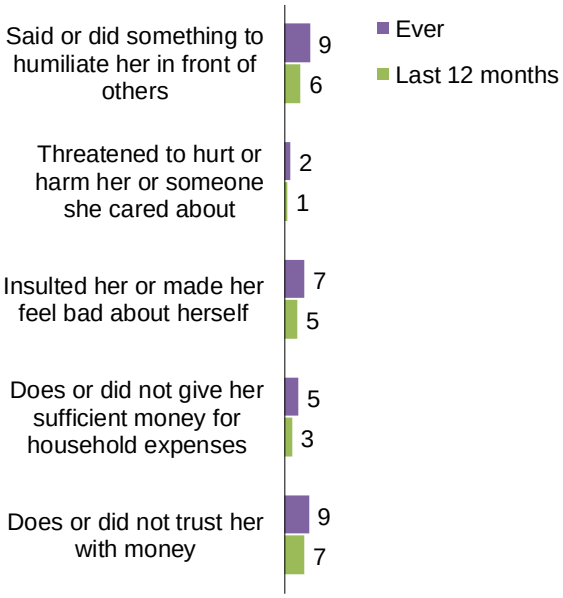
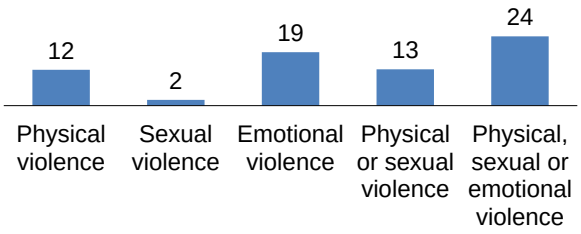


Figure 14.4 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women who have ever experienced violence by their current or most recent husband/partner



- Women's education is not highly correlated with spousal violence, although women with more than secondary education are slightly less likely to have experienced most forms of spousal violence than women with less education.
- Spousal violence shows a tendency to decline as wealth quintile increases.

Patterns by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

- Husbands/partners who have more than a secondary education are less likely to commit emotional, physical, or sexual violence than husbands/partners with less education (**Table 14.12**).

- Women who are better educated than their husbands or partners (25%) or who are uneducated and whose husband/partner is also uneducated (26%) are more likely to have experienced spousal violence than women in couples where both have equal education (16%) or where the husband is better educated (16%).

- The likelihood of experiencing spousal violence increases sharply with the number of marital control behaviours displayed by husbands/partners; 81% of women whose husbands/partners display 3-4 marital control behaviours have ever experienced spousal violence, compared with 14% of women whose husbands/partners do not display any marital control behaviours.

- Women who reported that their fathers beat their mothers are more likely (33%) to have themselves experienced spousal violence than women who reported that their fathers did not beat their mothers (23%).

- Women's fear of their husbands/partners and spousal violence are correlated. Women who say that they are afraid of their husbands/partners most of the time are most likely to have ever experienced any form of spousal violence (92%), followed by women who are only sometimes afraid of their husbands/partners (38%). Nonetheless, it is notable that 20% of even the women who say that they are never afraid of their husband/partner have experienced spousal violence.

14.6.2 Onset of Spousal Violence

Table 14.14 provides information on when spousal violence first occurred in relation to the start of marriage. Among currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, 4% experienced spousal violence within the first 2 years of marriage, while 7% experienced violence within the first 5 years and 8% experienced violence in the first 10 years of marriage. Over 90% have not experienced any spousal violence.

14.7 Injuries to Women due to Spousal Violence

Injuries due to spousal violence

Percentage of women who have the following types of injuries from spousal violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband/partner (if currently married) or most recent husband/partner (if formerly married)

Among ever-married women who have experienced any spousal physical or sexual violence, 41% have sustained some kind of physical injury (**Table 14.15**).

Cuts, bruises, or aches are the most common types of injuries (38%) reported by women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence. However, a significant proportion of women who have experienced spousal violence reported having serious injuries such as eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns (10%), as well as deep wounds, broken bones, and broken teeth (6%).

14.8 Violence Initiated by Women against Husbands

Initiation of physical violence by wives

Percentage of women who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current (if currently married) or most recent (if formerly married) husband/partner at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting her.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

Only 2% of ever-married women reported initiating physical violence against their husband or partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them. One percent reported that they initiated violence within the past 12 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who have experienced spousal violence are much more likely than women who have not experienced spousal violence to have ever initiated violence against their husbands/partners. Sixteen percent of women who experienced spousal violence in the 12 months before the survey said they initiated violence against their husband/partner, compared with only 1% of ever-married women who have never experienced spousal violence (**Table 14.16**).
- The percentage of women who have initiated violence against their husband/partner increases sharply with the number of controlling behaviours that their husbands/partners display, from less than 1% among women whose husbands/partners do not display any of the specified controlling behaviours to 13% among women whose husbands/partners display 3-4 specified behaviours (**Table 14.17**).
- Women who are afraid of their husband/partner most of the time are more likely to have ever initiated violence against him (18%) than women who are never afraid of their husband/partner (2%) (**Table 14.17**).

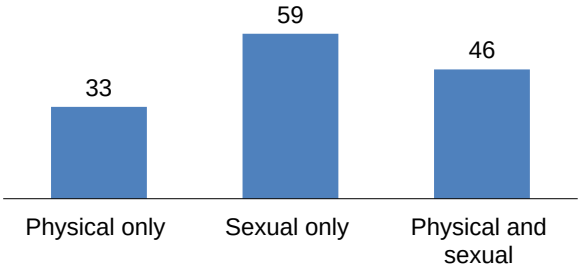
14.9 Response to Violence

14.9.1 Help-Seeking among Women Who Have Experienced Violence

Overall, 42% of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced any type of physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. Notably, 36% have never sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Women who have experienced sexual violence—either only (59%) or in addition to physical violence (46%)—are more likely to have sought help than women who have experienced only physical violence (33%) (**Table 14.18** and **Figure 14.5**).

***Figure 14.5* Help seeking by type of violence experienced**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence who sought help



Patterns by background characteristics

- Help seeking by women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence is more common among younger women than older women.
- Women in South region (51%) are most likely to seek help and women in North Central region are least likely to do so (29%).

- Help seeking is more common among never married women (59%) and those with no children (56%) than among other women.

14.9.2 Sources for Help

Among women who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help, the most common source for help was family (59%). Other common sources were the woman's friends (23%), police (13%), and her husband's/partner's family (8%). It is not common for women who have experienced physical or sexual violence to seek help from service providers such as lawyers, doctors/medical personnel, and religious leaders (**Table 14.19**).

Table 14.20 shows that only about 1 in 20 women who sought help for physical or sexual violence, sought help from the Ministry of Law and Gender (6%), a social service organisation (5%), a local council (5%) or a family protection authority (5%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on violence against women, see the following tables:

Table 14.1 Results of interviews with the domestic violence module

Number of women eligible for interview about domestic violence and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Residence		
Result	Malé region	Other atolls	Total
Number of women selected for DV module	683	4,405	5,088
Number of eligible women interviewed	440	3,531	3,971
Eligible women response rate for DV[1]	64.4	80.2	78.0

[1] Respondents interviewed/respondents selected for DV module

Table 14.2 Experience of physical violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes[2]	
Age					
15-19	7.4	1.0	2.7	3.6	571
20-24	14.0	1.5	5.1	6.7	625
25-29	21.4	2.0	5.0	7.1	713
30-39	18.1	0.8	3.5	4.5	1,283
40-49	18.6	0.5	3.5	4.0	780
Residence					
Malé region	17.4	0.6	3.8	4.4	1,523
Other atolls	16.1	1.4	4.0	5.5	2,448
Region					
Malé	17.4	0.6	3.8	4.4	1,523
North	9.6	0.4	2.0	2.5	605
North Central	14.1	1.7	3.5	5.2	556
Central	26.2	0.4	6.9	7.3	252
South Central	17.0	2.0	4.5	6.7	469
South	19.8	2.1	5.0	7.2	565
Marital status					
Never married	9.5	1.0	1.8	2.8	897
Married or living together	15.7	0.9	4.2	5.2	2,765
Divorced/separated/widowed	45.0	3.0	7.9	10.8	309
Employment					
Employed for cash	18.4	0.5	4.3	4.9	1,814
Employed not for cash	(33.9)	(0.0)	(14.0)	(14.0)	28
Not employed	14.8	1.6	3.5	5.1	2,129
Number of living children					
0	12.4	1.1	2.5	3.7	1,346
1-2	18.7	1.2	5.3	6.5	1,648
3-4	18.8	0.7	4.2	4.9	745
5+	19.0	1.4	2.0	3.4	232
Education					
No education	19.9	0.0	2.9	2.9	168
Primary	19.8	1.3	3.4	4.8	900
Secondary	15.4	1.1	4.4	5.5	2,128
More than secondary	15.4	1.1	3.6	4.7	776
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	19.9	1.1	4.7	5.9	807
Second	17.0	1.4	4.8	6.4	804
Middle	14.3	1.4	4.0	5.4	816
Fourth	17.9	1.5	3.0	4.5	780
Highest	13.7	0.0	3.1	3.1	765
Total	16.6	1.1	3.9	5.1	3,971

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and reported physical violence only by their husband/partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.
[2] Includes women for whom frequency in the past 12 months is not known.

Table 14.3 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	*	8
20-24	6.1	209
25-29	4.4	564
30-39	2.3	1,190
40-49	4.6	752
Residence		
Malé region	3.8	942
Other atolls	3.6	1,781
Region		
Malé	3.8	942
North	2.5	450
North Central	2.6	398
Central	3.3	197
South Central	4.1	358
South	5.4	379
Marital status		
Never married	*	10
Married or living together	2.9	2,464
Divorced/separated/widowed	8.4	249
Number of living children		
0	2.2	98
1-2	3.7	1,648
3-4	3.0	745
5+	5.9	232
Education		
No education	5.0	159
Primary	4.5	833
Secondary	3.6	1,260
More than secondary	2.0	472
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.5	603
Second	3.4	607
Middle	2.1	543
Fourth	5.5	480
Highest	2.8	490
Total	3.6	2,723

Note: An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

Table 14.4 Persons committing physical violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence according to the respondent's current marital status, Maldives DHS 2016-176

	Marital status		
Person	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Current husband/partner	46.5	na	40.5
Former husband/partner	41.4	na	36.0
Current boyfriend	0.2	4.7	0.8
Former boyfriend	4.9	31.0	8.3
Father/step-father	5.0	16.4	6.5
Mother/step-mother	5.5	17.4	7.1
Sister/brother	3.5	16.2	5.2
Daughter/son	0.6	0.0	0.6
Other relative	2.9	10.0	3.8
Mother-in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Other in-law	0.4	na	0.4
Teacher	0.0	5.2	0.7
Employer/someone at work	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	5.5	2.9	5.1
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	573	85	659

Note: Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.
na = Not applicable

Table 14.5 Experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who have experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence: Ever[1]	In the past 12 months	Number of women
Age			
15-19	12.4	2.1	571
20-24	11.2	1.2	625
25-29	11.4	0.8	713
30-39	10.3	1.0	1,283
40-49	9.7	0.3	780
Residence			
Malé region	13.0	0.4	1,523
Other atolls	9.5	1.4	2,448
Region			
Malé	13.0	0.4	1,523
North	5.5	0.6	605
North Central	7.5	1.1	556
Central	12.7	0.8	252
South Central	10.8	2.1	469
South	13.3	2.2	565
Marital status			
Never married	12.9	1.4	897
Married or living together	8.5	0.7	2,765
Divorced/separated/widowed	25.8	2.2	309
Employment			
Employed for cash	13.5	0.8	1,814
Employed not for cash	(30.6)	(4.8)	28
Not employed	8.3	1.2	2,129
Number of living children			
0	13.9	1.4	1,346
1-2	9.0	0.8	1,648
3-4	9.2	0.6	745
5+	11.5	1.6	232
Education			
No education	7.0	0.9	168
Primary	8.4	0.9	900
Secondary	10.2	1.2	2,128
More than secondary	16.4	0.5	776
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	11.9	1.6	807
Second	8.6	1.3	804
Middle	8.3	1.1	816
Fourth	15.2	1.0	780
Highest	10.3	0.0	765
Total	10.8	1.0	3,971

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 14.6 Persons committing sexual violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence according to the respondent's current marital status, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Marital status		
Person	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Current husband/partner	6.6	na	4.8
Former husband/partner	37.2	na	27.2
Current/former boyfriend	3.3	5.6	3.9
Father/step father	2.7	3.7	3.0
Brother/step brother	5.1	4.3	4.9
Other relative	19.7	37.6	24.5
In-law	1.5	na	1.1
Own friend/acquaintance	2.0	1.1	1.7
Family friend	12.7	16.4	13.7
Teacher	1.1	5.0	2.2
Stranger	13.7	15.6	14.2
Other	5.6	10.9	7.0
Number women who have experienced sexual violence	315	116	430

Note: Ever-married women can report up to three perpetrators: a current husband, former husband, or one other person who is not a current or former husband. Never married women can report only the one person who was the first to commit the violence.
na = Not applicable

Table 14.7 Age at first experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages according to current age and current marital status Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age:					Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of women
Background characteristic	10	12	15	18	22		
Age							
15-19	0.0	0.2	0.2	na	na	87.6	571
20-24	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	na	88.8	625
25-29	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.6	88.6	713
30-39	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.6	89.7	1,283
40-49	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.7	2.3	90.3	780
Marital status							
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.1	897
Ever married	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.9	89.8	3,074
Total	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.4	89.2	3,971

na = Not applicable

Table 14.8 Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence by current age Maldives DHS 2016-17

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
15-19	3.0	8.1	4.4	15.4	571
15-17	3.9	8.0	1.9	13.8	308
18-19	1.9	8.2	7.3	17.4	263
20-24	10.3	7.5	3.7	21.5	625
25-29	14.7	4.7	6.7	26.1	713
30-39	11.5	3.7	6.6	21.8	1,283
40-49	13.2	4.3	5.4	22.9	780
Total	11.0	5.2	5.6	21.8	3,971

Table 14.9 Marital control exercised by husbands

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose husbands/partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband/partner: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	(16.9)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(12.2)	(0.0)	(78.1)	28
20-24	25.5	3.2	5.3	3.9	31.9	5.9	57.1	354
25-29	27.8	4.0	5.5	3.2	23.0	5.3	62.1	661
30-39	25.6	5.0	5.6	4.2	20.6	6.4	64.4	1,268
40-49	26.4	5.3	7.3	4.8	28.8	6.8	58.5	763
Residence								
Malé region	21.6	3.3	6.2	1.8	25.0	4.2	64.6	1,098
Other atolls	28.7	5.3	5.8	5.3	24.1	7.2	60.1	1,976
Region								
Malé	21.6	3.3	6.2	1.8	25.0	4.2	64.6	1,098
North	29.6	2.9	1.8	4.5	20.5	2.8	60.4	496
North Central	24.0	5.0	5.1	4.1	21.5	5.9	64.5	447
Central	28.7	5.8	3.8	5.8	30.2	8.3	57.5	216
South Central	31.6	7.4	8.4	6.4	23.8	9.9	60.1	391
South	30.2	6.2	9.7	6.5	28.0	10.8	56.6	427
Marital status								
Married or living together	23.8	2.8	3.8	2.8	22.0	4.0	64.9	2,765
Divorced/separated/widowed	47.8	20.7	24.9	15.3	45.6	25.7	33.3	309
Number of living children								
0	24.8	6.5	6.6	4.9	28.3	7.7	62.7	457
1-2	27.9	3.7	5.4	3.8	22.6	5.8	61.2	1,640
3-4	23.0	4.8	6.4	4.1	24.5	5.3	63.6	745
5+	27.1	6.4	6.9	4.7	29.3	8.1	57.6	232
Employment								
Employed for cash	27.2	5.8	5.9	4.2	26.7	7.2	59.8	1,454
Employed not for cash	(27.6)	(6.0)	(4.4)	(12.9)	(22.0)	(10.3)	(67.9)	23
Not employed	25.3	3.5	5.9	3.9	22.3	5.1	63.4	1,597
Education								
No education	28.4	4.9	4.6	4.1	29.6	5.7	55.8	164
Primary	27.2	6.0	8.2	4.8	26.8	7.2	58.9	870
Secondary	27.6	4.5	5.7	4.3	24.7	6.4	59.8	1,449
More than secondary	20.7	2.6	3.5	2.5	18.7	4.1	72.1	590
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	31.3	5.2	7.9	5.3	25.6	9.2	57.1	641
Second	27.3	5.1	4.8	5.9	22.8	7.2	61.0	669
Middle	25.4	6.2	5.0	4.6	22.7	6.1	64.2	641
Fourth	28.4	4.2	5.7	2.6	28.8	4.6	58.3	565
Highest	17.9	1.8	6.2	1.4	22.5	3.0	68.5	557
Woman afraid of husband/ partner								
Most of the time afraid	79.6	44.6	51.0	29.2	72.6	56.9	13.1	75
Sometimes afraid	35.6	6.4	12.8	9.4	33.8	12.3	50.1	423
Never afraid	23.1	3.1	3.5	2.5	21.4	3.7	65.0	2,576
Total	26.2	4.6	5.9	4.1	24.4	6.1	61.7	3,074

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 14.10 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, committed by their current or most recent husbands/partners Maldives DHS 2016-17

Type of violence experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the past 12 months	Frequency in the past 12 months	
			Often	Sometimes
SPOUSAL VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY CURRENT OR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER[1]				
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	12.4	5.4	1.1	4.3
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	9.3	4.2	0.6	3.6
Slapped her	8.6	3.4	0.6	2.8
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	4.1	1.8	0.6	1.1
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	3.8	2.0	0.7	1.4
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	3.6	1.9	0.3	1.6
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.4
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	2.0	0.7	0.1	0.5
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	2.0	0.6	0.1	0.5
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	18.5	14.1	8.0	6.2
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	9.0	5.7	1.2	4.4
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	2.1	1.0	0.2	0.9
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	7.0	4.6	1.2	3.4
Does or did not give her sufficient money for household expenses	4.9	2.7	1.3	1.3
Does or did not trust her with money	8.6	7.1	6.0	1.0
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	12.6	5.5	1.1	4.4
Any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence	24.0	16.7	8.3	8.4
SPOUSAL VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY ANY HUSBAND/PARTNER				
Physical violence	15.5	5.5	na	na
Sexual violence	4.4	0.7	na	na
Emotional violence	18.5	14.1	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence	16.3	5.6	na	na
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	26.9	16.7	na	na
Number of ever- married women	3,074	3,074	3,074	3,074

[1] Includes current husband/partner for currently married women and most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.
na = Not available

Table 14.11 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	(8.8)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(8.8)	28
20-24	15.2	12.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	12.7	22.3	354
25-29	19.2	11.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	11.0	22.9	661
30-39	18.8	12.9	3.0	2.5	2.4	13.4	24.5	1,268
40-49	19.2	13.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	13.1	25.4	763
Residence								
Malé region	13.9	11.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	11.5	20.8	1,098
Other atolls	21.0	13.1	2.7	2.5	2.3	13.2	25.7	1,976
Region								
Malé	13.9	11.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	11.5	20.8	1,098
North	18.7	6.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	6.4	21.4	496
North Central	14.1	11.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	11.9	18.6	447
Central	23.2	19.8	2.7	2.7	2.3	19.8	28.7	216
South Central	33.0	14.1	3.4	3.0	2.8	14.5	37.8	391
South	18.9	17.7	4.4	4.0	3.8	18.0	25.6	427
Marital status								
Married or living together	14.4	9.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	9.7	20.0	2,765
Divorced/separated/widowed	54.8	37.5	13.6	11.9	11.9	39.3	59.6	309
Number of living children								
0	15.8	10.3	3.1	2.3	2.3	11.1	18.6	457
1-2	18.4	12.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	12.4	23.6	1,640
3-4	19.1	13.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	14.1	27.4	745
5+	22.2	12.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	12.8	25.8	232
Employment								
Employed for cash	18.6	13.4	2.0	1.9	1.8	13.6	23.8	1,454
Employed not for cash	(19.6)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(52.0)	23
Not employed	18.4	11.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	11.5	23.8	1,597
Education								
No education	18.2	13.3	2.0	2.0	1.7	13.3	24.2	164
Primary	21.3	13.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	13.4	26.6	870
Secondary	18.4	13.0	2.4	2.1	2.0	13.2	23.8	1,449
More than secondary	14.7	9.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	9.9	20.3	590
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	25.5	15.1	3.5	3.5	3.4	15.1	29.5	641
Second	19.6	14.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	15.3	27.3	669
Middle	17.8	12.1	2.4	2.4	2.1	12.2	21.9	641
Fourth	17.2	7.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	8.0	20.7	565
Highest	11.2	11.2	1.0	0.4	0.4	11.8	19.3	557
Total	18.5	12.4	2.0	1.8	1.7	12.6	24.0	3,074

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 14.12 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, according to the husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Maldives DHS 2016-1716

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Husband's/partner's education[1]								
No education	19.0	9.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	9.5	23.3	219
Primary	17.2	13.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	13.1	24.3	788
Secondary	13.3	9.1	0.7	0.6	0.4	9.2	19.2	1,141
More than secondary	8.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	11.6	407
DK/missing	17.6	7.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	7.3	21.0	209
Spousal education difference[1]								
Husband better educated	11.7	6.9	1.3	1.3	1.0	7.0	15.9	528
Wife better educated	17.4	12.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	12.5	24.5	1,040
Both equally educated	11.4	8.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	8.3	16.3	874
Neither educated	19.6	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	25.5	77
DK/missing	17.2	7.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	7.7	20.9	246
Spousal age difference[1]								
Wife older	12.2	8.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	8.4	16.0	246
Wife is same age	10.7	9.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	9.9	17.7	239
Wife 1-4 years younger	14.8	9.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	10.0	20.7	1,285
Wife 5-9 years younger	15.4	9.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	9.4	20.4	684
Wife 10 or more years younger	15.3	9.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	9.8	21.2	310
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband/partner[2]								
0	9.9	4.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	4.7	13.5	1,897
1-2	24.0	17.6	1.9	1.4	1.3	18.1	32.7	988
3-4	72.8	61.6	15.9	15.1	15.1	62.4	81.3	164
5	(95.7)	(77.6)	(44.9)	(44.9)	(44.9)	(77.6)	(95.7)	24
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]								
0	(4.2)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(6.5)	47
1-2	14.1	12.3	1.6	1.5	1.3	12.5	21.0	451
3	14.7	9.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	9.3	20.1	2,267
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]								
0	19.0	11.1	1.8	1.7	1.7	11.2	23.5	2,295
1-2	14.3	15.6	2.6	2.4	2.1	15.7	22.9	606
3-4	31.0	17.7	3.2	0.7	0.7	20.2	36.5	127
5-6	16.0	21.7	1.2	0.8	0.8	22.1	28.9	47
Father beat mother								
Yes	22.8	22.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	22.8	32.9	285
No	18.5	11.3	1.8	1.6	1.5	11.5	23.4	2,568
Don't know/Missing	13.3	12.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	12.3	19.3	222
Woman afraid of husband/ partner								
Most of the time afraid	78.4	78.9	28.5	28.5	28.0	78.9	92.3	75
Sometimes afraid	29.1	22.8	4.4	3.5	3.2	23.7	38.0	423
Never afraid	15.0	8.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	8.9	19.7	2,576
Total	18.5	12.4	2.0	1.8	1.7	12.6	24.0	3,074

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Includes only currently married women.

[2] According to the wife's report. See Table 14.9 for list of behaviours.

[3] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 13.7.1 for list of decisions.

[4] According to the wife's report. See Table 13.8.1 for list of reasons.

Table 14.13 Violence by any husband/partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of ever-married women who have experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	(8.8)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(8.8)	28
20-24	12.6	9.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	9.8	18.8	354
25-29	16.0	7.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	7.4	18.3	661
30-39	14.3	4.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	4.4	16.2	1,268
40-49	13.1	4.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.2	15.5	763
Residence								
Malé region	9.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	12.5	1,098
Other atolls	17.0	5.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	5.7	19.1	1,976
Region								
Malé	9.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	12.5	1,098
North	15.9	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.5	16.9	496
North Central	10.5	4.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	4.4	12.2	447
Central	17.5	7.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	7.5	20.1	216
South Central	29.3	7.1	1.6	1.3	1.0	7.4	31.8	391
South	13.6	8.0	2.1	1.7	1.5	8.4	16.7	427
Education								
No education	13.2	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.2	14.8	164
Primary	16.1	4.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	4.9	18.2	870
Secondary	14.1	6.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	6.4	16.6	1,449
More than secondary	11.6	5.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	5.4	15.2	590
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	20.1	5.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	6.1	21.7	641
Second	16.4	6.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	6.9	20.1	669
Middle	13.4	5.6	1.2	1.1	0.9	5.7	15.5	641
Fourth	12.6	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.7	14.7	565
Highest	6.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	10.2	557
Total	14.1	5.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	5.6	16.7	3,074

Note: Any husband/partner includes all current, most recent and former husbands/partners. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 14.14 Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage

Among currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, the percentage who first experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband/partner by specific exact years since marriage, according to marital duration, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Percentage whose first experience of spousal physical or sexual violence by exact marital duration				Percentage who have not experienced sexual or physical violence	Number of currently married women who have been married only once
Years since marriage	Before marriage	2 years	5 years	10 years		
<2	0.0	na	na	na	91.5	209
2-4	0.0	3.6	na	na	94.2	301
5-9	0.0	2.8	6.2	na	91.6	591
10+	0.2	4.2	7.2	8.0	90.2	1,162
Total	0.1	4.1	6.7	7.9	91.2	2,262

na = Not applicable

Table 14.15 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, the percentage who have been injured as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, according to the type of violence Maldives DHS 2016-17

Type of violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women who have experienced physical or sexual violence
Physical violence[1]					
Ever[2]	38.9	9.9	5.8	41.3	382
Past 12 months	45.6	12.7	7.4	48.7	167
Sexual violence					
Ever[2]	55.8	19.2	10.5	56.6	62
Past 12 months	(54.5)	(26.4)	(17.8)	(55.4)	20
Physical or sexual violence[1]					
Ever[2]	38.4	9.8	5.7	40.8	389
Past 12 months	45.1	12.6	7.5	48.2	170

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy
[2] Includes in the past 12 months

Table 14.16 Violence by women against their husband by women's background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the past 12 months according to women's own experience of spousal violence and background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/partner		Number of ever-married women
	Ever[1]	Past 12 months	
Women experienced spousal physical violence			
Ever[1]	11.4	6.4	382
In the past 12 months	15.8	13.2	167
Never	1.2	0.5	2,692
Age			
15-19	(0.0)	(0.0)	28
20-24	3.6	2.5	354
25-29	3.2	2.3	661
30-39	2.5	0.9	1,268
40-49	1.2	0.3	763
Residence			
Malé region	3.6	1.3	1,098
Other atolls	1.8	1.2	1,976
Region			
Malé	3.6	1.3	1,098
North	1.5	0.7	496
North Central	1.5	1.0	447
Central	2.2	1.6	216
South Central	1.8	1.5	391
South	2.3	1.5	427
Marital status			
Married or living together	1.6	1.1	2,765
Divorced/separated/widowed	10.1	2.9	309
Employment			
Employed for cash	2.9	1.1	1,454
Employed not for cash	(1.6)	(0.0)	23
Not employed	2.1	1.4	1,597
Number of living children			
0	2.8	0.8	457
1-2	3.1	1.8	1,640
3-4	1.4	0.6	745
5+	0.4	0.2	232
Education			
No education	0.4	0.2	164
Primary	2.3	0.4	870
Secondary	2.8	1.8	1,449
More than secondary	2.4	1.5	590
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	2.5	1.4	641
Second	1.3	0.6	669
Middle	2.4	2.3	641
Fourth	3.2	1.1	565
Highest	3.0	0.8	557
Total	2.4	1.2	3,074

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Includes in the past 12 months

Table 14.17 Violence by women against their husband by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the past 12 months according to their husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/partner		Number of ever-married women
	Ever[1]	Past 12 months	
Husband's/partner's education[2]			
No education	1.9	1.2	219
Primary	1.8	1.2	788
Secondary	1.9	1.3	1,141
More than secondary	0.8	0.6	407
DK/missing	0.4	0.2	209
Spousal education difference[2]			
Husband better educated	1.3	0.9	528
Wife better educated	2.3	1.7	1,040
Both equally educated	1.4	0.8	874
Neither educated	0.0	0.0	77
DK/missing	0.3	0.1	246
Spousal age difference[2]			
Wife older	1.0	0.4	246
Wife is same age	2.0	1.1	239
Wife 1-4 years younger	1.6	1.4	1,285
Wife 5-9 years younger	1.7	0.6	684
Wife 10 or more years younger	1.5	1.0	310
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband/partner[3]			
0	0.7	0.2	1,897
1-2	3.9	2.0	988
3-4	13.0	6.8	164
5	(10.1)	(9.3)	24
Number of decisions in which women participate[4]			
0	(0.0)	(0.0)	47
1-2	2.4	2.0	451
3	1.5	0.9	2,267
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[5]			
0	1.9	0.8	2,295
1-2	3.1	1.9	606
3-4	6.6	5.6	127
5-6	7.5	0.0	47
Father beat mother			
Yes	2.2	1.6	285
No	2.6	1.2	2,568
Don't know/Missing	1.3	1.1	222
Woman afraid of husband/partner			
Most of the time afraid	17.8	15.0	75
Sometimes afraid	2.4	2.0	423
Never afraid	2.0	0.7	2,576
Total	2.4	1.2	3,074

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Includes in the past 12 months

[2] Includes only currently married women.

[3] According to the wife's report. See Table 14.9 for list of behaviours.

[4] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 13.7.1 for list of decisions.

[5] According to the wife's report. See Table 13.8.1 for list of reasons.

Table 14.18 Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behaviour according to type of violence and background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Type of violence/ Background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Type of violence experienced					
Physical only	32.7	20.8	46.4	100.0	436
Sexual only	58.8	19.7	21.5	100.0	208
Both physical and sexual	46.1	23.3	30.5	100.0	222
Age					
15-19	65.3	9.8	25.0	100.0	88
20-24	42.9	22.0	35.1	100.0	134
25-29	44.3	25.5	30.2	100.0	186
30-39	37.8	19.3	42.9	100.0	280
40-49	36.1	24.7	39.2	100.0	179
Residence					
Malé region	45.4	20.2	34.3	100.0	372
Other atolls	40.2	21.9	37.9	100.0	495
Region					
Malé	45.4	20.2	34.3	100.0	372
North	45.7	20.7	33.6	100.0	77
North Central	28.8	31.6	39.7	100.0	98
Central	31.0	22.2	46.8	100.0	79
South Central	39.1	24.2	36.7	100.0	100
South	51.0	14.2	34.8	100.0	141
Marital status					
Never married	58.5	10.7	30.8	100.0	165
Married or living together	37.8	24.9	37.3	100.0	548
Divorced/separated/widowed	41.8	19.1	39.0	100.0	154
Number of living children					
0	56.0	17.3	26.7	100.0	279
1-2	35.9	25.2	38.8	100.0	363
3-4	33.5	19.1	47.4	100.0	173
5+	44.8	20.6	34.6	100.0	52
Employment					
Employed for cash	42.1	19.8	38.1	100.0	454
Employed not for cash	*	*	*	100.0	15
Not employed	43.3	22.5	34.3	100.0	398
Education					
No education	(28.9)	(37.0)	(34.1)	100.0	36
Primary	36.9	19.0	44.1	100.0	210
Secondary	47.9	20.2	31.9	100.0	426
More than secondary	38.9	22.9	38.2	100.0	195
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	38.7	22.2	39.2	100.0	195
Second	40.9	19.0	40.1	100.0	175
Middle	44.9	23.4	31.7	100.0	150
Fourth	49.9	21.2	28.9	100.0	196
Highest	(37.0)	(20.3)	(42.7)	100.0	152
Total	42.4	21.2	36.4	100.0	867

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

Table 14.19 Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help according to the type of violence that women reported, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Source	Type of violence experienced			Physical or sexual violence
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	
Own family	48.0	72.8	57.9	59.0
Husband/partner's family	12.0	5.9	5.5	8.2
Husband/partner	7.5	4.3	1.2	4.7
Boyfriend	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.3
Friend	27.5	17.8	23.8	23.3
Neighbour	3.5	0.2	0.8	1.7
Religious leader	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Doctor/medical personnel	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.5
Police	12.2	12.3	16.0	13.3
Lawyer	0.0	2.5	0.6	1.0
Other	3.9	1.8	6.6	4.0
Number of women who have sought help	143	122	103	368

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help

Table 14.20 Places where women sought help to stop the violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by place from which they sought help according to the type of violence that women reported, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Place	Type of violence experienced			Physical or sexual violence
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	
Social service organisation	0.6	6.0	10.1	5.0
Ministry of Law and Gender	1.9	5.0	13.3	6.1
Family and child service centre	2.8	0.3	2.3	1.8
Hospital/health facility	1.1	4.2	2.6	2.6
Family protection authority	5.9	2.9	5.5	4.8
Society for Health Education	0.0	2.9	1.4	1.4
Women's development committee	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Local council	7.7	3.3	3.3	5.0
Other	82.1	87.5	73.1	81.4
Number of women who have sought help	143	122	103	368

Note: Women can report more than one place from which they sought help

OTHER HEALTH ISSUES 15

Key Findings

- ***Hypertension:*** Only 4% of women and 2% of men age 15-49 report that they have ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they have high blood pressure. Among those with hypertension, about half are taking prescription medicine to control it.
- ***Diabetes:*** Also, 4% of women and 2% of men say that they have been told by a health professional that they have diabetes. Among those with diabetes, half of women and over 40% of men are taking prescription medicine.
- ***Other non-communicable diseases:*** Only 1% or less of women and men age 15-49 have ever had a heart attack, a stroke, renal failure or cancer; however, 11% of women and 7% of men report having either chronic obstructive lung disease (COPD) or asthma.
- ***Thalassemia:*** Almost all women and men have heard of thalassemia and a large majority say they have been tested for it. Sixteen percent of women and 11% of men report that they tested positive.
- ***Tuberculosis (TB):*** More than 9 in 10 women and men have heard of TB and among them, 60-70% know that TB is spread by coughing.
- ***Dengue fever:*** Similarly, 99% of women and men have heard of dengue fever and over 96% know that it is spread by mosquito bites.

Non-communicable diseases are accounting for an increasing share of the overall burden of disease in many developing countries. As birth rates decline and childhood illnesses are more successfully addressed through vaccinations, medications, and health care interventions, illnesses that more commonly affect adults increase in importance. In order to shed some light on other health issues, the 2016-17 MDHS included questions related to hypertension, diabetes, heart attack, stroke, renal failure, cancer, lung disease, thalassemia, tuberculosis, and dengue fever. In some cases, questions were restricted to knowledge about the disease, but in some cases, respondents were asked if they had ever been diagnosed with the ailment. This chapter presents findings related to these health issues.

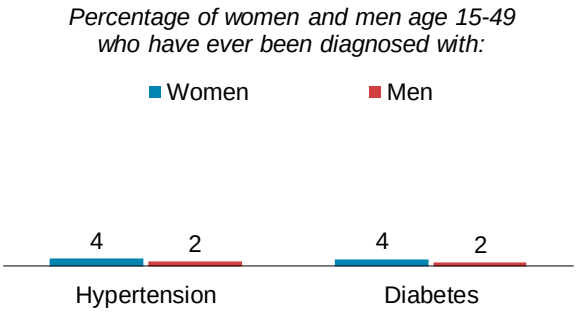
15.1 HYPERTENSION AND DIABETES

In the 2016-17 MDHS, women and men age 15-49 were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had high blood pressure (hypertension). If so, they were asked if they had been told this on two separate occasions, since hypertension is usually not officially diagnosed from

only one incident. Only 4% of women and 2% of men said they had been diagnosed as having hypertension (**Table 15.1** and **Figure 15.1**).

Among those with hypertension, about half said they were taking prescription medication to control it. More than half of women and two-thirds of men with hypertension said they were controlling or losing weight, while three-quarters of women and two-thirds of men said they were cutting down on salt. Around half of respondents said they were exercising and stopping smoking as means of controlling their hypertension (**Table 15.2**).

Figure 15.1 **Self-reported prevalence of hypertension and diabetes**



Four percent of women and 2% of men also said they had been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes (**Table 15.1**). Among those with diabetes, about half of women and 43% of men said they were taking prescribed medication; however much smaller percentages said they were taking insulin. Large majorities of diabetic respondents said they were working to control their weight, cutting down on sugar, exercising and stopping smoking (**Table 15.3**).

In interpreting the results regarding the prevalence of hypertension and diabetes, it is important to remember that they reflect self-reported prevalence, not medically diagnosed prevalence. Many respondents may not know that they have hypertension or diabetes.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of both hypertension and diabetes increases with age. For example, less than 1% of women age 15-19 reported having hypertension, compared with 15% of women age 45-49. Similarly, less than 1% of women age 15-19 report having diabetes, compared with 12% of those age 45-49.
- Self-reported prevalence of hypertension and diabetes does not differ significantly by residence, region, education or wealth quintile.

15.2 Other Non-Communicable Diseases

As shown in **Table 15.4**, only 1% or less of women and men age 15-49 have ever had a heart attack, a stroke, renal failure, or cancer. However, 11% of women and 7% of men reported that they had either chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) or asthma. Again, it is important to note that these results are based on self-reports, as opposed to medical diagnoses.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There is a slight tendency for the prevalence of COPD to decrease somewhat as age increases.
- COPD is more common among women in Malé region than those in other regions.
- Differences in prevalence by other characteristics are generally within a few percentage points (**Table 15.4**).

15.3 Thalassemia

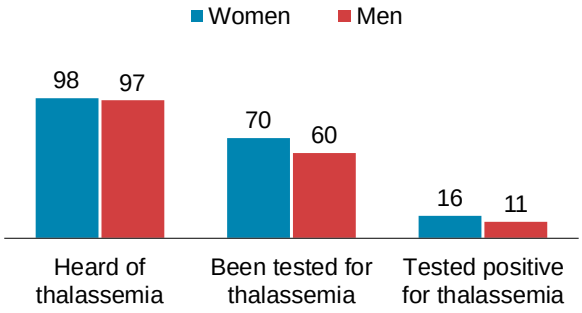
Thalassemia is an inherited disease in which the body makes an abnormal type of haemoglobin. Symptoms vary widely and depend on the type of thalassemia; however, mild to severe anaemia is often present. Thalassemia is most common among people of African, Middle Eastern, Greek, Italian and South Asian descent (Wikipedia, 2018).

The 2016-17 MDHS ascertained that almost all women (98%) and men (97%) age 15-49 have heard of thalassemia. Moreover, a large majority—70% of women and 60% of men—have been tested for the condition. Sixteen percent of all women and 11% of all men (including those not tested) say that they tested positive for thalassemia (**Table 15.5** and **Figure 15.2**).

Combining the results for women and men, 14% of adults age 15-49 reported testing positive for thalassemia. It is important to note that respondents who tested positive could either have the disease or be carriers.

Figure 15.2 **Thalassemia knowledge and diagnosis**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



Patterns by background characteristics

- There are only minor differences by background characteristics in the proportions of women and men who have ever heard of thalassemia.
- Testing for thalassemia increases with education and wealth quintile. The proportion tested is lowest among women and men age 15-19 and also among those in South region.
- The prevalence of thalassemia tends to increase slightly with education, but not with wealth quintile (**Table 15.5**).

Women and men who reported that they had tested positive for thalassemia were asked what type of thalassemia they had. Results shown in **Table 15.6** show that Beta thalassemia was the most commonly reported, followed by Alpha thalassemia.

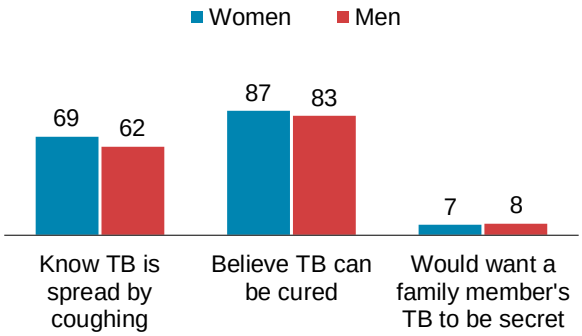
15.4 TUBERCULOSIS KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES

Women and men who were interviewed in the 2016-17 MDHS were asked if they had ever heard of tuberculosis or TB. Those who had, were asked if they knew how TB is spread and whether they believed it could be cured. Finally, they were also asked if a member of their family had TB, whether they would want it to remain a secret or not.

Results show that 95% of women and 91% of men have heard of TB. Of those who have heard of the disease, a large majority—69% of women and 62% of men—know that TB is spread through the air by coughing. Over 80% of respondents know that TB can be cured. Results also indicate a lack of stigma surrounding TB; only 7% of women and 8% of men say that if a relative had TB, they would want it to remain a secret (**Tables 15.7.1** and **15.7.2** and **Figure 15.3**).

Figure 15.3 **Knowledge and attitudes about tuberculosis**

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of TB, percentage who:



Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge of the fact that TB is spread through the air by coughing as well as the fact that it can be cured both increase with age of the respondent.
- Stigma about TB shows some tendency to increase with education among both women and men.

15.5 Knowledge about Dengue Fever

Ninety-nine percent of women and men have heard of dengue fever and almost all of those who have heard of the illness know that people get dengue from mosquito bites. Differences by background characteristics are minimal (**Table 15.8**).

List of Tables

For more information on violence against women, see the following tables:

- **Table 15.1 Self-reported hypertension and diabetes prevalence**
- **Table 15.2 Hypertension treatments**
- **Table 15.3 Diabetes treatments**
- **Table 15.4 Diagnosis of other non-communicable diseases**
- **Table 15.5 Thalassemia knowledge and diagnosis**
- **Table 15.6 Type of thalassemia**
- **Table 15.7.1 Knowledge and attitudes about tuberculosis: Women**
- **Table 15.7.2 Knowledge and attitudes about tuberculosis: Men**
- **Table 15.8 Knowledge about dengue fever**

Table 15.1 Self-reported hypertension and diabetes prevalence

Among women and men age 15-49, percentage who have ever been told by a doctor or other health professional on at least two occasions that they had high blood pressure or hypertension and percentage who have ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetes, according to background characteristics, Maldives, 2016-17

	Women			Men		
Background characteristic	Percentage told by a doctor or other health professional at least twice that they have high blood pressure	Percentage ever told by a doctor or other health professional that they have diabetes	Number of women	Percentage told by a doctor or other health professional at least twice that they have high blood pressure	Percentage ever told by a doctor or other health professional that they have diabetes	Number of men
Age						
15-19	0.7	0.5	1,099	0.2	0.3	935
20-24	1.1	0.4	1,223	1.2	0.7	693
25-29	2.3	2.4	1,379	1.1	1.3	716
30-34	3.4	3.7	1,372	2.1	1.3	663
35-39	4.4	5.3	1,044	2.1	2.2	469
40-44	8.9	6.9	845	5.1	6.2	449
45-49	15.2	11.9	737	8.3	5.8	417
Residence						
Malé region	5.5	4.8	3,424	2.7	2.7	968
Other atolls	3.4	3.0	4,275	2.1	1.8	3,374
Region						
Malé	5.5	4.8	3,424	2.7	2.7	968
North	3.3	2.6	981	1.4	0.7	488
North Central	2.3	2.3	913	1.7	0.9	537
Central	5.0	4.3	507	1.7	2.5	706
South Central	2.9	3.0	844	2.9	2.2	999
South	3.9	3.4	1,030	2.3	2.2	644
Atoll						
Malé Atoll	5.5	4.8	3,424	2.7	2.7	968
HA Atoll	4.4	3.0	279	1.2	1.0	149
HDh Atoll	1.5	2.4	403	1.9	0.3	202
Sh Atoll	4.9	2.5	299	0.8	0.8	136
N Atoll	3.4	2.3	210	0.7	0.0	119
R Atoll	1.7	1.5	345	0.4	1.3	119
B Atoll	2.3	2.3	183	2.0	1.4	191
Lh Atoll	2.4	4.1	175	3.8	0.7	109
K Atoll [4]	2.5	4.2	234	2.3	2.8	290
AA Atoll	9.9	5.5	127	2.1	3.0	154
ADh Atoll	4.5	3.7	113	1.7	0.6	150
V Atoll	5.5	2.4	33	0.0	3.5	112
M Atoll	2.2	1.2	109	1.1	2.3	146
F Atoll	2.6	2.9	102	3.6	3.9	197
Dh Atoll	6.1	3.9	124	2.7	1.5	200
Th Atoll	3.4	3.7	205	2.7	1.4	185
L Atoll	1.7	2.7	304	3.5	2.0	270
GA Atoll	2.5	3.1	174	2.8	4.5	162
GDh Atoll	5.8	4.8	223	2.9	0.0	142
Gn Atoll	1.4	2.3	200	3.0	1.7	120
S Atoll	4.6	3.4	434	1.2	2.4	220
Education						
No education	9.2	9.2	323	8.0	4.9	131
Primary	9.6	7.1	1,712	3.4	3.6	975
Secondary	2.5	2.6	4,044	1.1	0.9	2,581
More than secondary	2.4	2.3	1,619	4.1	3.7	655
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	3.6	3.5	1,393	1.7	1.5	993
Second	3.8	3.9	1,449	2.0	2.1	1,017
Middle	3.5	2.5	1,533	2.4	2.1	1,169
Fourth	5.7	5.2	1,629	2.5	1.3	691
Highest	4.8	3.9	1,694	3.2	3.8	472
Total	4.3	3.8	7,699	2.3	2.0	4,342

Table 15.2 Hypertension treatments

Among women and men who have been told by a doctor or other health professional on at least two occasions that they have high blood pressure, the percentage who are currently taking various steps to treat the condition, according to sex, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Among those diagnosed with high blood pressure, percentage who are currently:					
Sex	Taking prescribed medication	Controlling weight or losing weight	Cutting down on salt	Exercising	Stopped smoking	Number of women/men diagnosed with high blood pressure
Women	52.3	54.5	76.7	43.9	55.1	334
Men	48.0	66.2	65.6	63.1	47.7	99

Table 15.3 Diabetes treatments

Among women and who have been told they have diabetes, the percentage who are currently taking various steps to treat the condition, according to sex, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Among those diagnosed with diabetes, percentage who are currently:						
Sex	Taking prescribed medication	Taking insulin	Controlling weight or losing weight	Cutting down on/avoiding sugar	Exercising	Stopped smoking	Number of women/men diagnosed with diabetes
Women	51.2	3.8	66.5	84.1	50.3	64.6	295
Men	43.0	12.5	69.8	82.3	66.1	47.8	88

Table 15.4 Diagnosis of other non-communicable diseases

Among women and men age 15-49, percentage who have ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they have various non-communicable diseases, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Among women, percentage who have ever been diagnosed by a doctor or other health professional as having:						Among men, percentage who have ever been diagnosed by a doctor or other health professional as having:					
Background characteristic	Heart attack or myocardial infarction	Stroke	Renal failure	Cancer	Chronic obstructive lung disease (COPD)/ asthma	Number of women	Heart attack or myocardial infarction	Stroke	Renal failure	Cancer	Chronic obstructive lung disease (COPD)/ asthma	Number of men
Age												
15-19	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	11.2	1,099	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.4	8.8	935
20-24	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	11.0	1,223	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.4	9.3	693
25-29	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.7	10.7	1,379	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	5.9	716
30-34	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	10.5	1,372	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	5.2	663
35-39	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	12.6	1,044	1.8	1.4	1.3	0.3	7.2	469
40-44	2.8	2.0	0.4	0.2	9.0	845	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	4.9	449
45-49	2.3	0.4	0.4	1.2	7.4	737	3.4	2.5	0.1	0.3	7.5	417
Residence												
Malé region	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.5	14.3	3,424	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.5	7.5	968
Other atolls	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	7.6	4,275	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	7.1	3,374
Region												
Malé	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.5	14.3	3,424	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.5	7.5	968
North	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	4.8	981	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.7	8.7	488
North Central	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.1	7.8	913	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	7.0	537
Central	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	11.8	507	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.3	8.0	706
South Central	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.3	7.5	844	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	6.3	999
South	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	7.9	1,030	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	6.0	644
Atoll												
Malé Atoll	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.5	14.3	3,424	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.5	7.5	968
HA Atoll	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	6.7	279	2.0	1.6	0.0	1.0	6.1	149
HDh Atoll	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	403	1.4	1.4	2.9	0.3	9.7	202
Sh Atoll	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	7.6	299	1.2	1.7	0.8	0.9	10.2	136
N Atoll	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.0	9.9	210	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	119
R Atoll	2.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	6.6	345	1.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	8.5	119
B Atoll	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.2	183	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	10.5	191
Lh Atoll	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	8.4	175	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.2	109
K Atoll [4]	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.3	11.1	234	2.1	2.1	0.4	0.4	7.1	290
AA Atoll	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	9.8	127	0.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	5.8	154
Adh Atoll	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.4	14.2	113	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	13.4	150
V Atoll	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	16.5	33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	112
M Atoll	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	4.3	109	0.8	0.7	2.0	0.0	5.9	146
F Atoll	3.4	0.3	1.0	0.5	8.8	102	1.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	5.0	197
Dh Atoll	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.3	7.5	124	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	7.1	200
Th Atoll	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.7	13.0	205	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	4.1	185
L Atoll	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.4	304	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	8.3	270
GA Atoll	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	174	3.4	0.4	0.0	1.1	2.6	162
GDh Atoll	4.1	0.7	1.0	0.0	12.3	223	0.0	0.7	1.8	0.0	9.6	142
Gn Atoll	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.6	8.5	200	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.7	7.1	120
S Atoll	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	6.4	434	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.5	220
Education												
No education	2.5	1.1	0.6	2.3	10.4	323	2.5	3.6	0.7	0.6	5.3	131
Primary	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	9.8	1,712	1.9	1.5	0.6	0.6	6.4	975
Secondary	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	10.1	4,044	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.4	7.9	2,581
More than secondary	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	12.5	1,619	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.2	6.0	655
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	9.1	1,393	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.7	7.1	993
Second	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	7.2	1,449	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.1	7.3	1,017
Middle	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.4	7.7	1,533	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.2	7.7	1,169
Fourth	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	13.8	1,629	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.7	6.4	691
Highest	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	13.9	1,694	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.4	6.9	472
Total	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	10.5	7,699	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4	7.2	4,342

Table 15.5 Thalassemia knowledge and diagnosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have ever heard of thalassemia, have ever been tested for thalassemia and have ever had a positive test for thalassemia, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Among all women				Among all men			
	Percentage who have ever heard of thalassemia	Percentage who have ever been tested for thalassemia	Percentage who have tested positive for thalassemia	Number of women	Percentage who have ever heard of thalassemia	Percentage who have ever been tested for thalassemia	Percentage who have tested positive for thalassemia	Number of men
Age								
15-19	97.7	39.3	9.3	1,099	93.5	22.1	3.8	935
20-24	98.7	69.6	16.9	1,223	96.9	48.2	7.9	693
25-29	98.7	86.4	21.6	1,379	97.0	74.8	15.6	716
30-34	98.0	86.4	16.8	1,372	98.5	85.7	15.7	663
35-39	98.4	82.9	19.3	1,044	97.8	86.4	16.8	469
40-44	98.7	65.8	13.3	845	98.9	76.9	11.5	449
45-49	97.5	45.3	7.8	737	97.2	52.9	12.4	417
Residence								
Malé region	99.4	71.9	15.9	3,424	99.3	66.6	12.1	968
Other atolls	97.4	69.1	15.6	4,275	96.0	58.4	11.0	3,374
Region								
Malé	99.4	71.9	15.9	3,424	99.3	66.6	12.1	968
North	98.3	74.1	20.8	981	96.2	61.7	16.7	488
North Central	95.8	67.7	14.5	913	96.9	56.3	11.1	537
Central	99.1	71.8	15.9	507	94.6	58.9	10.8	706
South Central	96.9	72.2	17.3	844	96.4	62.2	11.2	999
South	97.4	61.6	9.9	1,030	96.1	51.2	6.6	644
Atoll								
Malé Atoll	99.4	71.9	15.9	3,424	99.3	66.6	12.1	968
HA Atoll	97.5	69.7	19.8	279	97.2	52.5	14.4	149
HDh Atoll	98.5	75.7	18.7	403	94.4	68.3	19.3	202
Sh Atoll	98.7	76.1	24.6	299	97.9	62.0	15.3	136
N Atoll	96.0	67.0	21.3	210	95.5	59.3	16.3	119
R Atoll	95.1	65.9	10.9	345	98.3	58.3	13.0	119
B Atoll	97.1	69.7	12.0	183	98.6	55.4	7.3	191
Lh Atoll	95.8	70.1	16.0	175	94.0	52.4	9.8	109
K Atoll [4]	99.7	72.4	19.6	234	93.6	57.3	13.2	290
AA Atoll	99.0	71.3	13.0	127	97.2	57.9	10.1	154
Adh Atoll	98.7	70.8	11.8	113	91.5	51.9	4.6	150
V Atoll	96.1	72.7	14.8	33	97.8	73.8	13.6	112
M Atoll	90.6	66.7	14.0	109	97.6	68.3	10.0	146
F Atoll	98.2	74.3	16.2	102	95.6	60.2	11.3	197
Dh Atoll	98.7	72.6	17.9	124	95.2	50.4	6.3	200
Th Atoll	97.8	78.5	18.4	205	97.9	72.4	12.5	185
L Atoll	97.3	68.9	17.9	304	96.1	62.2	14.5	270
GA Atoll	98.1	64.0	9.4	174	94.2	49.4	10.2	162
GDh Atoll	97.9	63.4	11.8	223	98.4	55.9	5.1	142
Gn Atoll	96.0	68.2	13.9	200	95.4	62.6	9.5	120
S Atoll	97.6	56.6	7.3	434	96.3	43.5	3.4	220
Education								
No education	95.4	43.6	8.3	323	93.7	52.9	9.8	131
Primary	97.1	64.2	14.7	1,712	96.0	65.0	12.1	975
Secondary	98.5	70.5	15.8	4,044	96.6	54.3	10.1	2,581
More than secondary	99.6	81.9	18.1	1,619	99.2	78.2	15.0	655
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	96.1	66.6	14.7	1,393	94.1	53.0	9.9	993
Second	97.9	66.0	15.9	1,449	96.9	57.2	12.6	1,017
Middle	98.4	72.2	16.8	1,533	97.0	61.3	11.1	1,169
Fourth	99.2	74.7	15.0	1,629	97.8	66.8	11.9	691
Highest	99.4	71.3	16.1	1,694	100.0	69.8	10.6	472
Total	98.3	70.3	15.7	7,699	96.8	60.2	11.3	4,342

Table 15.6 Type of thalassemia

Among women and men age 15-49 who were ever tested for thalassemia, percentage whose test results showed specific results, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Test result	Women	Men
Beta thalassemia	15.5	11.9
Alpha thalassemia	5.8	6.0
HB-E	0.8	0.3
HB-D	0.2	0.1
HB-C	0.2	0.2
HB-S	0.0	0.2
Negative	63.6	73.3
Inconclusive	6.9	2.9
Don't know	7.3	5.7
Number of women/men ever tested	5,415	2,616

Note: Respondents could report more than one type.

Table 15.7.1 Knowledge and attitudes about tuberculosis: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among women who have heard of TB, percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing, percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and percentage who would want to keep secret that a family member has TB, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Among all women		Among women who have heard of TB			
Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number of women	Percentage who know TB is spread through the air by coughing	Percentage who believe TB can be cured	Percentage who would want a family member's TB to be kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB
Age						
15-19	86.0	1,099	46.9	63.6	7.1	945
20-24	95.2	1,223	57.7	78.1	7.0	1,164
25-29	96.8	1,379	67.3	86.5	7.5	1,335
30-34	97.0	1,372	77.6	92.2	8.4	1,330
35-39	98.2	1,044	77.7	95.7	6.1	1,024
40-44	97.5	845	79.2	96.5	4.5	824
45-49	98.0	737	79.1	97.5	5.6	723
Residence						
Malé region	98.0	3,424	71.6	87.4	7.0	3,356
Other atolls	93.3	4,275	66.8	86.2	6.6	3,988
Region						
Malé	98.0	3,424	71.6	87.4	7.0	3,356
North	95.2	981	68.6	88.9	5.6	934
North Central	92.0	913	58.5	84.8	4.9	840
Central	94.6	507	66.0	88.8	7.0	480
South Central	94.1	844	74.9	87.0	9.1	794
South	91.3	1,030	65.8	82.9	6.9	941
Atoll						
Malé Atoll	98.0	3,424	71.6	87.4	7.0	3,356
HA Atoll	96.6	279	66.5	85.5	7.2	270
HDh Atoll	94.2	403	70.8	90.5	5.9	380
Sh Atoll	95.2	299	67.8	89.8	3.6	285
N Atoll	91.5	210	47.2	88.3	3.0	192
R Atoll	92.8	345	64.3	82.1	4.5	320
B Atoll	94.0	183	72.1	86.1	4.8	172
Lh Atoll	89.0	175	45.3	84.5	7.9	156
K Atoll [4]	93.9	234	64.2	90.3	8.0	220
AA Atoll	94.3	127	64.4	85.7	3.3	119
ADh Atoll	95.7	113	72.6	88.9	9.3	108
V Atoll	96.6	33	62.0	89.3	6.4	32
M Atoll	89.4	109	91.3	94.5	16.4	97
F Atoll	95.3	102	67.6	93.3	1.9	97
Dh Atoll	99.0	124	73.0	85.9	7.9	122
Th Atoll	95.0	205	72.3	88.7	9.0	195
L Atoll	92.6	304	74.4	81.6	9.8	282
GA Atoll	95.7	174	74.1	86.3	11.4	166
GDh Atoll	95.8	223	64.9	84.5	7.8	213
Gn Atoll	85.8	200	47.0	80.5	8.0	171
S Atoll	89.9	434	71.1	81.6	4.1	390
Education						
No education	94.2	323	74.1	94.2	3.4	305
Primary	95.6	1,712	72.9	94.2	5.1	1,638
Secondary	94.0	4,044	63.2	81.8	6.9	3,802
More than secondary	98.8	1,619	77.7	89.3	9.0	1,600
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	92.2	1,393	61.6	83.5	6.1	1,284
Second	93.7	1,449	67.9	86.9	5.4	1,357
Middle	94.6	1,533	69.2	86.7	6.7	1,451
Fourth	97.5	1,629	68.1	84.9	7.8	1,589
Highest	98.1	1,694	76.2	90.9	7.6	1,663
Total	95.4	7,699	69.0	86.7	6.8	7,345

Table 15.7.2 Knowledge and attitudes about tuberculosis: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among men who have heard of TB, percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing, percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and percentage who would want to keep secret that a family member has TB, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Among all men		Among men who have heard of TB			
Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number of men	Percentage who know TB is spread through the air by coughing	Percentage who believe TB can be cured	Percentage who would want a family member's TB to be kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age						
15-19	73.7	935	42.7	65.4	9.1	689
20-24	92.0	693	50.0	73.6	9.1	638
25-29	94.4	716	53.3	81.6	7.9	676
30-34	95.8	663	72.1	89.5	9.3	636
35-39	97.4	469	75.6	92.0	7.2	457
40-44	96.8	449	78.5	97.1	7.3	434
45-49	97.2	417	79.7	97.6	3.8	405
Residence						
Malé region	93.7	968	67.9	82.6	10.5	907
Other atolls	89.7	3,374	60.3	83.5	7.2	3,028
Region						
Malé	93.7	968	67.9	82.6	10.5	907
North	91.4	488	57.4	84.9	5.4	446
North Central	89.6	537	60.3	87.0	6.7	481
Central	88.4	706	58.4	81.5	8.4	625
South Central	90.3	999	61.6	84.8	7.2	902
South	89.1	644	62.5	79.8	7.9	574
Atoll						
Malé Atoll	93.7	968	67.9	82.6	10.5	907
HA Atoll	89.8	149	52.4	81.4	5.5	134
HDh Atoll	93.0	202	59.7	87.6	5.9	188
Sh Atoll	90.8	136	59.4	84.4	4.4	124
N Atoll	90.2	119	56.3	84.8	6.9	107
R Atoll	88.5	119	57.4	88.8	4.0	105
B Atoll	90.7	191	64.6	84.7	7.6	173
Lh Atoll	88.0	109	60.3	91.7	8.0	96
K Atoll [4]	84.8	290	64.4	76.6	5.5	246
AA Atoll	88.2	154	55.6	80.3	10.2	136
ADh Atoll	91.7	150	54.7	85.6	13.0	137
V Atoll	93.6	112	52.5	88.9	6.7	105
M Atoll	92.5	146	73.8	90.1	10.3	135
F Atoll	90.6	197	66.7	84.3	2.4	179
Dh Atoll	91.4	200	63.4	86.8	7.7	183
Th Atoll	92.6	185	55.7	83.4	8.4	171
L Atoll	86.6	270	53.5	81.5	7.6	234
GA Atoll	88.7	162	53.7	75.6	8.0	144
GDh Atoll	93.1	142	69.5	81.4	4.5	132
Gn Atoll	87.8	120	58.5	80.4	10.7	105
S Atoll	87.7	220	66.4	81.5	8.7	193
Education						
No education	96.1	131	70.2	93.5	4.1	126
Primary	92.6	975	66.9	90.3	5.9	903
Secondary	87.8	2,581	56.2	78.2	8.4	2,267
More than secondary	97.6	655	74.2	89.8	10.3	639
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	87.7	993	53.7	82.0	6.9	870
Second	88.7	1,017	59.0	82.2	6.6	902
Middle	91.3	1,169	65.0	83.9	8.1	1,068
Fourth	91.6	691	66.5	84.6	9.0	633
Highest	97.6	472	70.9	85.0	10.9	461
Total	90.6	4,342	62.0	83.3	8.0	3,935

Table 15.8 Knowledge about dengue fever

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of dengue fever, and among those who have heard of dengue, percentage who know that people get dengue from mosquito bites, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Among all women		Among women who have heard of dengue		Among all men		Among men who have heard of dengue	
Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of dengue	Number of women	Percentage who know people get dengue from mosquito bites	Number of women who have heard of dengue	Percentage who have heard of dengue	Number of men	Percentage who know people get dengue from mosquito bites	Number of men who have heard of dengue
Age								
15-19	98.5	1,099	94.0	1,083	99.3	935	94.7	928
20-24	99.0	1,223	97.4	1,210	98.4	693	95.2	682
25-29	99.4	1,379	97.5	1,371	98.0	716	96.4	702
30-34	99.4	1,372	98.2	1,363	97.9	663	98.2	650
35-39	98.9	1,044	97.1	1,032	98.8	469	97.9	463
40-44	99.2	845	96.7	838	98.7	449	95.8	443
45-49	99.1	737	97.1	730	98.0	417	96.8	408
Residence								
Malé region	99.6	3,424	97.9	3,411	99.1	968	97.8	960
Other atolls	98.7	4,275	96.2	4,218	98.3	3,374	95.8	3,317
Region								
Malé	99.6	3,424	97.9	3,411	99.1	968	97.8	960
North	99.5	981	96.3	977	98.3	488	97.9	480
North Central	98.4	913	94.9	898	99.1	537	96.5	532
Central	99.6	507	98.3	505	96.1	706	95.4	679
South Central	98.5	844	96.5	831	98.7	999	94.0	986
South	97.8	1,030	95.8	1,007	99.5	644	97.0	640
Atoll								
Malé Atoll	99.6	3,424	97.9	3,411	99.1	968	97.8	960
HA Atoll	99.5	279	97.3	278	99.1	149	98.2	148
HDh Atoll	99.5	403	95.8	401	97.2	202	99.7	197
Sh Atoll	99.6	299	96.0	298	98.9	136	95.0	135
N Atoll	96.5	210	94.6	202	97.6	119	97.1	116
R Atoll	99.5	345	93.9	343	99.2	119	97.9	118
B Atoll	99.1	183	97.3	182	99.4	191	96.0	190
Lh Atoll	97.6	175	94.6	171	100.0	109	95.5	109
K Atoll [4]	99.9	234	98.7	234	94.4	290	93.5	274
AA Atoll	99.5	127	97.7	126	96.4	154	98.4	149
ADh Atoll	99.3	113	98.5	112	99.5	150	97.7	149
V Atoll	99.4	33	97.2	33	95.4	112	93.1	107
M Atoll	94.7	109	95.4	103	97.6	146	95.4	143
F Atoll	99.5	102	96.6	102	98.5	197	95.3	194
Dh Atoll	99.7	124	96.4	123	99.4	200	97.3	199
Th Atoll	98.3	205	96.4	202	98.9	185	95.3	183
L Atoll	99.3	304	97.0	302	98.7	270	88.8	267
GA Atoll	99.4	174	96.2	172	99.2	162	95.6	161
GDh Atoll	99.7	223	96.2	222	100.0	142	96.1	142
Gn Atoll	92.0	200	93.9	184	99.5	120	98.8	119
S Atoll	98.8	434	96.3	428	99.4	220	97.5	219
Education								
No education	97.0	323	97.4	314	95.1	131	95.1	125
Primary	98.8	1,712	95.2	1,692	97.4	975	94.8	949
Secondary	99.0	4,044	96.5	4,004	98.8	2,581	96.4	2,549
More than secondary	100.0	1,619	99.7	1,619	99.7	655	98.2	653
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	98.4	1,393	94.8	1,371	97.0	993	93.5	963
Second	98.8	1,449	96.0	1,432	98.8	1,017	96.0	1,004
Middle	99.1	1,533	97.7	1,520	99.0	1,169	97.1	1,158
Fourth	99.1	1,629	97.1	1,615	98.6	691	97.9	681
Highest	99.8	1,694	98.5	1,691	99.5	472	98.2	470
Total	99.1	7,699	96.9	7,629	98.5	4,342	96.3	4,276

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT 16

Key Findings

- ***Early childhood education:*** Seventy-eight percent of children age 36-59 months are attending an organised early childhood education programme.
- ***Early childhood learning:*** Ninety-seven percent of children age 36-59 months were engaged by adult household members in 4 or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days before the survey.
- ***Learning materials:*** Almost 60% of children under age 5 have 3 or more children's books present in the household; 89% have manufactured toys to play with.
- ***Child care arrangements:*** Twelve percent of children under five were left alone or left in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour during the week preceding the survey.

This chapter provides key data on early child development. The early childhood education module in the 2016-17 MDHS included questions pertaining to learning materials and care about children under 5 years of age (0-59 months) and questions pertaining to attendance in early childhood education programmes, support for learning, and development among 3 and 4-year-olds (36-59 months). These data will help the government, civil society, communities, and other stakeholders design and implement programmes and policies that help young children reach their full potential by supporting families and communities and increasing access to quality early childhood care and education.

16.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Early childhood education programmes are important in preparing children for formal schooling. In the Maldives, 6 years of age is the official entry age for Grade 1. In the 2016-17 MDHS, mothers were asked if any of their children age 36-59 months (3-4 years old) who were living with them were attending an organised early education programme.[1] The MDHS data show that 78% of children age 36-59 months attend an organised early childhood education programme (**Table 16.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

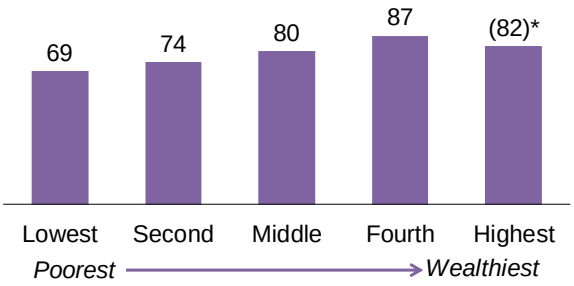
- The proportion of children who attend early childhood education programmes varies by region, from a low of 64% in North region to a high of 85% in both Malé and Central regions.

[1] In 2017, lower kindergarden (LKG) and upper kindergarden (UKG) for children ages 4 and 5, respectively, were added to the free education provided by the government. Unfortunately, this change occurred after the data collection for the survey had started and thus, attendance rates may now be higher than those given in this survey data.

- Differences in early childhood education are observed by wealth quintile. The proportion of 3-4-year olds who attend an organised early childhood education programme increases from 69% in the lowest wealth quintile to 87% of those in the fourth quintile (**Figure 16.1**).

Figure 16.1 **Early childhood education by wealth**

Percentage of children 36-59 months living with the mother who are attending an organised early childhood education programme



**Based on 25-49 unweighted cases*

16.2 CHILDHOOD LEARNING

16.2.1 Support for Learning

It is recognised that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life and that quality of home care is the major determinant of a child's development during this period. In this context, adults spending "quality time" with children, the presence of children's books in the home, opportunities for play to stimulate the imagination, and conditions of care are all important indicators of quality of home care. Children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent, and ready to learn.

Support for early learning

Percentage of children with whom any adult household member (age 15+) has (within the previous 3 days) engaged in four or more of the following activities to promote learning and school readiness: reading books or looking at picture books; telling stories; singing songs; taking the children outside the home, compound, or yard; playing with the children; and spending time with the children naming, counting, or drawing things.

Sample: Children age 3-4 (36-59 months)

Father's and mother's support for early learning

Percentage of children with whom the natural father or natural mother has engaged in 4 or more support-for-early-learning activities to promote learning and school readiness.

Sample: Children age 3-4 (36-59 months)

Almost all children (97%) age 36-59 months were engaged by adult household members in 4 or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days prior to the survey. However, fathers (23%) were much less likely than mothers (87%) to have engaged with their child in 4 or more learning activities, mainly because only 61% of children live with their biological fathers. The mean number of activities in which any adult household member engaged with children during the previous three days was 5.7. Differences by background characteristics are minor (**Table 16.2**).

16.2.2 Children's Books and Playthings

Exposure to books in the early years not only provides children with a greater understanding of the nature of print but the presence of books in a household may give them opportunities to see others reading, for example, older siblings doing school work. The presence of books may influence a child's later school performance. Play also contributes to brain development, by stimulating the imagination. Mothers of children under age 5 were asked how many children's books or picture books they have. Mothers were also asked what items children play with, including homemade toys, toys purchased from a shop, and other

household objects or objects found around the home, such as bowls, pots, sticks, rocks, animal shells, or leaves.

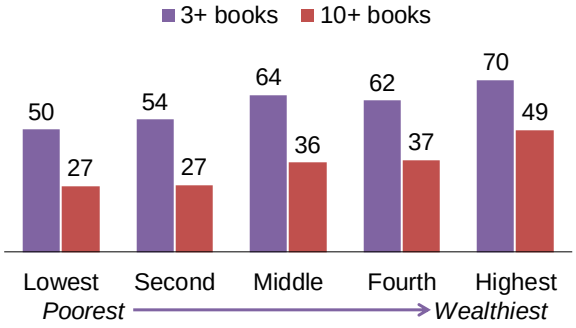
Most children under age 5 have access to books in the household. Fifty-nine percent of children under age 5 who live with their mothers have 3 or more children's or picture books in the household and 35% have 10 or more such books. Fifteen percent of children under age 5 play with homemade toys (including dolls and cars), while 89% play with toys from a shop or manufactured toys. About half of children under 5 play with household objects such as bowls, sticks, rocks, or leaves and about half play with 2 or more types of playthings, including homemade toys, toys purchased from a store, and household objects (**Table 16.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children under age 5 in households with 3 or more children's or picture books increases with mother's education; it also increases with wealth quintile, from 50% in the lowest quintile to 70% in the highest quintile (**Figure 16.2**).
- Children under age 5 in Malé region are the most likely to have children's books or picture books in their households, while those in North and South Central regions are the least likely to have such books.

Figure 16.2 **Availability of children's or picture books by wealth**

Percentage of children under age 5 living with the mother in households with children's or picture books



16.3 Adequate Care for Young Children

Leaving children alone or only in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of accidents, abuse, and neglect. Mothers were asked two questions: whether their youngest child under age 5 had been left alone during the week preceding the interview for 1 hour or more, and whether the child was left in the care of other children under age 10 for 1 hour or more.

Inadequate care

Number of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour at least once in the last week.

Sample: De jure children under age 5

In the Maldives, 11% of children under age 5 were left alone and 9% were left in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour during the week before the survey. Altogether, 12% of children were left alone or left in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour during the previous week (**Table 16.4**).

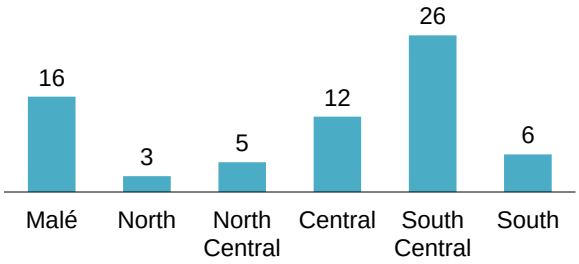
Patterns by background characteristics

- Female children are slightly more likely to be left with inadequate care than male children (14% and 10%, respectively).

- The percentage of children with inadequate care in the week prior to the survey varies considerably across regions, from a low 3% in North region to a high of 26% in South Central region (**Figure 16.3**).
- Surprisingly, the percentage of children left with inadequate care increases slightly with mother's education.
- Although the relationship between inadequate care and wealth is inconsistent, it is surprising that the highest proportion of children left with inadequate care occurs among those in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 16.3 **Inadequate care**

Percentage of children under 5 who were left alone or in the care of a child younger than 10 for more than one hour in the past week



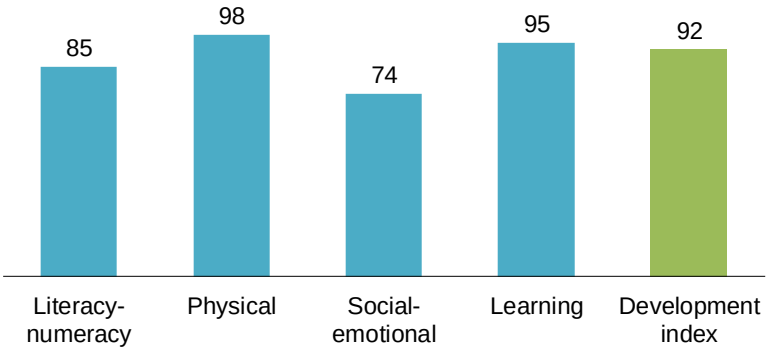
16.4 DEVELOPMENTALLY ON TRACK

Mothers were asked a series of questions to ascertain whether their 3-4 year-old child is developmentally on track in four domains of development: literacy-numeracy (i.e., age-appropriate knowledge of letters and numbers), physical, social-emotional, and learning.[2] This is to assess whether children are being appropriately prepared to enter formal schooling. An early child development index was created by combining all 4 domains.

Almost all children age 36-59 months are on track for their age in their physical development (98%) and in the learning domain (95%). Eighty-five percent of 3-4 year-olds are on track in the literacy-numeracy domain, and 74% are on track in the social-emotional domain. Taking all four domains together, 92% of 3-4 year-olds are on track in their development (i.e., meeting three of the four developmental domains) (**Table 16.5** and **Figure 16.4**).

Figure 16.4 **Development index**

Percentage of children 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in 4 domains



Patterns by background characteristics

- The early child development index score tends to increase with education of the mother, mainly due to the increase in the literacy-numeracy domain.
- Differentials across other background characteristics in the early child development score are not large.

[2] See footnotes in Table 16.5 for a description of the questions asked in each of the four domains.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on early child development, see the following tables:

- **Table 16.1 Early childhood education**
- **Table 16.2 Support for learning**
- **Table 16.3 Learning materials**
- **Table 16.4 Inadequate care**
- **Table 16.5 Early child development index**

Table 16.1 Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months living with the mother who are attending an organised early childhood education programme, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Percentage attending early childhood education	Number of children
Child's sex		
Male	77.8	562
Female	78.5	527
Child's age		
36-47 months	71.0	559
48-59 months	85.7	530
Residence		
Malé region	85.4	378
Other atolls	74.3	711
Region		
Malé	85.4	378
North	63.9	161
North Central	72.5	161
Central	85.2	97
South Central	73.5	132
South	80.7	160
Mother's education		
No education	*	18
Primary	76.0	203
Secondary	76.7	654
More than secondary	85.4	214
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	69.2	222
Second	73.7	227
Middle	79.5	252
Fourth	87.4	214
Highest	(81.9)	174
Total	78.1	1,089

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed. If there was more than one child of the designated age, questions refer to the youngest child.

Table 16.2 Support for learning

Percentage of children age 36-59 months living with the mother with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the three days before the survey, and engagement in such activities by the biological father and mother, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children living with their biological father	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with mother
Child's sex								
Male	96.3	5.6	61.6	24.4	1.7	87.1	5.0	562
Female	97.2	5.7	60.6	22.3	1.5	87.2	5.0	527
Child's age								
36-47 months	96.5	5.7	60.0	26.9	1.7	87.2	5.1	559
48-59 months	97.0	5.6	62.3	19.7	1.5	87.1	5.0	530
Residence								
Malé region	97.3	5.6	77.3	34.1	2.4	87.2	4.8	378
Other atolls	96.4	5.7	52.5	17.7	1.2	87.1	5.1	711
Region								
Malé	97.3	5.6	77.3	34.1	2.4	87.2	4.8	378
North	93.1	5.5	48.0	18.3	1.2	87.5	5.1	161
North Central	97.9	5.8	40.8	11.8	0.9	91.7	5.5	161
Central	99.2	5.8	68.9	25.8	2.0	88.6	5.1	97
South Central	97.8	5.8	60.4	17.2	1.2	84.2	5.0	132
South	95.4	5.6	52.4	18.5	1.2	83.7	5.0	160
Mother's education								
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Primary	95.6	5.6	55.9	14.7	1.1	86.6	5.0	203
Secondary	97.0	5.6	56.6	20.4	1.5	87.2	5.0	654
More than secondary	97.2	5.7	79.8	41.6	2.5	88.3	5.1	214
Father's education								
No education	(100.0)	(5.8)	(100.0)	(11.6)	(1.2)	(82.7)	(4.7)	30
Primary	98.0	5.8	100.0	26.5	1.9	90.3	5.2	168
Secondary	97.7	5.7	100.0	32.8	2.3	85.5	4.9	330
More than secondary	99.6	5.8	100.0	53.9	3.2	88.5	5.2	125
Don't know/missing/not living with father	94.5	5.5	3.2	7.3	0.6	87.2	5.1	437
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	96.6	5.7	45.2	11.1	0.9	84.9	5.1	222
Second	96.3	5.6	52.4	17.2	1.2	88.8	5.2	227
Middle	95.5	5.7	62.2	27.1	1.6	86.2	5.1	252
Fourth	97.8	5.6	64.0	26.0	1.9	88.0	4.9	214
Highest	(98.0)	(5.6)	(87.5)	(38.6)	(2.7)	(88.3)	(4.9)	174
Total	96.7	5.7	61.1	23.4	1.6	87.2	5.0	1,089

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed. If there was more than one child of the designated age, questions refer to the youngest child.

Table 16.3 Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 living with the mother by numbers of children's books present in the household and by type of playthings that child plays with, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
	Three or more children's or picture books	Ten or more children's or picture books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside such as bowls, sticks, rocks, animal shells, or leaves	Two or more types of playthings	
Child's sex							
Male	59.5	34.7	15.8	90.6	48.2	50.4	1,152
Female	59.2	35.1	13.7	86.3	45.2	46.0	1,147
Child's age							
0-23 months	32.6	11.6	9.3	79.9	30.8	31.9	1,041
24-59 months	81.6	54.2	19.3	95.6	59.9	61.7	1,258
Residence							
Malé region	65.5	44.9	12.4	87.9	37.0	38.7	796
Other atolls	56.1	29.6	16.0	88.8	51.8	53.3	1,502
Region							
Malé	65.5	44.9	12.4	87.9	37.0	38.7	796
North	54.7	23.7	4.8	91.4	51.8	52.0	362
North Central	58.3	28.6	20.6	89.9	57.4	57.5	332
Central	62.8	39.6	18.5	89.4	58.3	59.8	187
South Central	52.2	29.5	19.4	85.8	46.4	51.2	295
South	55.2	31.6	19.2	87.2	47.4	48.6	327
Mother's education							
No education	(49.8)	(16.0)	(28.5)	(93.0)	(51.2)	(58.4)	26
Primary	54.8	28.5	13.8	88.8	45.9	48.2	410
Secondary	56.8	31.4	15.2	87.7	48.4	50.3	1,363
More than secondary	70.8	50.8	13.6	90.2	42.4	42.2	499
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	49.7	26.9	13.8	87.5	49.0	49.8	466
Second	53.8	27.2	14.9	87.0	53.1	53.8	498
Middle	63.7	36.3	18.4	89.7	51.8	53.5	523
Fourth	61.5	37.4	13.1	89.0	44.8	47.9	413
Highest	69.8	49.4	12.6	89.4	31.3	32.8	398
Total	59.4	34.9	14.8	88.5	46.7	48.2	2,299

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. If there was more than one child of the designated age, questions refer to the youngest child.

Table 16.4 Inadequate care

Percentage of children under age 5 living with the mother who were left alone or left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the week before the survey, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years in the past week	Left with inadequate care in the past week	Number of children
Child's sex				
Male	8.8	6.8	9.5	1,152
Female	13.1	11.6	14.0	1,147
Child's age				
0-23 months	9.7	7.7	10.1	1,041
24-59 months	11.9	10.5	13.1	1,258
Residence				
Malé region	14.7	12.9	15.7	796
Other atolls	9.0	7.3	9.7	1,502
Region				
Malé	14.7	12.9	15.7	796
North	2.6	1.5	2.6	362
North Central	3.9	3.8	4.9	332
Central	11.5	7.8	12.4	187
South Central	24.1	21.0	25.8	295
South	6.1	4.5	6.2	327
Mother's education				
No education	(7.3)	(2.9)	(7.3)	26
Primary	9.1	7.3	9.5	410
Secondary	11.0	8.6	11.8	1,363
More than secondary	12.6	12.9	13.7	499
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	9.8	7.7	10.6	466
Second	9.7	7.7	10.5	498
Middle	8.4	7.1	8.9	523
Fourth	7.5	6.9	8.6	413
Highest	20.6	18.0	21.7	398
Total	10.9	9.2	11.7	2,299

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. If there was more than one child of the designated age, questions refer to the youngest child.

Table 16.5 Early child development index

Percentage of children age 36-59 months living with the mother who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for:				Early child development index score[5]	Number of children
	Literacy-numeracy[1]	Physical[2]	Social-emotional[3]	Learning[4]		
Child's sex						
Male	82.9	97.4	69.2	94.4	90.0	562
Female	87.1	98.3	79.2	94.9	94.0	527
Child's age						
36-47 months	79.4	97.4	72.8	94.4	89.6	559
48-59 months	90.8	98.3	75.3	94.9	94.4	530
Residence						
Malé region	86.3	98.1	80.4	96.0	93.8	378
Other atolls	84.2	97.7	70.7	93.9	90.9	711
Region						
Malé	86.3	98.1	80.4	96.0	93.8	378
North	80.2	96.1	63.5	92.2	87.0	161
North Central	81.4	99.1	72.1	94.1	90.4	161
Central	91.5	99.4	71.7	97.6	95.3	97
South Central	88.3	97.1	66.7	90.9	90.6	132
South	83.2	97.3	79.2	95.6	93.0	160
Mother's education						
No education	*	*	*	*	*	18
Primary	78.2	97.7	68.2	91.7	85.0	203
Secondary	85.1	98.0	76.6	95.2	93.0	654
More than secondary	91.8	98.1	71.6	95.7	95.5	214
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	78.7	98.5	68.8	92.4	88.4	222
Second	85.0	97.5	71.5	94.9	91.6	227
Middle	89.9	97.9	70.3	95.2	93.7	252
Fourth	83.7	97.3	82.5	97.0	92.9	214
Highest	(87.1)	(98.0)	(79.0)	(93.4)	(93.2)	174
Total	84.9	97.8	74.0	94.6	92.0	1,089

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed. If there was more than one child of the designated age, questions refer to the youngest child.

[1] Literacy-numeracy refers to children who can do two or more of the following: identify or name at least ten letters; read at least four words; knows the name and recognises the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10.

[2] Physical refers to children who can either pick up a small object with two fingers like a stick or rock from the ground and/or is sometimes not too sick to play

[3] Social-emotional refers to children who can do two or more of the following: gets along with other children or adults; does not kick, bite, or hit other children or adults; does not get distracted easily

[4] Learning refers to children who either can follow simple directions for how to do something and/or when given something to do, can do it independently

[5] At least three of the four categories

FEMALE CIRCUMCISION 17

Key Findings

- ***Prevalence among women:*** Thirteen percent of women age 15-49 in the Maldives are circumcised. The prevalence of female circumcision increases steeply with age of the woman.
- ***Age at circumcision:*** Eighty-three percent of circumcised women age 15-49 were circumcised before age 5 and the remainder largely could not report an age.
- ***Prevalence among girls:*** According to their mothers, only 1% of girls age 0-14 are circumcised. Girls are more likely to be circumcised if their mothers are circumcised, compared with daughters of uncircumcised women.
- ***Opinions of the practice:*** Among women who have heard of female circumcision, 10% believe that the practice is required by their religion, and 8% believe that the practice should be continued.

This chapter explores female circumcision, also known as female genital mutilation or cutting. According to the World Health Organization, female genital mutilation comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. It is recognised internationally as a violation of the human rights of girls and women and can result in serious medical complications. Female genital mutilation is classified into 4 major types:

- **Type 1:** Often referred to as **clitoridectomy**, this is the partial or total removal of the clitoris, and in very rare cases, only the prepuce (the fold of skin surrounding the clitoris).
- **Type 2:** Often referred to as **excision**, this is the partial or total removal of the clitoris and the labia minora, with or without excision of the labia majora.
- **Type 3:** Often referred to as **infibulation**, this is the narrowing of the vaginal opening by cutting and repositioning the labia minora or labia majora, sometimes through stitching, with or without removal of the clitoris.
- **Type 4:** This includes all other harmful procedures to the female genitalia for non-medical purposes, e.g. pricking, piercing, incising, scraping and cauterising the genital area (WHO, 2018).

Although the 2016-17 MDHS included questions about female circumcision, there were no questions as to the type or severity of the procedure. Anecdotal evidence suggests that in the Maldives, female circumcision mainly falls into the Type 4 category, consisting mostly of small cuts to the genitals.

17.1 KNOWLEDGE OF FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

Knowledge
Female respondents were asked if they had ever heard of female circumcision or genital cutting.
Sample: Women age 15-49

Overall, 77% of women age 15-49 have heard about female circumcision (**Table 17.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women who have heard of female circumcision increases with age from 60% of those age 15-19 to 90% of those age 45-49.
- Knowledge of female circumcision also increases with wealth quintile, from 70% among women in the lowest quintile to 84% among those in the highest quintile.
- Women's knowledge of female circumcision varies by region, from 67% of those in North Central region to 83% of women in Malé region.

17.2 PREVALENCE OF AND AGE AT CIRCUMCISION AMONG WOMEN

To assess prevalence, women age 15-49 were asked if they had ever been circumcised. Circumcised women were further asked about their age at the time they were circumcised. Questions about the type of cutting women experienced were not asked in the survey.

17.2.1 Prevalence of Female Circumcision

Prevalence of female circumcision
Female respondents were asked whether they had ever been circumcised.
Sample: Women age 15-49

Age at circumcision
Women who were circumcised were asked about age at circumcision
Sample: Women age 15-49 who reported having been circumcised

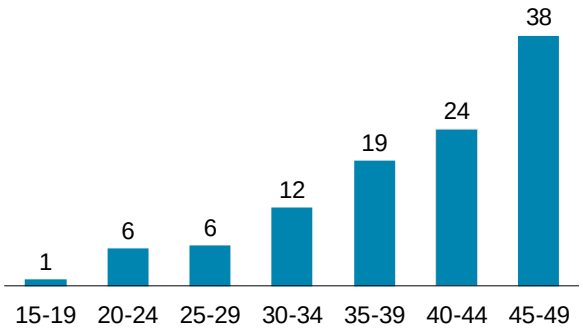
Thirteen percent of women age 15-49 in the Maldives are circumcised (**Table 17.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of female circumcision increases steeply with age, from only 1% among women age 15-19 to 38% among women age 45-49 (**Figure 17.1**).

Figure 17.1 **Female circumcision by age**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are circumcised



- Variation in the prevalence of female circumcision by region is not large. Ten percent of women in North Central region have been circumcised, compared with 15% of women in South region (**Figure 17.2**).
- Less educated women are far more likely to have been circumcised than those with more education, despite the fact that the circumcision likely took place well before the women went to school. The pattern is likely due to the fact that older women are more likely to be circumcised and to have less education.

17.2.2 Age at Circumcision

In the Maldives, female circumcision is performed almost exclusively in early childhood. Thus, 83% of circumcised women reported that they were circumcised when they were younger than age 5, with only 2% reporting an age at circumcision of age 5 or older. Fifteen percent of women said they did not know how old they were when they were circumcised (**Table 17.3** and **Figure 17.3**).

17.3 Prevalence of Circumcision for Girls Age 0-14

Information on the circumcision status of women age 15-49 reflects the outcomes of circumcision practices over a nearly 50-year period before the survey. To obtain insights into the extent to which young girls are continuing to be circumcised, women who had daughters were asked in the 2016-17 MDHS if any of their daughters born in 2001 or later had been circumcised.

Figure 17.2 **Female circumcision by region**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are circumcised

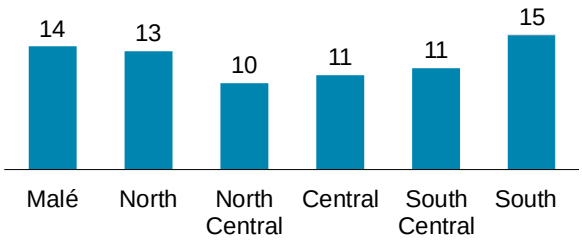
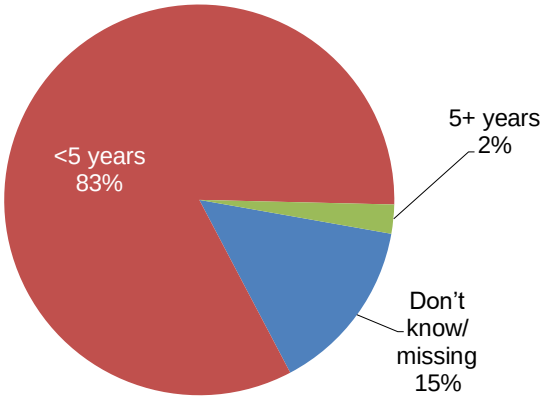


Figure 17.3 **Age at female circumcision**

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



Prevalence of circumcision among girls age 0-14

Women were asked about the circumcision status of their living daughters age 0-14.

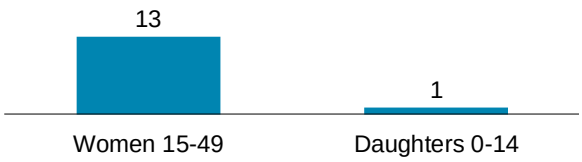
Sample: Girls age 0-14

According to mothers' reports, the prevalence of circumcision among girls age 0-14 is only 1% (**Table 17.4** and **Figure 17.4**).

Because of the low prevalence of female circumcision among daughters, there are only small differences in prevalence by background characteristics of the mother. One exception is the mother's circumcision status: among women who are circumcised themselves, 5% said their daughters were also circumcised, compared with only 1% of daughters of uncircumcised women (**Table 17.5**).

***Figure 17.4* Prevalence of female circumcision among women and their daughters**

Among women age 15-49 and their daughters age 0-14, percentage who are circumcised



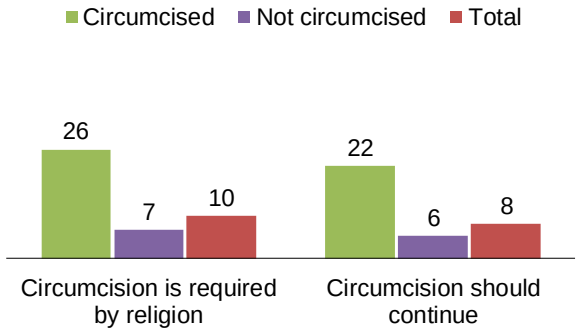
17.4 Opinions about Female Circumcision

Women age 15-49 who had heard about female circumcision were asked if they believed that it was required by their religion and whether they thought that female circumcision should be continued or stopped. Ten percent of women believe that female circumcision is required by their religion, while 63% say it is not required by their religion and 24% do not know (**Table 17.6**). Eight percent of women believe that the practice should be continued, while 66% say it should be stopped and 26% do not know or say that it depends (**Table 17.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

***Figure 17.5* Attitudes about female circumcision by circumcision status**

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of female circumcision, percentage who believe:



- Women who are circumcised are more likely to believe that female circumcision is required by their religion (26%) than uncircumcised women (7%). The same pattern is observed with regard to women's opinion about continuation of the practice; 22% of circumcised women think female circumcision should be continued, compared with 6% of uncircumcised women (**Figure 17.5**).
- There are differences in opinions about female circumcision according to age of the woman. For example, the proportion who believe that female circumcision is required by their religion increases with age from 4% at age 15-19 to 20% at age 45-49. There is a similar rise in the proportions who believe that female circumcision should continue.
- The percentages of women who believe that female circumcision is required by their religion and who want to the practice to continue are highest among those with no education (23% and 13%, respectively) and lowest among those with secondary education (7% and 6%, respectively).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on female circumcision, see the following tables:

- **Table 17.1 Knowledge of female circumcision**
- **Table 17.2 Prevalence of female circumcision**
- **Table 17.3 Age at circumcision**
- **Table 17.4 Prevalence of circumcision and age at circumcision: Girls 0-14**
- **Table 17.5 Circumcision of girls age 0-14 by mother's background characteristics**
- **Table 17.6 Opinions of women about whether circumcision is required by religion**
- **Table 17.7 Opinions of women about whether the practice of circumcision should continue**

Table 17.1 Knowledge of female circumcision

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of female circumcision, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Have heard of female circumcision	Number of respondents
Age		
15-19	59.6	1,099
20-24	74.2	1,223
25-29	75.3	1,379
30-34	79.5	1,372
35-39	84.3	1,044
40-44	83.9	845
45-49	89.8	737
Residence		
Malé region	82.5	3,424
Other atolls	72.9	4,275
Region		
Malé	82.5	3,424
North	72.2	981
North Central	66.6	913
Central	77.0	507
South Central	73.7	844
South	76.5	1,030
Education		
No education	82.5	323
Primary	80.3	1,712
Secondary	71.5	4,044
More than secondary	87.2	1,619
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	69.6	1,393
Second	71.4	1,449
Middle	76.2	1,533
Fourth	82.4	1,629
Highest	84.3	1,694
Total	77.2	7,699

Table 17.2 Prevalence of female circumcision

Percentage of women age 15-49 circumcised, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Percentage of women circumcised	Number of women
Age		
15-19	1.0	1,099
20-24	5.6	1,223
25-29	6.1	1,379
30-34	11.7	1,372
35-39	18.8	1,044
40-44	23.5	845
45-49	37.5	737
Residence		
Malé region	13.8	3,424
Other atolls	12.3	4,275
Region		
Malé	13.8	3,424
North	13.3	981
North Central	9.7	913
Central	10.6	507
South Central	11.4	844
South	15.1	1,030
Education		
No education	30.8	323
Primary	24.4	1,712
Secondary	7.2	4,044
More than secondary	11.6	1,619
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	13.9	1,393
Second	12.2	1,449
Middle	12.2	1,533
Fourth	14.7	1,629
Highest	11.7	1,694
Total	12.9	7,699

Table 17.3 Age at circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised women age 15-49 by age at circumcision, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Age at circumcision					Total	Number of circumcised women
	<5[1]	5-9	10-14	15+	Don't know/Missing		
Current age							
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
20-24	(88.0)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.8)	100.0	69
25-29	77.6	2.1	0.5	0.3	19.6	100.0	85
30-34	76.6	3.6	0.0	2.2	17.6	100.0	160
35-39	73.4	1.6	0.3	0.0	24.8	100.0	196
40-44	87.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.5	100.0	198
45-49	90.4	0.6	1.0	0.1	7.8	100.0	277
Residence							
Malé region	81.2	2.1	0.6	0.8	15.3	100.0	471
Other atolls	84.8	1.2	0.2	0.1	13.8	100.0	524
Region							
Malé	81.2	2.1	0.6	0.8	15.3	100.0	471
North	80.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	18.2	100.0	130
North Central	94.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	100.0	89
Central	84.2	1.1	0.0	0.8	13.8	100.0	54
South Central	73.7	2.0	0.4	0.0	23.8	100.0	96
South	89.4	1.4	0.4	0.0	8.9	100.0	156
Total	83.1	1.6	0.4	0.4	14.5	100.0	996

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.
[1] Include women who reported they were circumcised during infancy but did not provide a specific age.

Table 17.4 Prevalence of circumcision and age at circumcision: Girls 0-14

Percent distribution of girls age 0-14 by age at circumcision, and percentage of girls circumcised according to current age, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Age at circumcision							
Current age of girls	<1	1-4	5-9	Don't know/ Missing	Percentage not circumcised	Total	Number of girls	Percentage circumcised
0-4	0.2	0.0	na	0.0	99.8	100.0	1,319	0.2
5-9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	99.0	100.0	1,309	1.0
10-14	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	97.7	100.0	999	2.3
Total	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	98.9	100.0	3,626	1.1

Note: The circumcision status of girls is reported by their mothers.
na = Not applicable due to censoring.

Table 17.5 Circumcision of girls age 0-14 by mother's background characteristics

Percentage of girls age 0-14 who are circumcised, according to age and mother's background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Current age of girls			
Background characteristic	0-4	5-9	10-14	Total 0-14
Residence				
Malé region	0.0	0.7	3.0	1.1
Other atolls	0.3	1.1	1.9	1.0
Region				
Malé	0.0	0.7	3.0	1.1
North	0.3	0.6	3.4	1.3
North Central	0.3	1.8	0.8	1.0
Central	0.5	3.9	2.7	2.3
South Central	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.4
South	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.8
Mother's education				
No education	*	3.3	3.7	3.2
Primary	0.2	0.8	2.7	1.5
Secondary	0.1	1.1	1.9	0.8
More than secondary	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4
Mother's circumcision status				
Circumcised	1.1	4.8	7.2	4.7
Not circumcised	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.5
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6
Second	0.1	1.7	2.7	1.5
Middle	0.2	1.1	6.1	2.0
Fourth	0.0	1.7	2.0	1.1
Highest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.2	1.0	2.3	1.1

Note: The circumcision status of girls is reported by their mothers. An asterisk denotes a figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed.

Table 17.6 Opinions of women about whether circumcision is required by religion

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have heard of female circumcision by opinion on whether their religion requires female circumcision, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Required	Not required	Not related to religion	Don't know/missing	Total	Number of women who have heard of female circumcision
Female circumcision status						
Circumcised	26.1	45.4	3.2	25.3	100.0	996
Not circumcised	6.9	66.6	2.5	24.0	100.0	4,947
Age						
15-19	4.3	77.6	2.0	16.1	100.0	655
20-24	6.9	66.5	1.9	24.8	100.0	908
25-29	8.3	65.8	2.7	23.2	100.0	1,038
30-34	8.5	60.5	3.8	27.1	100.0	1,090
35-39	11.8	60.6	2.6	25.0	100.0	880
40-44	13.9	59.8	1.8	24.5	100.0	709
45-49	20.1	50.5	2.6	26.8	100.0	662
Residence						
Malé region	10.6	61.2	0.8	27.3	100.0	2,826
Other atolls	9.7	64.7	4.2	21.4	100.0	3,117
Region						
Malé	10.6	61.2	0.8	27.3	100.0	2,826
North	7.6	66.7	4.1	21.6	100.0	709
North Central	11.8	65.1	3.2	19.8	100.0	608
Central	9.9	55.5	6.9	27.6	100.0	391
South Central	8.0	64.8	6.6	20.6	100.0	622
South	11.3	67.1	1.7	19.9	100.0	788
Education						
No education	22.7	52.2	2.4	22.7	100.0	267
Primary	15.6	54.1	3.2	27.1	100.0	1,375
Secondary	8.1	65.4	2.5	24.0	100.0	2,890
More than secondary	6.7	69.0	2.2	22.1	100.0	1,412
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	11.5	59.9	4.6	24.0	100.0	969
Second	10.0	64.7	4.2	21.1	100.0	1,035
Middle	10.2	67.5	2.9	19.3	100.0	1,169
Fourth	10.0	58.2	1.5	30.2	100.0	1,342
Highest	9.5	64.8	0.8	24.9	100.0	1,429
Total	10.2	63.1	2.6	24.2	100.0	5,943

Table 17.7 Opinions of women about whether the practice of circumcision should continue

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have heard of female circumcision by their opinion on whether the practice of circumcision should be continued, according to background characteristics, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Background characteristic	Continued	Not continued	Don't know/ missing/depends	Total	Number of women who have heard of female circumcision
Female circumcision status					
Circumcised	22.2	53.9	23.9	100.0	996
Not circumcised	5.5	68.3	26.2	100.0	4,947
Age					
15-19	5.1	77.4	17.5	100.0	655
20-24	7.3	61.9	30.8	100.0	908
25-29	6.7	68.0	25.3	100.0	1,038
30-34	6.5	65.4	28.2	100.0	1,090
35-39	8.6	66.0	25.4	100.0	880
40-44	10.7	65.2	24.1	100.0	709
45-49	15.6	57.9	26.5	100.0	662
Residence					
Malé region	8.4	61.5	30.1	100.0	2,826
Other atolls	8.2	69.8	22.0	100.0	3,117
Region					
Malé	8.4	61.5	30.1	100.0	2,826
North	6.7	72.7	20.6	100.0	709
North Central	9.0	68.6	22.4	100.0	608
Central	9.9	60.9	29.2	100.0	391
South Central	6.3	71.1	22.6	100.0	622
South	9.7	71.5	18.8	100.0	788
Education					
No education	13.4	63.4	23.2	100.0	267
Primary	11.8	62.0	26.1	100.0	1,375
Secondary	7.4	66.3	26.3	100.0	2,890
More than secondary	5.8	69.1	25.0	100.0	1,412
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	9.6	67.7	22.7	100.0	969
Second	9.1	68.1	22.8	100.0	1,035
Middle	6.9	70.9	22.2	100.0	1,169
Fourth	8.1	60.7	31.2	100.0	1,342
Highest	8.3	63.7	28.0	100.0	1,429
Total	8.3	65.9	25.8	100.0	5,943

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SAMPLE DESIGN

Appendix A

A.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2016-17 Maldives Demographic and Health Survey (2016-17 MDHS) is the second DHS survey that was conducted in the Maldives, with the 2009 MDHS being the first. A nationally representative sample of about 6,700 households was selected. All Maldivian women and men age 15-49 who were usual residents of the selected households or who slept in the households the night before the survey were eligible for the survey. The survey resulted in completed interviews with 7,699 women and 4,342 men age 15-49. Only one woman per household was selected randomly from all eligible women in the household for administering the domestic violence section of the Woman's Questionnaire.

As with all DHS surveys, the main objectives of the 2016-17 MDHS survey were to provide up-to-date information on fertility and childhood mortality levels; fertility preferences; awareness and use of family planning methods; maternal and child health; nutrition of children and adults; knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STI). In addition, questions were included on female genital cutting, domestic violence, non-communicable diseases and early childhood learning.

In all households, parents or guardians of children age 6-59 months were asked for permission to collect a blood sample by finger prick to do an anaemia test. These children were also weighed and measured for anthropometric indicators. Anaemia test and anthropometric measurements were taken also for women age 15-49 in the sample households, while only anthropometric measurements were taken for men age 15-49.

A.2 SAMPLE FRAME

The sampling frame used for the 2016-17 MDHS was the 2014 Maldives Population and Housing Census, provided by the National Bureau of Statistics in Maldives. The census frame is a complete list of all 997 census blocks (CB) created for the 2014 census. A CB is a geographic area containing an average of 58 households. The sampling frame contains information about the CB location and estimated number of residential households. Each CB has accompanying cartographic materials. These materials delineate geographic locations, boundaries, main access, and landmarks in or outside the CB that help identify the CB.

The population of the Republic of Maldives is distributed on 188 inhabited islands with the population size of the islands varying from 73 (Thinadhoo island in Felidhu [V] atoll) to 133,412 (in Malé city). Each inhabited island is an administrative unit with an island council. The islands are grouped to form atolls, which is a higher level administrative unit with an atoll council. In total, excluding Malé region, there are 20 atolls in the country. These 20 atolls along with the greater Malé area are regrouped to form six geographical regions according to their locations, one of which consists of the capital city, Malé, and the two surrounding islands, Villingili/Villimalé and Hulhumale. Almost 40% of the residential Maldivian population lives in Malé (**Table A.1**). The percentage share of the other atolls varies from 0.5% to 6.2%. In the Maldives, there is no urban-rural designation for residential households within an atoll. Consequently, the "residence" variable consists of Malé region (which was considered as "urban" in the 2009 MDHS) and "other atolls" (considered as "rural" in the 2009 MDHS).

Table A.1 Distribution and percent distribution of the Maldivian population and households by region and atoll, Maldives

Region	Atoll	Population in frame		Households in frame	
		Total	Percent of total population	Total	Percent of total households
Malé	Malé	125,611	39.25	21,970	37.70
North	North Thiladhunmathi (HA)	12,973	4.05	2,531	4.34
	South Thiladhunmathi (HDh)	18,226	5.70	3,394	5.82
	North Miladhunmadulu (Sh)	12,078	3.77	2,354	4.04
North Central	South Miladhunmadulu (N)	10,697	3.34	2,028	3.48
	North Maalhosmadulu (R)	14,847	4.64	2,884	4.95
	South Maalhosmadulu (B)	8,843	2.76	1,702	2.92
	Faadhippolhu (Lh)	7,987	2.50	1,538	2.64
Central	Malé Atoll (K)	10,916	3.41	1,733	2.97
	North Ari Atoll (AA)	5,772	1.80	969	1.66
	South Ari Atoll (ADh)	8,029	2.51	1,267	2.17
	Felidhe Atoll (V)	1,511	0.47	301	0.52
South Central	Mulakatholhu (M)	4,640	1.45	879	1.51
	North Nilandhe Atoll (F)	4,002	1.25	648	1.11
	South Nilandhe Atoll (Dh)	5,088	1.59	880	1.51
	Kolhumadulu (Th)	8,746	2.73	1,749	3.00
	Hadhdhunmathi (L)	12,512	3.91	2,315	3.97
South	North Huvadhu Atoll (GA)	8,201	2.56	1,594	2.74
	South Huvadhu Atoll (GDh)	11,428	3.57	2,375	4.08
	Gnaviyani (Gn)	8,042	2.51	1,514	2.60
	Addu Atoll (S)	19,842	6.20	3,652	6.27
Maldives		319,991	100.00	58,277	100.00

Source: 2014 Maldives Population and Housing Census (MPHC), provided by the National Bureau of Statistics.

The 2016-17 MDHS sample is designed to yield representative information for most indicators for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas, and for each of Maldives's six regions (Malé, North region, North Central region, Central region, South Central region, and South region. Also, the MDHS sample is designed to yield representative information for some selected indicators for each of the atolls of the country. The MDHS was for the most part limited to Maldivian citizens; non-Maldivians were included in the survey only if they were the spouse, son, or daughter of a Maldivian.

Table A.2 shows the distribution of CBs and their average size in number of households by atoll. There are a total of 997 CBs, excluding the institutional CBs; among them, 433 are in urban areas (Malé), and 564 are in rural areas (other atolls). The average CB size is 58 households (51 in urban and 64 in rural areas). This small size of the CBs as well as the availability of sketch maps and other materials to delimitate their geographic boundaries made CBs an ideal unit for use as a primary sampling unit (PSU) for the first stage of the selection of the MDHS sample.

Table A.2 Number of islands/wards, number of census blocks (CBs), and average size of CBs in number of residential Maldivian households by region and atoll, Maldives

Region	Atoll	Number of islands/wards	Number of CBs	Average CB size in households
Malé	Malé	6	433	51
North	North Thiladhunmathi (HA)	14	41	62
	South Thiladhunmathi (HDh)	13	53	64
	North Miladhunmadulu (Sh)	14	32	74
North Central	South Miladhunmadulu (N)	13	31	65
	North Maalhosmadulu (R)	15	50	58
	South Maalhosmadulu (B)	13	28	61
	Faadhippolhu (Lh)	4	25	62
Central	Malé Atoll (K)	9	25	69
	North Ari Atoll (AA)	8	15	65
	South Ari Atoll (ADh)	10	22	58
	Felidhe Atoll (V)	5	6	50
South Central	Mulakatholhu (M)	8	14	63
	North Nilandhe Atoll (F)	5	11	59
	South Nilandhe Atoll (Dh)	6	13	68
	Kolhumadulu (Th)	13	29	60
	Hadhdhunmathi (L)	12	33	70
South	North Huvadhu Atoll (GA)	9	23	69
	South Huvadhu Atoll (GDh)	9	32	74
	Gnaviyani (Gn)	1	27	56
	Addu Atoll (S)	6	54	68
Maldives		193	997	58

Source: 2014 Maldives Population and Housing Census (MPHC), provided by the National Bureau of Statistics.
Note: Households are considered Maldivian if at least one Maldives citizen lives in the household.

A.3 SAMPLE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

The sample for the 2016-17 MDHS was a stratified sample selected in two stages from the sampling frame. Stratification was achieved by separating each region into atolls; in total, 21 sampling strata were created, within each of which samples were selected independently. Implicit stratification and proportional allocation were achieved at each of the lower administrative levels by sorting the sampling frame within each explicit sampling stratum before sample selection, according to administrative units in different levels, and by using a probability proportional to size selection at the first stage of sampling.

In the first stage, 266 CBs were selected with probability proportional to size according to the sample allocated to each stratum (**Table A.3**). The CB size is the number of residential households residing in the CB based on the 2014 census. Because of the large variation in the size of atolls, a proportional allocation of the sample points to the atolls was not adequate since the small atolls will receive too few sample points. The allocation adopted was a somewhat adjusted equal size allocation at atoll level except Malé which consists of 39% of the total residential population of the Maldives. This allocation will guarantee greater precision at atoll level and comparability across atolls.

Table A.3 Sample allocation of clusters and households by region and atoll, 2016-17 MDHS

Region	Atoll	Sampled clusters		Sampled households	
		Atoll level	Region level	Atoll level	Region level
Malé	Malé	43	**43**	1,075	**1,075**
North	North Thiladhunmathi (HA)	13	**39**	325	**975**
	South Thiladhunmathi (HDh)	13		325	
	North Miladhunmadulu (Sh)	13		325	
North Central	South Miladhunmadulu (N)	11	**46**	275	**1,150**
	North Maalhosmadulu (R)	13		325	
	South Maalhosmadulu (B)	11		275	
	Faadhippolhu (Lh)	11		275	
Central	Malé Atoll (K)	11	**38**	275	**1,050**
	North Ari Atoll (AA)	10		250	
	South Ari Atoll (ADh)	11		275	
	Felidhe Atoll (V)	6[a]		250	
South Central	Mulakatholhu (M)	10	**54**	250	**1,350**
	North Nilandhe Atoll (F)	10		250	
	South Nilandhe Atoll (Dh)	10		250	
	Kolhumadulu (Th)	11		275	
	Hadhdhunmathi (L)	13		325	
South	North Huvadhu Atoll (GA)	11	**46**	275	**1,150**
	South Huvadhu Atoll (GDh)	11		275	
	Gnaviyani (Gn)	11		275	
	Addu Atoll (S)	13		325	
Maldives		266	266	6,750	6,750

[a] There are only 6 CBs in Felidhe Atoll (V); however, 10 clusters are required to secure the minimum sample size for the atoll. Consequently, all 6 CBs were included in the sample and an average of 42 households were selected in each CB in order to achieve the 250 selected households.

After the selection of CBs and immediately before interviewing, a household listing operation was carried out. The household listing operation was implemented by the teams of fieldworkers who, upon entering a sampled CB, would fan out to record on their tablet computers all occupied Maldivian residential households found in the CB with the address and the name of the head of the household. The resulting list of households served as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage.

In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 25 households was selected in every CB (cluster) (except for Felidhu Atoll (V) where about 42 households on average were selected in all six clusters of the atoll), by an equal probability systematic sampling based on the household listing. Selection of households was done on the supervisor's tablet in the field. A total of 6,750 households was sampled, 1,075 households in urban areas (Malé) and 5,675 households in rural areas (**Table A.3**). The survey interviewers were required to interview only the pre-selected households. No replacements and no changes of the pre-selected households were allowed in order to prevent bias. The interviewers were asked to make at least three callbacks in order to reduce nonresponse.

Table A.4 shows the sample allocation of the expected number of completed interviews with women and men. As in the 2009 MDHS, the sample allocation of women features a power allocation with a small adjustment because a proportional allocation would not meet the minimum number of 800 women interviews per region or 250 women per atoll required to calculate key indicators in a DHS survey. The allocation and expected number of completed interviews with women and men are based on data from the 2009 MDHS. Specifically, there were 2.18 women age 15-49 per household in urban areas and 1.75 in rural areas. There were 1.99 men age 15-49 per household in urban areas and 1.3 in rural areas. Expected household response rates were 78.5% in urban areas and 87.1% in rural areas. The expected response rates were 78.9% for urban women, 86.5% for rural women, 47.3% for urban men and 54.9% for rural men.

Table A.4 Sample allocation of expected number of women and men age 15-49 by region and atoll, 2016-17 MDHS

Region	Atoll	Expected completed interview for women 15-49		Expected completed interview for men 15-49	
		Atoll level	Region level	Atoll level	Region level
Malé	Malé	1,451	1,451	795	795
North	North Thiladhunmathi (HA)	428	1,284	202	606
	South Thiladhunmathi (HDh)	428		202	
	North Miladhunmadulu (Sh)	428		202	
North Central	South Miladhunmadulu (N)	363	1,517	171	715
	North Maalhosmadulu (R)	428		202	
	South Maalhosmadulu (B)	363		171	
	Faadhippolhu (Lh)	363		171	
Central	Malé Atoll (K)	363	1,386	171	809
	North Ari Atoll (AA)	330		156	
	South Ari Atoll (ADh)	363		171	
	Felidhe Atoll (V)	330		311	
South Central	Mulakatholhu (M)	330	1,781	156	841
	North Nilandhe Atoll (F)	330		156	
	South Nilandhe Atoll (Dh)	330		156	
	Kolhumadulu (Th)	363		171	
	Hadhdhunmathi (L)	428		202	
South	North Huvadhu Atoll (GA)	363	1,517	171	715
	South Huvadhu Atoll (GDh)	363		171	
	Gnaviyani (Gn)	363		171	
	Addu Atoll (S)	428		202	
Maldives		8,936	8,936	4,481	4,481

Unlike the 2009 MDHS in which only ever-married women and men were interviewed, in the 2016-17 MDHS, all women and men age 15-49 who were either permanent residents of the selected households or visitors who stayed in the households the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. Among women eligible for an individual interview, one woman per household was selected for questions about domestic violence. In all of the selected households, height and weight measurements were collected from children age 0-59 months, women age 15-49, and men age 15-49. Anaemia testing was performed on consenting women age 15-49 and on children age 6-59 months whose parent/guardian consented to the testing.

Survey weights have been calculated, added to the data file, and applied so that weighted results are representative estimates of indicators at the regional and national levels.

A.4 SAMPLE PROBABILITIES AND SAMPLING WEIGHTS

Due to the non-proportional allocation of the sample to the different regions/atolls and the possible differences in response rates across regions/atolls, sampling weights are required for any analysis using 2016-17 MDHS data to ensure the actual representative of the survey results at national level and as well as at regional level. Since the 2016-17 MDHS sample is a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights were calculated based on sampling probabilities separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster. The following notations were used where:

P_{1hi}: first-stage sampling probability of the i^{th} EA in stratum h
P_{2hi}: second-stage sampling probability within the i^{th} EA (household selection)

Let a_h be the number of EAs selected in stratum h, M_{hi} the number of residential households according to the sampling frame in the i^{th} EA, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of residential households in the stratum h. The probability of selecting the i^{th} EA in the 2016-17 MDHS sample is calculated as follows:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let L_{hi} be the number of households listed during the household listing operation in the cluster *i* in stratum *h*, let g_{hi} be the number of households selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{g_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster *i* of stratum *h* is therefore the production of the two stages selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

The design weight for each household in cluster *i* of stratum *h* is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1 / P_{hi}$$

A spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities was prepared to facilitate the calculation of the design weights. Design weights were adjusted for household non-response and as well as for individual non-response to calculate the following survey weights:

1. The household survey weight.
2. The individual survey weight for women 15-49.
3. The individual survey weight for men 15-49.
4. The survey weight for the domestic violence module.

The differences between the household survey weight and the individual survey weights are introduced by individual non-response. In the case of the household survey weight, the design weight was multiplied by the inverse of the strata-level household weighted response rates. In the case of the women's individual survey weight, the household survey weight was multiplied by the inverse of the strata-level women's individual weighted response rates. Similarly, in the case of the men's individual survey weight, the household survey weight was multiplied by the inverse of the strata-level men's individual weighted response rates.

In addition to the standard survey weights described above, a special weight was calculated for the domestic violence module, where one woman 15-49 was selected at random from each household to complete the domestic violence questionnaire. In the case of the domestic violence weight, for each household, the household survey weight was multiplied by the number of women 15-49 to account for the within-household selection probabilities; then the modified weights were adjusted for the nonresponse to the module similar to the nonresponse adjustment described earlier.

All the survey weights described earlier were then normalised in order to give a total number of weighted cases that equals the total number of unweighted cases at national level. Normalisation is done by multiplying the survey weight by the estimated total sampling fraction obtained from the survey for the household weight, the individual woman's weight, the individual man's weight, and the domestic violence weight. The normalised weights are relative weights which are valid for estimating means, proportions and ratios, but not valid for estimating population totals and for pooled data. The number of weighted cases using the normalised weight has no direct relation with the survey precision because it is relative;

especially for oversampled areas, the number of weighted cases will be much smaller than the number of unweighted cases, which is directly related to survey precision.

Details about the results of attempts to interview households, women, and men are given below in **Table A.5**.

Sampling errors were calculated for selected indicators for the national sample, for urban (Malé) and rural areas separately, and for each of the 6 regions (see Appendix B).

Table A.5 Sample implementation

Percent distribution of households, eligible women and eligible men age 15-49 by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women, eligible men and overall women and men response rates, according to residence and region (unweighted), Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Residence		Region						
Result	Urban (Malé)	Rural (Atolls)	Malé	North	North Central	Central	South Central	South	Total
Selected households									
Completed (C)	72.5	93.7	72.5	98.3	97.0	83.5	93.8	95.4	90.3
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	3.0	1.7	3.0	0.5	1.3	3.3	2.2	1.1	1.9
Postponed (P)	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Refused (R)	20.4	3.6	20.4	0.8	1.1	11.2	2.5	3.1	6.3
Household absent (HA)	2.0	0.7	2.0	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.9
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other (O)	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	1,070	5,627	1,070	981	1,145	1,000	1,344	1,157	6,697
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	75.0	94.6	75.0	98.7	97.5	84.9	95.3	95.8	91.6
Eligible women									
Completed (EWC)	68.2	87.0	68.2	93.5	92.3	75.4	86.5	86.1	84.0
Not at home (EWNH)	16.3	5.0	16.3	2.0	1.8	13.6	4.0	4.8	6.8
Postponed (EWP)	1.3	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.7
Refused (EWR)	13.3	5.4	13.3	2.3	3.5	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.7
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other (EWO)	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,461	7,709	1,461	1,387	1,554	1,321	1,951	1,496	9,170
Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[2]	68.2	87.0	68.2	93.5	92.3	75.4	86.5	86.1	84.0
Overall women response rate (ORR)[3]	51.2	82.3	51.2	92.3	90.0	64.0	82.5	82.4	76.9
Eligible men									
Completed (EMC)	51.1	72.7	51.1	86.6	80.0	56.3	73.0	70.2	68.5
Not at home (EMNH)	24.2	14.5	24.2	4.8	8.8	25.2	15.7	15.9	16.4
Postponed (EMP)	2.0	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.8
Refused (EMR)	20.1	9.4	20.1	4.9	7.9	14.3	8.3	11.3	11.5
Partly completed (EMPC)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Incapacitated (EMI)	1.2	2.4	1.2	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.2
Other (EMO)	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	1,228	5,107	1,228	813	933	960	1,381	1,020	6,335
Eligible men response rate (EMRR)[2]	51.1	72.7	51.1	86.6	80.0	56.3	73.0	70.2	68.5
Overall men response rate (ORR)[3]	38.4	68.8	38.4	85.4	78.0	47.8	69.6	67.2	62.8

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible women/men response rate (EWRR/EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC)

[3] The overall response rate (ORR) is calculated as:

ORR = HRR * EWRR/100 or HRR * EMRR/100.

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS Appendix B

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2016-17 Maldives Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS) to minimise this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2016-17 MDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2017-18 MDHS sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. Sampling errors are computed in SAS, using programs developed by ICF. These programs use the Taylor linearisation method to estimate variances for survey estimates that are means, proportions, or ratios. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearisation method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y, and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2}\sum_{h=1}^{H}\left[\frac{m_h}{m_h-1}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h}\right)\right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}\text{, and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum which varies from 1 to H,
m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,
y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and
f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2017-18 MDHS there were 266 non-empty clusters. Hence, 266 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 266 clusters,
$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 265 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also calculated. The design effect is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. Relative standard errors and confidence limits for the estimates are also calculated.

Sampling errors for the 2016-17 MDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for Malé region and other atolls, and for each of the 5 regions outside Malé. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in **Table B.1**. **Tables B.2** through **B.9** present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95% confidence limits (R±2SE), for each selected variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *the ideal number of children for women 15-49 years*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average from the national sample is 2.838 and its standard error is 0.025. Therefore, to obtain the 95 percent confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, i.e., 2.838 ± 2×0.025. There is a high probability (95 percent) that the true ideal number of children for women 15-49 years is between 2.789 and 2.887.

For the total sample, the value of the DEFT, averaged over all variables, is 1.4. This means that, due to multi-stage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.4 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Variable	Estimate	Base population
WOMEN		
Residence in Malé region	Proportion	Women 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	Women 15-49
No education	Proportion	Women 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Women 15-49
Never married or in union	Proportion	Women 15-49
Currently married or in union	Proportion	Women 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women 20-49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Women 20-49
Currently pregnant	Proportion	Women 15-49
Know a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using a traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using male condoms	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using injectables	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using implants	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using withdrawal	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using rhythm	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Used public sector source	Proportion	Current users of modern method
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women 15-49
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Women with a live birth in last 5 years
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	Proportion	Births occurring 1-59 months before survey
Treated with ORS	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in past 2 weeks
Sought treatment	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in past 2 weeks
Ever had vaccination card	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received measles 1 vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received measles 2 vaccination	Proportion	Children 24-35 months
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	Proportion	Children 24-35 months
Height-for-age (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who were measured
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	Proportion	Women 15-49 who were measured
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	Proportion	Women 15-49 who were measured
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	Proportion	Children 6-59 months who were tested
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	Proportion	Women 15-49 who were tested
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	Proportion	Women 15-49
Abstinence among young people (never had sex)	Proportion	Never-married women 15-24
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	Women 15-49
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Women who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	Proportion	Women 15-49
Been circumcised	Proportion	Women 15-49
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	Proportion	Women 15-49
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	Proportion	Women 15-49
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Total fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Women-years of exposure to childbearing
Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Post-neonatal mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Child mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Under-5 mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
MEN		
Residence in Malé region	Proportion	Men 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	Men 15-49
No education	Proportion	Men 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Men 15-49
Never married or in union	Proportion	Men 15-49
Currently married or in union	Proportion	Men 15-49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Men 20-49
Know a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Men 15-49
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	Proportion	Men 15-49 who were measured
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	Proportion	Men 15-49 who were measured
Abstinence among young people (never had sex)	Proportion	Never-married men 15-24
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	Proportion	Men 15-49
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	Proportion	Men 15-49
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	Men 15-49
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	Proportion	Men 15-49

[1] The mortality rates are calculated for 5 years and 10 years before the survey for the national sample and regional samples, respectively.

Table B.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
Residence in Malé region	0.445	0.010	7699	7699	1.817	0.023	0.424	0.465
Literacy	0.989	0.002	7699	7699	1.308	0.002	0.986	0.992
No education	0.042	0.003	7699	7699	1.262	0.069	0.036	0.048
Secondary education or higher	0.736	0.007	7699	7699	1.421	0.010	0.721	0.750
Never married or in union	0.231	0.009	7699	7699	1.975	0.041	0.212	0.250
Currently married or in union	0.686	0.009	7699	7699	1.706	0.013	0.668	0.704
Married before age 18	0.171	0.006	6684	6600	1.362	0.037	0.158	0.183
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.178	0.006	6684	6600	1.350	0.035	0.165	0.190
Currently pregnant	0.034	0.002	7699	7699	1.180	0.072	0.029	0.039
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.980	0.002	5620	5280	1.192	0.002	0.975	0.984
Currently using any method	0.188	0.008	5620	5280	1.528	0.042	0.172	0.204
Currently using a modern method	0.149	0.007	5620	5280	1.483	0.047	0.135	0.163
Currently using a traditional method	0.038	0.004	5620	5280	1.481	0.099	0.031	0.046
Currently using pill	0.022	0.002	5620	5280	1.200	0.106	0.018	0.027
Currently using male condoms	0.065	0.006	5620	5280	1.880	0.095	0.052	0.077
Currently using injectables	0.008	0.002	5620	5280	1.458	0.214	0.005	0.012
Currently using IUD	0.004	0.001	5620	5280	1.679	0.361	0.001	0.007
Currently using implants	0.003	0.001	5620	5280	1.397	0.320	0.001	0.006
Currently using female sterilization	0.044	0.004	5620	5280	1.478	0.092	0.036	0.052
Currently using withdrawal	0.033	0.003	5620	5280	1.405	0.101	0.026	0.040
Currently using rhythm	0.005	0.002	5620	5280	1.911	0.349	0.002	0.009
Used public sector source	0.493	0.031	877	820	1.823	0.063	0.431	0.554
Want no more children	0.421	0.010	5620	5280	1.462	0.023	0.402	0.440
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.167	0.006	5620	5280	1.277	0.038	0.154	0.180
Ideal number of children	2.838	0.025	6902	6997	1.486	0.009	2.789	2.887
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.698	0.013	2667	2368	1.398	0.018	0.672	0.723
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.995	0.002	3106	2761	1.610	0.002	0.991	0.999
Treated with ORS	0.748	0.051	126	115	1.293	0.068	0.646	0.849
Sought treatment	0.862	0.049	126	115	1.567	0.057	0.764	0.960
Ever had vaccination card	0.992	0.004	590	518	1.069	0.004	0.985	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.918	0.015	590	518	1.249	0.016	0.888	0.947
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.915	0.015	590	518	1.237	0.016	0.885	0.944
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.850	0.021	590	518	1.389	0.025	0.807	0.892
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.818	0.019	590	518	1.149	0.023	0.780	0.856
Received measles 1 vaccination	0.891	0.021	590	518	1.597	0.024	0.848	0.933
Received all basic vaccinations	0.767	0.028	590	518	1.581	0.037	0.710	0.823
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.764	0.029	590	518	1.579	0.037	0.707	0.821
Received measles 2 vaccination	0.753	0.030	599	512	1.614	0.040	0.694	0.813
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.691	0.030	599	512	1.507	0.043	0.631	0.750
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.153	0.009	2491	2246	1.203	0.062	0.134	0.172
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.091	0.008	2477	2231	1.206	0.083	0.075	0.106
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.148	0.010	2581	2327	1.252	0.065	0.129	0.167
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.107	0.005	6743	6667	1.428	0.051	0.096	0.118
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.493	0.009	6743	6667	1.462	0.018	0.475	0.511
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.496	0.014	2057	1764	1.084	0.027	0.469	0.523
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.630	0.010	6867	6653	1.648	0.015	0.611	0.650
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.407	0.010	7699	7699	1.789	0.025	0.387	0.427
Abstinence among young people (never had sex)	0.943	0.010	1352	1601	1.609	0.011	0.922	0.963
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.113	0.005	7699	7699	1.343	0.043	0.103	0.122
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.418	0.009	7273	7393	1.502	0.021	0.400	0.435
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.043	0.004	7699	7699	1.604	0.086	0.036	0.051
Been circumcised	0.129	0.006	7699	7699	1.628	0.048	0.117	0.142
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.166	0.009	3971	3971	1.528	0.054	0.148	0.184
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.108	0.008	3971	3971	1.683	0.077	0.092	0.125
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.126	0.009	3388	3074	1.527	0.069	0.109	0.144
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.269	0.012	3388	3074	1.611	0.046	0.245	0.294
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.167	0.010	3388	3074	1.570	0.060	0.147	0.187
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.142	0.070	22155	22159	1.376	0.033	2.001	2.283
Neonatal mortality rate	11.377	2.932	3113	2753	1.299	0.258	5.512	17.242
Post-neonatal mortality rate	6.743	2.329	3101	2729	1.483	0.345	2.086	11.401
Infant mortality rate	18.121	3.572	3113	2753	1.310	0.197	10.976	25.265
Child mortality rate	2.314	0.712	3161	2738	0.793	0.308	0.890	3.739
Under-5 mortality rate	20.393	3.613	3122	2759	1.269	0.177	13.166	27.620
MEN								
Residence in Malé region	0.223	0.015	4342	4342	2.363	0.067	0.193	0.253
Literacy	0.963	0.007	4342	4342	2.398	0.007	0.950	0.977
No education	0.030	0.003	4342	4342	1.132	0.097	0.024	0.036
Secondary education or higher	0.745	0.008	4342	4342	1.211	0.011	0.729	0.761
Never married or in union	0.408	0.008	4342	4342	1.086	0.020	0.392	0.424
Currently married or in union	0.549	0.008	4342	4342	1.113	0.015	0.533	0.566
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.140	0.007	3392	3407	1.190	0.051	0.126	0.154
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.987	0.003	2418	2386	1.162	0.003	0.982	0.992
Want no more children	0.294	0.009	2418	2386	1.016	0.032	0.275	0.313
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.202	0.010	2418	2386	1.175	0.047	0.183	0.222
Ideal number of children	2.947	0.032	3830	3867	1.177	0.011	2.882	3.011
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.140	0.006	3830	3706	1.121	0.046	0.127	0.152
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.350	0.009	3830	3706	1.161	0.026	0.332	0.368
Abstinence among young people (never had sex)	0.830	0.011	1444	1457	1.158	0.014	0.807	0.853
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.003	0.001	4342	4342	0.960	0.269	0.001	0.005
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.412	0.009	4342	4342	1.21	0.022	0.394	0.430
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.132	0.007	4342	4342	1.279	0.050	0.119	0.145
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.418	0.009	4150	4154	1.216	0.022	0.400	0.437
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.023	0.002	4342	4342	1.070	0.106	0.018	0.028

Table B.3 Sampling errors: Malé region sample, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
Residence in Malé region	1.000	0.000	996	3424	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.990	0.003	996	3424	0.961	0.003	0.985	0.996
No education	0.031	0.005	996	3424	0.933	0.166	0.021	0.041
Secondary education or higher	0.824	0.012	996	3424	1.003	0.015	0.800	0.848
Never married or in union	0.291	0.019	996	3424	1.303	0.064	0.254	0.329
Currently married or in union	0.620	0.017	996	3424	1.117	0.028	0.585	0.654
Married before age 18	0.144	0.012	837	2876	0.950	0.080	0.121	0.167
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.149	0.011	837	2876	0.912	0.075	0.127	0.172
Currently pregnant	0.027	0.004	996	3424	0.849	0.160	0.019	0.036
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.996	0.002	620	2123	0.908	0.002	0.991	1.001
Currently using any method	0.200	0.017	620	2123	1.081	0.087	0.165	0.234
Currently using a modern method	0.159	0.015	620	2123	1.036	0.096	0.128	0.189
Currently using a traditional method	0.041	0.009	620	2123	1.089	0.213	0.023	0.058
Currently using pill	0.014	0.004	620	2123	0.886	0.298	0.006	0.022
Currently using male condoms	0.077	0.014	620	2123	1.307	0.181	0.049	0.106
Currently using injectables	0.010	0.004	620	2123	0.940	0.384	0.002	0.017
Currently using IUD	0.007	0.003	620	2123	1.002	0.486	0.000	0.013
Currently using implants	0.004	0.002	620	2123	0.942	0.574	0.000	0.009
Currently using female sterilization	0.043	0.009	620	2123	1.085	0.206	0.025	0.061
Currently using withdrawal	0.032	0.008	620	2123	1.069	0.237	0.017	0.047
Currently using rhythm	0.009	0.004	620	2123	1.185	0.505	0.000	0.018
Used public sector source	0.332	0.058	102	356	1.243	0.176	0.215	0.449
Want no more children	0.410	0.021	620	2123	1.067	0.052	0.367	0.452
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.159	0.013	620	2123	0.883	0.082	0.133	0.185
Ideal number of children	2.720	0.046	940	3231	1.146	0.017	2.627	2.812
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.711	0.030	241	835	1.018	0.042	0.651	0.770
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.992	0.005	282	975	1.015	0.005	0.982	1.003
Treated with ORS	0.906	0.092	11	38	1.050	0.102	0.722	1.091
Sought treatment	0.805	0.131	11	38	1.097	0.163	0.543	1.067
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	47	171	na	na	na	na
Received BCG vaccination	0.936	0.035	47	171	1.018	0.038	0.865	1.007
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.936	0.035	47	171	1.018	0.038	0.865	1.007
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.874	0.052	47	171	1.112	0.060	0.769	0.979
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.894	0.043	47	171	0.982	0.048	0.808	0.980
Received measles 1 vaccination	0.910	0.054	47	171	1.337	0.060	0.801	1.019
Received all basic vaccinations	0.828	0.076	47	171	1.410	0.091	0.677	0.979
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.828	0.076	47	171	1.410	0.091	0.677	0.979
Received measles 2 vaccination	0.784	0.080	51	167	1.348	0.103	0.623	0.944
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.719	0.077	51	167	1.189	0.108	0.564	0.874
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.132	0.025	210	625	0.983	0.188	0.082	0.182
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.100	0.022	208	618	0.962	0.218	0.057	0.144
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.153	0.025	217	645	0.989	0.164	0.103	0.203
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.118	0.011	839	2886	0.965	0.091	0.097	0.140
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.456	0.017	839	2886	0.967	0.036	0.423	0.490
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.648	0.038	141	415	0.900	0.058	0.573	0.724
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.734	0.019	812	2777	1.238	0.026	0.695	0.772
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.498	0.020	996	3424	1.279	0.041	0.458	0.539
Abstinence among young people (never had sex)	0.940	0.017	257	887	1.144	0.018	0.907	0.974
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.125	0.010	996	3424	0.929	0.078	0.106	0.145
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.373	0.016	988	3396	1.027	0.042	0.342	0.405
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.055	0.008	996	3424	1.086	0.142	0.040	0.071
Been circumcised	0.138	0.011	996	3424	1.000	0.079	0.116	0.159
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.174	0.019	440	1523	1.040	0.108	0.136	0.211
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.130	0.019	440	1523	1.182	0.146	0.092	0.168
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.115	0.018	349	1098	1.045	0.155	0.080	0.151
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.241	0.027	349	1098	1.183	0.113	0.187	0.296
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.125	0.022	349	1098	1.251	0.178	0.080	0.169
Total fertility rate (3 years)	1.766	0.130	2870	9871	1.011	0.073	1.507	2.025
Neonatal mortality rate	13.173	7.708	278	960	0.930	0.585	0.000	28.588
Post-neonatal mortality rate	10.540	6.038	272	941	0.967	0.573	0.000	22.616
Infant mortality rate	23.712	9.271	278	960	0.907	0.391	5.171	42.254
Child mortality rate	0.000	0.000	265	915	na	na	na	na
Under-5 mortality rate	23.712	9.271	278	960	0.907	0.391	5.171	42.254
MEN								
Residence in Malé region	1.000	0.000	628	968	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.940	0.026	628	968	2.739	0.028	0.887	0.992
No education	0.012	0.005	628	968	1.060	0.381	0.003	0.022
Secondary education or higher	0.881	0.015	628	968	1.191	0.018	0.850	0.912
Never married or in union	0.442	0.017	628	968	0.837	0.038	0.409	0.475
Currently married or in union	0.499	0.017	628	968	0.840	0.034	0.465	0.533
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.148	0.018	504	773	1.149	0.123	0.112	0.185
Know a modern contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	314	483	na	na	na	na
Want no more children	0.236	0.021	314	483	0.887	0.090	0.194	0.279
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.214	0.027	314	483	1.149	0.124	0.161	0.268
Ideal number of children	2.806	0.065	576	890	0.964	0.023	2.676	2.937
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.148	0.016	494	760	1.021	0.110	0.115	0.181
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.367	0.022	494	760	0.991	0.059	0.324	0.410
Abstinence among young people (never had sex)	0.719	0.029	219	338	0.944	0.040	0.661	0.776
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.001	0.001	628	968	0.789	1.017	0.000	0.003
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.468	0.022	628	968	1.127	0.048	0.423	0.513
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.186	0.019	628	968	1.191	0.099	0.149	0.223
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.369	0.019	614	948	0.962	0.051	0.331	0.406
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.027	0.006	628	968	0.922	0.219	0.015	0.040

na = not applicable

Table B.4 Sampling errors: Other atolls sample, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
Residence in Malé region	0.000	0.000	6703	4275	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.988	0.001	6703	4275	1.069	0.001	0.986	0.991
No education	0.051	0.003	6703	4275	1.129	0.059	0.045	0.057
Secondary education or higher	0.665	0.007	6703	4275	1.270	0.011	0.650	0.679
Never married or in union	0.183	0.006	6703	4275	1.187	0.031	0.172	0.194
Currently married or in union	0.739	0.007	6703	4275	1.244	0.009	0.725	0.752
Married before age 18	0.191	0.006	5847	3724	1.253	0.034	0.178	0.204
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.200	0.007	5847	3724	1.309	0.034	0.186	0.214
Currently pregnant	0.039	0.002	6703	4275	1.057	0.064	0.034	0.044
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.969	0.003	5000	3157	1.383	0.003	0.962	0.976
Currently using any method	0.180	0.006	5000	3157	1.170	0.035	0.167	0.192
Currently using a modern method	0.143	0.006	5000	3157	1.173	0.041	0.131	0.154
Currently using a traditional method	0.037	0.003	5000	3157	0.963	0.070	0.032	0.042
Currently using pill	0.028	0.003	5000	3157	1.198	0.100	0.022	0.033
Currently using male condoms	0.056	0.004	5000	3157	1.255	0.073	0.048	0.064
Currently using injectables	0.007	0.002	5000	3157	1.296	0.215	0.004	0.010
Currently using IUD	0.002	0.001	5000	3157	1.040	0.342	0.001	0.003
Currently using implants	0.003	0.001	5000	3157	0.936	0.252	0.001	0.004
Currently using female sterilization	0.045	0.003	5000	3157	1.101	0.072	0.038	0.051
Currently using withdrawal	0.034	0.002	5000	3157	0.931	0.070	0.029	0.039
Currently using rhythm	0.003	0.001	5000	3157	1.034	0.269	0.001	0.005
Used public sector source	0.616	0.020	775	463	1.127	0.032	0.577	0.656
Want no more children	0.428	0.008	5000	3157	1.084	0.018	0.413	0.444
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.173	0.006	5000	3157	1.135	0.035	0.160	0.185
Ideal number of children	2.940	0.023	5962	3766	1.219	0.008	2.893	2.986
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.691	0.011	2426	1533	1.199	0.016	0.668	0.713
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.997	0.001	2824	1787	1.044	0.001	0.995	0.999
Treated with ORS	0.669	0.051	115	77	1.172	0.076	0.567	0.770
Sought treatment	0.890	0.035	115	77	1.223	0.039	0.820	0.960
Ever had vaccination card	0.989	0.006	543	347	1.298	0.006	0.977	1.000
Received BCG vaccination	0.909	0.013	543	347	1.057	0.014	0.882	0.935
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.904	0.013	543	347	1.053	0.015	0.877	0.931
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.838	0.018	543	347	1.146	0.022	0.801	0.874
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.780	0.018	543	347	1.014	0.023	0.744	0.816
Received measles 1 vaccination	0.881	0.017	543	347	1.221	0.019	0.847	0.915
Received all basic vaccinations	0.736	0.021	543	347	1.123	0.029	0.694	0.779
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.732	0.022	543	347	1.134	0.030	0.688	0.775
Received measles 2 vaccination	0.739	0.022	548	345	1.174	0.030	0.694	0.783
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.677	0.025	548	345	1.218	0.036	0.628	0.726
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.161	0.009	2281	1621	1.148	0.056	0.143	0.179
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.087	0.006	2269	1613	1.074	0.073	0.074	0.100
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.146	0.009	2364	1682	1.213	0.063	0.128	0.164
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.098	0.005	5904	3781	1.224	0.048	0.089	0.108
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.521	0.009	5904	3781	1.343	0.017	0.503	0.538
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.450	0.013	1916	1349	1.098	0.029	0.423	0.476
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.556	0.009	6055	3875	1.403	0.016	0.538	0.574
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.334	0.008	6703	4275	1.467	0.025	0.317	0.351
Abstinence among young people (never had sex)	0.945	0.009	1095	715	1.283	0.009	0.928	0.963
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.103	0.004	6703	4275	1.126	0.041	0.094	0.111
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.455	0.008	6285	3997	1.322	0.018	0.439	0.472
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.034	0.002	6703	4275	1.027	0.067	0.029	0.038
Been circumcised	0.123	0.007	6703	4275	1.760	0.058	0.109	0.137
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.161	0.009	3531	2448	1.414	0.054	0.143	0.178
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.095	0.006	3531	2448	1.279	0.066	0.082	0.108
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.132	0.009	3039	1976	1.493	0.069	0.114	0.151
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.285	0.012	3039	1976	1.440	0.041	0.261	0.308
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.191	0.010	3039	1976	1.371	0.051	0.171	0.210
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.462	0.052	19285	12289	1.040	0.021	2.358	2.566
Neonatal mortality rate	10.425	1.909	2835	1794	0.942	0.183	6.607	14.243
Post-neonatal mortality rate	4.765	1.634	2829	1788	1.243	0.343	1.498	8.032
Infant mortality rate	15.190	2.406	2835	1794	1.006	0.158	10.378	20.002
Child mortality rate	3.584	1.083	2896	1823	0.992	0.302	1.418	5.749
Under-5 mortality rate	18.720	2.619	2844	1799	1.005	0.140	13.481	23.958
MEN								
Residence in Malé region	0.000	0.000	3714	3374	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.970	0.004	3714	3374	1.544	0.004	0.962	0.979
No education	0.035	0.004	3714	3374	1.161	0.099	0.028	0.043
Secondary education or higher	0.706	0.009	3714	3374	1.203	0.013	0.688	0.724
Never married or in union	0.399	0.009	3714	3374	1.157	0.023	0.380	0.417
Currently married or in union	0.564	0.010	3714	3374	1.186	0.017	0.545	0.583
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.137	0.007	2888	2634	1.168	0.054	0.122	0.152
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.984	0.003	2104	1903	1.209	0.003	0.977	0.990
Want no more children	0.308	0.010	2104	1903	1.038	0.034	0.287	0.329
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.199	0.010	2104	1903	1.139	0.050	0.180	0.219
Ideal number of children	2.989	0.036	3254	2977	1.222	0.012	2.916	3.061
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.137	0.007	3336	2946	1.128	0.050	0.124	0.151
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.346	0.010	3336	2946	1.196	0.029	0.326	0.366
Abstinence among young people (never had sex)	0.863	0.012	1225	1119	1.172	0.013	0.840	0.886
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.003	0.001	3714	3374	1.003	0.278	0.002	0.005
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.396	0.01	3714	3374	1.191	0.024	0.377	0.415
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.116	0.007	3714	3374	1.262	0.057	0.103	0.130
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.433	0.011	3536	3206	1.282	0.025	0.411	0.454
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.021	0.003	3714	3374	1.093	0.121	0.016	0.027

na = not applicable

Table B.5 Sampling errors: North region sample, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
Residence in Malé region	0.000	0.000	1297	981	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.983	0.004	1297	981	1.151	0.004	0.975	0.991
No education	0.045	0.007	1297	981	1.274	0.162	0.031	0.060
Secondary education or higher	0.634	0.021	1297	981	1.582	0.033	0.592	0.676
Never married or in union	0.176	0.013	1297	981	1.225	0.074	0.150	0.202
Currently married or in union	0.767	0.015	1297	981	1.241	0.019	0.738	0.796
Married before age 18	0.184	0.013	1142	866	1.139	0.071	0.157	0.210
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.179	0.013	1142	866	1.157	0.073	0.153	0.206
Currently pregnant	0.045	0.005	1297	981	0.950	0.122	0.034	0.056
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.956	0.010	994	753	1.479	0.010	0.937	0.975
Currently using any method	0.119	0.012	994	753	1.179	0.102	0.095	0.143
Currently using a modern method	0.112	0.012	994	753	1.183	0.106	0.088	0.135
Currently using a traditional method	0.007	0.003	994	753	1.063	0.399	0.001	0.013
Currently using pill	0.023	0.005	994	753	1.053	0.216	0.013	0.033
Currently using male condoms	0.056	0.009	994	753	1.240	0.161	0.038	0.074
Currently using injectables	0.010	0.004	994	753	1.233	0.383	0.002	0.018
Currently using IUD	0.001	0.001	994	753	0.934	0.990	0.000	0.003
Currently using implants	0.000	0.000	994	753	na	na	na	na
Currently using female sterilization	0.017	0.003	994	753	0.733	0.175	0.011	0.023
Currently using withdrawal	0.004	0.002	994	753	1.049	0.503	0.000	0.009
Currently using rhythm	0.003	0.002	994	753	1.205	0.732	0.000	0.007
Used public sector source	0.616	0.042	120	85	0.935	0.068	0.532	0.699
Want no more children	0.403	0.016	994	753	1.010	0.039	0.372	0.435
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.179	0.014	994	753	1.171	0.079	0.151	0.208
Ideal number of children	3.125	0.042	1141	857	1.111	0.014	3.040	3.209
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.660	0.024	481	367	1.096	0.036	0.613	0.708
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.998	0.002	566	433	0.962	0.002	0.995	1.002
Treated with ORS	0.599	0.084	45	35	1.139	0.141	0.431	0.768
Sought treatment	0.936	0.039	45	35	1.092	0.042	0.858	1.015
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	106	82	na	na	na	na
Received BCG vaccination	0.972	0.017	106	82	1.063	0.017	0.938	1.006
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.972	0.017	106	82	1.063	0.017	0.938	1.006
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.858	0.038	106	82	1.124	0.044	0.783	0.934
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.816	0.040	106	82	1.062	0.049	0.737	0.896
Received measles 1 vaccination	0.964	0.019	106	82	1.044	0.019	0.927	1.001
Received all basic vaccinations	0.790	0.044	106	82	1.110	0.055	0.702	0.877
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.790	0.044	106	82	1.110	0.055	0.702	0.877
Received measles 2 vaccination	0.787	0.040	107	82	0.984	0.051	0.707	0.867
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.724	0.057	107	82	1.291	0.078	0.610	0.837
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.175	0.021	486	428	1.187	0.119	0.133	0.217
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.095	0.014	483	426	1.011	0.146	0.067	0.122
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.161	0.019	509	449	1.143	0.121	0.122	0.200
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.106	0.011	1186	889	1.185	0.101	0.084	0.127
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.500	0.023	1186	889	1.550	0.045	0.454	0.545
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.431	0.022	392	339	0.849	0.052	0.387	0.475
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.522	0.022	1238	928	1.508	0.041	0.479	0.566
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.375	0.021	1297	981	1.567	0.056	0.333	0.417
Abstinence among young people (never had sex)	0.966	0.011	205	154	0.860	0.011	0.944	0.988
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.110	0.011	1297	981	1.275	0.101	0.088	0.132
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.397	0.017	1242	938	1.213	0.042	0.363	0.430
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.033	0.005	1297	981	0.978	0.146	0.024	0.043
Been circumcised	0.133	0.015	1297	981	1.569	0.111	0.103	0.162
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.096	0.016	706	605	1.404	0.162	0.065	0.127
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.055	0.009	706	605	1.067	0.167	0.036	0.073
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.064	0.012	617	496	1.261	0.194	0.039	0.089
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.239	0.026	617	496	1.488	0.107	0.188	0.291
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.169	0.017	617	496	1.112	0.100	0.135	0.202
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.574	0.103	3745	2832	0.842	0.040	2.368	2.779
Neonatal mortality rate	7.302	3.289	1138	867	1.051	0.450	0.723	13.880
Post-neonatal mortality rate	8.363	3.135	1137	866	1.159	0.375	2.093	14.633
Infant mortality rate	15.664	4.552	1138	867	1.112	0.291	6.561	24.768
Child mortality rate	7.485	2.788	1111	845	1.045	0.372	1.910	13.060
Under-5 mortality rate	23.032	5.792	1140	868	1.155	0.251	11.449	34.616
MEN								
Residence in Malé region	0.000	0.000	704	488	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.986	0.004	704	488	0.998	0.004	0.977	0.995
No education	0.033	0.008	704	488	1.229	0.250	0.017	0.050
Secondary education or higher	0.708	0.019	704	488	1.115	0.027	0.670	0.747
Never married or in union	0.392	0.024	704	488	1.282	0.060	0.344	0.439
Currently married or in union	0.578	0.024	704	488	1.276	0.041	0.530	0.625
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.083	0.018	541	374	1.478	0.212	0.048	0.118
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.989	0.005	417	282	1.040	0.005	0.978	0.999
Want no more children	0.283	0.028	417	282	1.249	0.097	0.228	0.339
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.199	0.020	417	282	1.022	0.101	0.159	0.239
Ideal number of children	2.802	0.087	599	412	1.234	0.031	2.627	2.977
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.148	0.017	679	467	1.206	0.112	0.115	0.181
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.351	0.026	679	467	1.405	0.074	0.299	0.402
Abstinence among young people (never had sex)	0.964	0.013	230	165	1.028	0.013	0.939	0.989
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.007	0.003	704	488	0.919	0.420	0.001	0.012
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.381	0.023	704	488	1.28	0.062	0.335	0.428
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.148	0.015	704	488	1.151	0.104	0.117	0.179
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.448	0.018	667	462	0.958	0.041	0.411	0.485
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.014	0.005	704	488	1.024	0.323	0.005	0.023

na = not applicable

Table B.6 Sampling errors: North Central region sample, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
Residence in Malé region	0.000	0.000	1434	913	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.997	0.002	1434	913	1.030	0.002	0.993	1.000
No education	0.036	0.006	1434	913	1.134	0.155	0.025	0.047
Secondary education or higher	0.665	0.013	1434	913	1.038	0.019	0.639	0.691
Never married or in union	0.189	0.012	1434	913	1.161	0.064	0.165	0.213
Currently married or in union	0.742	0.012	1434	913	1.028	0.016	0.718	0.766
Married before age 18	0.152	0.012	1257	797	1.199	0.080	0.127	0.176
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.164	0.013	1257	797	1.259	0.080	0.138	0.190
Currently pregnant	0.044	0.006	1434	913	1.022	0.126	0.033	0.055
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.969	0.007	1068	677	1.282	0.007	0.955	0.982
Currently using any method	0.213	0.014	1068	677	1.104	0.065	0.186	0.241
Currently using a modern method	0.181	0.013	1068	677	1.076	0.070	0.156	0.206
Currently using a traditional method	0.032	0.004	1068	677	0.799	0.134	0.024	0.041
Currently using pill	0.032	0.008	1068	677	1.525	0.256	0.016	0.049
Currently using male condoms	0.064	0.010	1068	677	1.305	0.153	0.044	0.083
Currently using injectables	0.011	0.005	1068	677	1.435	0.410	0.002	0.021
Currently using IUD	0.005	0.002	1068	677	1.129	0.481	0.000	0.010
Currently using implants	0.004	0.002	1068	677	0.952	0.491	0.000	0.007
Currently using female sterilization	0.065	0.007	1068	677	0.991	0.115	0.050	0.080
Currently using withdrawal	0.032	0.004	1068	677	0.788	0.133	0.023	0.040
Currently using rhythm	0.001	0.001	1068	677	0.890	0.998	0.000	0.002
Used public sector source	0.661	0.039	196	125	1.156	0.059	0.582	0.739
Want no more children	0.456	0.017	1068	677	1.082	0.036	0.423	0.490
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.161	0.012	1068	677	1.092	0.076	0.137	0.186
Ideal number of children	2.810	0.056	1236	791	1.346	0.020	2.698	2.923
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.775	0.021	519	336	1.177	0.028	0.732	0.818
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.994	0.004	603	392	1.134	0.004	0.987	1.001
Treated with ORS	0.730	0.155	9	6	1.049	0.212	0.421	1.040
Sought treatment	0.860	0.129	9	6	1.125	0.150	0.602	1.119
Ever had vaccination card	0.991	0.009	114	74	1.037	0.009	0.972	1.009
Received BCG vaccination	0.831	0.038	114	74	1.080	0.045	0.756	0.906
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.831	0.038	114	74	1.080	0.045	0.756	0.906
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.781	0.043	114	74	1.123	0.055	0.694	0.867
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.822	0.038	114	74	1.071	0.046	0.746	0.898
Received measles 1 vaccination	0.821	0.039	114	74	1.094	0.047	0.744	0.899
Received all basic vaccinations	0.757	0.044	114	74	1.104	0.058	0.669	0.845
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.757	0.044	114	74	1.104	0.058	0.669	0.845
Received measles 2 vaccination	0.772	0.034	123	78	0.891	0.044	0.704	0.840
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.722	0.034	123	78	0.842	0.047	0.653	0.790
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.198	0.016	524	399	0.920	0.081	0.166	0.229
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.087	0.014	521	397	1.156	0.160	0.059	0.114
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.185	0.020	545	415	1.127	0.106	0.146	0.224
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.095	0.011	1318	839	1.370	0.117	0.073	0.117
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.536	0.020	1318	839	1.436	0.037	0.496	0.575
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.380	0.030	465	353	1.288	0.079	0.319	0.440
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.512	0.019	1380	880	1.400	0.037	0.474	0.549
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.239	0.014	1434	913	1.223	0.058	0.211	0.266
Abstinence among young people (never had sex)	0.943	0.017	234	152	1.094	0.018	0.910	0.976
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.069	0.007	1434	913	1.006	0.098	0.055	0.082
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.483	0.018	1298	826	1.306	0.038	0.447	0.519
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.023	0.004	1434	913	1.040	0.178	0.015	0.032
Been circumcised	0.097	0.015	1434	913	1.864	0.150	0.068	0.126
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.141	0.017	774	556	1.362	0.121	0.107	0.175
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.075	0.012	774	556	1.290	0.163	0.050	0.099
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.119	0.018	657	447	1.436	0.152	0.083	0.156
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.207	0.027	657	447	1.680	0.129	0.154	0.260
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.122	0.022	657	447	1.722	0.181	0.078	0.166
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.430	0.122	4109	2615	1.052	0.050	2.186	2.674
Neonatal mortality rate	9.238	2.757	1211	785	0.940	0.298	3.724	14.753
Post-neonatal mortality rate	2.260	1.274	1215	788	0.942	0.564	0.000	4.809
Infant mortality rate	11.499	3.045	1211	785	0.948	0.265	5.408	17.590
Child mortality rate	3.474	1.708	1207	779	0.978	0.492	0.059	6.889
Under-5 mortality rate	14.933	3.623	1211	785	0.947	0.243	7.688	22.178
MEN								
Residence in Malé region	0.000	0.000	746	537	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.970	0.009	746	537	1.387	0.009	0.953	0.988
No education	0.043	0.009	746	537	1.171	0.203	0.025	0.060
Secondary education or higher	0.727	0.020	746	537	1.255	0.028	0.686	0.768
Never married or in union	0.442	0.023	746	537	1.288	0.053	0.395	0.489
Currently married or in union	0.522	0.025	746	537	1.340	0.047	0.473	0.571
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.119	0.015	567	407	1.068	0.122	0.090	0.148
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.990	0.005	395	280	0.953	0.005	0.981	1.000
Want no more children	0.311	0.024	395	280	1.030	0.077	0.263	0.359
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.171	0.017	395	280	0.884	0.098	0.138	0.205
Ideal number of children	2.898	0.078	618	448	1.362	0.027	2.741	3.054
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.141	0.014	720	517	1.100	0.101	0.113	0.170
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.328	0.019	720	517	1.072	0.057	0.291	0.366
Abstinence among young people (never had sex)	0.866	0.022	259	193	1.020	0.025	0.823	0.910
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	746	537	na	na	na	na
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.384	0.02	746	537	1.142	0.053	0.344	0.425
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.092	0.013	746	537	1.220	0.141	0.066	0.118
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.463	0.019	714	516	0.999	0.040	0.425	0.500
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.017	0.005	746	537	0.961	0.264	0.008	0.027

na = not applicable

Table B.7 Sampling errors: Central region sample, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
Residence in Malé region	0.000	0.000	996	507	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.982	0.004	996	507	1.066	0.005	0.973	0.991
No education	0.088	0.009	996	507	1.042	0.107	0.069	0.106
Secondary education or higher	0.631	0.020	996	507	1.327	0.032	0.590	0.671
Never married or in union	0.146	0.015	996	507	1.353	0.104	0.116	0.176
Currently married or in union	0.761	0.019	996	507	1.430	0.025	0.723	0.800
Married before age 18	0.238	0.018	880	448	1.286	0.078	0.201	0.275
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.231	0.018	880	448	1.237	0.076	0.196	0.266
Currently pregnant	0.039	0.009	996	507	1.538	0.244	0.020	0.057
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.989	0.004	761	386	1.141	0.004	0.980	0.998
Currently using any method	0.270	0.025	761	386	1.580	0.094	0.219	0.321
Currently using a modern method	0.221	0.023	761	386	1.511	0.103	0.175	0.266
Currently using a traditional method	0.050	0.010	761	386	1.244	0.197	0.030	0.069
Currently using pill	0.041	0.008	761	386	1.171	0.206	0.024	0.057
Currently using male condoms	0.073	0.013	761	386	1.391	0.180	0.046	0.099
Currently using injectables	0.006	0.003	761	386	1.063	0.504	0.000	0.012
Currently using IUD	0.002	0.001	761	386	0.869	0.667	0.000	0.005
Currently using implants	0.007	0.003	761	386	0.990	0.424	0.001	0.013
Currently using female sterilization	0.089	0.016	761	386	1.518	0.177	0.057	0.120
Currently using withdrawal	0.041	0.009	761	386	1.298	0.229	0.022	0.059
Currently using rhythm	0.009	0.003	761	386	0.948	0.358	0.003	0.016
Used public sector source	0.513	0.045	171	87	1.172	0.088	0.423	0.603
Want no more children	0.434	0.020	761	386	1.092	0.045	0.395	0.473
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.187	0.016	761	386	1.153	0.087	0.154	0.219
Ideal number of children	3.030	0.055	939	479	1.222	0.018	2.919	3.141
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.691	0.032	379	193	1.348	0.046	0.627	0.755
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.997	0.003	445	229	1.115	0.003	0.992	1.003
Treated with ORS	0.632	0.112	31	15	1.245	0.177	0.409	0.855
Sought treatment	0.937	0.048	31	15	1.086	0.051	0.841	1.033
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	91	45	na	na	na	na
Received BCG vaccination	0.935	0.027	91	45	1.042	0.029	0.880	0.989
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.901	0.033	91	45	1.036	0.037	0.835	0.966
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.910	0.031	91	45	1.014	0.034	0.848	0.972
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.817	0.039	91	45	0.945	0.047	0.740	0.895
Received measles 1 vaccination	0.921	0.028	91	45	0.966	0.030	0.865	0.976
Received all basic vaccinations	0.790	0.048	91	45	1.114	0.061	0.693	0.886
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.756	0.057	91	45	1.240	0.075	0.643	0.869
Received measles 2 vaccination	0.809	0.049	88	43	1.140	0.061	0.710	0.907
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.786	0.057	88	43	1.268	0.073	0.671	0.900
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.114	0.029	276	141	1.514	0.250	0.057	0.171
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.113	0.017	276	141	0.943	0.154	0.078	0.148
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.113	0.023	284	146	1.399	0.207	0.066	0.159
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.074	0.011	755	392	1.117	0.143	0.053	0.095
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.479	0.021	755	392	1.161	0.044	0.437	0.521
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.664	0.036	221	115	1.185	0.054	0.592	0.737
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.716	0.021	708	368	1.222	0.029	0.674	0.757
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.433	0.021	996	507	1.352	0.049	0.391	0.475
Abstinence among young people (never had sex)	0.883	0.025	138	71	0.902	0.028	0.833	0.932
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.103	0.009	996	507	0.934	0.087	0.085	0.121
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.398	0.014	979	499	0.900	0.035	0.370	0.426
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.050	0.006	996	507	0.807	0.112	0.039	0.061
Been circumcised	0.106	0.013	996	507	1.370	0.126	0.080	0.133
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.262	0.027	469	252	1.341	0.104	0.207	0.317
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.127	0.020	469	252	1.323	0.160	0.087	0.168
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.198	0.026	422	216	1.352	0.133	0.146	0.251
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.326	0.031	422	216	1.345	0.094	0.265	0.388
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.201	0.036	422	216	1.821	0.178	0.129	0.272
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.495	0.128	2879	1463	0.958	0.051	2.240	2.750
Neonatal mortality rate	11.751	4.827	861	440	1.309	0.411	2.097	21.404
Post-neonatal mortality rate	3.473	2.878	856	436	1.567	0.829	0.000	9.229
Infant mortality rate	15.223	5.549	861	440	1.327	0.364	4.126	26.321
Child mortality rate	4.886	2.426	863	439	0.957	0.496	0.034	9.737
Under-5 mortality rate	20.035	5.579	862	440	1.176	0.278	8.877	31.192
MEN								
Residence in Malé region	0.000	0.000	540	706	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.969	0.015	540	706	2.055	0.016	0.939	1.000
No education	0.040	0.009	540	706	1.098	0.233	0.021	0.058
Secondary education or higher	0.660	0.023	540	706	1.133	0.035	0.614	0.706
Never married or in union	0.360	0.025	540	706	1.207	0.069	0.310	0.410
Currently married or in union	0.602	0.025	540	706	1.177	0.041	0.553	0.652
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.148	0.019	443	584	1.137	0.130	0.109	0.186
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.974	0.011	321	425	1.275	0.012	0.951	0.996
Want no more children	0.350	0.023	321	425	0.875	0.067	0.304	0.397
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.170	0.029	321	425	1.368	0.169	0.112	0.227
Ideal number of children	3.022	0.075	501	654	1.087	0.025	2.872	3.173
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.095	0.020	392	507	1.360	0.214	0.054	0.135
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.307	0.029	392	507	1.228	0.094	0.249	0.364
Abstinence among young people (never had sex)	0.791	0.037	159	203	1.148	0.047	0.716	0.865
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.001	0.001	540	706	0.817	1.014	0.000	0.004
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.403	0.023	540	706	1.109	0.058	0.356	0.450
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.080	0.014	540	706	1.170	0.170	0.053	0.108
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.410	0.035	506	658	1.618	0.086	0.340	0.481
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.017	0.005	540	706	0.927	0.301	0.007	0.028

na = not applicable

Table B.8 Sampling errors: South Central region sample, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
Residence in Malé region	0.000	0.000	1688	844	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.995	0.002	1688	844	0.956	0.002	0.992	0.999
No education	0.039	0.006	1688	844	1.188	0.144	0.028	0.050
Secondary education or higher	0.665	0.013	1688	844	1.132	0.020	0.639	0.691
Never married or in union	0.169	0.009	1688	844	0.984	0.053	0.151	0.187
Currently married or in union	0.762	0.010	1688	844	1.000	0.014	0.741	0.782
Married before age 18	0.205	0.015	1470	736	1.391	0.072	0.176	0.234
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.234	0.019	1470	736	1.699	0.080	0.196	0.271
Currently pregnant	0.036	0.005	1688	844	1.077	0.137	0.026	0.045
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.972	0.007	1293	643	1.550	0.007	0.957	0.986
Currently using any method	0.192	0.012	1293	643	1.101	0.063	0.168	0.216
Currently using a modern method	0.137	0.012	1293	643	1.206	0.084	0.114	0.160
Currently using a traditional method	0.055	0.007	1293	643	1.105	0.128	0.041	0.069
Currently using pill	0.037	0.006	1293	643	1.091	0.155	0.026	0.049
Currently using male condoms	0.067	0.009	1293	643	1.274	0.133	0.049	0.085
Currently using injectables	0.006	0.003	1293	643	1.255	0.452	0.001	0.011
Currently using IUD	0.000	0.000	1293	643	0.727	1.001	0.000	0.001
Currently using implants	0.004	0.002	1293	643	1.098	0.497	0.000	0.008
Currently using female sterilization	0.019	0.004	1293	643	1.018	0.201	0.012	0.027
Currently using withdrawal	0.052	0.006	1293	643	1.032	0.123	0.039	0.064
Currently using rhythm	0.003	0.002	1293	643	1.101	0.554	0.000	0.006
Used public sector source	0.637	0.042	188	90	1.182	0.065	0.554	0.720
Want no more children	0.410	0.015	1293	643	1.108	0.037	0.380	0.440
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.186	0.012	1293	643	1.137	0.066	0.161	0.210
Ideal number of children	2.975	0.057	1552	770	1.459	0.019	2.860	3.090
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.692	0.025	618	303	1.318	0.036	0.643	0.741
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.999	0.001	702	341	0.893	0.001	0.996	1.001
Treated with ORS	0.686	0.132	12	7	1.055	0.193	0.422	0.951
Sought treatment	0.741	0.177	12	7	1.495	0.239	0.387	1.095
Ever had vaccination card	1.000	0.000	136	66	na	na	na	na
Received BCG vaccination	0.928	0.018	136	66	0.756	0.019	0.892	0.964
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.928	0.018	136	66	0.756	0.019	0.892	0.964
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.837	0.031	136	66	0.944	0.037	0.775	0.900
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.763	0.035	136	66	0.936	0.046	0.693	0.834
Received measles 1 vaccination	0.905	0.022	136	66	0.824	0.024	0.861	0.949
Received all basic vaccinations	0.715	0.042	136	66	1.043	0.058	0.632	0.799
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.715	0.042	136	66	1.043	0.058	0.632	0.799
Received measles 2 vaccination	0.768	0.051	129	65	1.382	0.067	0.666	0.871
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.703	0.051	129	65	1.281	0.073	0.600	0.805
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.117	0.016	573	304	1.123	0.138	0.085	0.149
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.090	0.013	569	303	1.060	0.145	0.064	0.116
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.113	0.017	596	316	1.157	0.147	0.079	0.146
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.098	0.010	1502	754	1.260	0.098	0.079	0.117
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.540	0.017	1502	754	1.349	0.032	0.505	0.574
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.492	0.022	476	250	0.924	0.045	0.448	0.536
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.601	0.016	1549	774	1.270	0.026	0.569	0.633
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.296	0.014	1688	844	1.289	0.048	0.267	0.324
Abstinence among young people (never had sex)	0.954	0.018	263	132	1.353	0.018	0.918	0.989
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.122	0.008	1688	844	0.996	0.065	0.106	0.138
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.521	0.017	1579	782	1.338	0.032	0.488	0.555
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.029	0.004	1688	844	0.974	0.136	0.021	0.037
Been circumcised	0.114	0.017	1688	844	2.141	0.146	0.081	0.147
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.170	0.021	901	469	1.663	0.123	0.128	0.212
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.108	0.016	901	469	1.502	0.144	0.076	0.139
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.145	0.021	785	391	1.691	0.147	0.103	0.188
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.401	0.021	785	391	1.211	0.053	0.359	0.444
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.318	0.016	785	391	0.967	0.051	0.286	0.351
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.378	0.114	4869	2435	1.121	0.048	2.150	2.606
Neonatal mortality rate	9.815	2.827	1488	738	0.842	0.288	4.161	15.468
Post-neonatal mortality rate	7.739	2.710	1491	739	1.193	0.350	2.318	13.159
Infant mortality rate	17.553	4.116	1489	739	1.004	0.234	9.322	25.785
Child mortality rate	2.449	1.471	1493	734	1.118	0.601	0.000	5.392
Under-5 mortality rate	19.960	4.650	1489	739	1.084	0.233	10.659	29.260
MEN								
Residence in Malé region	0.000	0.000	1008	999	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.966	0.006	1008	999	1.062	0.006	0.954	0.978
No education	0.034	0.007	1008	999	1.136	0.191	0.021	0.047
Secondary education or higher	0.705	0.018	1008	999	1.242	0.025	0.669	0.740
Never married or in union	0.371	0.013	1008	999	0.879	0.036	0.345	0.398
Currently married or in union	0.595	0.015	1008	999	0.984	0.026	0.564	0.625
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.135	0.011	788	777	0.939	0.085	0.112	0.158
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.980	0.006	607	594	0.966	0.006	0.969	0.991
Want no more children	0.315	0.020	607	594	1.040	0.062	0.276	0.355
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.214	0.016	607	594	0.950	0.074	0.182	0.246
Ideal number of children	3.106	0.073	894	889	1.240	0.023	2.961	3.251
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.139	0.013	895	881	1.116	0.093	0.113	0.165
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.401	0.019	895	881	1.160	0.048	0.363	0.439
Abstinence among young people (never had sex)	0.869	0.023	319	322	1.205	0.026	0.823	0.914
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.003	0.002	1008	999	1.051	0.562	0.000	0.007
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.385	0.019	1008	999	1.223	0.049	0.348	0.423
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.120	0.014	1008	999	1.395	0.119	0.091	0.148
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.415	0.017	956	947	1.036	0.040	0.382	0.448
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.029	0.006	1008	999	1.203	0.221	0.016	0.041

na = not applicable

Table B.9 Sampling errors: South region sample, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
Residence in Malé region	0.000	0.000	1288	1030	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.984	0.003	1288	1030	0.888	0.003	0.978	0.990
No education	0.062	0.007	1288	1030	0.992	0.108	0.049	0.075
Secondary education or higher	0.709	0.013	1288	1030	1.016	0.018	0.684	0.735
Never married or in union	0.214	0.012	1288	1030	1.085	0.058	0.189	0.238
Currently married or in union	0.678	0.016	1288	1030	1.266	0.024	0.645	0.711
Married before age 18	0.200	0.015	1098	877	1.244	0.075	0.170	0.230
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.209	0.014	1098	877	1.168	0.068	0.181	0.238
Currently pregnant	0.032	0.004	1288	1030	0.883	0.135	0.023	0.041
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.970	0.006	884	698	1.041	0.006	0.958	0.982
Currently using any method	0.151	0.011	884	698	0.921	0.074	0.129	0.173
Currently using a modern method	0.101	0.009	884	698	0.906	0.091	0.083	0.119
Currently using a traditional method	0.050	0.006	884	698	0.791	0.116	0.038	0.061
Currently using pill	0.013	0.004	884	698	1.024	0.300	0.005	0.021
Currently using male condoms	0.029	0.006	884	698	1.017	0.197	0.018	0.041
Currently using injectables	0.002	0.001	884	698	0.936	0.718	0.000	0.005
Currently using IUD	0.001	0.001	884	698	0.831	1.001	0.000	0.002
Currently using implants	0.002	0.001	884	698	0.806	0.676	0.000	0.004
Currently using female sterilization	0.053	0.008	884	698	0.992	0.141	0.038	0.068
Currently using withdrawal	0.048	0.006	884	698	0.785	0.118	0.037	0.059
Currently using rhythm	0.002	0.001	884	698	0.927	0.720	0.000	0.005
Used public sector source	0.638	0.048	100	76	1.004	0.076	0.541	0.735
Want no more children	0.442	0.018	884	698	1.061	0.040	0.407	0.477
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.157	0.012	884	698	1.011	0.079	0.132	0.181
Ideal number of children	2.793	0.047	1094	869	0.982	0.017	2.699	2.888
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.638	0.026	429	335	1.096	0.040	0.586	0.689
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.997	0.002	508	392	0.806	0.002	0.993	1.001
Treated with ORS	0.860	0.099	18	13	1.167	0.115	0.662	1.058
Sought treatment	0.803	0.100	18	13	1.027	0.124	0.604	1.003
Ever had vaccination card	0.960	0.025	96	80	1.267	0.026	0.910	1.010
Received BCG vaccination	0.885	0.032	96	80	1.014	0.037	0.821	0.950
Received birth dose HepB vaccination	0.885	0.032	96	80	1.014	0.037	0.821	0.950
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.829	0.045	96	80	1.199	0.055	0.739	0.919
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.697	0.045	96	80	0.972	0.064	0.608	0.787
Received measles 1 vaccination	0.810	0.052	96	80	1.322	0.064	0.706	0.914
Received all basic vaccinations	0.648	0.051	96	80	1.076	0.079	0.545	0.751
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (12-23 months)	0.648	0.051	96	80	1.076	0.079	0.545	0.751
Received measles 2 vaccination	0.592	0.065	101	77	1.302	0.110	0.462	0.722
Received all age appropriate vaccinations (24-35 months)	0.501	0.065	101	77	1.281	0.130	0.371	0.631
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.159	0.020	422	349	1.062	0.127	0.118	0.199
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.064	0.012	420	347	0.986	0.194	0.039	0.089
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.125	0.019	430	356	1.161	0.154	0.086	0.163
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.105	0.010	1143	906	1.057	0.092	0.086	0.125
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.530	0.014	1143	906	0.950	0.027	0.502	0.558
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.436	0.028	362	292	1.003	0.065	0.379	0.493
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.531	0.017	1180	926	1.163	0.032	0.497	0.565
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.363	0.020	1288	1030	1.459	0.054	0.324	0.402
Abstinence among young people (never had sex)	0.947	0.023	255	206	1.615	0.024	0.902	0.993
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.109	0.010	1288	1030	1.104	0.088	0.090	0.128
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.466	0.021	1187	953	1.426	0.044	0.424	0.507
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.039	0.006	1288	1030	1.106	0.153	0.027	0.051
Been circumcised	0.151	0.016	1288	1030	1.589	0.105	0.119	0.183
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.198	0.019	681	565	1.262	0.097	0.159	0.236
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.133	0.016	681	565	1.198	0.117	0.102	0.165
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.180	0.025	558	427	1.523	0.138	0.131	0.230
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.292	0.027	558	427	1.394	0.092	0.238	0.346
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.167	0.024	558	427	1.543	0.146	0.118	0.216
Total fertility rate (3 years)	2.392	0.116	3683	2944	1.092	0.048	2.160	2.623
Neonatal mortality rate	16.877	4.626	1028	804	0.921	0.274	7.625	26.129
Post-neonatal mortality rate	2.927	1.444	1023	800	0.851	0.493	0.038	5.815
Infant mortality rate	19.804	4.963	1028	804	0.940	0.251	9.878	29.730
Child mortality rate	4.115	2.437	1047	821	1.187	0.592	0.000	8.988
Under-5 mortality rate	23.838	5.201	1029	805	0.930	0.218	13.436	34.240
MEN								
Residence in Malé region	0.000	0.000	716	644	na	na	na	na
Literacy	0.965	0.008	716	644	1.234	0.009	0.949	0.982
No education	0.028	0.007	716	644	1.059	0.231	0.015	0.042
Secondary education or higher	0.741	0.016	716	644	0.952	0.021	0.710	0.772
Never married or in union	0.451	0.017	716	644	0.890	0.037	0.418	0.485
Currently married or in union	0.499	0.018	716	644	0.954	0.036	0.463	0.534
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.184	0.020	549	492	1.212	0.109	0.144	0.225
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.995	0.003	364	321	0.829	0.003	0.989	1.001
Want no more children	0.258	0.022	364	321	0.947	0.084	0.215	0.302
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.237	0.024	364	321	1.092	0.103	0.188	0.286
Ideal number of children	2.973	0.091	642	574	1.189	0.031	2.791	3.155
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.160	0.011	650	575	0.747	0.068	0.138	0.182
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.307	0.019	650	575	1.040	0.062	0.269	0.345
Abstinence among young people (never had sex)	0.846	0.019	258	237	0.842	0.022	0.808	0.884
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.007	0.003	716	644	1.062	0.491	0.000	0.013
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.426	0.019	716	644	1.047	0.045	0.387	0.464
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.147	0.013	716	644	0.955	0.086	0.121	0.172
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.448	0.023	693	623	1.231	0.052	0.402	0.495
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.023	0.006	716	644	0.988	0.240	0.012	0.034

na = not applicable

Table B.10 List of selected variables for sampling errors at atoll level, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Variable	Estimate	Base population
WOMEN		
No education	Proportion	Women 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Women 15-49
Currently married or in union	Proportion	Women 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women 20-49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Women 20-49
Currently pregnant	Proportion	Women 15-49
Know a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using a traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women 15-49
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Women with a live birth in last five years
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	Proportion	Births occurring 1-59 months before survey
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	Proportion	Women 15-49 who were measured
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	Proportion	Women 15-49 who were measured
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	Proportion	Children 6-59 months who were tested
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	Proportion	Women 15-49 who were tested
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	Proportion	Women 15-49
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	Women 15-49
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Women who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	Proportion	Women 15-49
Been circumcised	Proportion	Women 15-49
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	Proportion	Ever-married women age 15-49
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	Proportion	Ever-married women age 15-49
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	Proportion	Ever-married women age 15-49
MEN		
No education	Proportion	Men 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Men 15-49
Currently married or in union	Proportion	Men 15-49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Men 20-49
Know a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Men 15-49
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	Proportion	Men 15-49
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	Men 15-49

Table B.11 Sampling errors: North Thiladhunmathi (HA) sample, Maldives Atolls DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
No education	0.033	0.008	424	279	0.938	0.249	0.016	0.049
Secondary education or higher	0.658	0.033	424	279	1.408	0.049	0.593	0.723
Currently married or in union	0.777	0.021	424	279	1.035	0.027	0.735	0.819
Married before age 18	0.164	0.016	370	244	0.842	0.099	0.131	0.196
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.173	0.017	370	244	0.875	0.100	0.138	0.207
Currently pregnant	0.043	0.007	424	279	0.722	0.166	0.029	0.057
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.997	0.003	328	217	0.969	0.003	0.992	1.003
Currently using any method	0.153	0.017	328	217	0.854	0.111	0.119	0.187
Currently using a modern method	0.138	0.014	328	217	0.714	0.099	0.111	0.165
Currently using a traditional method	0.016	0.007	328	217	1.067	0.470	0.001	0.030
Want no more children	0.444	0.020	328	217	0.740	0.046	0.403	0.485
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.161	0.019	328	217	0.917	0.116	0.124	0.199
Ideal number of children	3.099	0.057	390	256	0.801	0.019	2.984	3.214
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.722	0.028	157	103	0.772	0.038	0.666	0.777
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.994	0.005	189	125	1.005	0.006	0.983	1.005
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.090	0.017	397	261	1.197	0.191	0.056	0.125
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.545	0.035	397	261	1.385	0.064	0.476	0.615
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.465	0.039	150	117	0.847	0.083	0.388	0.543
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.622	0.025	416	274	1.054	0.040	0.571	0.672
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.217	0.017	424	279	0.833	0.077	0.184	0.251
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.109	0.010	424	279	0.670	0.093	0.089	0.129
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.514	0.022	409	269	0.885	0.043	0.471	0.558
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.044	0.008	424	279	0.816	0.186	0.027	0.060
Been circumcised	0.173	0.026	424	279	1.390	0.148	0.122	0.224
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.106	0.021	260	173	1.099	0.198	0.064	0.149
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.084	0.026	260	173	1.525	0.313	0.031	0.137
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.056	0.019	232	147	1.287	0.349	0.017	0.095
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.360	0.031	232	147	0.988	0.087	0.297	0.422
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.311	0.032	232	147	1.043	0.102	0.247	0.374
MEN								
No education	0.040	0.013	227	149	0.988	0.324	0.014	0.065
Secondary education or higher	0.687	0.040	227	149	1.301	0.059	0.606	0.767
Currently married or in union	0.527	0.038	227	149	1.131	0.071	0.452	0.602
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.062	0.011	174	111	0.610	0.180	0.039	0.084
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.980	0.012	126	79	0.974	0.012	0.956	1.004
Want no more children	0.391	0.045	126	79	1.038	0.116	0.301	0.482
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.180	0.025	126	79	0.728	0.139	0.130	0.229
Ideal number of children	2.781	0.126	198	129	1.073	0.045	2.529	3.033
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.400	0.038	227	149	1.170	0.095	0.324	0.477
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.060	0.012	227	149	0.787	0.207	0.035	0.085

Table B.12 Sampling errors: South Thiladhunmathi (HDh) sample, Maldives Atolls DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
No education	0.057	0.015	405	403	1.307	0.265	0.027	0.087
Secondary education or higher	0.643	0.041	405	403	1.728	0.064	0.561	0.726
Currently married or in union	0.763	0.029	405	403	1.388	0.039	0.704	0.822
Married before age 18	0.148	0.023	362	360	1.202	0.152	0.103	0.194
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.150	0.020	362	360	1.046	0.131	0.111	0.189
Currently pregnant	0.054	0.011	405	403	0.977	0.204	0.032	0.075
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.933	0.019	309	308	1.346	0.021	0.895	0.972
Currently using any method	0.059	0.017	309	308	1.280	0.291	0.025	0.094
Currently using a modern method	0.059	0.017	309	308	1.280	0.291	0.025	0.094
Currently using a traditional method	0.000	0.000	309	308	na	na	na	na
Want no more children	0.365	0.031	309	308	1.133	0.085	0.303	0.427
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.175	0.029	309	308	1.341	0.166	0.117	0.233
Ideal number of children	3.004	0.084	334	334	1.253	0.028	2.837	3.171
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.661	0.043	159	158	1.148	0.065	0.575	0.748
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	190	188	na	na	na	na
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.123	0.019	346	344	1.067	0.153	0.086	0.161
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.465	0.039	346	344	1.449	0.084	0.387	0.542
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.366	0.041	96	107	0.865	0.113	0.283	0.449
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.478	0.039	362	360	1.461	0.081	0.401	0.555
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.497	0.033	405	403	1.328	0.066	0.431	0.563
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.130	0.022	405	403	1.306	0.168	0.087	0.174
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.298	0.026	382	380	1.109	0.087	0.246	0.350
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.015	0.006	405	403	0.941	0.384	0.003	0.026
Been circumcised	0.132	0.024	405	403	1.403	0.179	0.085	0.179
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.090	0.031	193	240	1.501	0.346	0.028	0.152
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.021	0.009	193	240	0.827	0.405	0.004	0.038
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.069	0.026	166	194	1.291	0.370	0.018	0.120
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.114	0.041	166	194	1.644	0.359	0.032	0.196
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.025	0.008	166	194	0.681	0.332	0.008	0.041
MEN								
No education	0.035	0.015	247	202	1.279	0.428	0.005	0.065
Secondary education or higher	0.717	0.032	247	202	1.108	0.044	0.653	0.780
Currently married or in union	0.582	0.041	247	202	1.297	0.070	0.500	0.664
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.102	0.036	198	163	1.655	0.352	0.030	0.173
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.986	0.010	147	118	1.018	0.010	0.967	1.006
Want no more children	0.198	0.040	147	118	1.209	0.202	0.118	0.277
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.227	0.032	147	118	0.931	0.142	0.162	0.291
Ideal number of children	2.662	0.109	206	167	0.926	0.041	2.444	2.881
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.340	0.036	247	202	1.202	0.107	0.268	0.413
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.230	0.019	247	202	0.718	0.084	0.191	0.268

na = not applicable

Table B.13 Sampling errors: North Miladhunmadulu (Sh) sample, Maldives Atolls DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
No education	0.042	0.010	468	299	1.100	0.243	0.022	0.062
Secondary education or higher	0.599	0.029	468	299	1.258	0.048	0.542	0.656
Currently married or in union	0.763	0.018	468	299	0.939	0.024	0.726	0.800
Married before age 18	0.250	0.026	410	262	1.201	0.103	0.199	0.302
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.225	0.030	410	262	1.460	0.134	0.165	0.286
Currently pregnant	0.035	0.008	468	299	0.911	0.223	0.019	0.050
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.948	0.019	357	228	1.569	0.020	0.910	0.985
Currently using any method	0.166	0.027	357	228	1.369	0.163	0.112	0.220
Currently using a modern method	0.158	0.028	357	228	1.430	0.175	0.102	0.213
Currently using a traditional method	0.009	0.006	357	228	1.259	0.718	0.000	0.021
Want no more children	0.417	0.026	357	228	0.977	0.061	0.366	0.468
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.203	0.020	357	228	0.924	0.097	0.163	0.242
Ideal number of children	3.300	0.060	417	267	0.992	0.018	3.180	3.420
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.599	0.039	165	106	1.033	0.066	0.520	0.678
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	187	120	na	na	na	na
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.098	0.019	443	283	1.360	0.197	0.059	0.136
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.500	0.044	443	283	1.832	0.087	0.413	0.587
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.457	0.034	146	115	0.854	0.075	0.388	0.526
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.485	0.039	460	294	1.689	0.081	0.406	0.564
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.358	0.048	468	299	2.164	0.135	0.261	0.454
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.083	0.018	468	299	1.416	0.218	0.047	0.119
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.417	0.034	451	288	1.442	0.081	0.349	0.484
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.049	0.011	468	299	1.152	0.236	0.026	0.072
Been circumcised	0.097	0.027	468	299	1.952	0.277	0.043	0.150
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.094	0.023	253	192	1.264	0.247	0.048	0.141
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.070	0.011	253	192	0.694	0.160	0.047	0.092
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.066	0.016	219	156	0.924	0.235	0.035	0.098
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.282	0.051	219	156	1.671	0.181	0.180	0.384
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.214	0.042	219	156	1.506	0.196	0.130	0.297
MEN								
No education	0.024	0.013	230	136	1.315	0.555	0.000	0.051
Secondary education or higher	0.720	0.021	230	136	0.708	0.029	0.678	0.762
Currently married or in union	0.627	0.035	230	136	1.101	0.056	0.557	0.697
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.076	0.019	169	100	0.918	0.248	0.038	0.113
Know a modern contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	144	86	na	na	na	na
Want no more children	0.302	0.034	144	86	0.873	0.111	0.235	0.369
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.178	0.037	144	86	1.147	0.207	0.104	0.251
Ideal number of children	3.029	0.202	195	116	1.517	0.067	2.625	3.434
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.422	0.042	230	136	1.285	0.100	0.338	0.505
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.125	0.029	230	136	1.345	0.236	0.066	0.184

na = not applicable

Table B.14 Sampling errors: South Miladhunmadulu (N) sample, Maldives Atolls DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
No education	0.038	0.012	345	210	1.191	0.325	0.013	0.062
Secondary education or higher	0.613	0.027	345	210	1.017	0.044	0.560	0.667
Currently married or in union	0.776	0.026	345	210	1.156	0.033	0.724	0.828
Married before age 18	0.181	0.030	306	186	1.348	0.164	0.122	0.241
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.187	0.034	306	186	1.528	0.183	0.119	0.255
Currently pregnant	0.050	0.013	345	210	1.089	0.257	0.024	0.075
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.977	0.013	265	163	1.449	0.014	0.950	1.004
Currently using any method	0.200	0.022	265	163	0.913	0.112	0.155	0.245
Currently using a modern method	0.200	0.022	265	163	0.913	0.112	0.155	0.245
Currently using a traditional method	0.000	0.000	265	163	na	na	na	na
Want no more children	0.467	0.034	265	163	1.117	0.073	0.399	0.536
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.211	0.018	265	163	0.705	0.084	0.175	0.246
Ideal number of children	2.854	0.090	307	186	1.098	0.031	2.674	3.034
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.897	0.023	136	84	0.903	0.026	0.850	0.944
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.986	0.008	151	93	0.889	0.009	0.969	1.003
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.063	0.017	317	193	1.246	0.270	0.029	0.097
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.520	0.042	317	193	1.488	0.081	0.436	0.604
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.440	0.075	101	74	1.480	0.170	0.291	0.590
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.610	0.027	329	200	0.996	0.044	0.557	0.664
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.206	0.022	345	210	1.028	0.109	0.161	0.251
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.057	0.013	345	210	1.008	0.222	0.031	0.082
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.524	0.029	288	175	0.983	0.055	0.466	0.582
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.034	0.009	345	210	0.876	0.253	0.017	0.051
Been circumcised	0.149	0.039	345	210	2.035	0.264	0.070	0.227
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.151	0.035	203	133	1.405	0.235	0.080	0.222
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.052	0.016	203	133	1.025	0.309	0.020	0.084
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.122	0.034	174	110	1.382	0.282	0.053	0.191
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.180	0.034	174	110	1.174	0.191	0.111	0.249
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.100	0.029	174	110	1.279	0.291	0.042	0.159
MEN								
No education	0.084	0.023	168	119	1.063	0.272	0.038	0.129
Secondary education or higher	0.684	0.033	168	119	0.926	0.049	0.618	0.751
Currently married or in union	0.555	0.025	168	119	0.651	0.045	0.505	0.605
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.176	0.038	118	85	1.080	0.216	0.100	0.252
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.987	0.012	91	66	1.025	0.013	0.962	1.011
Want no more children	0.295	0.059	91	66	1.219	0.199	0.177	0.412
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.158	0.054	91	66	1.392	0.340	0.050	0.266
Ideal number of children	2.930	0.165	139	97	1.178	0.056	2.599	3.261
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.349	0.05	168	119	1.346	0.143	0.249	0.448
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.062	0.017	168	119	0.938	0.283	0.027	0.097

na = not applicable

Table B.15 Sampling errors: North Maalhosmadulu (R) sample, Maldives Atolls DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
No education	0.026	0.009	411	345	1.093	0.328	0.009	0.044
Secondary education or higher	0.674	0.023	411	345	0.976	0.034	0.629	0.719
Currently married or in union	0.702	0.019	411	345	0.844	0.027	0.663	0.740
Married before age 18	0.163	0.020	349	292	1.020	0.124	0.123	0.204
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.171	0.019	349	292	0.961	0.114	0.132	0.209
Currently pregnant	0.042	0.010	411	345	0.989	0.232	0.023	0.062
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.950	0.015	289	242	1.178	0.016	0.919	0.980
Currently using any method	0.183	0.026	289	242	1.141	0.142	0.131	0.236
Currently using a modern method	0.180	0.025	289	242	1.103	0.139	0.130	0.230
Currently using a traditional method	0.004	0.004	289	242	1.030	1.007	0.000	0.011
Want no more children	0.483	0.031	289	242	1.055	0.064	0.421	0.545
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.156	0.028	289	242	1.297	0.178	0.100	0.211
Ideal number of children	3.155	0.105	372	311	1.459	0.033	2.945	3.364
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.652	0.042	157	131	1.100	0.064	0.568	0.736
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	196	163	na	na	na	na
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.117	0.012	380	318	0.734	0.103	0.093	0.142
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.510	0.038	380	318	1.470	0.074	0.435	0.586
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.313	0.045	159	154	1.190	0.144	0.223	0.403
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.403	0.037	402	337	1.494	0.091	0.329	0.476
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.259	0.029	411	345	1.357	0.113	0.201	0.318
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.072	0.009	411	345	0.732	0.130	0.053	0.091
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.425	0.041	379	317	1.596	0.096	0.343	0.506
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.017	0.006	411	345	0.885	0.335	0.006	0.028
Been circumcised	0.116	0.028	411	345	1.760	0.241	0.060	0.172
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.116	0.032	209	209	1.444	0.277	0.052	0.180
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.074	0.024	209	209	1.343	0.330	0.025	0.123
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.110	0.038	173	165	1.590	0.347	0.034	0.186
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.242	0.059	173	165	1.790	0.243	0.124	0.359
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.176	0.049	173	165	1.685	0.279	0.078	0.275
MEN								
No education	0.034	0.014	186	119	1.011	0.395	0.007	0.061
Secondary education or higher	0.754	0.040	186	119	1.273	0.054	0.673	0.835
Currently married or in union	0.496	0.043	186	119	1.171	0.087	0.410	0.582
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.066	0.034	134	86	1.555	0.509	0.000	0.134
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.990	0.010	93	59	0.981	0.010	0.969	1.010
Want no more children	0.240	0.048	93	59	1.084	0.201	0.144	0.337
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.200	0.032	93	59	0.780	0.163	0.135	0.264
Ideal number of children	3.017	0.201	138	88	1.527	0.067	2.614	3.420
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.389	0.031	186	119	0.872	0.080	0.327	0.452
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.073	0.016	186	119	0.841	0.220	0.041	0.105

na = not applicable

Table B.16 Sampling errors: South Maalhosmadulu (B) sample, Maldives Atolls DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
No education	0.031	0.011	346	183	1.202	0.361	0.009	0.054
Secondary education or higher	0.686	0.029	346	183	1.148	0.042	0.629	0.743
Currently married or in union	0.778	0.028	346	183	1.235	0.036	0.723	0.834
Married before age 18	0.141	0.027	313	166	1.386	0.194	0.087	0.196
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.139	0.027	313	166	1.380	0.195	0.085	0.193
Currently pregnant	0.039	0.010	346	183	0.977	0.261	0.019	0.059
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.973	0.011	267	143	1.142	0.012	0.950	0.996
Currently using any method	0.262	0.025	267	143	0.946	0.097	0.211	0.313
Currently using a modern method	0.118	0.015	267	143	0.782	0.131	0.087	0.149
Currently using a traditional method	0.144	0.018	267	143	0.861	0.129	0.107	0.181
Want no more children	0.368	0.035	267	143	1.200	0.097	0.297	0.439
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.141	0.021	267	143	0.999	0.151	0.099	0.184
Ideal number of children	2.787	0.070	257	136	0.969	0.025	2.648	2.927
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.798	0.042	124	66	1.173	0.053	0.713	0.882
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	139	74	na	na	na	na
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.109	0.043	326	172	2.459	0.394	0.023	0.194
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.560	0.043	326	172	1.555	0.077	0.474	0.646
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.378	0.056	122	75	1.267	0.149	0.265	0.490
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.514	0.031	338	179	1.135	0.060	0.452	0.576
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.293	0.023	346	183	0.93	0.078	0.248	0.339
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.069	0.019	346	183	1.370	0.271	0.032	0.107
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.508	0.017	330	175	0.618	0.033	0.474	0.542
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.023	0.007	346	183	0.905	0.318	0.008	0.038
Been circumcised	0.031	0.011	346	183	1.182	0.356	0.009	0.053
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.150	0.029	181	112	1.109	0.197	0.091	0.209
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.096	0.025	181	112	1.119	0.256	0.047	0.145
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.115	0.027	157	91	1.064	0.236	0.061	0.169
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.160	0.035	157	91	1.196	0.220	0.089	0.230
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.057	0.026	157	91	1.373	0.448	0.006	0.108
MEN								
No education	0.020	0.012	230	191	1.335	0.625	0.000	0.044
Secondary education or higher	0.764	0.035	230	191	1.240	0.046	0.695	0.834
Currently married or in union	0.494	0.050	230	191	1.502	0.101	0.395	0.594
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.095	0.017	181	148	0.776	0.179	0.061	0.128
Know a modern contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	117	95	na	na	na	na
Want no more children	0.340	0.032	117	95	0.728	0.094	0.276	0.404
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.187	0.020	117	95	0.559	0.108	0.146	0.227
Ideal number of children	2.877	0.115	196	165	1.385	0.040	2.648	3.107
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.366	0.032	230	191	0.991	0.086	0.303	0.429
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.135	0.029	230	191	1.261	0.211	0.078	0.192

na = not applicable

Table B.17 Sampling errors: Faadhippolhu (Lh) sample, Maldives_Atolls DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
No education	0.057	0.014	332	175	1.124	0.252	0.028	0.086
Secondary education or higher	0.689	0.023	332	175	0.916	0.034	0.642	0.736
Currently married or in union	0.741	0.024	332	175	0.985	0.032	0.694	0.789
Married before age 18	0.105	0.018	289	153	0.978	0.168	0.070	0.141
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.150	0.027	289	153	1.298	0.182	0.095	0.204
Currently pregnant	0.045	0.011	332	175	0.940	0.238	0.023	0.066
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.990	0.007	247	130	1.144	0.007	0.975	1.004
Currently using any method	0.233	0.034	247	130	1.272	0.148	0.164	0.301
Currently using a modern method	0.228	0.033	247	130	1.241	0.146	0.162	0.295
Currently using a traditional method	0.004	0.004	247	130	1.014	0.989	0.000	0.013
Want no more children	0.492	0.028	247	130	0.875	0.057	0.436	0.548
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.132	0.018	247	130	0.817	0.134	0.096	0.167
Ideal number of children	2.102	0.142	300	159	1.484	0.067	1.819	2.386
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.858	0.053	102	54	1.521	0.061	0.752	0.963
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.981	0.018	117	62	1.435	0.018	0.945	1.018
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.073	0.016	295	155	1.046	0.218	0.041	0.105
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.582	0.027	295	155	0.942	0.047	0.528	0.636
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.499	0.066	83	50	1.130	0.133	0.366	0.632
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.613	0.046	311	164	1.643	0.074	0.522	0.704
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.180	0.024	332	175	1.125	0.132	0.133	0.228
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.076	0.016	332	175	1.108	0.212	0.044	0.108
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.526	0.028	301	159	0.957	0.052	0.471	0.581
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.024	0.013	332	175	1.550	0.540	0.000	0.051
Been circumcised	0.067	0.022	332	175	1.571	0.322	0.024	0.111
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.167	0.033	181	102	1.171	0.195	0.102	0.233
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.084	0.027	181	102	1.296	0.319	0.030	0.138
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.140	0.030	153	82	1.052	0.211	0.081	0.200
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.225	0.050	153	82	1.460	0.221	0.126	0.324
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.112	0.028	153	82	1.098	0.251	0.056	0.168
MEN								
No education	0.048	0.014	162	109	0.806	0.282	0.021	0.075
Secondary education or higher	0.679	0.041	162	109	1.120	0.061	0.596	0.761
Currently married or in union	0.563	0.055	162	109	1.406	0.098	0.453	0.674
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.158	0.039	134	89	1.229	0.247	0.080	0.236
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.979	0.013	94	61	0.896	0.014	0.952	1.006
Want no more children	0.350	0.055	94	61	1.106	0.156	0.241	0.460
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.135	0.026	94	61	0.747	0.196	0.082	0.187
Ideal number of children	2.793	0.150	145	98	1.200	0.054	2.494	3.093
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.449	0.055	162	109	1.401	0.123	0.339	0.559
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.069	0.021	162	109	1.054	0.306	0.027	0.111

Table B.18 Sampling errors: Malé Atoll (K) sample, Maldives_Atolls DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
No education	0.083	0.013	340	234	0.901	0.163	0.056	0.110
Secondary education or higher	0.630	0.036	340	234	1.354	0.056	0.559	0.701
Currently married or in union	0.757	0.035	340	234	1.498	0.046	0.687	0.827
Married before age 18	0.246	0.033	298	206	1.337	0.136	0.179	0.313
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.243	0.030	298	206	1.189	0.122	0.184	0.302
Currently pregnant	0.042	0.016	340	234	1.505	0.392	0.009	0.075
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.992	0.005	259	177	0.973	0.005	0.982	1.003
Currently using any method	0.289	0.046	259	177	1.624	0.159	0.197	0.380
Currently using a modern method	0.251	0.037	259	177	1.380	0.149	0.177	0.326
Currently using a traditional method	0.037	0.015	259	177	1.289	0.409	0.007	0.068
Want no more children	0.445	0.034	259	177	1.112	0.077	0.377	0.514
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.202	0.024	259	177	0.949	0.118	0.154	0.249
Ideal number of children	2.870	0.089	318	219	1.319	0.031	2.692	3.048
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.705	0.063	123	84	1.527	0.090	0.578	0.831
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.994	0.006	147	101	0.961	0.006	0.981	1.006
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.088	0.018	285	198	1.050	0.200	0.053	0.123
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.501	0.028	285	198	0.954	0.056	0.445	0.557
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.682	0.048	94	69	1.021	0.071	0.585	0.779
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.718	0.033	289	200	1.254	0.046	0.652	0.785
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.430	0.040	340	234	1.472	0.092	0.350	0.509
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.083	0.018	340	234	1.216	0.219	0.047	0.120
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.407	0.016	334	231	0.609	0.040	0.375	0.440
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.025	0.007	340	234	0.879	0.297	0.010	0.040
Been circumcised	0.063	0.015	340	234	1.141	0.240	0.033	0.093
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.271	0.045	153	124	1.258	0.168	0.180	0.361
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.134	0.032	153	124	1.157	0.239	0.070	0.198
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.218	0.049	135	104	1.373	0.225	0.120	0.317
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.382	0.054	135	104	1.275	0.140	0.275	0.490
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.248	0.061	135	104	1.629	0.246	0.126	0.371
MEN								
No education	0.036	0.014	195	290	1.023	0.380	0.009	0.063
Secondary education or higher	0.634	0.031	195	290	0.900	0.049	0.572	0.697
Currently married or in union	0.608	0.048	195	290	1.371	0.079	0.511	0.704
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.163	0.032	159	238	1.106	0.200	0.098	0.228
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.964	0.022	116	176	1.278	0.023	0.920	1.009
Want no more children	0.311	0.024	116	176	0.554	0.077	0.263	0.358
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.201	0.061	116	176	1.612	0.302	0.080	0.322
Ideal number of children	2.914	0.084	175	263	0.921	0.029	2.746	3.083
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.371	0.038	195	290	1.097	0.103	0.295	0.447
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.063	0.025	195	290	1.443	0.400	0.013	0.114

Table B.19 Sampling errors: North Ari Atoll (AA) sample, Maldives Atolls DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
No education	0.087	0.018	222	127	0.965	0.211	0.050	0.123
Secondary education or higher	0.581	0.043	222	127	1.302	0.075	0.494	0.667
Currently married or in union	0.776	0.035	222	127	1.237	0.045	0.707	0.846
Married before age 18	0.237	0.029	199	114	0.953	0.122	0.179	0.294
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.236	0.033	199	114	1.081	0.138	0.171	0.302
Currently pregnant	0.039	0.016	222	127	1.197	0.402	0.008	0.070
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.978	0.013	173	98	1.192	0.014	0.951	1.005
Currently using any method	0.247	0.040	173	98	1.210	0.162	0.167	0.326
Currently using a modern method	0.202	0.037	173	98	1.213	0.184	0.127	0.276
Currently using a traditional method	0.045	0.014	173	98	0.914	0.321	0.016	0.074
Want no more children	0.432	0.035	173	98	0.925	0.081	0.362	0.502
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.168	0.036	173	98	1.257	0.214	0.096	0.239
Ideal number of children	3.161	0.131	208	119	1.229	0.041	2.899	3.423
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.659	0.047	91	52	0.947	0.072	0.565	0.754
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	105	60	na	na	na	na
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.038	0.014	166	94	0.921	0.361	0.011	0.066
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.461	0.046	166	94	1.188	0.100	0.369	0.554
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.776	0.043	44	22	0.682	0.055	0.690	0.862
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.749	0.036	136	75	0.951	0.048	0.677	0.821
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.427	0.032	222	127	0.952	0.074	0.363	0.490
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.130	0.011	222	127	0.482	0.084	0.109	0.152
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.367	0.043	219	125	1.310	0.117	0.281	0.453
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.099	0.014	222	127	0.705	0.143	0.071	0.128
Been circumcised	0.041	0.016	222	127	1.214	0.395	0.009	0.074
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.346	0.055	122	59	1.267	0.159	0.236	0.456
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.164	0.045	122	59	1.342	0.276	0.073	0.254
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.255	0.037	111	52	0.882	0.144	0.182	0.328
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.410	0.047	111	52	0.995	0.114	0.317	0.503
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.262	0.071	111	52	1.690	0.273	0.119	0.405
MEN								
No education	0.031	0.011	121	154	0.692	0.352	0.009	0.053
Secondary education or higher	0.619	0.055	121	154	1.228	0.088	0.510	0.728
Currently married or in union	0.655	0.037	121	154	0.844	0.056	0.582	0.728
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.181	0.036	101	130	0.943	0.201	0.108	0.253
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.971	0.022	78	101	1.145	0.023	0.927	1.015
Want no more children	0.304	0.039	78	101	0.747	0.128	0.226	0.382
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.180	0.032	78	101	0.742	0.180	0.115	0.245
Ideal number of children	3.101	0.233	114	143	1.113	0.075	2.635	3.566
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.493	0.037	121	154	0.803	0.074	0.420	0.566
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.104	0.022	121	154	0.806	0.215	0.059	0.149

na = not applicable

Table B.20 Sampling errors: South Ari Atoll (ADh) sample, Maldives Atolls DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
No education	0.117	0.022	289	113	1.186	0.193	0.072	0.162
Secondary education or higher	0.683	0.019	289	113	0.708	0.028	0.645	0.722
Currently married or in union	0.752	0.028	289	113	1.099	0.037	0.696	0.808
Married before age 18	0.229	0.033	250	98	1.238	0.144	0.163	0.295
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.219	0.032	250	98	1.204	0.144	0.156	0.282
Currently pregnant	0.035	0.016	289	113	1.501	0.465	0.002	0.068
Know a modern contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	218	85	na	na	na	na
Currently using any method	0.264	0.037	218	85	1.251	0.142	0.189	0.339
Currently using a modern method	0.176	0.042	218	85	1.634	0.241	0.091	0.260
Currently using a traditional method	0.088	0.024	218	85	1.268	0.277	0.039	0.137
Want no more children	0.411	0.033	218	85	0.989	0.080	0.344	0.477
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.164	0.029	218	85	1.150	0.177	0.106	0.221
Ideal number of children	3.228	0.084	278	110	1.012	0.026	3.060	3.396
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.718	0.034	109	43	0.792	0.048	0.649	0.786
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	132	53	na	na	na	na
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.086	0.022	191	75	1.065	0.251	0.043	0.129
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.395	0.057	191	75	1.591	0.143	0.282	0.508
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.586	0.106	39	14	1.432	0.181	0.374	0.798
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.652	0.020	168	67	0.560	0.031	0.612	0.693
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.462	0.03	289	113	1.017	0.065	0.402	0.522
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.116	0.011	289	113	0.582	0.095	0.094	0.138
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.412	0.024	283	111	0.818	0.058	0.364	0.460
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.045	0.012	289	113	0.968	0.264	0.021	0.068
Been circumcised	0.227	0.046	289	113	1.840	0.201	0.135	0.318
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.135	0.028	107	53	0.847	0.208	0.078	0.191
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.048	0.021	107	53	1.018	0.440	0.006	0.090
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.098	0.019	93	45	0.624	0.197	0.059	0.137
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.118	0.024	93	45	0.718	0.204	0.070	0.166
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.057	0.016	93	45	0.672	0.284	0.025	0.090
MEN								
No education	0.074	0.032	134	150	1.398	0.430	0.010	0.138
Secondary education or higher	0.741	0.046	134	150	1.213	0.062	0.649	0.833
Currently married or in union	0.509	0.043	134	150	0.989	0.084	0.423	0.594
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.090	0.026	99	110	0.908	0.292	0.037	0.142
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.983	0.018	70	76	1.124	0.018	0.947	1.018
Want no more children	0.533	0.072	70	76	1.188	0.134	0.390	0.676
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.089	0.040	70	76	1.174	0.453	0.008	0.170
Ideal number of children	3.167	0.114	129	144	1.030	0.036	2.940	3.394
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.352	0.043	134	150	1.028	0.121	0.267	0.437
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.025	0.013	134	150	0.940	0.510	0.000	0.050

na = not applicable

Table B.21 Sampling errors: Felidhe Atoll (V) sample, Maldives Atolls DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
No education	0.026	0.008	145	33	0.595	0.303	0.010	0.042
Secondary education or higher	0.645	0.019	145	33	0.488	0.030	0.607	0.684
Currently married or in union	0.768	0.022	145	33	0.635	0.029	0.723	0.813
Married before age 18	0.211	0.021	133	30	0.595	0.100	0.169	0.253
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.168	0.031	133	30	0.954	0.185	0.106	0.230
Currently pregnant	0.026	0.018	145	33	1.360	0.694	0.000	0.062
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.971	0.019	111	25	1.190	0.020	0.932	1.009
Currently using any method	0.257	0.052	111	25	1.255	0.204	0.152	0.362
Currently using a modern method	0.230	0.054	111	25	1.338	0.235	0.122	0.337
Currently using a traditional method	0.027	0.009	111	25	0.593	0.337	0.009	0.046
Want no more children	0.439	0.031	111	25	0.663	0.071	0.376	0.501
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.235	0.033	111	25	0.813	0.140	0.169	0.301
Ideal number of children	2.958	0.177	135	30	1.103	0.060	2.604	3.312
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.637	0.042	56	13	0.654	0.066	0.553	0.721
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	61	14	na	na	na	na
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.055	0.007	113	26	0.344	0.134	0.040	0.070
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.614	0.023	113	26	0.507	0.038	0.568	0.661
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.409	0.033	44	10	0.464	0.080	0.344	0.474
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.761	0.055	115	26	1.365	0.072	0.652	0.870
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.381	0.032	145	33	0.783	0.083	0.317	0.444
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.096	0.020	145	33	0.799	0.204	0.057	0.135
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.404	0.033	143	32	0.812	0.083	0.338	0.471
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.055	0.011	145	33	0.568	0.196	0.033	0.076
Been circumcised	0.255	0.046	145	33	1.270	0.181	0.163	0.347
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.307	0.073	87	15	1.459	0.238	0.161	0.453
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.208	0.057	87	15	1.307	0.276	0.093	0.323
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.162	0.053	83	15	1.297	0.327	0.056	0.268
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.264	0.081	83	15	1.638	0.305	0.103	0.425
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.081	0.052	83	15	1.695	0.639	0.000	0.184
MEN								
No education	0.015	0.012	90	112	0.911	0.788	0.000	0.038
Secondary education or higher	0.673	0.057	90	112	1.140	0.084	0.560	0.787
Currently married or in union	0.640	0.031	90	112	0.612	0.048	0.578	0.703
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.134	0.056	84	106	1.491	0.419	0.022	0.246
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.991	0.011	57	72	0.838	0.011	0.969	1.012
Want no more children	0.319	0.044	57	72	0.709	0.138	0.231	0.407
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.164	0.052	57	72	1.052	0.317	0.060	0.269
Ideal number of children	2.988	0.184	83	104	1.072	0.061	2.621	3.355
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.430	0.065	90	112	1.236	0.151	0.300	0.560
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.166	0.029	90	112	0.729	0.173	0.108	0.223

na = not applicable

Table B.22 Sampling errors: Mulakatholhu (M) sample, Maldives Atolls DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
No education	0.025	0.011	322	109	1.282	0.451	0.002	0.047
Secondary education or higher	0.662	0.024	322	109	0.924	0.037	0.613	0.710
Currently married or in union	0.795	0.016	322	109	0.724	0.020	0.763	0.828
Married before age 18	0.132	0.031	288	97	1.537	0.233	0.070	0.194
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.157	0.035	288	97	1.610	0.221	0.087	0.226
Currently pregnant	0.040	0.010	322	109	0.892	0.243	0.021	0.060
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.988	0.008	256	86	1.229	0.008	0.972	1.005
Currently using any method	0.269	0.034	256	86	1.231	0.127	0.201	0.338
Currently using a modern method	0.118	0.031	256	86	1.529	0.263	0.056	0.180
Currently using a traditional method	0.152	0.025	256	86	1.108	0.164	0.102	0.201
Want no more children	0.501	0.033	256	86	1.065	0.067	0.434	0.568
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.156	0.025	256	86	1.106	0.161	0.105	0.206
Ideal number of children	2.207	0.094	302	102	1.091	0.042	2.020	2.395
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.758	0.037	116	39	0.938	0.049	0.683	0.833
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	123	41	na	na	na	na
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.095	0.016	304	102	0.944	0.167	0.063	0.127
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.557	0.038	304	102	1.340	0.069	0.480	0.633
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.381	0.047	105	42	0.982	0.123	0.287	0.475
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.530	0.020	319	107	0.729	0.038	0.489	0.571
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.258	0.017	322	109	0.69	0.065	0.224	0.291
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.102	0.024	322	109	1.399	0.232	0.055	0.150
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.593	0.040	292	98	1.389	0.068	0.513	0.673
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.022	0.007	322	109	0.812	0.302	0.009	0.035
Been circumcised	0.071	0.019	322	109	1.328	0.268	0.033	0.109
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.124	0.022	202	67	0.953	0.179	0.080	0.168
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.087	0.021	202	67	1.041	0.238	0.045	0.128
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.097	0.020	179	56	0.904	0.207	0.057	0.137
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.418	0.047	179	56	1.256	0.111	0.325	0.511
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.351	0.053	179	56	1.474	0.151	0.246	0.457
MEN								
No education	0.012	0.007	187	146	0.936	0.625	0.000	0.027
Secondary education or higher	0.721	0.053	187	146	1.608	0.074	0.615	0.827
Currently married or in union	0.642	0.041	187	146	1.178	0.064	0.560	0.725
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.120	0.017	155	123	0.665	0.145	0.085	0.155
Know a modern contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	120	94	na	na	na	na
Want no more children	0.262	0.038	120	94	0.935	0.144	0.186	0.337
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.256	0.035	120	94	0.872	0.136	0.186	0.325
Ideal number of children	2.976	0.120	159	124	1.275	0.040	2.735	3.216
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.461	0.034	187	146	0.938	0.074	0.392	0.529
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.072	0.026	187	146	1.376	0.363	0.020	0.124

na = not applicable

Table B.23 Sampling errors: North Nilandhe Atoll (F) sample, Maldives_Atolls DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
No education	0.021	0.006	386	102	0.847	0.295	0.009	0.033
Secondary education or higher	0.697	0.029	386	102	1.228	0.041	0.639	0.754
Currently married or in union	0.739	0.026	386	102	1.151	0.035	0.687	0.791
Married before age 18	0.216	0.021	325	86	0.936	0.099	0.173	0.258
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.203	0.024	325	86	1.080	0.119	0.155	0.251
Currently pregnant	0.034	0.010	386	102	1.082	0.294	0.014	0.054
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.986	0.008	285	75	1.112	0.008	0.971	1.002
Currently using any method	0.194	0.023	285	75	0.984	0.119	0.148	0.240
Currently using a modern method	0.170	0.024	285	75	1.062	0.139	0.123	0.217
Currently using a traditional method	0.024	0.012	285	75	1.262	0.474	0.001	0.047
Want no more children	0.439	0.032	285	75	1.090	0.073	0.374	0.503
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.218	0.015	285	75	0.616	0.069	0.188	0.248
Ideal number of children	3.315	0.057	362	96	0.701	0.017	3.200	3.430
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.692	0.057	159	42	1.540	0.082	0.578	0.805
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	194	51	na	na	na	na
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.099	0.015	343	91	0.920	0.150	0.069	0.128
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.557	0.018	343	91	0.664	0.032	0.521	0.593
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.439	0.034	130	39	0.823	0.078	0.370	0.508
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.554	0.046	353	93	1.729	0.083	0.462	0.645
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.356	0.021	386	102	0.851	0.058	0.314	0.397
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.111	0.021	386	102	1.337	0.193	0.068	0.154
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.410	0.036	377	100	1.414	0.088	0.338	0.482
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.026	0.009	386	102	1.082	0.339	0.008	0.043
Been circumcised	0.078	0.015	386	102	1.135	0.199	0.047	0.109
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.196	0.023	182	57	0.764	0.115	0.151	0.241
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.150	0.029	182	57	1.096	0.194	0.092	0.208
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.139	0.020	149	44	0.718	0.146	0.099	0.180
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.208	0.025	149	44	0.745	0.119	0.159	0.258
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.106	0.023	149	44	0.892	0.213	0.061	0.151
MEN								
No education	0.023	0.008	178	197	0.747	0.364	0.006	0.040
Secondary education or higher	0.723	0.027	178	197	0.804	0.037	0.669	0.777
Currently married or in union	0.600	0.028	178	197	0.764	0.047	0.543	0.656
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.094	0.021	131	145	0.820	0.223	0.052	0.136
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.969	0.015	107	118	0.902	0.016	0.938	0.999
Want no more children	0.325	0.038	107	118	0.835	0.117	0.249	0.401
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.232	0.037	107	118	0.912	0.161	0.157	0.307
Ideal number of children	3.165	0.204	157	174	1.300	0.064	2.757	3.572
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.455	0.051	178	197	1.371	0.113	0.352	0.558
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.144	0.034	178	197	1.294	0.238	0.075	0.212

na = not applicable

Table B.24 Sampling errors: South Nilandhe Atoll (Dh) sample, Maldives_Atolls DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
No education	0.020	0.010	307	124	1.286	0.521	0.000	0.040
Secondary education or higher	0.599	0.039	307	124	1.397	0.065	0.521	0.678
Currently married or in union	0.811	0.018	307	124	0.786	0.022	0.776	0.846
Married before age 18	0.227	0.027	269	108	1.058	0.119	0.173	0.281
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.253	0.036	269	108	1.362	0.143	0.180	0.325
Currently pregnant	0.055	0.014	307	124	1.059	0.251	0.028	0.083
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.996	0.004	249	100	0.981	0.004	0.988	1.004
Currently using any method	0.180	0.024	249	100	0.969	0.131	0.133	0.228
Currently using a modern method	0.164	0.021	249	100	0.896	0.128	0.122	0.207
Currently using a traditional method	0.016	0.008	249	100	1.066	0.532	0.000	0.033
Want no more children	0.418	0.027	249	100	0.855	0.064	0.364	0.471
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.197	0.031	249	100	1.220	0.157	0.135	0.258
Ideal number of children	3.092	0.116	277	111	1.588	0.037	2.861	3.323
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.490	0.058	106	43	1.194	0.119	0.374	0.607
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.992	0.008	120	48	0.939	0.008	0.976	1.007
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.060	0.028	249	100	1.819	0.457	0.005	0.116
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.542	0.050	249	100	1.587	0.093	0.441	0.643
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.646	0.051	65	27	0.851	0.080	0.543	0.749
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.636	0.039	259	104	1.313	0.062	0.557	0.715
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.391	0.032	307	124	1.142	0.082	0.327	0.454
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.137	0.009	307	124	0.435	0.062	0.120	0.154
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.425	0.037	299	120	1.285	0.087	0.351	0.498
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.061	0.017	307	124	1.217	0.272	0.028	0.095
Been circumcised	0.224	0.058	307	124	2.396	0.257	0.109	0.339
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.170	0.045	167	65	1.533	0.264	0.080	0.259
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.104	0.027	167	65	1.133	0.258	0.050	0.158
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.142	0.035	146	53	1.207	0.247	0.072	0.212
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.220	0.046	146	53	1.332	0.209	0.128	0.312
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.153	0.036	146	53	1.218	0.239	0.080	0.225
MEN								
No education	0.068	0.023	194	200	1.267	0.338	0.022	0.114
Secondary education or higher	0.668	0.033	194	200	0.975	0.050	0.602	0.734
Currently married or in union	0.588	0.035	194	200	0.988	0.060	0.518	0.658
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.082	0.026	141	146	1.102	0.312	0.031	0.133
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.971	0.013	115	118	0.857	0.014	0.944	0.998
Want no more children	0.300	0.043	115	118	1.001	0.143	0.214	0.386
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.129	0.038	115	118	1.220	0.297	0.052	0.206
Ideal number of children	2.853	0.131	179	185	0.984	0.046	2.591	3.116
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.403	0.035	194	200	0.984	0.086	0.333	0.472
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.096	0.029	194	200	1.384	0.307	0.037	0.155

Table B.25 Sampling errors: Kolhumadulu (Th) sample, Maldives Atolls DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
No education	0.011	0.006	281	205	0.902	0.512	0.000	0.022
Secondary education or higher	0.685	0.035	281	205	1.243	0.050	0.616	0.754
Currently married or in union	0.765	0.016	281	205	0.639	0.021	0.733	0.797
Married before age 18	0.159	0.032	253	184	1.382	0.201	0.095	0.223
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.178	0.034	253	184	1.394	0.189	0.111	0.245
Currently pregnant	0.028	0.009	281	205	0.867	0.305	0.011	0.045
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.962	0.017	216	157	1.314	0.018	0.928	0.996
Currently using any method	0.237	0.026	216	157	0.897	0.110	0.185	0.289
Currently using a modern method	0.176	0.028	216	157	1.091	0.161	0.119	0.233
Currently using a traditional method	0.061	0.021	216	157	1.289	0.346	0.019	0.103
Want no more children	0.408	0.044	216	157	1.307	0.107	0.321	0.496
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.181	0.032	216	157	1.221	0.177	0.117	0.245
Ideal number of children	3.213	0.101	245	179	1.268	0.032	3.010	3.415
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.568	0.074	99	72	1.471	0.130	0.421	0.715
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	107	78	na	na	na	na
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.100	0.024	254	187	1.301	0.245	0.051	0.148
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.535	0.034	254	187	1.089	0.064	0.467	0.603
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.580	0.035	79	63	0.629	0.060	0.510	0.649
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.631	0.043	260	191	1.430	0.068	0.545	0.717
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.352	0.049	281	205	1.694	0.138	0.255	0.449
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.096	0.016	281	205	0.930	0.171	0.063	0.129
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.374	0.034	262	192	1.150	0.092	0.305	0.443
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.034	0.010	281	205	0.887	0.284	0.015	0.053
Been circumcised	0.108	0.033	281	205	1.773	0.306	0.042	0.174
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.170	0.047	161	116	1.582	0.278	0.075	0.264
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.093	0.031	161	116	1.340	0.332	0.031	0.154
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.165	0.054	146	100	1.737	0.326	0.057	0.273
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.240	0.050	146	100	1.394	0.207	0.141	0.339
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.139	0.037	146	100	1.288	0.267	0.065	0.213
MEN								
No education	0.000	0.000	186	185	na	na	na	na
Secondary education or higher	0.693	0.029	186	185	0.870	0.042	0.635	0.752
Currently married or in union	0.587	0.034	186	185	0.941	0.058	0.519	0.655
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.138	0.028	151	153	0.981	0.200	0.083	0.193
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.970	0.016	108	108	0.958	0.016	0.938	1.001
Want no more children	0.269	0.028	108	108	0.659	0.105	0.213	0.326
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.245	0.035	108	108	0.833	0.141	0.175	0.314
Ideal number of children	3.260	0.151	172	171	1.175	0.046	2.958	3.562
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.337	0.041	186	185	1.168	0.120	0.256	0.418
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.109	0.032	186	185	1.374	0.290	0.046	0.172

na = not applicable

Table B.26 Sampling errors: Hadhdhunmathi (L) sample, Maldives_Atolls DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
No education	0.077	0.014	392	304	1.046	0.184	0.049	0.105
Secondary education or higher	0.669	0.018	392	304	0.772	0.027	0.632	0.706
Currently married or in union	0.735	0.022	392	304	1.002	0.030	0.690	0.780
Married before age 18	0.252	0.031	335	261	1.293	0.122	0.190	0.313
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.304	0.043	335	261	1.710	0.142	0.218	0.390
Currently pregnant	0.032	0.010	392	304	1.076	0.301	0.013	0.051
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.956	0.016	287	224	1.292	0.016	0.925	0.988
Currently using any method	0.135	0.022	287	224	1.095	0.164	0.091	0.179
Currently using a modern method	0.094	0.020	287	224	1.133	0.208	0.055	0.133
Currently using a traditional method	0.041	0.008	287	224	0.653	0.187	0.025	0.056
Want no more children	0.363	0.023	287	224	0.795	0.062	0.318	0.408
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.185	0.021	287	224	0.902	0.112	0.143	0.226
Ideal number of children	2.939	0.124	366	282	1.355	0.042	2.692	3.187
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.832	0.026	138	107	0.802	0.031	0.781	0.883
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	158	123	na	na	na	na
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.112	0.017	352	274	1.006	0.151	0.078	0.146
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.529	0.034	352	274	1.281	0.064	0.461	0.597
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.454	0.052	97	79	0.984	0.115	0.350	0.559
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.610	0.024	358	278	0.920	0.039	0.563	0.658
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.213	0.019	392	304	0.905	0.088	0.175	0.25
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.144	0.015	392	304	0.852	0.105	0.114	0.175
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.683	0.032	349	271	1.274	0.047	0.620	0.747
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.017	0.006	392	304	0.851	0.324	0.006	0.029
Been circumcised	0.100	0.030	392	304	1.962	0.298	0.041	0.160
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.180	0.045	189	163	1.591	0.249	0.091	0.270
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.113	0.035	189	163	1.503	0.308	0.043	0.183
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.154	0.043	165	138	1.523	0.280	0.068	0.240
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.644	0.047	165	138	1.249	0.073	0.550	0.737
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.567	0.027	165	138	0.692	0.047	0.514	0.621
MEN								
No education	0.052	0.016	263	270	1.143	0.301	0.021	0.084
Secondary education or higher	0.717	0.046	263	270	1.635	0.064	0.625	0.808
Currently married or in union	0.575	0.030	263	270	0.989	0.053	0.515	0.636
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.207	0.025	210	211	0.890	0.120	0.158	0.257
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.990	0.008	157	155	0.982	0.008	0.974	1.006
Want no more children	0.384	0.048	157	155	1.233	0.125	0.288	0.481
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.218	0.031	157	155	0.942	0.143	0.156	0.280
Ideal number of children	3.218	0.173	227	234	1.417	0.054	2.872	3.565
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.313	0.034	263	270	1.196	0.109	0.245	0.382
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.152	0.032	263	270	1.437	0.210	0.088	0.216

na = not applicable

Table B.27 Sampling errors: North Huvadhu Atoll (GA) sample, Maldives Atolls DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
No education	0.056	0.015	320	174	1.172	0.269	0.026	0.087
Secondary education or higher	0.740	0.032	320	174	1.307	0.043	0.676	0.804
Currently married or in union	0.744	0.021	320	174	0.861	0.028	0.702	0.786
Married before age 18	0.234	0.035	279	151	1.390	0.151	0.163	0.304
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.226	0.027	279	151	1.089	0.121	0.172	0.281
Currently pregnant	0.031	0.009	320	174	0.942	0.295	0.013	0.049
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.996	0.004	238	129	0.988	0.004	0.987	1.004
Currently using any method	0.298	0.027	238	129	0.921	0.092	0.243	0.353
Currently using a modern method	0.105	0.016	238	129	0.825	0.156	0.072	0.138
Currently using a traditional method	0.193	0.019	238	129	0.743	0.099	0.155	0.231
Want no more children	0.383	0.023	238	129	0.718	0.059	0.338	0.428
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.193	0.026	238	129	1.029	0.137	0.140	0.246
Ideal number of children	3.161	0.084	261	141	1.072	0.026	2.994	3.328
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.551	0.055	118	64	1.200	0.100	0.441	0.661
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	143	78	na	na	na	na
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.074	0.013	285	155	0.858	0.180	0.047	0.100
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.540	0.026	285	155	0.876	0.048	0.489	0.592
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.396	0.052	101	66	1.046	0.131	0.292	0.500
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.507	0.025	298	162	0.852	0.049	0.457	0.556
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.450	0.026	320	174	0.935	0.058	0.398	0.502
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.088	0.016	320	174	0.984	0.178	0.057	0.119
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.413	0.039	315	171	1.387	0.094	0.335	0.490
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.025	0.009	320	174	1.062	0.370	0.007	0.044
Been circumcised	0.316	0.019	320	174	0.721	0.059	0.278	0.353
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.172	0.022	188	105	0.787	0.126	0.129	0.216
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.147	0.035	188	105	1.338	0.237	0.077	0.216
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.115	0.022	160	82	0.866	0.190	0.071	0.159
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.251	0.048	160	82	1.383	0.190	0.156	0.347
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.141	0.047	160	82	1.698	0.334	0.047	0.236
MEN								
No education	0.024	0.008	212	162	0.790	0.346	0.007	0.041
Secondary education or higher	0.763	0.017	212	162	0.568	0.022	0.730	0.797
Currently married or in union	0.525	0.031	212	162	0.906	0.059	0.463	0.588
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.161	0.041	163	124	1.423	0.256	0.079	0.243
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.986	0.010	111	85	0.946	0.011	0.965	1.007
Want no more children	0.254	0.040	111	85	0.956	0.156	0.175	0.334
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.292	0.041	111	85	0.952	0.141	0.209	0.374
Ideal number of children	2.631	0.103	203	155	0.968	0.039	2.424	2.838
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.477	0.031	212	162	0.894	0.064	0.415	0.538
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.111	0.023	212	162	1.074	0.209	0.065	0.158

na = not applicable

Table B.28 Sampling errors: South Huvadhu Atoll (GDh) sample, Maldives Atolls DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
No education	0.022	0.008	289	223	0.903	0.357	0.006	0.037
Secondary education or higher	0.678	0.032	289	223	1.173	0.048	0.613	0.743
Currently married or in union	0.723	0.029	289	223	1.082	0.039	0.666	0.780
Married before age 18	0.244	0.025	249	192	0.912	0.102	0.194	0.294
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.281	0.031	249	192	1.083	0.110	0.219	0.343
Currently pregnant	0.034	0.008	289	223	0.771	0.241	0.018	0.051
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.976	0.011	209	161	1.046	0.011	0.953	0.998
Currently using any method	0.186	0.028	209	161	1.033	0.150	0.130	0.242
Currently using a modern method	0.149	0.025	209	161	0.994	0.165	0.100	0.198
Currently using a traditional method	0.037	0.013	209	161	0.991	0.350	0.011	0.063
Want no more children	0.429	0.039	209	161	1.149	0.092	0.350	0.508
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.201	0.021	209	161	0.748	0.103	0.160	0.243
Ideal number of children	3.193	0.087	255	196	0.883	0.027	3.018	3.367
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.538	0.060	102	79	1.204	0.111	0.419	0.657
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	121	93	na	na	na	na
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.104	0.025	261	201	1.341	0.244	0.053	0.155
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.518	0.034	261	201	1.098	0.066	0.450	0.586
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.455	0.060	98	78	1.138	0.133	0.334	0.575
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.467	0.029	269	207	0.966	0.063	0.409	0.526
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.357	0.035	289	223	1.252	0.099	0.286	0.428
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.141	0.012	289	223	0.563	0.082	0.118	0.164
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.521	0.029	275	212	0.973	0.056	0.463	0.580
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.058	0.011	289	223	0.808	0.192	0.036	0.080
Been circumcised	0.073	0.024	289	223	1.589	0.336	0.024	0.121
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.285	0.046	150	120	1.243	0.162	0.193	0.377
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.179	0.035	150	120	1.105	0.194	0.110	0.249
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.261	0.063	126	91	1.589	0.241	0.135	0.387
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.399	0.069	126	91	1.571	0.173	0.261	0.538
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.227	0.068	126	91	1.797	0.300	0.091	0.363
MEN								
No education	0.008	0.008	148	142	1.107	1.012	0.000	0.024
Secondary education or higher	0.720	0.045	148	142	1.204	0.062	0.631	0.809
Currently married or in union	0.644	0.036	148	142	0.921	0.056	0.571	0.717
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.232	0.041	121	115	1.051	0.175	0.151	0.313
Know a modern contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	96	91	na	na	na	na
Want no more children	0.217	0.040	96	91	0.939	0.183	0.138	0.296
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.173	0.046	96	91	1.180	0.265	0.081	0.265
Ideal number of children	3.109	0.111	119	115	0.739	0.036	2.887	3.331
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.389	0.052	148	142	1.295	0.134	0.284	0.493
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.153	0.026	148	142	0.872	0.169	0.102	0.205

na = not applicable

Table B.29 Sampling errors: Gnaviyani (Gn) sample, Maldives_Atolls DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
No education	0.100	0.013	352	200	0.826	0.132	0.073	0.126
Secondary education or higher	0.750	0.023	352	200	1.007	0.031	0.703	0.796
Currently married or in union	0.642	0.018	352	200	0.691	0.028	0.607	0.677
Married before age 18	0.201	0.031	293	166	1.313	0.153	0.140	0.263
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.239	0.033	293	166	1.308	0.137	0.174	0.304
Currently pregnant	0.034	0.009	352	200	0.884	0.251	0.017	0.051
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.964	0.015	226	128	1.222	0.016	0.934	0.995
Currently using any method	0.102	0.020	226	128	1.010	0.200	0.061	0.142
Currently using a modern method	0.093	0.019	226	128	0.960	0.200	0.056	0.130
Currently using a traditional method	0.009	0.009	226	128	1.412	0.995	0.000	0.027
Want no more children	0.584	0.020	226	128	0.623	0.035	0.543	0.625
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.084	0.017	226	128	0.945	0.208	0.049	0.119
Ideal number of children	1.776	0.072	310	176	0.733	0.040	1.632	1.920
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.741	0.054	112	64	1.299	0.073	0.634	0.849
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.985	0.010	135	77	0.963	0.010	0.965	1.005
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.129	0.026	318	181	1.400	0.204	0.076	0.182
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.468	0.038	318	181	1.361	0.082	0.392	0.545
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.500	0.054	98	63	1.004	0.108	0.392	0.607
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.615	0.031	338	192	1.180	0.051	0.552	0.677
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.241	0.036	352	200	1.558	0.148	0.17	0.312
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.116	0.018	352	200	1.068	0.158	0.079	0.152
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.583	0.030	292	166	1.050	0.052	0.522	0.644
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.014	0.006	352	200	0.977	0.435	0.002	0.027
Been circumcised	0.026	0.007	352	200	0.890	0.293	0.011	0.040
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.198	0.033	176	118	1.094	0.166	0.132	0.264
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.113	0.023	176	118	0.967	0.204	0.067	0.160
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.209	0.059	134	84	1.652	0.281	0.092	0.326
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.272	0.056	134	84	1.451	0.207	0.160	0.385
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.178	0.052	134	84	1.554	0.291	0.075	0.282
MEN								
No education	0.058	0.017	174	120	0.931	0.286	0.025	0.091
Secondary education or higher	0.750	0.023	174	120	0.689	0.030	0.704	0.795
Currently married or in union	0.428	0.039	174	120	1.026	0.090	0.351	0.505
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.264	0.061	128	87	1.556	0.232	0.142	0.386
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.990	0.010	78	51	0.879	0.010	0.970	1.010
Want no more children	0.376	0.049	78	51	0.881	0.129	0.279	0.474
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.247	0.048	78	51	0.969	0.193	0.152	0.342
Ideal number of children	2.665	0.110	161	111	0.924	0.041	2.444	2.886
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.411	0.034	174	120	0.899	0.082	0.344	0.478
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.212	0.026	174	120	0.839	0.123	0.160	0.264

Table B.30 Sampling errors: Addu Atoll (S) sample, Maldives_Atolls DHS 2016-17

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	LCL	UCL
WOMEN								
No education	0.067	0.012	327	434	0.892	0.184	0.042	0.092
Secondary education or higher	0.695	0.020	327	434	0.774	0.028	0.655	0.734
Currently married or in union	0.646	0.034	327	434	1.287	0.053	0.577	0.714
Married before age 18	0.162	0.028	277	368	1.254	0.172	0.107	0.218
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.152	0.025	277	368	1.169	0.167	0.101	0.202
Currently pregnant	0.031	0.008	327	434	0.809	0.252	0.015	0.046
Know a modern contraceptive method	0.957	0.011	211	280	0.777	0.011	0.936	0.979
Currently using any method	0.085	0.016	211	280	0.810	0.183	0.054	0.116
Currently using a modern method	0.076	0.014	211	280	0.780	0.188	0.047	0.104
Currently using a traditional method	0.010	0.006	211	280	0.926	0.651	0.000	0.022
Want no more children	0.412	0.034	211	280	1.001	0.083	0.344	0.480
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.147	0.024	211	280	0.969	0.161	0.100	0.195
Ideal number of children	2.931	0.084	268	356	0.960	0.029	2.763	3.099
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.690	0.041	97	129	0.879	0.060	0.608	0.773
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	1.000	0.000	109	145	na	na	na	na
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	0.108	0.013	279	370	0.691	0.119	0.082	0.133
Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥25	0.563	0.019	279	370	0.627	0.033	0.525	0.600
Prevalence of anaemia (children 6-59 months)	0.401	0.057	65	85	0.877	0.141	0.288	0.514
Prevalence of anaemia (women 15-49)	0.534	0.033	275	365	1.097	0.062	0.468	0.600
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.388	0.037	327	434	1.383	0.096	0.313	0.463
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.098	0.019	327	434	1.165	0.196	0.060	0.136
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.410	0.043	305	405	1.527	0.105	0.324	0.497
Ever told by health professional they have hypertension	0.046	0.012	327	434	1.070	0.271	0.021	0.071
Been circumcised	0.183	0.032	327	434	1.509	0.177	0.119	0.248
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.162	0.039	167	221	1.353	0.239	0.085	0.240
Ever experienced sexual violence by anyone	0.113	0.029	167	221	1.182	0.258	0.055	0.171
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner	0.154	0.044	138	170	1.418	0.285	0.066	0.242
Ever experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner	0.263	0.045	138	170	1.187	0.170	0.174	0.353
Experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence by any husband/partner in past 12 months	0.141	0.037	138	170	1.248	0.264	0.067	0.216
MEN								
No education	0.029	0.013	182	220	1.057	0.456	0.003	0.055
Secondary education or higher	0.733	0.031	182	220	0.939	0.042	0.672	0.795
Currently married or in union	0.424	0.026	182	220	0.712	0.062	0.372	0.476
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.128	0.023	137	166	0.792	0.177	0.082	0.173
Know a modern contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	79	93	na	na	na	na
Want no more children	0.238	0.041	79	93	0.844	0.171	0.157	0.320
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.245	0.054	79	93	1.105	0.220	0.137	0.352
Ideal number of children	3.342	0.234	159	193	1.189	0.070	2.874	3.810
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.420	0.033	182	220	0.909	0.079	0.353	0.487
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.133	0.022	182	220	0.888	0.168	0.088	0.178

na = not applicable

DATA QUALITY TABLES

Appendix C

Table C.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Female		Male			Female		Male	
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	334	1.9	333	2.2	37	230	1.3	132	0.9
1	298	1.7	355	2.4	38	222	1.3	213	1.4
2	331	1.9	335	2.2	39	213	1.2	135	0.9
3	359	2.1	349	2.3	40	253	1.5	220	1.5
4	333	1.9	375	2.5	41	163	0.9	113	0.8
5	316	1.8	384	2.6	42	230	1.3	182	1.2
6	310	1.8	356	2.4	43	199	1.2	133	0.9
7	344	2.0	386	2.6	44	167	1.0	108	0.7
8	375	2.2	411	2.8	45	190	1.1	144	1.0
9	322	1.9	342	2.3	46	189	1.1	126	0.8
10	297	1.7	317	2.1	47	198	1.1	136	0.9
11	233	1.3	251	1.7	48	156	0.9	103	0.7
12	314	1.8	324	2.2	49	144	0.8	76	0.5
13	268	1.6	266	1.8	50	220	1.3	184	1.2
14	254	1.5	274	1.8	51	140	0.8	117	0.8
15	212	1.2	249	1.7	52	163	0.9	138	0.9
16	276	1.6	256	1.7	53	173	1.0	154	1.0
17	273	1.6	271	1.8	54	210	1.2	154	1.0
18	275	1.6	233	1.6	55	145	0.8	157	1.1
19	266	1.5	280	1.9	56	149	0.9	134	0.9
20	334	1.9	240	1.6	57	126	0.7	125	0.8
21	296	1.7	251	1.7	58	160	0.9	118	0.8
22	353	2.0	262	1.8	59	115	0.7	76	0.5
23	333	1.9	277	1.9	60	93	0.5	110	0.7
24	312	1.8	225	1.5	61	51	0.3	56	0.4
25	391	2.3	268	1.8	62	58	0.3	58	0.4
26	375	2.2	273	1.8	63	78	0.4	72	0.5
27	369	2.1	256	1.7	64	66	0.4	71	0.5
28	371	2.2	275	1.8	65	122	0.7	129	0.9
29	343	2.0	257	1.7	66	56	0.3	51	0.3
30	511	3.0	329	2.2	67	90	0.5	75	0.5
31	299	1.7	183	1.2	68	54	0.3	49	0.3
32	367	2.1	227	1.5	69	35	0.2	30	0.2
33	275	1.6	197	1.3	70+	551	3.2	590	4.0
34	301	1.7	197	1.3					
35	356	2.1	228	1.5					
36	278	1.6	167	1.1	Total	17,260	100.0	14,931	100.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table C.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10-54, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Age group	Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	1,365	na	na	na
15-19	1,302	1,064	13.9	81.7
20-24	1,627	1,214	15.9	74.6
25-29	1,849	1,402	18.3	75.8
30-34	1,753	1,393	18.2	79.5
35-39	1,299	1,042	13.6	80.2
40-44	1,011	824	10.8	81.5
45-49	877	719	9.4	82.1
50-54	906	na	na	na
15-49	9,717	7,659	100.0	78.8

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10-54, number and percent distribution of interviewed men age 15-49,and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Maldives DHS 2016-17

Age group	Household population of men age 10-64	Interviewed men age 15-59		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	1,432	na	na	na
15-19	1,289	971	21.6	75.3
20-24	1,255	738	16.4	58.8
25-29	1,328	776	17.3	58.4
30-34	1,133	666	14.8	58.8
35-39	875	494	11.0	56.5
40-44	757	484	10.8	63.9
45-49	585	364	8.1	62.2
50-54	747	na	na	na
15-49	7,222	4,493	100.0	62.2

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the household questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.3 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Maldives DHS 2016-17

Subject	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Birth date		
Day only (Births in the 15 years preceding the survey)	0.33	7,653
Month only (Births in the 15 years preceding the survey)	2.54	7,653
Day, month and year (Births in the 15 years preceding the survey)	0.00	7,653
Age at death		
Age at death (Deceased children born in the 15 years preceding the survey)	0.00	171
First union		
Age/date at first union[1] (Ever married women age 15-49)	0.00	5,920
Age/date at first union (Ever married men age 15-49)	0.00	2,570
Education		
Respondent's education (All women age 15-49)	0.00	7,699
Respondent's education (All men age 15-49)	0.00	4,342
Diarrhoea		
Diarrhoea in last 2 weeks (Living children 0-59 months)	0.19	2,712
Anthropometry of children		
Height (Living children age 0-59 months from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	32.40	3,446
Weight (Living children age 0-59 months from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	31.27	3,446
Height or weight (Living children age 0-59 months from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	32.40	3,446
Anthropometry of women		
Height (Women age 15-49 from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	25.70	9,717
Weight (Women age 15-49 from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	25.66	9,717
Height or weight (Women age 15-49 from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	25.72	9,717
Anthropometry of men		
Height (Men age 15-49 from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	44.51	7,222
Weight (Men age 15-49 from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	44.56	7,222
Height or weight (Men age 15-49 from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	44.56	7,222
Anaemia		
Anaemia (Living children age 6-59 months from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	43.33	3,120
Anaemia (All women from the Biomarker Questionnaire)	29.47	9,717

[1] Both year and age missing

Table C.4 Births by calendar years

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living, dead, and total children (weighted), Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Number of births			Percentage with year and month of birth given			Sex ratio at birth[1]			Calendar year ratio[2]		
Calendar year	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total
2017	195	3	198	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.3	33.8	98.8	na	na	na
2016	371	6	377	100.0	91.0	99.9	93.8	69.7	93.4	na	na	na
2015	558	15	574	99.4	96.4	99.4	93.4	1,228.7	97.9	125.2	258.2	126.9
2014	521	6	527	99.7	89.7	99.6	106.6	90.7	106.4	92.9	47.2	91.9
2013	564	9	573	99.8	77.7	99.5	112.4	166.4	113.1	105.8	104.7	105.8
2012	544	11	556	99.2	92.4	99.0	119.2	112.1	119.1	98.2	125.4	98.6
2011	545	9	555	98.5	67.1	98.0	118.5	90.5	118.0	99.4	57.5	98.2
2010	553	21	574	98.6	84.8	98.1	117.4	303.6	121.1	96.0	165.3	97.5
2009	606	16	622	97.9	86.1	97.6	107.3	83.3	106.6	106.8	97.2	106.6
2008	582	12	594	97.7	78.9	97.3	112.0	65.1	110.8	100.8	77.2	100.2
2013 - 2017	2,210	39	2,249	99.8	90.6	99.6	101.7	192.4	102.8	na	na	na
2008 - 2012	2,831	69	2,900	98.3	83.0	98.0	114.6	121.5	114.7	na	na	na
2003 - 2007	2,152	47	2,199	95.3	74.7	94.9	103.3	206.2	104.8	na	na	na
1998 - 2002	1,676	58	1,734	90.4	47.1	88.9	98.8	181.4	100.8	na	na	na
<1998	3,185	181	3,366	81.2	28.6	78.4	105.9	129.4	107.0	na	na	na
All	12,054	394	12,448	92.4	52.5	91.2	105.6	147.2	106.7	na	na	na

na = Not applicable
[1] (Bm/Bf)x100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively
[2] [2Bx/(Bx-1+Bx+1)]x100, where Bx is the number of births in calendar year x

Table C.5 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under age 1 month by age at death in days and percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0-6 days, for 5-year periods preceding the survey (weighted), Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total
Age at death (days)	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19
<1	22	27	13	20	82
1	1	3	5	1	10
2	0	1	1	0	2
3	0	0	3	2	5
4	0	0	1	0	1
5	1	1	0	0	1
6	1	1	0	0	1
7	1	4	0	1	5
8	0	0	0	1	1
12	0	1	0	0	1
16	1	0	0	1	1
18	0	0	0	1	1
20	1	0	0	0	1
23	4	0	0	0	4
25	1	0	0	0	1
30	0	1	0	0	1
Total 0-30	31	39	22	27	119
Percentage early neonatal[1]	77.8	83.0	100.0	89.3	86.2

[1] 0-6 days / 0-30 days

Table C.6 Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 years by age at death in months and percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under 1 month, for 5-year periods preceding the survey (weighted), Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total
Age at death (months)	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19
<1[a]	31	39	22	27	119
1	5	1	0	0	6
2	1	1	2	2	6
3	6	4	1	3	13
4	1	1	3	1	6
5	0	2	2	4	8
6	1	1	0	1	3
7	4	1	0	0	5
8	0	0	3	0	3
9	0	0	0	0	1
10	0	0	4	0	4
11	1	0	0	0	1
12	0	2	0	1	2
13	0	1	0	0	1
14	0	0	0	4	4
15	0	1	0	1	1
16	0	0	0	1	1
17	0	1	0	0	1
18	0	2	0	1	2
23	0	0	0	1	1
Total 0-11	49	51	36	37	173
Percentage neonatal[1]	63.3	77.0	60.8	71.6	68.6

[a] Includes deaths under one month reported in days
[1] Under one month / under one year

Table C.7 Height and weight data completeness and quality for children

Among children under age 5 (age 0-59 months) who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with incomplete or missing height and/or weight measurements and/or date of birth; percentage with out-of-range height-for-age, and/or weight-for-height, and/or weight-for-age data; and percentage with valid data, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Maldives DHS 2016-17

	Percentage with data missing or incomplete:			Percentage with out-of-range data for[4]:			Percentage with valid data for[8]:			
Background characteristic	Height[1]	Weight[2]	Age in months[3]	Height-for-age[5]	Weight-for-height[6]	Weight-for-age[7]	Height-for-age	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
Age in months										
<6	42.5	41.3	14.8	5.0	5.3	0.6	52.2	52.2	57.8	358
6-8	30.3	29.7	13.3	4.2	4.2	0.0	64.8	65.5	69.7	165
9-11	30.7	30.1	13.1	2.8	2.8	1.1	66.5	66.5	68.8	176
12-17	31.5	30.6	15.4	1.7	2.0	0.0	66.6	66.6	69.1	356
18-23	25.9	22.9	9.9	2.5	2.5	0.0	70.8	71.6	76.3	363
24-35	30.3	29.1	13.7	1.0	1.1	0.0	67.2	68.6	69.4	722
36-47	25.9	25.0	13.3	0.2	1.6	0.0	71.4	72.5	72.5	803
48-59	25.8	25.6	11.7	0.4	1.0	0.0	72.7	73.3	73.3	726
Sex										
Male	29.4	28.7	13.2	1.6	2.2	0.1	67.9	68.4	70.1	1,877
Female	29.3	27.9	13.0	1.5	1.8	0.1	67.9	68.9	70.6	1,792
Mother's interview status										
Interviewed	19.2	18.0	0.3	1.8	2.3	0.1	78.8	78.6	81.7	3,007
Not interviewed but in household	80.1	80.1	73.6	0.3	0.7	0.0	15.2	19.2	15.5	579
Not interviewed and not in the household[9]	42.2	42.2	54.2	0.0	3.6	0.0	39.8	54.2	39.8	83
Mother's education										
No education	30.2	30.2	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.8	69.8	69.8	53
Primary	25.8	25.2	10.3	1.5	1.4	0.0	71.6	72.8	73.7	662
Secondary	29.6	28.6	12.1	1.9	2.4	0.1	67.6	68.0	70.3	2,266
More than secondary	28.9	27.0	12.2	0.8	1.5	0.2	70.1	69.6	72.7	589
Missing	81.3	81.3	81.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	18.8	18.8	16
Total	29.3	28.3	13.1	1.6	2.0	0.1	67.9	68.6	70.3	3,669

[1] Child's height in centimetres is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes
[2] Child's weight in kilograms is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes
[3] Incomplete date of birth; a complete date of birth is month/day/year or month/year
[4] Cases with missing or incomplete data are not considered to be out-of-range cases
[5] Out-of-range cases for height-for-age are defined as more than 6 standard deviations (SD) above or below the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards
[6] Out-of-range cases for weight-for-height are defined as more than 5 SD above or below the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards
[7] Out-of-range cases for weight-for-age are defined as more than 6 SD below or 5 SD above the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards
[8] No missing data, incomplete data, or out of range data
[9] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE 2016-17 MALDIVES DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

Appendix D

Administration Team

Athika Abdul Sattar Mohamed
Fathimath Shamah
Mariyam Shiuna
Aishath Muneeza
Muslima Mohamed
Ibrahim Ali Fulhu
Aminath Safrau
Hussain Sajeeu
Abdulla Nahid
Aishat Sobaha
Ismail Mohamed
Fathimath Yusra
Asiyath Irushada
Nafea Naseer
Ahmed Abdul Azeez
Ali Shah Adam
Abdullah Muaz Ibrahim
Ibrahim Sajidh
Ismail Sofwan

Team Leaders and Interviewers

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Aishath Fasana
Abdullah Muaz Ibrahim
Hirfa Najeeb
Abdul Hameed Ali
Ali Aman Jaufar
Hussain Ahsan
Abdulla Afeef
Afnan Mohamed
Mohamed Samiu
Hussain Shafeeq
Nasruddin Moosa
Mohamed Shifaaqu
Ahmed Nazim
Ameen Faisal
Ahmed Faisal
Mariyam Aufa Arif
Khadeeja Ahmed
Afraa Farooq
Nadhuma Adnan
Mohamed Nasooh
Inaz Abdul Wahhab
Mariyam Yooha Shameem
Fathimath Zahwa Hameed
Aishath Maasha
Nilna Ahmed
Faiha Abdulla
Mariyam Leela
Mubthasim Mohamed Saleem
Mohamed Saaiq
Ahmed Ali
Afaa Mohamed
Moosa Firaaq
Abdhulla Shamuoon Ali
Mohamed Shamikh
Fathimath Zain Zareer
Aminath Safa
Mohamed Aisar Rasheed
Ramla Mohamed Rasheed
Hassan Saamy
Aminath Shina
Aneeza Hassan Manik
Dheema Abdul Sattar
Mohamed Samiu
Ibrahim Naeem
Abdullah Inayath
Fathimath Jihan
Mariyam Shifaza
Aishath Alima Fikree
Khassan Ali
Hussain Shafeeq
Zainab Shazla
Ahmed Siraj
Mohamed Shimal
Abdulls Shazin Anwar
Aminath Sama Ibarahim
Shir-Ath Mohamed
Nasruddin Moosa
Hawwa Hanoona
Ameen Faisal
Rishaad Mohamed
Thoha Abdulla
Zaeema Mufeed
Ahmed Tholhath
Mohamed Shifaaqu
Inaya Riyaz
Hussain Fahumy
Hawwa Shamlaa
Ahmed Faisal
Rushadha Hassan

Firash Abdul Raheem
Ahmed Rabiu
Nabeeh Ibrahim
Ali Shamiu
Yasir Abdul Gadir
Ahmed Ifdhau
Ali Shifau
Mohamed Maleeh
Ali Firaaq
Moosa Haleem Jaufar
Aishath Sharoona
Mohamed Maaz Rasheed
Fathimath Nuzuha
Nauma Habeeb
Aminath Ijula
Abdul Waaris Mauroos

Hussain Shah
Jaadhullah Saeed
Faris Muneeru
Ahmed Nazim
Ihsan Abdhul Wahhab
Faris Muneer
Mariyam Leela
Mohamed Ahmed Naeem
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QUESTIONNAIRES

Appendix **E**

2016-17 MALDIVES DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION

ISLAND NAME AND NUMBER _____ | | | | |

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

ATOLL NAME AND NUMBER _____ | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY
				MONTH
				YEAR
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NO.
RESULT*				RESULT*
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

*RESULT CODES:

1 COMPLETED
2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT
3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME
4 POSTPONED
5 REFUSED
6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING
7 DWELLING DESTROYED
8 DWELLING NOT FOUND
9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN

TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN

LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1 | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** | | TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 DHIVEHI

SUPERVISOR

_____ SUPERVISOR NAME

				NUMBER

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INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the Ministry of Health. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Maldives. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 20 to 30 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time. In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.
GIVE CARD WITH CONTACT INFORMATION.
Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

100	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR . . . . . MINUTES . . . . .

									IF AGE 15 OR OLDER			
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		MALDIVIAN		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY		
1	2	3	4	5	6	6A	6B	7	8	9	10	11
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-20 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	Is (NAME) a Maldivian?	Is (NAME) married to a Maldivian or is (NAME) the son or daughter of a Maldivian?	How old is (NAME)? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	Is (NAME) currently married or living together, divorced/ separated, widowed, or never married and never lived together? 1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-49	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5
01			M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 7	Y N	IN YEARS		01	01	01
02			1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ GO TO 7	1 2			02	02	02
03			1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ GO TO 7	1 2			03	03	03
04			1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ GO TO 7	1 2			04	04	04
05			1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ GO TO 7	1 2			05	05	05
06			1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ GO TO 7	1 2			06	06	06
07			1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ GO TO 7	1 2			07	07	07
08			1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ GO TO 7	1 2			08	08	08
09			1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ GO TO 7	1 2			09	09	09
10			1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ GO TO 7	1 2			10	10	10

2A)	Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other people such as small children or infants that we have not listed?	YES →	ADD TO TABLE	NO
2B)	Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here?	YES →	ADD TO TABLE	NO
2C)	Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed?	YES →	ADD TO TABLE	NO

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = OTHER RELATIVE
10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/ STEPCHILD
11 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW

	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS			
LINE NO.	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGIS-TRATION	DISABILITY		
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	26	27	28
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest (grade/year) (NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2015-2016 school year?	During [this/that] school year, what level and (grade/year) [is/was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTI-FICATE 2 = REGIS-TERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW	Does (NAME) suffer from a disability? SEE CODES BELOW.	What type of disability does (NAME) have?	Does (NAME) receive an allowance from the government ?
01	Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 14		Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 16		Y N 1 2 GO TO 26	LEVEL GRADE/YEAR	Y N 1 2 GO TO 26	LEVEL GRADE/YEAR		Y N DK 1 2 8 NEXT LINE		Y N DK 1 2 8
02	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 26		1 2 GO TO 26			1 2 8 NEXT LINE		1 2 8
03	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 26		1 2 GO TO 26			1 2 8 NEXT LINE		1 2 8
04	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 26		1 2 GO TO 26			1 2 8 NEXT LINE		1 2 8
05	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 26		1 2 GO TO 26			1 2 8 NEXT LINE		1 2 8
06	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 26		1 2 GO TO 26			1 2 8 NEXT LINE		1 2 8
07	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 26		1 2 GO TO 26			1 2 8 NEXT LINE		1 2 8
08	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 26		1 2 GO TO 26			1 2 8 NEXT LINE		1 2 8
09	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 26		1 2 GO TO 26			1 2 8 NEXT LINE		1 2 8
10	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 26		1 2 GO TO 26			1 2 8 NEXT LINE		1 2 8

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

LEVEL
0 = PRESCHOOL
1 = PRIMARY
2 = SECONDARY
3 = HIGHER
8 = DON'T KNOW

00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED (USE '00' FOR Q. 17 ONLY. THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED FOR Q. 19.)
98 = DON'T KNOW

CODES FOR Q. 26: DISABILITY

01 = BLIND/PARTIALLY BLIND
02 = DEAF/PARTIALLY DEAF
03 = PARALYZED
04 = MISSING LIMB
05 = MENTALLY DISABLED
06 = SPEECH IMPAIRED
07 = MEDICAL DISABILITY
08 = LEARNING DISABILIT
98 = DON'T KNOW

									IF AGE 15 OR OLDER			
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		MALDIVIAN		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY		
1	2	3	4	5	6	6A	6B	7	8	9	10	11
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-20 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	Is (NAME) a Maldivian?	Is (NAME) married to a Maldivian or is (NAME) the son or daughter of a Maldivian?	How old is (NAME)? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	Is (NAME) currently married or living together, divorced/ separated, widowed, or never married and never lived together? 1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-49	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5
11			M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 7	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS		11	11	11
12			1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ GO TO 7	1 2			12	12	12
13			1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ GO TO 7	1 2			13	13	13
14			1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ GO TO 7	1 2			14	14	14
15			1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ GO TO 7	1 2			15	15	15
16			1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ GO TO 7	1 2			16	16	16
17			1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ GO TO 7	1 2			17	17	17
18			1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ GO TO 7	1 2			18	18	18
19			1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ GO TO 7	1 2			19	19	19
20			1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ GO TO 7	1 2			20	20	20

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED ☐

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
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98 = DON'T KNOW

	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS			
LINE NO.	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGIS-TRATION	DISABILITY		
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	26	27	28
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest (grade/year) (NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2015-2016 school year?	During [this/that] school year, what level and (grade/year) [is/was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTI-FICATE 2 = REGIS-TERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW	Does (NAME) suffer from a disability? SEE CODES BELOW.	What type of disability does (NAME) have?	Does (NAME) receive an allowance from the government ?
11	Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 14		Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 16		Y N 1 2 GO TO 26	LEVEL GRADE/YEAR	Y N 1 2 GO TO 26	LEVEL GRADE/YEAR		Y N DK 1 2 8 NEXT LINE		Y N DK 1 2 8
12	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 26		1 2 GO TO 26			1 2 8 NEXT LINE		1 2 8
13	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 26		1 2 GO TO 26			1 2 8 NEXT LINE		1 2 8
14	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 26		1 2 GO TO 26			1 2 8 NEXT LINE		1 2 8
15	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 26		1 2 GO TO 26			1 2 8 NEXT LINE		1 2 8
16	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 26		1 2 GO TO 26			1 2 8 NEXT LINE		1 2 8
17	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 26		1 2 GO TO 26			1 2 8 NEXT LINE		1 2 8
18	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 26		1 2 GO TO 26			1 2 8 NEXT LINE		1 2 8
19	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 26		1 2 GO TO 26			1 2 8 NEXT LINE		1 2 8
20	1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 26		1 2 GO TO 26			1 2 8 NEXT LINE		1 2 8

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00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED (USE '00' FOR Q. 17 ONLY. THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED FOR Q. 19.)
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03 = PARALYZED
04 = MISSING LIMB
05 = MENTALLY DISABLED
06 = SPEECH IMPAIRED
07 = MEDICAL DISABILITY
08 = LEARNING DISABILIT
98 = DON'T KNOW

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31 UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32 **RAINWATER** TANK IN COMPOUND . . . . . 51 PUBLIC OR COMMUNITY TAN . . . . . 52 BOTTLED WATER . . . . . 91 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→106 →103 →103
102	What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31 UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32 **RAINWATER** TANK IN COMPOUND . . . . . 51 PUBLIC OR COMMUNITY TAN . . . . . 52 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→106
103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	→105
104	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
105	CHECK 101 AND 102: CODE '14' OR '21' CIRCLED? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ →		107
106	In the past two weeks, was the water from this source not available for at least one full day?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
107	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→108A

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
108	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	BOIL . . . . . A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE . . . . . B STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH . . . . . C USE WATER FILTEI . . . . . D SOLAR DISINFECTION . . . . . E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
108A	Does your household have a water storage facility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 109
108B	What is the capacity of the water storage facility?	LITERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 9998	
109	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE FACILITY.	**FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET** FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM . . . . . 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK . . . . . 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE . . . . . 13 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE . . . . . 14 FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE . . . . . 15 **PIT LATRINE** VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE . . . . . 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB . . . . . 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/OPEN PIT . . . . . 23 NO FACILITY/BEACH . . . . . 61 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 113
110	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	Including your own household, how many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 . . . . . [0][ ] 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
112	Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	
113	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	ELECTRICITY . . . . . 01 LPG . . . . . 02 NATURAL GAS . . . . . 03 BIOGAS . . . . . 04 KEROSENE . . . . . 05 COAL . . . . . 06 CHARCOAL . . . . . 07 WOOD . . . . . 08 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 116

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
114	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE . . . . . 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING . . . . . 2 OUTDOORS . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→116
115	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
116	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS	

121	Does your household have:	YES	NO
a)	Electricity?	a) ELECTRICITY 1	2
b)	A radio?	b) RADIO 1	2
c)	A television?	c) TELEVISION 1	2
d)	A satellite/cable TV connection	d) SATELLITE/CABLE TV CON. . . 1	2
e)	A computer?	e) COMPUTER 1	2
f)	Internet connection?	f) INTERNET CONNECTI 1	2
g)	A mobile telephone?	g) MOBILE TELEPHON 1	2
h)	A non-mobile telephone?	h) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE 1	2
i)	A refrigerator?	i) REFRIGERATOF 1	2
j)	An air conditioner?	j) AIR CONDITIONER 1	2
k)	A washing machine?	k) WASHING MACHINI 1	2

122	Does any member of this household own:	YES	NO
a)	A watch?	a) WATCH 1	2
b)	A bicycle?	b) BICYCLE 1	2
c)	A motorcycle or motor scooter?	c) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER 1	2
d)	A car or truck?	d) CAR/TRUCK 1	2
e)	A pickup/lorry?	e) PICKUP/LORRY 1	2
f)	A fishing boat?	f) FISHING BOAT 1	2
g)	Any other boat?	g) ANY OTHER BOAT 1	2

123	Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
124	How often does anyone smoke inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less often than once a month, or never?	DAILY . . . . . 1 WEEKLY . . . . . 2 MONTHLY . . . . . 3 LESS OFTEN THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 4 NEVER 5	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
139	We would like to learn about the places that households use to wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands?	OBSERVED, FIXED PLACE . . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT . . . . . 3 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SEE . . . . . 4 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON 5	→142
140	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	WATER IS AVAILABLE . . . . . 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
141	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) . . . . . A ASH, MUD, SAND . . . . . B NONE C	
142	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL FLOOR** SAND . . . . . 11 **RUDIMENTARY FLOOR** WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 21 PALM . . . . . 22 **FINISHED FLOOR** PARQUET/WOOD . . . . . 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS . . . . . 32 CERAMIC TILES . . . . . 33 CEMENT/SLAKE LIME . . . . . 34 CARPET . . . . . 35 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
143	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL ROOFING** NO ROOF . . . . . 11 THATCH/PALM LEAF . . . . . 12 **FINISHED ROOFING** GALVANIZED SHEETS . . . . . 31 WOOD . . . . . 32 ROOFING TILES . . . . . 34 ROOFING SHINGLES . . . . . 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
144	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL WALLS** NO WALLS . . . . . 11 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** THIN PLYWOOD/WOOD STICKS 24 THATCH AND STICKS . . . . . 25 **FINISHED WALLS** CEMENT . . . . . 31 STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT . . . . . 32 BRICKS . . . . . 33 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
146	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	

MALDIVES DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
BIOMARKER QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION

ISLAND NAME AND NUMBER _____ | | | | |

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

ATOLL NAME AND NUMBER _____ | |

FIELDWORKER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY
				MONTH
				YEAR
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NO.
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

NOTES:

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN

TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN

TOTAL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1 | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** | | TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 DHIVEHI

SUPERVISOR

SUPERVISOR NAME _____ | | | NUMBER

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM BIRTH HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐
104*	CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2011-2016?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 114)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 114)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 114)
105	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996
106	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)	CM. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)	CM. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)
107	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2
108	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
109	CHECK 103: CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR 5 PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 114) OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 114) OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 114) OLDER 2
110	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD FROM COLUMN 1 OF HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)
111	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children born in 2011 or later take part in anemia testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?		
112	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 _____ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 (SKIP TO 114)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 _____ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 (SKIP TO 114)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 _____ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 (SKIP TO 114)
113	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . ☐☐.☐ REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . ☐☐.☐ REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . ☐☐.☐ REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996
114	GO BACK TO 103 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.			

* For interviews conducted in 2017, the years were 2012-2017.

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM BIRTH HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐
104*	CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2011-2016?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 114)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 114)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 114)
105	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996
106	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)	CM. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)	CM. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)
107	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2
108	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
109	CHECK 103: CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR 5 PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 → (SKIP TO 114) OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 → (SKIP TO 114) OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 → (SKIP TO 114) OLDER 2
110	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD FROM COLUMN 1 OF HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)
111 (2)	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children born in 2011 or later take part in anemia testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?		
112	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 → _____ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 → (SKIP TO 114)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 → _____ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 → (SKIP TO 114)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 → _____ (SIGN) REFUSED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/OTHER . 3 → (SKIP TO 114)
113	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . ☐☐.☐ REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . ☐☐.☐ REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . ☐☐.☐ REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996
114	GO BACK TO 103 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.			

* For interviews conducted in 2017, the years were 2012-2017.

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

201	CHECK COLUMN 9 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 202, 203, AND 204. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
202	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 9. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
203	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 7 (AGE):	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS 2	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS 2	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS 2
204	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE COLUMN 8 (MARITAL STATUS):	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 OTHER 2
205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996
206	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996
207	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER
208	CHECK 203: AGE	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 210) ←
209	CHECK 204: MARITAL STATUS	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 216) ← OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 216) ← OTHER 2	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . 1 (SKIP TO 216) ← OTHER 2

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME ______	NAME ______	NAME ______

ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

210	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?		
211	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 233) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 233)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 233) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 233)	GRANTED . . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 233) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 233)
211A	CHECK 226 IN WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE OR ASK: Are you pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8

(Side label: ADULT RESPONDENT CONSENT)

216	RECORD LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR ADOLESCENT.	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT [ ][ ] (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT [ ][ ] (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT [ ][ ] (RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED)

PARENTAL/RESPONSIBLE ADULT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

217	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/ADULT.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF MINOR) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF MINOR) to take the anemia test?

(Side label: PARENT — RESP AD)

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	NAME ________	NAME ________	NAME ________
218	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 233) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 233)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 233) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 233)	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 233) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 233)

(Side label: ...DULT CONSENT)

MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST

(Side label: MINOR RESPONDENT CONSENT)

219	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM RESPONDENT.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after we take your blood. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF PARENT/RESPONSIBLE ADULT) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes or no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?		
220	CIRCLE THE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 233) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 233)	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 233) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 233)	GRANTED . . . . 1 MINOR RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . 2 ________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, SKIP TO 233) NOT PRESENT/OTHER . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 233)
220A	CHECK 226 IN WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE OR ASK: Are you pregnant?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8

229	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR THE ANEMIA TEST FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST.			
231	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL . . . . [ ][ ].[ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . [ ][ ].[ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . [ ][ ].[ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996
233	GO BACK TO 202 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 301.			

WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT FOR MEN AGE 15-49

301	CHECK COLUMN 9 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AGE, AND MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL ELIGIBLE MEN IN 302, 303, AND 304. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE MEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
302	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 9. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
303	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996
304	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996
305	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER
306	GO BACK TO 302 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE MEN, GO TO NEXT SECTION.			

FIELDWORKER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING BIOMARKERS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

MALDIVES DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION

ISLAND NAME AND NUMBER _____ | | | | |

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____ | | | | |

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

ATOLL NAME AND NUMBER _____ | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____ | | |

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY / MONTH / YEAR
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NO.
RESULT*				RESULT*
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED; 2 NOT AT HOME; 3 POSTPONED; 4 REFUSED; 5 PARTLY COMPLETED; 6 INCAPACITATED; 7 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **0 1** LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** | | TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) |

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 DHIVEHI

SUPERVISOR NAME _____

SUPERVISOR NUMBER | | | |

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the Ministry of Health. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Maldives. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 30 to 60 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	
101A	COLLECT ALL RELEVANT DOCUMENTATION THAT MAY HAVE ANY INFORMATION ON THE RESPONDENT'S AGE AND HER CHILDREN'S AGE AND IMMUNIZATIONS.		
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 111
108	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 HIGHER 3	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	What is the highest (grade/year) you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE/YEAR . . . . . ☐☐	
110	CHECK 108: PRIMARY OR SECONDARY ☐ HIGHER ☐		→ 113
111	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
112	CHECK 111: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐		→ 114
113	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
114	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
115	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
116	Do you own a mobile telephone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 118
117	Do you use your mobile phone for any financial transactions?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
118	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
119	Have you ever used the internet?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 201
120	In the last 12 months, have you used the internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 201
121	During the last one month, how often did you use the internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 208
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] b) GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL BIRTHS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
209	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____ births during your life. Is that correct? YES ☐ NO ☐ → PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.		
210	CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS ☐ NO BIRTHS ☐ →		→ 226

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

211 Now I would like to record the names of all your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had. RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE ROWS. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 10 BIRTHS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW.

212 What name was given to your (first/ next) baby? RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER.	213 Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	214 Were any of these births twins?	215 On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born?	216 Is (NAME) still alive?	217 IF ALIVE: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMP-LETED YEARS.	218 IF ALIVE: Is (NAME) living with you?	219 IF ALIVE: RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	220 IF DEAD: How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME) have (his/her) first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	221 Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?
01	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 → (SKIP TO)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ → (NEXT BIRTH)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	
02	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 → (SKIP TO)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ → (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵
03	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 → (SKIP TO)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ → (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵
04	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 → (SKIP TO)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ → (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵
05	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 → (SKIP TO)	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ → (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS 3 ☐☐	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) ↵ NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH) ↵

212 What name was given to your (first/ next) baby? RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER.	213 Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	214 Were any of these births twins?	215 On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born?	216 Is (NAME) still alive?	217 IF ALIVE: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMP-LETED YEARS.	218 IF ALIVE: Is (NAME) living with you?	219 IF ALIVE: RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	220 IF DEAD: How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME) have (his/her) first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	221 Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?
06	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY MONTH YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
07	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY MONTH YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
08	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY MONTH YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
09	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY MONTH YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)
10	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	DAY MONTH YEAR	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO	AGE IN YEARS	YES 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES 1 (ADD BIRTH) NO 2 (NEXT BIRTH)

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
222	Have you had any live births since the birth of (NAME OF LAST BIRTH)?	YES . . . . . 1 → (RECORD BIRTH(S) IN TABLE) NO 2	
223	COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN BIRTH HISTORY NUMBERS ARE SAME ☐ NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT ☐ → (PROBE AND RECONCILE)		
224*	CHECK 215: ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 2011-2016	NUMBER OF BIRTHS . . . . . ☐☐ NONE 0	→ 226
225*	**C** FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2011-2016, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH BIRTH, ASK THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS THE PREGNANCY LASTED AND RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.)		
226	Are you pregnant now?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 UNSURE 8	→ 230
227	How many months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. **C** ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐	
228	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 230
229	CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS ONE OR MORE ☐ → a) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? NONE ☐ → b) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE 2	
230	Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, was aborted, or ended in a stillbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 239
231	When did the last such pregnancy end?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
232*	CHECK 231: LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN 2011-2016 ☐ → 234 LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN 2010 OR EARLIER ☐ → 239		

LINE NO.	233 In what month and year did the preceding such pregnancy end?	234 How many months pregnant were you when that pregnancy ended?	235 Since January 2011, have you had any other pregnancies that did not result in a live birth?	
01		☐☐ NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ NEXT LINE → 236
02	☐☐ MONTH ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	☐☐ NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ NEXT LINE → 236
03	☐☐ MONTH ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	☐☐ NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ NEXT LINE → 236
04	☐☐ MONTH ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	☐☐ NUMBER OF MONTHS	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 236

236*	**C** FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH IN 2011-2016 OR LATER, ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS OF PREGNANCY. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN FOUR PREGNANCIES THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE STARTING ON THE SECOND LINE.	
237	Did you have any miscarriages, abortions or stillbirths that ended before 2011?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 239
238	When did the last such pregnancy that terminated before 2011 end?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
239	When did your last menstrual period start? _____ (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 | | | WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 | | | MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 | | | YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 | | | IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY . . . . . 994 BEFORE LAST BIRTH . . . . . 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996	
240	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 242
241	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
242	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

* For interviews conducted in 2017, the years were modified to 2012-2016.

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Which ways or methods have you heard about? FOR EACH METHOD NOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY, ASK: Have you heard of (METHOD)?	
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	IUD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	Injectables. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
05	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
06	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	Female Condom. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	Emergency Contraception/Morning After Pill. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	Standard Days Method. PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
13	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ 1 (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ 2 (SPECIFY) NO 3

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐	PREGNANT ☐	→ 312
303	Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 312
304	Which method are you using? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E PILL . . . . . F CONDOM . . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . I STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . K RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . L WITHDRAWAL . . . . . M OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	→ 309
307	In what facility did the sterilization take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** INDHIRA GANDHI MEM. HOSPITA . . . . . 11 GOVT. REGIONAL HOSPITAL 12 GOVT. ATOLL HOSPITAL 13 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 14 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
308	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	→ 310
309	Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping? PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
310	CHECK 308 AND 309, 215 AND 231: ANY BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 308 OR 309 NO ☐ YES ☐ GO BACK TO 308 OR 309, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION).		

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION (CAPI OPTION)

311* CHECK 308 AND 309:

YEAR IS 2011-2016

C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING.

THEN CONTINUE

YEAR IS 2010 OR EARLIER

C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2011 .

THEN

(SKIP TO 324)

312* When was the last time you used a method? Which method was that?

C USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2011. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS.

		COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3
312A	MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF INTERVAL OF USE OR NON-USE.	MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR
312B	Between (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) and (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR), did you or your partner use any method of contraception?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 312I)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 312I)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 312I)
312C	Which method was that?	METHOD CODE . . ☐☐	METHOD CODE . . ☐☐	METHOD CODE . . ☐☐
312D	How many months after (EVENT) in (MONTH/YEAR) did you start to use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF STARTING TO USE THE METHOD.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00 MONTHS . . ☐☐ (SKIP TO 312F) DATE GIVEN 95	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00 MONTHS . . ☐☐ (SKIP TO 312F) DATE GIVEN 95	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 00 MONTHS . . ☐☐ (SKIP TO 312F) DATE GIVEN 95
312E	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STARTED USING METHOD.	MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR
312F	For how many months did you use (METHOD)? CIRCLE '95' IF RESPONDENT GIVES THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF USE.	MONTHS . . ☐☐ (SKIP TO 312H) DATE GIVEN 95	MONTHS . . ☐☐ (SKIP TO 312H) DATE GIVEN 95	MONTHS . . ☐☐ (SKIP TO 312H) DATE GIVEN 95
312G	RECORD MONTH AND YEAR RESPONDENT STOPPED USING METHOD.	MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR
312H	Why did you stop using (METHOD)?	REASON STOPPED . . . . . ☐☐	REASON STOPPED . . . . . ☐☐	REASON STOPPED . . . . . ☐☐
312I		GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.	GO BACK TO 312A IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.	GO BACK TO 312A IN NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE GAPS, GO TO 313.

* For interviews conducted in 2017, the years were modified to 2012-2017.

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
313	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED ☐ ↓	ANY METHOD USED ☐	→ 315
314	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 326
315	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED . . . . . 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . . 05 PILL . . . . . 06 CONDOM . . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . 10 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 326 → 319 → 327 → 323
316	You first started using (CURRENT METHOD) in (DATE FROM 308 OR 309). Where did you get it at that time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** INDHIRA GANDHI MEM. HOSPITA . . . . . 11 GOVT. REGIONAL HOSPITAL 12 GOVT. ATOLL HOSPITAL 13 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTEF . . . . . 14 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 21 PHARMACY . . . . . 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 23 SHE/JOURNEY/OTHER NGO . . . . . 24 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 31 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 33 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
317	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . . 05 PILL . . . . . 06 CONDOM . . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . 10 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 323 → 322 → 323

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
318	At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 321 → 320
319	When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 321
320	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 322
321	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
322	CHECK 318 AND 319: ANY 'YES' ☐ ↓ a) At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use? OTHER ☐ ↓ b) When you obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 315) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 307 OR 316), were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 324
323	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
324	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . 02 IUD . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . 05 PILL . . . 06 CONDOM . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . 08 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . 10 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL . . . 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . 96	→ 327 → 327 → 327

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
325	Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** INDHIRA GANDHI MEM. HOSPITA . . . . . 11 GOVT. REGIONAL HOSPITAL 12 GOVT. ATOLL HOSPITAL 13 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 14 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 21 PHARMACY . . . . . 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 23 SHE/JOURNEY/OTHER NGO . . . . . 24 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 31 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 33 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 327
326	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
327	In the last 12 months, were you visited by a fieldworker?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 329
328	Did the fieldworker talk to you about family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
329	CHECK 202: LIVING CHILDREN YES ☐ → a) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children? NO ☐ → b) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 401
330	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

401*	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2011-2016 ☐ ↓ NO BIRTHS IN 2011-2016 ☐ → 648		
402	CHECK 215. RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 403 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 404 FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2011-2016. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)		
403	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY.	LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐
404	FROM 212 AND 216:	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ ↓	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ ↓
405	When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 408) ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 427) ← NO 2
406	CHECK 208: ONLY ONE BIRTH ☐ ↓ / MORE THAN ONE BIRTH ☐ ↓ a) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? b) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 408) ←	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 427) ←
407	How much longer did you want to wait?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998
408	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 414) ←	
409	Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** GYNECOLOGIST . . . . . A DOCTOR . . . . . B NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . C **OTHER PERSON** COMMUNITY/FAMILY HEALTH OFFICER . . . . . D TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

* For interviews conducted in 2017, the years were modified to 2012-2017.

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
410	Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . A OTHER HOME . . . . . B **PUBLIC SECTOR** INDHIRA GANDHI MEM. H(. . C GOVT. REGIONAL HOS . . . . D GOVERNMENT ATOLL HO . . E GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . F GOVT. HEALTH POST . . . . . G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . I OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ J (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
411	How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
412	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
413	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: a) Was your blood pressure measured? b) Did you give a urine sample? c) Did you give a blood sample? d) Counselled on birth preparedness?	YES NO a) BP . . . . . 1 2 b) URINE . . . . . 1 2 c) BLOOD . . . . . 1 2 d) BIRTH 1 2	
414	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 417) DON'T KNOW 8	
415	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection?	TIMES . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
416	CHECK 415:	2 OR MORE TIMES ☐ OTHER ☐ (SKIP TO 420)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
417	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 420) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
418	Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
419	CHECK 418: ONLY ONE ↓ a) How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection? MORE THAN ONE ↓ b) How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection prior to this pregnancy?	YEARS AGO . . . . . ☐☐	
420	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets? SHOW TABLETS.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 422A) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
421	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
422A	During this pregnancy, did you receive any iron/folic acid tablets from a government health facility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
427	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 429) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 429) ← DON'T KNOW 8
428	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	KG FROM CARD 1 ☐.☐☐☐ KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐.☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 99998	KG FROM CARD 1 ☐.☐☐☐ KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐.☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 99998

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
429	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** GYNECOLOGIST . . . . . A DOCTOR . . . . . B NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . C **OTHER PERSON** COMMUNITY/FAMILY HEALTH OFFICER . . . . . D TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . E RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED . . . . . Y	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** GYNECOLOGIST . . . . . A DOCTOR . . . . . B NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . C **OTHER PERSON** COMMUNITY/FAMILY HEALTH OFFICER . . . . . D TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . E RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED . . . . . Y
430	Where did you give birth to (NAME)? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 (SKIP TO 434) OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** INDHIRA GANDHI MEM. H(. . 21 GOVT. REGIONAL HOS . . . . 22 GOVERNMENT ATOLL HO . . 23 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . 24 GOVT. HEALTH POST . . . . . 25 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 434)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 (SKIP TO 434) OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** INDHIRA GANDHI MEM. H(. . 21 GOVT. REGIONAL HOS . . . . 22 GOVERNMENT ATOLL HO . . 23 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . 24 GOVT. HEALTH POST . . . . . 25 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 434)
431	How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay there? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
432	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 434)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 434)
433	When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? Was it before or after your labor pains started?	BEFORE . . . . . 1 AFTER 2	BEFORE . . . . . 1 AFTER 2
433A	Who made the decision to have a caesarean?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 DOCTOR . . . . . 2 OTHER 3	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 DOCTOR . . . . . 2 OTHER 3

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
434	Immediately after the birth, was (NAME) put directly on the bare skin of your chest?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
434A	CHECK 430: PLACE OF DELIVERY	CODE 11, 12, OR 96 CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 449) OTHER	CODE 11, 12, OR 96 CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 459) OTHER
435	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health while you were still in the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 438)	
436	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
437	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** GYNECOLOGIST . . . . . 11 DOCTOR . . . . . 12 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 **OTHER PERSON** COMMUNITY/FAMILY HEALTH OFFICER . . . . . 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
438	Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. Did anyone check on (NAME)'s health while you were still in the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 441) DON'T KNOW 8	
439	How long after delivery was (NAME)'s health first checked? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
440	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 **OTHER PERSON** COMMUNITY/FAMILY HEALTH OFFICER . . . . . 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
441	Now I want to talk to you about what happened after you left the facility. Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 445)	
442	How long after delivery did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
443	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** GYNECOLOGIST . . . . . 11 DOCTOR . . . . . 12 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 **OTHER PERSON** COMMUNITY/FAMILY HEALTH OFFICER . . . . . 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
444	Where did the check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** INDHIRA GANDHI MEM. H . . 21 GOVT. REGIONAL HOS . . . . 22 GOVERNMENT ATOLL HO . . 23 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . 24 GOVT. HEALTH POST . . 25 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
445	I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after you left (FACILITY IN 430). Did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health in the two months after you left (FACILITY IN 430)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 457) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
446	How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
447	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 **OTHER PERSON** COMMUNITY/FAMILY HEALTH OFFICER . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
448	Where did this check of (NAME) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** INDHIRA GANDHI MEM. H(. . 21 GOVT. REGIONAL HOS . . . . 22 GOVERNMENT ATOLL HO . . 23 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . 24 GOVT. HEALTH POST . . 25 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 457) ←	
449	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 453) ←	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
450	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
451	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** GYNECOLOGIST . . . . . 11 DOCTOR . . . . . 12 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 **OTHER PERSON** COMMUNITY/FAMILY HEALTH OFFICER . . . . . 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
452	Where did this first check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** INDHIRA GANDHI MEM. H . . 21 GOVT. REGIONAL HOS . . . 22 GOVERNMENT ATOLL HO . . 23 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . 24 GOVT. HEALTH POST . . 25 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
453	I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 457) ← DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
454	How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS AFTER BIRTH . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] DAYS AFTER BIRTH . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] WEEKS AFTER BIRTH . . . . . 3 [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
455	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 **OTHER PERSON** COMMUNITY/FAMILY HEALTH OFFICER . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
456	Where did this first check of (NAME) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** INDHIRA GANDHI MEM. H(. . 21 GOVT. REGIONAL HOS . . . . 22 GOVERNMENT ATOLL HO . . 23 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . 24 GOVT. HEALTH POST . . 25 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 SPECIFY	
457	During the first two days after (NAME)'s birth, did any health care provider do the following:	YES NO DK	
	a) Examine the cord?	a) CORD 1 2 8	
	b) Measure (NAME)'s temperature?	b) TEMP. 1 2 8	
	c) Counsel you on danger signs for newborns?	c) SIGNS 1 2 8	
	d) Counsel you on breastfeeding?	d) COUNSEL BREAST-FEED 1 2 8	
	e) Observe (NAME) breastfeeding?	e) OBSERVE BREAST-FEED 1 2 8	
	f) Counsel you on child feeding practices?	f) FEEDING 1 2 8	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
458	Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 → (SKIP TO 460) NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 461)	
459	Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy?		YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 463)
460	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have a period?	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98
461	CHECK 226: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	NOT PREGNANT ↓ PREGNANT OR UNSURE → (SKIP TO 463)	
462	Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 464)	
463	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have sexual intercourse?	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98
464	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 → (SKIP TO 466) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
465	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING → (SKIP TO 470) DEAD → (GO TO 471)	
466	How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 000 HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐	
467	In the first three days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
468	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING ↓ DEAD → (GO TO 471)	LIVING ↓ DEAD → (GO TO 471)
469	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
470	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
471		GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501A*	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY BIRTHS IN 2013-2016? ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2013-2016 ☐ NO BIRTHS IN 2013-2016 ☐		→ 601
502A*	RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 OF THE LAST CHILD BORN IN 2013-2016. NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____ BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐		
503A	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐		→ 501B
504A	Do you have a vaccination card where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS A CARD . . . . . 1 NO, DOES NOT HAVE A CARD 2	→ 507A
505A	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
506A	CHECK 504A: CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '2' CIRCLED ☐		→ 511A
507A	May I see the card where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, CARD SEEN . . . . . 1 NO CARD NOT SEEN . . 2	→ 511A

* For interviews conducted in 2017, the years were modified to 2014-2017.

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	
508A	COPY DATES FROM THE CHILD HEALTH RECORD OR CHILD GROWTH DEVELOPMENT CARD. WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.		

	DAY		MONTH		YEAR			
BCG								
HEPATITIS B AT BIRTH								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 0 (BIRTH DOSE)								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3								
INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV) 1								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3								
MEASLES								
MMR								
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)								

509A	CHECK 508A: 'BCG' TO 'MMR' ALL RECORDED? NO ☐	YES ☐	→ 525A
510A	In addition to what is recorded on this document, did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received during immunization days?	YES . . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 508A) (THEN SKIP TO 525A)	
	RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 508A THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525A

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
511A	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received during immunization days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525A
512A	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
513A	Within 24 hours after birth, did (NAME) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
514A	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 517A
515A	Did (NAME) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS . . . . . 1 LATER 2	
516A	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
517A	Has (NAME) ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh usually at the same time as polio drops?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 523A
518A	How many times did (NAME) receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
523A	Has (NAME) ever received a measles and/or MMR vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent measles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525A
524A	How many times did (NAME) receive the measles and/or MMR vaccination?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
525A	CONTINUE WITH 501B.		

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501B*	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2013-2016? MORE BIRTHS IN 2013-2016 ☐ NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2013-2016 ☐		→ 601
502B*	RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 OF THE NEXT-TO-LAST CHILD BORN IN 2013-2016. NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____ BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐		
503B	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐		→ 525B
504B	Do you have a vaccination card where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS A CARD . . . . . 1 NO, DOES NOT HAVE A CARD 2	→ 507B
505B	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
506B	CHECK 504B: CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '2' CIRCLED ☐		→ 511B
507B	May I see the card where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, CARD SEEN . . . . . 1 NO CARD NOT SEEN . . 2	→ 511B

* For interviews conducted in 2017, the years were modified to 2014-2017.

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	
508B	COPY DATES FROM THE CARD. WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.		

	DAY		MONTH		YEAR			
BCG								
HEPATITIS B AT BIRTH								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 0 (BIRTH DOSE)								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3								
INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV) 1								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3								
MEASLES								
MMR								
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)								

509B	CHECK 508A: 'BCG' TO 'MMR' ALL RECORDED? NO ☐	YES ☐	→ 525B
510B	In addition to what is recorded on this document, did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received during immunization days?	YES . . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 508B) (THEN SKIP TO 525BB)	
	RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 508B THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525B

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
511B	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received during immunization days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525B
512B	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
513B	Within 24 hours after birth, did (NAME) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
514B	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 517B
515B	Did (NAME) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS . . . . . 1 LATER 2	
516B	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
517B	Has (NAME) ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh usually at the same time as polio drops?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 523B
518B	How many times did (NAME) receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
523B	Has (NAME) ever received a measles and/or MMR vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent measles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525B
524B	How many times did (NAME) receive the measles and/or MMR vaccination?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
525B	CHECK 215 IN BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2013-2016? MORE BIRTHS IN 2013-2016 ☐ → (GO TO 502B IN AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE) NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2013-2016 ☐		→ 601

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

601*	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2011-2016 ☐ ↓ NO BIRTHS IN 2011-2016 ☐ → 648		
602	CHECK 215: RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 603 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 604 FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2011-2016. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)		
603	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY.	LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐
604	FROM 212 AND 216:	NAME _____ LIVING ↓ ☐ DEAD ☐ → (SKIP TO 646)	NAME _____ LIVING ↓ ☐ DEAD ☐ → (SKIP TO 646)
605	In the last six months, was (NAME) given a vitamin A dose like this? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF CAPSULES.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
607	Was (NAME) given any drug for intestinal worms in the last six months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
608	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8

* For interviews conducted in 2017, the years were modified to 2012-2017.

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
609	CHECK 464: EVER BREASTFED? YES ↓ / NO ↓ a) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea including breastmilk. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than b) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
610	When (NAME) had diarrhea, was (NAME) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8
611	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 615) ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 615) ←

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
612	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**PUBLIC SECTOR** INDHIRA GANDHI MEM. HOSP A GOVT. REGIONAL HOS . . . . . B GOVERNMENT ATOLL HO . . C GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . D GOVT. HEALTH POST . . . . . E COMMUNITY FAMILY HEALTH WORKER . . . . . F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ G (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . H OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ I (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . J TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . K **OTHER** _____ X (SPECIFY)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** INDHIRA GANDHI MEM. HOSP A GOVT. REGIONAL HOS . . . . . B GOVERNMENT ATOLL HO . . C GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . D GOVT. HEALTH POST . . . . . E COMMUNITY FAMILY HEALTH WORKER . . . . . F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ G (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . H OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ I (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . J TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . K **OTHER** _____ X (SPECIFY)
613	CHECK 612:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐↓ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐→ (SKIP TO 615)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐↓ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐→ (SKIP TO 615)
614	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐
615	Was (NAME) given any of the following at any time since (NAME) started having the diarrhea: a) A fluid made from a special packet called Lonu packet? b) A pre-packaged ORS liquid? c) A government-recommended homemade fluid? d) Zinc tablets or syrup?	YES NO DK a) FLUID FROM LONU PACKET . . 1 2 8 b) ORS LIQUID . . 1 2 8 c) HOMEMADE FLUID . . . . . 1 2 8 d) ZINC 1 2 8	YES NO DK a) FLUID FROM LONU PACKET . . 1 2 8 b) ORS LIQUID . . 1 2 8 c) HOMEMADE FLUID . . . . . 1 2 8 d) ZINC 1 2 8
616	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' ☐↓ → a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhea? ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' ☐↓ → b) Was anything given to treat the diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
617	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' ☐ → a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' ☐ → b) What was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . . . . . B ZINC . . . . . C OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC, ANTIMOTILITY OR ZINC) D UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . . . E **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F NON-ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . G UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . . . H (IV) INTRAVENOUS . . . . . I HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE . . . . . J OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . . . . . B ZINC . . . . . C OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC, ANTIMOTILITY OR ZINC) D UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . . . E **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F NON-ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . G UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . . . H (IV) INTRAVENOUS . . . . . I HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE . . . . . J OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X
618	Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
620	Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
621	Has (NAME) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 623) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 623) DON'T KNOW 8
622	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose?	CHEST ONLY . . . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 → (SKIP TO 624)	CHEST ONLY . . . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 → (SKIP TO 624)
623	CHECK 618: HAD FEVER?	YES ☐ NO OR DK → (SKIP TO 646)	YES ☐ NO OR DK → (SKIP TO 646)
624	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 629)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 629)

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
625	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**PUBLIC SECTOR** INDHIRA GANDHI MEM. HOSP A GOVT. REGIONAL HOS . . . . . B GOVERNMENT ATOLL HO . . C GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . D GOVT. HEALTH POST . . . . . E COMMUNITY FAMILY HEALTH WORKER . . . . . F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ G (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . H OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ I (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . J TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** INDHIRA GANDHI MEM. HOSP A GOVT. REGIONAL HOS . . . . . B GOVERNMENT ATOLL HO . . C GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . D GOVT. HEALTH POST . . . . . E COMMUNITY FAMILY HEALTH WORKER . . . . . F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ G (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . H OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ I (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . J TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
626	CHECK 625:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ↓ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 628)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ↓ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 628)
627	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 625.	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐
628	How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)? IF THE SAME DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐
629	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any drugs for the illness?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 646) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 646) DON'T KNOW 8
630	What drugs did (NAME) take? Any other drugs? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	**ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS** PILL/SYRUP . . . . . A INJECTION/IV . . . . . B **OTHER DRUGS** PANADOL/PARACETEMOL/ UPHAMOL . . . . . C OTHER ACETAMINOPHEN D IBUPROFEN . . . . . E **OTHER** _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	**ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS** PILL/SYRUP . . . . . A INJECTION/IV . . . . . B **OTHER DRUGS** PANADOL/PARACETEMOL/ UPHAMOL . . . . . C OTHER ACETAMINOPHEN D IBUPROFEN . . . . . E **OTHER** _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z
646		GO BACK TO 604 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647.	GO TO 604 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647.

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
647	CHECK 615(a) AND 615(b), ALL COLUMNS: NO CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET OR PRE-PACKAGED ORS LIQUID ☐ ↓ ANY CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET OR PRE-PACKAGED ORS LIQUID ☐ →		649
648	Have you ever heard of a special product called Lonu/ORS packet you can get for the treatment of diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
649*	CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2014-2016 LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE ☐ ↓ NONE ☐ →		701
	_____ (NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER) ↓		

* For interviews conducted in 2017, the years were modified to 2015-2017.

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
650	Now I would like to ask you about liquids or foods that (NAME FROM 649) had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in whether your child had the item I mention even if it was combined with other foods. Did (NAME FROM 649) drink or eat:	YES NO DK	
	a) Plain water?	a) 1 2 8	
	b) Juice or juice drinks?	b) 1 2 8	
	c) Soup/Clear broth?	c) 1 2 8	
	d) Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	d) . . . . . 1 2 8 NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK ☐	
	e) Infant formula? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	e) . . . . . 1 2 8 NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK ☐	
	f) Any other liquids?	f) 1 2 8	
	g) Yogurt? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) eat yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	g) . . . . . 1 2 8 NUMBER OF TIMES ATE ☐	
	h) Any commercially fortified food such as Nestum, Cerelac, Promina?	h) 1 2 8	
	i) Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?	i) 1 2 8	
	j) Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	j) 1 2 8	
	k) White potatoes, white yams, tapioca, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?	k) 1 2 8	
	l) Any dark green, leafy vegetables?	l) 1 2 8	
	m) Ripe mangoes, papayas, or other vitamin A-rich	m) 1 2 8	
	n) Any other fruits or vegetables?	n) 1 2 8	
	o) Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats?	o) 1 2 8	
	p) Any meat, such as beef, lamb, goat or chicken?	p) 1 2 8	
	q) Eggs?	q) 1 2 8	
	r) Fresh or dried fish or shellfish?	r) 1 2 8	
	s) Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts?	s) 1 2 8	
	t) Cheese or other food made from milk?	t) 1 2 8	
	u) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	u) 1 2 8	
651	CHECK 650 (CATEGORIES 'g' THROUGH 'u'): NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ ↓ AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ →		653

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
652	Did (NAME FROM 649) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat?	YES . . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 650 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) (THEN CONTINUE TO 653) NO 2	→ 654
653	How many times did (NAME FROM 649) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
654	The last time (NAME FROM 649) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE . . . . . 01 PUT/RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE . . . . . 02 PUT/RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH . . . . . 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE . . . . . 04 BURIED . . . . . 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVING WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 704
702	Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 712
703	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 708C
704	Is your (husband/partner) living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
705	RECORD THE HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	
706	Does your (husband/partner) have other wives or does he live with other women as if married?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 708C
706A	Did your husband ask for your consent before he married another woman?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
707	Including yourself, in total, how many wives or live-in partners does he have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS . . . . . DON'T KNOW 98	
708	Are you the first, second, … wife?	RANK	
708A	Do you live in this household with any other wife?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 708C
708B	How many other wives do you live with?	WIVES	
708C	Is/was your marriage registered in a court in the Maldives?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
709	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE . . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	
710	CHECK 709: MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE → a) In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE → b) Now I would like to ask about your first (husband/partner). In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH . . . . . DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 712
711	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
712	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
713	Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS	→ 730A
714	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 YEARS AGO 4	
716	The last time you had sexual intercourse was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
724	CHECK 106: AGE 15-24 ☐ (↓) AGE 25-49 ☐ → 728		
725	CHECK 701: NOT IN A UNION ☐ (↓) CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ → 728		
726	In the past 12 months have you had sex or been sexually involved with anyone because he gave you or told you he would give you gifts, cash, or anything else?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
726A	In the past 12 months have you had sex or been sexually involved with anyone because you felt obliged to do so?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
728	CHECK 716: YES, CONDOM USED ☐ (↓) NO, CONDOM NOT USED ☐ → 730A NOT ASKED ☐ → 730A		
730	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** INDHIRA GANDHI MEM. HOSPITA . . . . . 11 GOVT. REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 12 GOVT. ATOLL HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 14 GOVT. HEALTH POST . . . . . 15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 21 PHARMACY . . . . . 22 SHE/JOURNEY/OTHER NGO . . . . . 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 31 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 33 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 731

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
730A	Do you know of a place where a person can get condoms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 730C
730B	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** INDHIRA GANDHI MEM. HOSPITA . . . . . A GOVT. REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . B GOVT. ATOLL HOSPITAL . . . . . C GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . D GOVT. HEALTH POST . . . . . E GOVT. VCT SITE . . . . . F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ G (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . H PHARMACY . . . . . I SHE/JOURNEY/OTHER NGO . . . . . J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ K (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . L FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
730C	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a condom?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
731	PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION.	YES NO CHILDREN <10 . . . . . 1 2 MALE ADULTS . . . . . 1 2 FEMALE ADULTS 1 2	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	CHECK 304: NEITHER STERILIZED ☐ HE OR SHE STERILIZED ☐		→ 813
802	CHECK 226: PREGNANT ☐ NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐		→ 804
803	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805 → 812
804	Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 807 → 813 → 811
805	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? PREGNANT ☐ b) After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 AFTER MARRIAGE . . . . . 995 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 996 DON'T KNOW 998	→ 811 → 813 → 811
806	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ PREGNANT ☐		→ 812
807	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐ CURRENTLY USING ☐		→ 813
808	CHECK 805: '24' OR MORE MONTHS OR '02' OR MORE YEARS ☐ NOT ASKED ☐ '00-23' MONTHS OR '00-01' YEAR ☐		→ 812
809	CHECK 714: DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS AGO ☐ YEARS AGO ☐ NOT ASKED ☐		→ 811 → 811

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	CHECK 804: WANTS TO HAVE A/ANOTHER CHILD ☐ ↓ a) You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? WANTS NO MORE/ NONE ☐ ↓ b) You have said that you do not want any (more) children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	NOT MARRIED . . . . . A **FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS** NOT HAVING SEX . . . . . B INFREQUENT SEX . . . . . C MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY . . . . . D CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . E NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH . . . . . F BREASTFEEDING . . . . . G UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC . . . . . H **OPPOSITION TO USE** RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . I HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED . . . . . J OTHERS OPPOSED . . . . . K RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION . . . . . L **LACK OF KNOWLEDGE** KNOWS NO METHOD . . . . . M KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . N **METHOD-RELATED REASONS** SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS . . . . . O LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR . . . . . P COSTS TOO MUCH . . . . . Q PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE . . . . . R NO METHOD AVAILABLE . . . . . S INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . T INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES . . . . . U OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
811	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ NO, NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐ ↓ YES, CURRENTLY USING ☐ →		813
812	Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
813	CHECK 216: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ ↓ a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ ↓ b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 → 815 NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 → 815 (SPECIFY)	
814	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER . . ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
815	In the last few months have you:	YES NO	
	a) Heard about family planning on the radio?	a) RADIO 1 2	
	b) Seen anything about family planning on the television?	b) TELEVISION 1 2	
	c) Read about family planning in a newspaper, magazine or brochure?	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2	
	d) Have you read about family planning on the internet?	d) INTERNET 1 2	
	e) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?	e) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
	f) Have you talked about family planning with your friends or relatives?	f) FRIENDS OR RELATIVES 1 2	
816	I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree	AGREE DIS-AGREE DK	
	a) Contraception is a woman's concern and a man should not have to worry about it.	a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S CONCERN 1 2 8	
	b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous.	b) WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS 1 2 8	
	c) Using contraception is mainly a man's decision.	c) CONTRACEPTION MAN'S DECISION 1 2 8	
	d) If using condoms is uncomfortable for a man, he can refuse to use it.	d) IF CONDOM UNCOMFORTABLE 1 2 8	
	e) It is becoming more common in the Maldives for couples to initiate sexual intercourse before marriage.	e) SEXUAL INTERCOURSE BEFORE MARRIAGE 1 2 8	
	f) Men still want their wives to be virgins at the time they marry.	f) VIRGINS AT MARRIAGE 1 2 8	
817	CHECK 701: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ ↓ / YES, LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ / NO, NOT IN A UNION ☐ → 901		
818	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? CURRENTLY USING ☐ ↓ / NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐ → 820 / NOT ASKED ☐ → 822		
819	Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 JOINT DECISION . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 821
820	Would you say that not using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 JOINT DECISION . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
821	CHECK 304: NEITHER ARE STERILIZED ☐ ↓ / HE OR SHE ARE STERILIZED ☐ → 901		
822	Does your (husband/partner) want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	SAME NUMBER . . . . . 1 MORE CHILDREN . . . . . 2 FEWER CHILDREN . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓	NOT IN UNION ☐ →	→ 909
902	How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
903	Did your (husband/partner) ever attend school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 906
904	What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 HIGHER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 906
905	What was the highest (grade/year) he completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	GRADE/YEAR . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
906	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 7 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 908
907	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 909
908	What is your (husband's/partner's) occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____	
909	Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
910	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
911	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
912	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 917
913	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
914	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	
915	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . . . . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
916	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
917	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ / NOT IN UNION ☐		→ 925
918	CHECK 916: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ / OTHER ☐		→ 921
919	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
920	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your (husband/partner) earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM . . . . . 1 LESS THAN HIM . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 922
921	Who usually decides how your (husband's/partner's) earnings will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
922	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
923	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
924	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
925	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	
931	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	PRES./ LISTEN. / PRES./ NOT LISTEN. / NOT PRES. CHILDREN < 10 . . . . . 1 2 3 HUSBAND . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER MALES . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER FEMALES 1 2 3	
932	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she beats the children? c) If she neglects housework? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she asks him if he has other girlfriends ? f) If he suspects that she is unfaithful?	YES / NO / DK a) GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8 b) BEATS CHILDREN . . 1 2 8 c) NEGLECTS HOUSEWORK 1 2 8 d) REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8 e) GIRLFRIENDS . . . . . 1 2 8 f) UNFAITHFUL 1 2 8	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1001	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1042
1002	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1003	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1004	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1005	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1006	Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1006A	Can religion protect people from getting HIV or AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1007	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1008	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) DURING PREGNANCY . . 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVERY . . . . . 1 2 8 c) BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
1009	CHECK 1008: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ →		1011
1010	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1011	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
1027	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1031
1028	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO . . . . . ☐☐ TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	
1029	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1030	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** INDHIRA GANDHI MEM. HOSPITA . . . . . 11 GOVT. REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 12 GOVT. ATOLL HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 14 GOVT. HEALTH POST . . . . . 15 MOBILE TESTING CAMPS . . . . . 17 BLOOD DONATING CAMPLS . . . . . 18 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 21 SHE/JOURNEY/OTHER NGO . . . . . 22 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 1035A
1031	Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1035A
1032	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** INDHIRA GANDHI MEM. HOSPITA . . . . . A GOVT. REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . B GOVT. ATOLL HOSPITAL . . . . . C GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . D GOVT. HEALTH POST . . . . . E MOBILE TESTING CAMPS . . . . . F BLOOD DONATING CAMPLS . . . . . G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . I SHE/JOURNEY/OTHER NGO . . . . . J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ X (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ Y (SPECIFY)	
1035A	Would you buy food from a shopkeeper or food handler if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1036	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1037	Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1038	Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1039	Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1040	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1041A	Do you fear that you could get HIV if you drank from the same glass as a person living with HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1042	CHECK 1001: HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS ☐ → a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS ☐ → b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1043	CHECK 713: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ →		1051
1044	CHECK 1042: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ☐ NO ☐ →		1046
1045	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1046	Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1047	Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1048	CHECK 1045, 1046, AND 1047: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') ↓	HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW →	→ 1051
1049	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 1045/1046/1047), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1051
1050	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** INDHIRA GANDHI MEM. HOSPIT/ . . . . . A GOVT. REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . B GOVT. ATOLL HOSPITAL . . . . . C GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . D GOVT. HEALTH POST . . . . . E GOVT. VCT SITE . . . . . F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ G (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . H PHARMACY . . . . . I OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ J (SPECIFY) SELF TREATMENT . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1051	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1052	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1053	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ↓	NOT IN UNION →	→ 1102A
1054	Can you say no to your (husband/partner) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	
1055	Could you ask your (husband/partner) to use a condom if you wanted him to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1102A	Have you heard of an illness called dengue fever?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1103A
1102B	How does a person get dengue fever? PROBE: Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOSQUITO BITES . . . . . A AIRBORNE . . . . . B WATER BORNE . . . . . C TOUCHING AN INFECTED PERS(. . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	→ 1102E
1102C	Where do mosquitoes breed in the house? PROBE: Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	WELL . . . . . A FLOWER POT TRAYS . . . . . B WATER PLANT POTS/BOTTLES . . . . . C WATER COLLECTING TANKS . . . . . D ROOF GUTTERS . . . . . E GARBAGE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1102D	What steps can a person take to avoid getting bitten by mosquitoes? PROBE: Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	USE MOSQUITO NETS . . . . . A USE MOSQUITO REPELLANT . . . . . B USE ELECTRIC RACKE . . . . . C USE MOSQUITO COILS . . . . . D SPRAY INSECTICID . . . . . E KEEP DOORS AND WINDOWS CLOSED . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1102E	What symptoms does a person with dengue fever have? PROBE: Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	VERY HIGH FEVER . . . . . A BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE . . . . . B BLEEDING FROM THE GUMS . . . . . C HEADACHE . . . . . D SKINRASH . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1102F	How can you treat a person with dengue fever? PROBE: Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	TAKE TO MEDICAL FACILITY A TREAT AT HOME . . . . . B GIVE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1103A	Have you heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1104
1103B	How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another? PROBE: Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING . . . . . A THROUGH SHARING UTENSI . . . . . B THROUGH TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TE . . . . . C THROUGH FOOD . . . . . D THROUGH SEXUAL CONTAC . . . . . E THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1103C	Can tuberculosis be cured?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1103D	If a member of your family got tuberculosis, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1104	Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1105A → 1106
1105	On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES	→ 1106
1105A	On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES	
1106	Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1108
1107	What other type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	HOOKA/SHISHAH . . . . . A BIDI . . . . . B CIGARS . . . . . C PIPE . . . . . D CHEWING TOBACC . . . . . E SNUFF . . . . . F E CIGARETTES . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1108	Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not a big	BIG PROBLEM / NOT A BIG PROBLEM	
	a) Getting permission to go to the doctor?	a) PERMISSION TO GO 1 2	
	b) Getting money needed for advice or treatment?	b) GETTING MONEY 1 2	
	c) The distance to the health facility?	c) DISTANCE 1 2	
	d) Not wanting to go alone?	d) GO ALONE 1 2	
	e) Not having a female health provider?	e) NO FEMALE DOCTOR 1 2	
	f) Not having someone to look after the children?	f) NO CHILD CARE 1 2	
	g) Difficulty in getting appointments?	g) GETTING APPOINTMENTS . . 1 2	
1109	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1201
1110	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER . . . . . A AASANDHA SCHEME . . . . . B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 12. NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1201	Have you ever heard of an illness called high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1206
1202	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1206
1203	Were you told on two or more different visits that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1206
1204	How old were you when you were first told by a doctor or health professional that you have hypertension?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
1205	To control your hypertension, are you now: a) taking prescribed medicine? b) controlling your weight or losing weight? c) cutting down on salt in your diet? d) exercising? e) stopped smoking?	YES NO DK a) TAKING MEDICINE . . . . . 1 2 8 b) CONTROLLING WEIGH. . 1 2 8 c) CUTTING SALT . . . . . 1 2 8 d) EXERCISING . . . . . 1 2 8 e) STOPPED SMOKIN(. 1 2 8	
1206	Have you ever heard of an illness called diabetes or high blood sugar?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1210
1207	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have diabetes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1210
1208	How old were you when you were first told by a doctor or health professional that you have diabetes?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
1209	To control your diabetes, are you now: a) taking prescribed pills/tablets? b) taking insulin? c) controlling your weight or losing weight? d) cutting down/avoiding sugar in your diet? e) exercising? f) stopped smoking?	YES NO DK a) TAKING MEDICINE 1 2 8 b) TAKING INSULIN . . 1 2 8 c) CONTROLING WEIGHT 1 2 8 d) CUTTING SUGA(. . . . . 1 2 8 e) EXERCISING . . . . . 1 2 8 f) STOPPED SMOKIN(. 1 2 8	

SECTION 12. NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1210	Have you ever been diagnosed by a doctor or other health professional for any of the following? a) heart attack or myocardial infarction? b) stroke? c) renal failure? d) cancer? e) COPD/asthma?	YES NO DK a) HEART ATTACK . . . . . 1 2 8 b) STROKE . . . . . 1 2 8 c) RENAL FAILURE . . . . . 1 2 8 d) CANCER . . . . . 1 2 8 e) COPD/ASTHMA 1 2 8	
1211	Have you ever heard of Thalassemia?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1301
1212	Have you ever been tested for Thalassemia?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1301
1213	What was the result of your test?	BETA THALASSEMIA . . A ALPHA THALASSEMIA . . B HB-E . . C HB-D . . D HB-C . . . . . E HB-S F NEGATIVE/NON CARRIER G INCONCLUSIVE H DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1214	Did you receive genetic counselling on Thalassemia?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1215	Have you ever been told that an unborn child can be tested for a genetic problem due to Thalassemia?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 13. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1301	CHECK 217 AND 218: ANY CHILD 0-4 YEARS OLD LIVING WITH HIS/HER MOTHER? YES ☐ NO ☐ → 1401		
1302	CHECK 217 AND 218: SELECT THE YOUNGEST CHILD AGED 0-4 LIVING WITH HIS/HER MOTHER AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER NAME OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD FROM Q. 212 _____ LINE NUMBER OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD FROM Q.219 ☐☐		
1303	READ TO THE RESPONDENT: Now I would like to ask you some questions about (NAME OF THE CHILD FROM Q.1302), your youngest child living with you who is 0-4 years old.		
1304	How many children's books or picture books do you have for (NAME)?	NONE . . . . . 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS FOR CHILDREN . . . . . 0☐ TEN BOOKS OR MORE 10	
1305	I am interested in learning about the things that (NAME) plays with when (he/she) is at home. Does (he/she) play with: a) homemade toys such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home? b) toys from a shop or manufactured toys? c) household objects such as bowls or pots or objects found outside such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves? IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS 'YES' TO THE CATEGORIES ABOVE, THEN PROBE TO LEARN SPECIFICALLY WHAT THE CHILD PLAYS WITH TO ASCERTAIN THE RESPONSE	YES NO DK a) HOMEMADE TOYS . . . . . 1 2 8 b) TOYS FROM A SHOP . . . . . 1 2 8 c) HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS 1 2 8	
1306	Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children. On how many days in the past week was (NAME): a) left alone for more than an hour? b) left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? IF 'NONE', WRITE '0'. IF 'DON'T KNOW' WRITE '8'	a) NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR . . . . . ☐ b) NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT TO ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR . . ☐	

SECTION 13. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1307	VERIFY 217: AGE OF THE CHILD CHILD 0, 1, OR 2 YEARS ☐ ↓ CHILD 3 OR 4 YEARS ☐ → 1309		
1308	VERIFY 217 AND 218: ANY CHILD AGE 3-4 LIVING YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ → NEXT SECT.		
1308A	CHECK 217 AND 218: SELECT THE YOUNGEST CHILD AGE 3 OR 4 LIVING WITH HIS/HER MOTHER AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD AGE 3 OR 4 FROM Q.212 _____ LINE NUMBER OF YOUNGEST CHILD AGE 3 OR 4 FROM Q.219 ☐☐		
1309	Does (NAME) attend any organized learning or early childhood education programme, such as a private or government facility, including kindergarten or community child care?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1310	In the past 3 days, did you or any household member over 15 years of age engage in any of the following activities with (NAME)? IF YES, ASK: Who engaged in this activity with (NAME)?	MOTHER FATHER OTHER NO ONE a) READ BOOKS A B X Y b) TOLD STORIES A B X Y c) SANG SONGS A B X Y d) TOOK OUTSIDE A B X Y e) PLAYED WITH A B X Y f) NAMED OR COUNTED A B X Y	
1311	I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of (NAME). Children do not all develop and learn at the same rate. For example, some walk earlier than others. These questions are related to several aspects (NAME)'s development. Can (NAME) identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1312	Can (NAME) read at least four simple, popular words?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1313	Does (NAME) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1314	Can (NAME) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1315	Is (NAME) sometimes too sick to play?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 13. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1316	Does (NAME) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1317	When given something to do, is (NAME) able to do it independently?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1318	Does (NAME) get along well with other children or adults?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1319	Does (NAME) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1320	Does (NAME) get distracted easily?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 14. FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1401	Now I would like to ask some questions about a practice known as female circumcision. Have you ever female circumcision?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1403
1402	In some countries, there is a practice in which a girl may have part of her genitals cut. Have you ever heard about this practice?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1501
1403	Have you yourself ever been circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1409
1407	How old were you when you were circumcised? IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW THE EXACT AGE, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ AS A BABY/DURING INFANCY . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
1408	Who performed the circumcision?	**TRADITIONAL** TRAD. CIRCUMCISER . . . . . 11 TRAD. BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 12 OTHER TRAD. _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR . . . . . 21 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 22 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL _____ 26 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
1409*	CHECK 213, 215 AND 216: HAS ONE OR MORE LIVING DAUGHTERS BORN IN 2001 OR LATER ☐ ↓ HAS NO LIVING DAUGHTERS BORN IN 2001 OR LATER ☐		→ 1416

* For interviews conducted in 2017, the year was modified to 2002.

SECTION 14. FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

1409A*	CHECK 213, 215 AND 216: ENTER IN THE TABLE THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER AND NAME OF EACH LIVING DAUGHTER BORN IN 2001 OR LATER. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE DAUGHTERS. BEGIN WITH THE YOUNGEST DAUGHTER. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 DAUGHTERS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRES). Now I would like to ask you some questions about your (daughter/daughters).			
1410*	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER AND NAME OF EACH LIVING DAUGHTER BORN IN 2001 OR LATER.	YOUNGEST LIVING DAUGHTER BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐ NAME _____	NEXT-TO-YOUNGEST LIVING DAUGHTER BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐ NAME _____	SECOND-TO-YOUNGEST LIVING DAUGHTER BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . ☐☐ NAME _____
1411	Is (NAME OF DAUGHTER) circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO TO 1411 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR IF NO MORE DAUGHTERS, GO TO 1416)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO TO 1411 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR IF NO MORE DAUGHTERS, GO TO 1416)	YES . 1 NO . 2 (GO TO 1411 IN FIRST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR IF NO MORE DAUGHTERS, GO TO 1416)
1412	How old was (NAME OF DAUGHTER) when she was circumcised? IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW THE AGE, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	AGE IN COMPLE-TED YRS . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	AGE IN COMPLE-TED YRS . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	AGE IN COMPLE-TED YRS . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98
1415		GO BACK TO 1411 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE DAUGHTERS, GO TO 1416.	GO BACK TO 1411 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE DAUGHTERS, GO TO 1416.	GO TO 1411 IN FIRST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR IF NO MORE DAUGHTERS, GO TO 1416.

* For interviews conducted in 2017, the year was modified to 2002.

SECTION 14. FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1416	Do you believe that female circumcision is required by your religion?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 NO RELIGION . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
1417	Do you think that female circumcision should be continued, or should it be stopped?	CONTINUED . . . . . 1 STOPPED . . . . . 2 DEPENDS . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 15. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

1501 CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS:
DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED.

PRIVACY OBTAINED . . . . . 1 ↓

PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE . . . . . 2 → 1532

1501A READ TO THE RESPONDENT:
Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in Maldives. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.

1502 CHECK 701 AND 702:

CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓

FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND/PARTNER') ☐ ↓

NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ → 1516

1503 First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner)?

	YES	NO	DK
a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men?	1	2	8
b) He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful?	1	2	8
c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends?	1	2	8
d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family?	1	2	8
e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?	1	2	8

1504 Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner).

A. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever:	EVER		B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
d) does not give you sufficient money to cover all the household expenses?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
e) does not trust you with money?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			

SECTION 15. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1505	A. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever do any of the following things to you: B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?		

	EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a) push you, shake you, or throw something at you?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
b) slap you?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
c) twist your arm or pull your hair?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
d) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
e) kick you, drag you, or beat you up?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
f) try to choke you or burn you on purpose?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
g) threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
h) physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
i) physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3
j) force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?	YES NO	1 2	1	2	3

1506	CHECK 1505A (a-j): AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ →	1509
1507	How long after you first (got married/started living together) with your (last) (husband/partner) did (this/any of these things) first happen? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.	NUMBER OF YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ BEFORE MARRIAGE/BEFORE LIVING TOGETHER 95	
1508	Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (husband/partner) did to you:		
	a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 15. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1509	Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (husband/partner) at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1511
1510	In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) (husband/partner): often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
1511	Does (did) your (last) (husband/partner) drink alcohol?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1511A
1512	How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NEVER 3	
1511A	Does (did) your (last) (husband/partner) take drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1513
1512B	How often does (did) he take drugs: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NEVER 3	
1513	Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) (husband/partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID . . . . . 2 NEVER AFRAID 3	
1514	CHECK 709: MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE ☐ ↓ MARRIED ONLY ONCE ☐ →		→ 1516
1515	A. So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) (husband/partner). Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous (husband/partner).	B. How long ago did this last happen?	

	EVER		0 - 11 MONTHS AGO	12+ MONTHS AGO	DON'T REMEMBER
a) Did any previous (husband/partner) ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically?	YES NO	1 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3
b) Did any previous (husband/partner) physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will?	YES NO	1 2 ↓	→ 1	2	3

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1516	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ a) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ b) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1519

SECTION 15. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1517	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER . . . . . A FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . B SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . C DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . D OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . E CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . F FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . G MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . H FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . I OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . J TEACHER . . . . . K EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . . . . L POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1518	In the last 12 months, how often has (this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
1519	CHECK 201, 226, AND 230: EVER BEEN PREGNANT ('YES' ON 201 OR 226 OR 230) ↓	NEVER BEEN PREGNANT →	→ 1522
1520	Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1522
1521	Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . A MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . C SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . D DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . E OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . F FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . G CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . H FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . I MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . J FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . K OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . L TEACHER . . . . . M EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . . . . N POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1521A	Sometimes a woman becomes pregnant when she does not want to be. In the past have you ever become pregnant when you did not want to be? IF YES, PROBE IF IT HAPPENED ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE.	YES, ONCE . . . . . 1 YES, MORE THAN ONCE . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 1522
1521B	What happened with the (last) pregnancy? CHECK RESPONSE TO Q.1521A TO PHRASE THE QUESTION APPROPRIATELY.	LIVEBIRTH . . . . . 1 STILLBIRTH . . . . . 2 MISCARRIED . . . . . 3 ABORTION . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 15. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1522	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ →		1522B
1522A	Now I want to ask you about things that may have been done to you by someone other than (your/any) (husband/partner). At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	1523 1524A
1522B	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	1526
1523	Who was the person who was forcing you the very first time this happened?	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 01 FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 02 CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . 03 FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . 04 BROTHER/STEP-BROTHER . . . . . 05 OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . 06 IN-LAW . . . . . 07 OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANC . . . . . 08 FAMILY FRIEND . . . . . 09 TEACHER . . . . . 10 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . . . . 11 POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . 12 RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . 13 STRANGER . . . . . 14 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1524	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ a) In the last 12 months, has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to? NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ b) In the last 12 months has anyone physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	1525
1524A	CHECK 1505A (h-j) and 1515A(b) AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ →		1526
1525	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ a) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts by anyone, including (your/any) husband/partner? NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ b) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 15. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1526	CHECK1505A (a-j), 1515A (a,b), 1516, 1520, 1522A, AND 1522B: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ →		→ 1530
1527	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1529
1528	From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	OWN FAMILY . . . . . A HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILY . . . . . B CURRENT/FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . C CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . D FRIEND . . . . . E NEIGHBOR . . . . . F RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . G DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL . . . . . H POLICE . . . . . I LAWYER . . . . . J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1528A	From where have you sought help? Anywhere else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION . . . . . A MINISTRY OF LAW AND GENDER B FAMILY AND CHILD SERVICE CENTER C HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY D FAMILY PROTECTION AUTHORITY . . . . . E SOCIETY FOR HEALTH EDUCATION F WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE G LOCAL COUNCIL H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ 1530
1529	Have you ever told any one about this?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1530	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
	THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		
1531	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?	YES, ONCE / YES, MORE THAN ONCE / NO HUSBAND . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER MALE ADULT . . . . . 1 2 3 FEMALE ADULT 1 2 3	
1532	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS/EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE. _____ _____		
1533	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTE . . . . . ☐☐	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS:

ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
COLUMN 1 REQUIRES A CODE IN EVERY MONTH.

CODES FOR EACH COLUMN:

COLUMN 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- B BIRTHS
- P PREGNANCIES
- T TERMINATIONS

- 0 NO METHOD
- 1 FEMALE STERILIZATION
- 2 MALE STERILIZATION
- 3 IUD
- 4 INJECTABLES
- 5 IMPLANTS
- 6 PILL
- 7 CONDOM
- 8 FEMALE CONDOM
- 9 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
- J STANDARD DAYS METHOD
- K LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
- L RHYTHM METHOD

- M WITHDRAWAL
- X OTHER MODERN METHOD
- Y OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD

COLUMN 2: DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- 0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
- 1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
- 2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
- 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DISAPPROVED
- 4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
- 5 SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS

- 6 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
- 7 COSTS TOO MUCH
- 8 INCONVENIENT TO USE
- F UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC
- A DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSAL
- D MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
- X OTHER

_____
(SPECIFY)

- Z DON'T KNOW

NOTE: For interviews conducted in 2017, the calendar years were modified to cover 2012-2017.

				COL. 1	COL. 2	
	12	DEC	01			
	11	NOV	02			
	10	OCT	03			
2	09	SEP	04			**2**
	08	AUG	05			
0	07	JUL	06			**0**
1	06	JUN	07			**1**
	05	MAY	08			
6	04	APR	09			**6**
	03	MAR	10			
	02	FEB	11			
	01	JAN	12			
	12	DEC	13			
	11	NOV	14			
	10	OCT	15			
2	09	SEP	16			**2**
	08	AUG	17			
0	07	JUL	18			**0**
1	06	JUN	19			**1**
	05	MAY	20			
5	04	APR	21			**5**
	03	MAR	22			
	02	FEB	23			
	01	JAN	24			
	12	DEC	25			
	11	NOV	26			
	10	OCT	27			
	09	SEP	28			
2	08	AUG	29			**2**
0	07	JUL	30			**0**
1	06	JUN	31			**1**
	05	MAY	32			
4	04	APR	33			**4**
	03	MAR	34			
	02	FEB	35			
	01	JAN	36			
	12	DEC	37			
	11	NOV	38			
	10	OCT	39			
	09	SEP	40			
2	08	AUG	41			**2**
0	07	JUL	42			**0**
1	06	JUN	43			**1**
	05	MAY	44			
3	04	APR	45			**3**
	03	MAR	46			
	02	FEB	47			
	01	JAN	48			
	12	DEC	49			
	11	NOV	50			
	10	OCT	51			
	09	SEP	52			
2	08	AUG	53			**2**
0	07	JUL	54			**0**
1	06	JUN	55			**1**
	05	MAY	56			
2	04	APR	57			**2**
	03	MAR	58			
	02	FEB	59			
	01	JAN	60			
	12	DEC	61			
	11	NOV	62			
	10	OCT	63			
	09	SEP	64			
2	08	AUG	65			**2**
0	07	JUL	66			**0**
1	06	JUN	67			**1**
	05	MAY	68			
1	04	APR	69			**1**
	03	MAR	70			
	02	FEB	71			
	01	JAN	72			

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS
MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION

ISLAND NAME AND NUMBER _____ | | | | |

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____ | | | | |

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

ATOLL NAME AND NUMBER _____ | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | | | |

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN _____ | |

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY / MONTH / YEAR
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NO.
RESULT*				RESULT*
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED; 2 NOT AT HOME; 3 POSTPONED; 4 REFUSED; 5 PARTLY COMPLETED; 6 INCAPACITATED; 7 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1 | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** | | TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) |

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 DHIVEHI

SUPERVISOR

_____ (SUPERVISOR NAME) | | | | | (NUMBER)

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with the Ministry of Health. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Maldives. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 111
108	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 HIGHER 3	
109	What is the highest (grade/year) you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	YEARS OF SCHOOLIN(. . . . . ☐☐	
110	CHECK 108: PRIMARY OR SECONDARY ☐ ↓ HIGHER ☐ →		→ 113

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
111	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
112	CHECK 111: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ →		114
113	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
114	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
115	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
116	Do you own a mobile telephone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 118
117	Do you use your mobile phone for any financial transactions?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
118	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
119	Have you ever used the internet?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 201
120	In the last 12 months, have you used the internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 201
121	During the last one month, how often did you use the internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about any children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
206	Have you ever fathered a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 208
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] b) GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL CHILDREN . . . . . [ ][ ]	
209	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD ↓ HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD → 211 HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN → 301		
210	Did all of the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
211	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD ↓ a) How old were you when your first child was born? HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD ↓ b) How old were you when your child was born?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
212	CHECK 203 AND 205: AT LEAST ONE LIVING CHILD ↓ NO LIVING CHILDREN → 301		

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
213	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ → a) How old is your youngest child? ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ → b) How old is your child?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
214	CHECK 213: (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 0-2 YEARS ☐ → (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER ☐ →		→ 301
215	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ → a) What is the name of your youngest child? ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ → b) What is the name of your child?	_____ (NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)	
216	When (NAME)'s mother was pregnant with (NAME), did she have any antenatal check-ups?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 218
217	Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups?	PRESENT . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT 2	
218	Was (NAME) born in a hospital or health facility?	HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 OTHER 2	
219	When a child has diarrhea, how much should he or she be given to drink: more than usual, about the same as usual, less than usual, or nothing to drink at all?	MORE THAN USUAL . . . . . 1 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 2 LESS THAN USUAL . . . . . 3 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?	
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	IUD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	Injectables. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
05	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
06	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	Female Condom. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	Emergency Contraception/Morning After Pill. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	Standard Days Method. PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
13	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ 1 (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ 2 (SPECIFY) NO 3

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	In the last few months have you:	YES NO	
	a) Heard about family planning on the radio?	a) RADIO 1 2	
	b) Seen anything about family planning on the television?	b) TELEVISION 1 2	
	c) Read about family planning in a newspaper, magazine or brochure?	c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2	
	d) Have you read about family planning on the internet?	d) INTERNET 1 2	
	e) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?	e) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
	f) Have you talked about family planning with your friends or relatives?	f) FRIENDS OR RELATIVES 1 2	
303	In the last few months, have you discussed family planning with a health worker or health professional?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
304	Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant when she has sexual relations?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 306
305	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
306	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
307	I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one.	AGREE / DISAGREE / DK	
	a) Contraception is a woman's concern and a man should not have to worry about it.	a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S CONCERN 1 2 8	
	b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous.	b) WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS 1 2 8	
	c) Using contraception is mainly a man's decision.	c) CONTRACEPTION MAN'S DECISION 1 2 8	
	d) If using condoms is uncomfortable for a man, he can refuse to use it.	d) IF CONDOM UNCOMFORTABLE 1 2 8	
	e) It is becoming more common in the Maldives for couples to initiate sexual intercourse before marriage.	e) SEXUAL INTERCOURSE BEFORE MARRIAGE 1 2 8	
	f) Men still want their wives to be virgins at the time they marry.	f) VIRGINS AT MARRIAGE 1 2 8	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	Are you currently married or living together with a woman as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVING WITH A WOMAN . . . . . 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 404
402	Have you ever been married or lived together with a woman as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVED WITH A WOMAN . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 413
403	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 410
404	Is your (wife/partner) living with you now or is she staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HIM . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
405	Do you have other wives or do you live with other women as if married?	YES (MORE THAN ONE WIFE) . . . . . 1 NO (ONLY ONE WIFE) 2	→ 407
406	Altogether, how many wives or live-in partners do you have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS . . . . . ☐☐	
407	CHECK 405: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐ — a) Please tell me the name of (your wife/the woman you are living with as if married). MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐ — b) Please tell me the name of each of your wives or each woman you are living with as if married. RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EACH WIFE AND LIVE-IN PARTNER. IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME / LINE NUMBER _____ ☐☐ _____ ☐☐ _____ ☐☐ _____ ☐☐	408 How old was (NAME) on her last birthday? AGE ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐
408	ASK 408 FOR EACH PERSON.		
409	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐ MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐		→ 411
410	Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once?	MORE THAN ONCE . . . . . 1 ONLY ONCE 2	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
411	CHECK 405 AND 410: BOTH ARE CODE '2' ↓ / OTHER ↓ a) In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)? b) Now I would like to ask about your first (wife/partner). In what month and year did you start living with her?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 413
412	How old were you when you first started living with her?	AGE . . . . . ☐☐	
413	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
414	Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	→ 501
415	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 ☐☐ WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 ☐☐ MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 ☐☐ YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 ☐☐	→ 417A → 417B
417A	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
417B	Sometimes a woman becomes pregnant when she does not want to be. In the past has a woman with whom you were having sex ever become pregnant when you did not want her IF YES, PROBE IF IT HAPPENED ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE.	YES, ONCE . . . . . 1 YES, MORE THAN ONCE . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 427
417C	What happened with the (last such) pregnancy? CHECK RESPONSE TO Q.417B TO PHRASE THE QUESTION APPROPRIATELY.	LIVEBIRTH . . . . . 1 STILLBIRTH . . . . . 2 MISCARRIED . . . . . 3 ABORTION . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
427	In the last 12 months, did you pay anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 429
428	Have you ever paid anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 431
429	The last time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 431
430	Was a condom used during sexual intercourse every time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
431	In the past 12 months have you given any gifts or other goods in order to have sex or to become sexually involved with anyone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 433
432	Have you ever given any gifts or other goods in order to have sex or to become sexually involved with anyone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
433	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
434	CHECK 417A: MOST RECENT PARTNER (FIRST COLUMN) CONDOM USED ☐ ↓ NOT ASKED ☐ → 438 NO CONDOM USED ☐ → 438		

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
436	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** INDHIRA GANDHI MEM. HOSPIT/ . . . . . 11 GOVT. REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 12 GOVT. ATOLL HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 14 GOVT. HEALTH POST . . . . . 15 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 21 PHARMACY . . . . . 22 SHE/JOURNEY/OTHER NGO . . . . . 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 31 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 33 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
437	The last time you had sex did you or your partner use any method other than a condom to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 439 → 440
438	The last time you had sex did you or your partner use any method to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 440
439	What method did you or your partner use? PROBE: Did you or your partner use any other method to prevent pregnancy? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E PILL . . . . . F CONDOM . . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . I STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . K RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . L WITHDRAWAL . . . . . M OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	→ 501
440	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐		→ 514
502	CHECK 439: MAN NOT STERILIZED ☐ MAN STERILIZED ☐		→ 514
503	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐ MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐		→ 509
504	Is your (wife/partner) currently pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 507
505	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you and your (wife/partner) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
506	After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
507	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZED . . . . . 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
508	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
509	Are any of your (wives/partners) currently pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 512

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
510	Now I have some questions about the future. After the (child/children) you and your (wives/partners) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
511	After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
512	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 (WIFE/WIVES/PARTNER(S)) STERILIZED . . . . . 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
513	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . .994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	
514	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 601 → 601
515	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER . . ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
602	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
603	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 607
604	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ _____ _____ ☐☐	
605	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . . . . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
606	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
607	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ ↓ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED AND NOT LIVING WITH A PARTNER ☐ →		612
608	CHECK 606: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ →		610
609	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (wife/partner), or you and your (wife/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
610	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (wife/partner), you and your (wife/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
611	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/PARTNER JOINTLY . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
612	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	
618	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:	YES NO DK	
	a) If she goes out without telling him?	a) GOES OUT 1 2 8	
	b) If she beats the children?	b) BEATS CHILDREN . . 1 2 8	
	c) If she neglects housework?	c) NEGLECTS HOUSEWORK 1 2 8	
	d) If she refuses to have sex with him?	d) REFUSES SEX 1 2 8	
	e) If she asks him if you has other girlfriends?	e) GIRLFRIENDS 1 2 8	
	f) If he suspects that she is unfaithful?	f) UNFAITHFUL 1 2 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 727
702	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
703	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
704	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
705	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706	Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706A	Can religion protect people from getting HIV or AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
707	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
708	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) DURING PREGNANCY . . 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVERY . . . . . 1 2 8 c) BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
709	CHECK 708: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ → 711		
710	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
711	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
712	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 716
713	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO . . . . . ☐☐ TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
714	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
715	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** INDHIRA GANDHI MEM. HOSPITA . . . . . 11 GOVT. REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . 12 GOVT. ATOLL HOSPITAL . . . . . 13 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 14 GOVT. HEALTH POST . . . . . 15 MOBILE TESTING CAMPS . . . . . 17 BLOOD DONATING CAMPLS . . . . . 18 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 21 SHE/JOURNEY/OTHER NGO . . . . . 22 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 720
716	Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 720
717	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** INDHIRA GANDHI MEM. HOSPITA . . . . . A GOVT. REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . B GOVT. ATOLL HOSPITAL . . . . . C GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . D GOVT. HEALTH POST . . . . . E MOBILE TESTING CAMPS . . . . . F BLOOD DONATING CAMPLS . . . . . G OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . I SHE/JOURNEY/OTHER NGO . . . . . J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ X (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ Y (SPECIFY)	
720	Would you buy food from a shopkeeper or food handler if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
721	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
722	Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
723	Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
724	Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
725	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
726	Do you fear that you could get HIV if you drank from the same glass as a person living with HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 SAYS HE HAS HIV . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
727	CHECK 701: HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS ☐ ↓ a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS ☐ ↓ b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
728	CHECK 414: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ ↓ NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ →		736
729	CHECK 727: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ →		731
730	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
731	Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
732	Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer on or near your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
733	CHECK 730, 731 AND 732: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') ☐ ↓ HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW ☐ →		736
734	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 730/731/732), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 736

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
735	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** INDHIRA GANDHI MEM. HOSPITA . . . . . A GOVT. REGIONAL HOSPITAL . . . . . B GOVT. ATOLL HOSPITAL . . . . . C GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . D GOVT. HEALTH POST . . . . . E GOVT. VCT SITE . . . . . F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ G (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . H PHARMACY . . . . . I OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ J (SPECIFY) SELF TREATMENT . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
736	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
737	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801A	Have you heard of an illness called dengue fever?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 802A
801B	How does a person get dengue fever? PROBE: Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOSQUITO BITES . . . . . A AIRBORNE . . . . . B WATER BORNE . . . . . C TOUCHING AN INFECTED PERS(. . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	→ 801E
801C	Where do mosquitoes breed in the house? PROBE: Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	WELL . . . . . A FLOWER POT TRAYS . . . . . B WATER PLANT POTS/BOTTLES . . . . . C WATER COLLECTING TANKS . . . . . D ROOF GUTTERS . . . . . E GARBAGE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
801D	What steps can a person take to avoid getting bitten by mosquitoes? PROBE: Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	USE MOSQUITO NETS . . . . . A USE MOSQUITO REPELLANT . . . . . B USE ELECTRIC RACKE . . . . . C USE MOSQUITO COILS . . . . . D SPRAY INSECTICID . . . . . E KEEP DOORS AND WINDOWS CLOSED . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
801E	What symptoms does a person with dengue fever have? PROBE: Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	VERY HIGH FEVER . . . . . A BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE . . . . . B BLEEDING FROM THE GUMS . . . . . C HEADACHE . . . . . D SKINRASH . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
801F	How can you treat a person with dengue fever? PROBE: Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	TAKE TO MEDICAL FACILITY A TREAT AT HOME . . . . . B GIVE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
802A	Have you heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 808

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
802B	How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another? PROBE: Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING . . . . . A THROUGH SHARING UTENSII . . . . . B THROUGH TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TE . . . . . C THROUGH FOOD . . . . . D THROUGH SEXUAL CONTAC- . . . . . E THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
802C	Can tuberculosis be cured?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
802D	If a member of your family got tuberculosis, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
808	Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 811A → 812
811	On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES	→ 812
811A	On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES	
812	Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 816
813	What other type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	HOOKA/SHISHAH . . . . . A BIDI . . . . . B CIGARS . . . . . C PIPE . . . . . D CHEWING TOBACC . . . . . E SNUFF . . . . . F E CIGARETTES . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
816	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 901
817	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER . . . . . A AASANDHA SCHEME . . . . . B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 9. NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	Have you ever heard of an illness called high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 906
902	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 906
903	Were you told on two or more different visits that you have high blood pressure or hypertension?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 906
904	How old were you when you were first told by a doctor or health professional that you have hypertension?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
905	To control your hypertension, are you now: a) taking prescribed medicine? b) controlling your weight or losing weight? c) cutting down on salt in your diet? d) exercising? e) stopped smoking?	YES NO DK a) TAKING MEDICINE . . . . . 1 2 8 b) CONTROLLING WEIGH . . 1 2 8 c) CUTTING SALT . . . . . 1 2 8 d) EXERCISING . . . . . 1 2 8 e) STOPPED SMOKIN(. 1 2 8	
906	Have you ever heard of an illness called diabetes or high blood sugar?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 910
907	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have diabetes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 910
908	How old were you when you were first told by a doctor or health professional that you have diabetes?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
909	To control your diabetes, are you now: a) taking prescribed pills/tablets? b) taking insulin? c) controlling your weight or losing weight? d) cutting down/avoiding sugar in your diet? e) exercising? f) stopped smoking?	YES NO DK a) TAKING MEDICINE 1 2 8 b) TAKING INSULIN . . 1 2 8 c) CONTROLING WEIGHT 1 2 8 d) CUTTING SUGA(. . . . . 1 2 8 e) EXERCISING . . . . . 1 2 8 f) STOPPED SMOKIN(. 1 2 8	
910	Have you ever been diagnosed by a doctor or other health professional for any of the following? a) heart attack or myocardial infarction? b) stroke? c) renal failure? d) cancer? e) COPD/asthma?	YES NO DK a) HEART ATTACK . . . . . 1 2 8 b) STROKE . . . . . 1 2 8 c) RENAL FAILURE . . . . . 1 2 8 d) CANCER . . . . . 1 2 8 e) COPD/ASTHMA 1 2 8	
911	Have you ever heard of Thalassemia?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 916
912	Have you ever been tested for Thalassemia?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 916

SECTION 9. NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
913	What was the result of your test?	BETA THALASSEMIA . . A ALPHA THALASSEMIA . . B HB-E . . C HB-D . . D HB-C . . . . . E HB-S F NEGATIVE/NON CARRIER G INCONCLUSIVE H DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
914	Did you receive genetic counselling on Thalassemia?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
915	Have you ever been told that an unborn child can be tested for a genetic problem due to Thalassemia?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
916	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

ADDITIONAL DHS PROGRAM RESOURCES

The DHS Program Website – Download free DHS reports, standard documentation, key indicator data, and training tools, and view announcements.	DHSprogram.com	
STATcompiler – Build custom tables, graphs, and maps with data from 90 countries and thousands of indicators.	Statcompiler.com	
DHS Program Mobile App – Access key DHS indicators for 90 countries on your mobile device (Apple, Android, or Windows).	Search DHS Program in your iTunes or Google Play store	
DHS Program User Forum – Post questions about DHS data, and search our archive of FAQs.	userforum.DHSprogram.com	
Tutorial Videos – Watch interviews with experts and learn DHS basics, such as sampling and weighting, downloading datasets, and how to read DHS tables.	www.youtube.com/DHSProgram	
Datasets – Download DHS datasets for analysis.	DHSprogram.com/Data	
Spatial Data Repository – Download geographically-linked health and demographic data for mapping in a geographic information system (GIS).	spatialdata.DHSprogram.com	

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