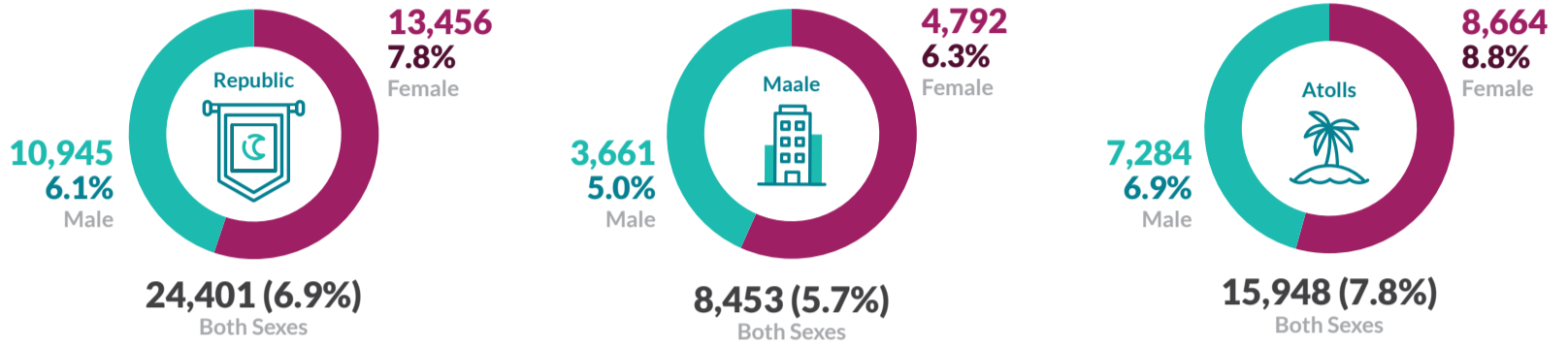


DISABILITY AMONG MALDIVIANS (5 YEARS AND ABOVE)

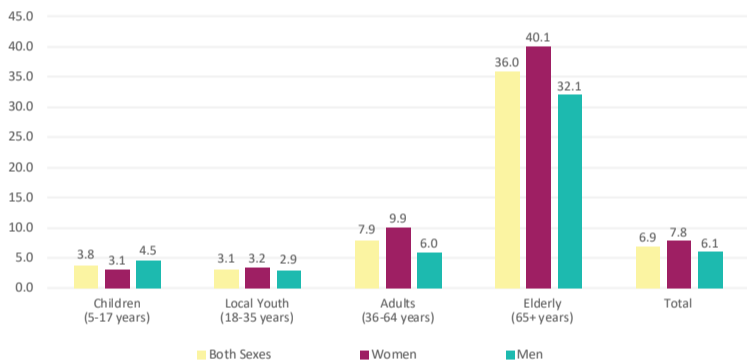
Prevalence of disability in Maldives for population 5 years and above, 2022

Persons with Disabilities / Prevalence of Disability

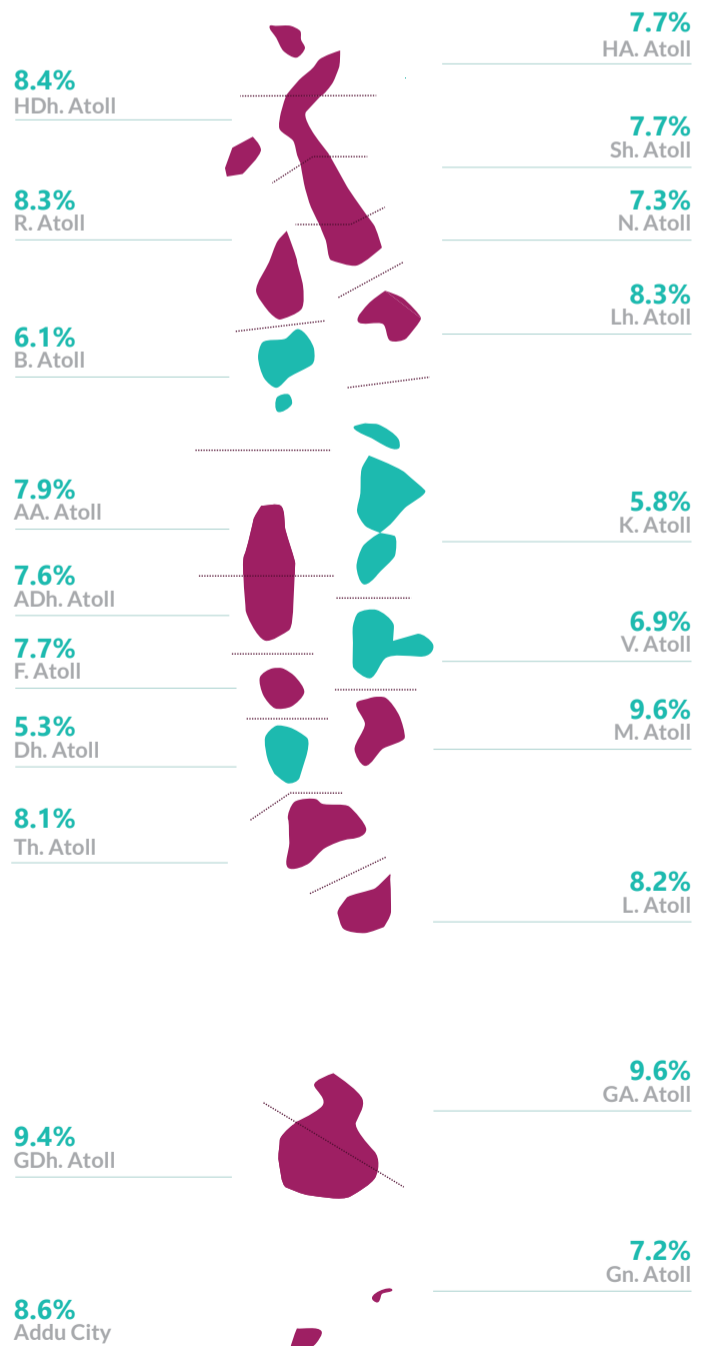


The prevalence of disability in the Maldives was at 6.9%, (nearly 1 in every 10 individuals as with disability).

Prevalence of disability by age



Prevalence of disability in Atolls



With the exception of 4 Atolls (Dh, K, B, V) and Maale, nearly all the other Atolls in the country had a prevalence rate that exceeded the national rates

Disability by type of disability

- Disabilities related to mobility was the most common type among men and women
- Atolls had the highest share of disabilities related to mobility
- Women experienced greater difficulty in walking compared to men

Disability by type of disability and age group

- 1.5%** Children faced disability mostly in seeing
- 1.3%** Youth (18-35 years) mostly experienced difficulty in seeing
- 3.7%** Adults (36-64 years) have a higher share of disability in walking
- 26%** Disability in mobility was highest among elderly

DISABILITY AMONG MALDIVIANS (5 YEARS AND ABOVE)

Disability by severity



Close to 1 in 5 Maldivian have a mild disability



6% of the population have moderate disability.



1% of the population experienced severe disability.



Women with disabilities were more likely to have 'mild' or 'moderate' disabilities.

Multiple disability



35%
Male

34%
Female



8463 (35%)
Multiple Disability

Over one third of persons with disabilities had multiple disabilities
Men more likely to experience multiple disabilities when compared to women.

Age at marriage



Persons with Disability

20

Both Sexes

18

Female

22

Male



Persons without disability

22

Both Sexes

20

Female

24

Male

Median age at marriage by disability Status

Women PWDs have gotten married 2 years earlier than those without disability at 18 years. Men with disability also got married 2 years earlier than those without disability (at 22 years).

Literacy rate (10+ population)



Without disability



Literacy in Dhivehi

99%

Both Sex

99%

Female

99%

Male



With disability



Literacy in English

86%

Both Sex

84%

Female

88%

Male

89%

Both Sex

90%

Female

87%

Male

41%

Both Sex

38%

Female

46%

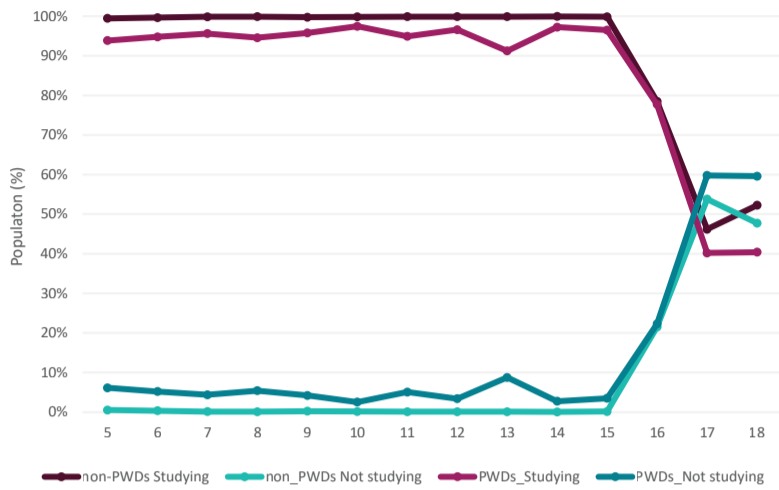
Male

The literacy rate of persons with disability in Dhivehi was at 89% while almost everyone was literate among those without disability. Women PWDs were more literate men PWDs

86% of the non-PWDs were literate in English and while two in every 5 people with disability (41%) was literate in English

DISABILITY AMONG MALDIVIANS (5 YEARS AND ABOVE)

Currently studying (5-18 years)



Over 90% of the children with disability actively participating in studying.

Current attendance of children without disability between the age of 5-15 years was at 100%. Children with disability have an attendance between 91% to 97% within the same age group.

Higher secondary education (Grade 11 to 12) contributes to low attendance rates among children with and without disability.

Children currently not in school understanding non-attendance

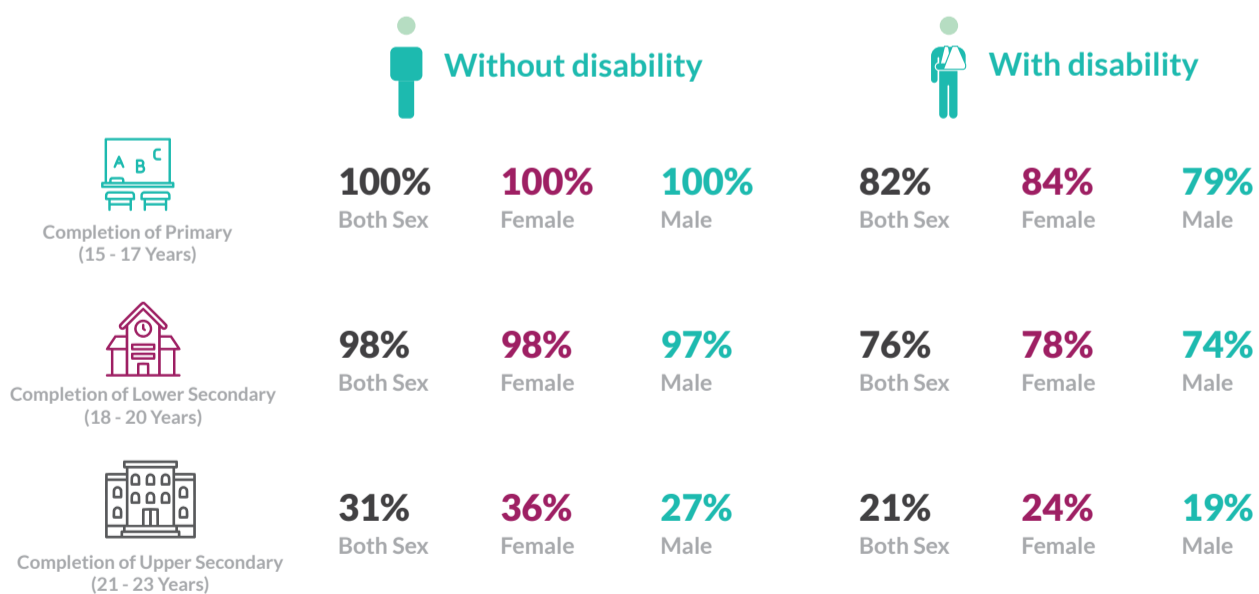


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More boys with disability within the age group of 5-16 years were out of school than girls

DISABILITY STATUS	FEMALE			
	5	6-11	12-16	17-18
CHILDREN OUT OF SCHOOL (NUMBERS)				
Without disability	12	35	576	2,219
With disability	7	23	28	96
CHILDREN OUT OF SCHOOL (%)				
Without disability	0.4%	0.2%	3.6%	43.6%
With disability	6.8%	3.6%	5.5%	62.3%
DISABILITY STATUS	MALE			
	5	6-11	12-16	17-18
CHILDREN OUT OF SCHOOL (NUMBERS)				
Without disability	23	40	656	3,100
With disability	8	51	66	101
CHILDREN OUT OF SCHOOL (%)				
Without disability	0.7%	0.2%	3.9%	57.6%
With disability	5.7%	4.9%	8.3%	57.4%

Completion of primary, lower and upper secondary



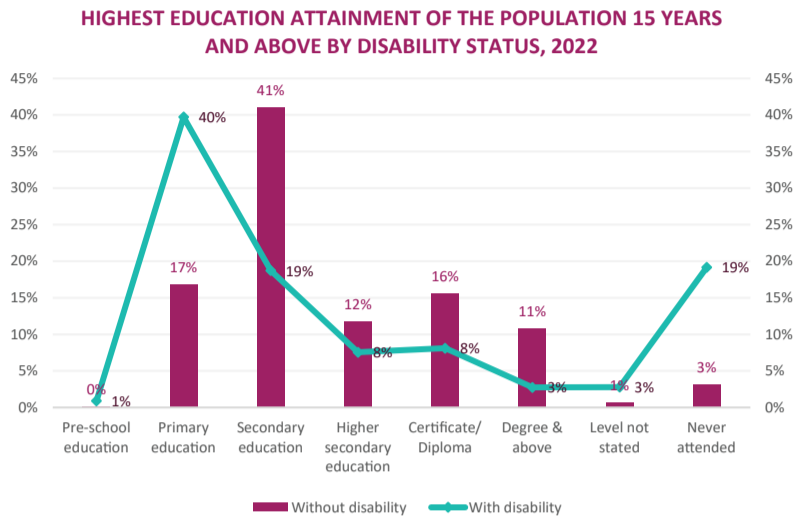
The completion rate of primary education among children non-PWDs was 100%. The rate of primary completion among children PWDs was at (82%) and low.

Lower secondary education among persons without disabilities at 100%, while it was as low as 76% for children with disabilities.

The completion of higher secondary education was low for persons without disability and much lower among persons with disability.

DISABILITY AMONG MALDIVIANS (5 YEARS AND ABOVE)

Educational Attainment- population 15 years and above



40% of PWDs have primary education and close to one fifth (19%) of the persons with disability have never attended school.

Educational attainment of the persons with disability was lower than persons without disability.

NEET- youth not engaged in employment, education or training (aged 18-35 years)

NEET- youth not engaged in employment, education or training (aged 18-35 years)

In Maldives, 38% of the youth (15-24 years) with disability was not in education, employment or training. This is at 19% for youth (15-24 years) without disabilities.

Almost 2 in 5 youth (15-24 years) with disability (or 41%) in Atolls was not in education, employment or training while one in three youth with disability (or 34%) in Maale was youth NEET.

41% of the women with disability were NEET while 36% of the men with disability were NEET at national level (18-35 years)

INDICATOR AND SEX	WITHOUT DISABILITY			WITH DISABILITY		
	REPUBLIC	MAALE	ATOLL	REPUBLIC	MAALE	ATOLL
YOUTH NEET (15 - 24 YEARS)						
Both Sexes	19%	15%	22%	38%	34%	41%
Female	21%	15%	28%	41%	33%	45%
Male	17%	16%	17%	36%	35%	36%
LOCAL NEET (18 - 35 YEARS)						
Both Sexes	22%	18%	26%	48%	43%	51%
Female	34%	25%	42%	56%	51%	59%
Male	11%	10%	12%	39%	35%	42%

Labour force participation rate of PWDs at 34% compared to non-PWDs 67%

Gender gap in labour force participation rate between PWD men and women was high with 41% for men and 28% for women.

72% of women with disabilities and nearly 60% of men with disabilities were outside the labour force.

Unemployment rate among female with disabilities was at 9% while it was at 6% for women without disabilities, highlighting a notable disparity.

DISABILITY AMONG MALDIVIANS (5 YEARS AND ABOVE)

Employed by status in employment



Apart from working as employees, women with disability (39%) were likely to work as own account workers. Men with disability mostly worked as employees. 18% of them reported to work as own account workers.

Industry of work



Education remained as the leading sector of employment for both women with and without disabilities



Women with disabilities were then employed in the manufacturing of food products (such as thelli faiy, haalu folhi, etc), constituting approximately 13% of this group.



Men with disability were mainly employed in public administration (14%) and then in fishing (10%).

Occupation-primarily engaged in



20%
Women with disability were more likely to work as food processing workers



9%
Men with disability were more likely to work as fishermen



17%
Women without disability were more likely to work in professional jobs such as teaching



10%
Men without disability pursuing professional jobs such as being science and engineering associate professionals

DISABILITY AMONG MALDIVIANS (5 YEARS AND ABOVE)

Persons working in informal jobs

POPULATION ENGAGED IN INFORMAL JOBS BY DISABILITY STATUS, LOCALITY AND SEX, 2022



In Maldives, jobs done by persons with disability was largely informal (42%). And women with disability were more likely to work in informal sector - 1 in 2 women with disability (50%) work in informal jobs., 1 in 3-women without disability worked in informal jobs (31%).

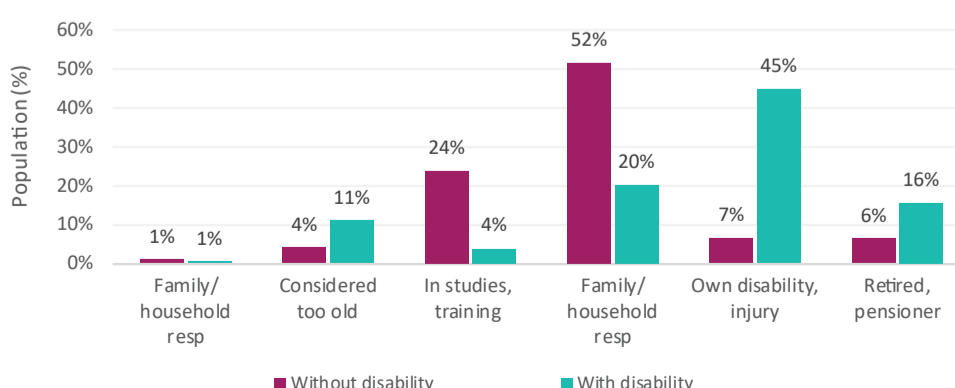
Average hours worked

(Republic)



Persons with disability tend to work fewer hours compared to persons without disability. Women with disability spent, on average, one hour less than women without disability (6.3 hrs vs 7.0 hrs). no notable difference in the time spent by men with and without disability.

Persons outside labour force



Among persons with disability, 72% of the population were outside the labour force.

For persons without disability, the primary reason for being outside the labour force remained household chores (52%) and engagement in studies and training (24%).

PWDs attributed their non-participation in the labour force mainly to reasons related to their disability and health (45%).

REASON FOR NOT SEEKING ANY EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY BY DISABILITY STATUS, 2022

DISABILITY AMONG MALDIVIANS (5 YEARS AND ABOVE)

Household composition

DETAIL	HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT PWD	HOUSEHOLDS WITH PWD
HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION BY DISABILITY		
Republic	78%	22%
Male'	82%	18%
Atolls	75%	25%
HOUSEHOLD SIZE		
Republic	4.9	6.3
Male'	4.3	5.9
ATOLLS	5.3	6.6
HOUSEHOLD HEAD		
Female	46%	55%
Male	54%	45%

22% households have a member with disability. Households with PWDs was higher in the Atolls than in Maale. One in every 4 households in the atolls have a person with disability (25%).

The average household size in households without PWDs was 4.9. 6 persons on average lived in a household with a disability member.

A higher proportion of households with persons with disability were headed by females (55%) compared to non-PWD households (46%).

Households with disable members



PWD households on average have **1.3** members as persons with disability.



Maale had lesser number of members (**1.26**) compared to Atolls (**1.34**).

Households living in rented places

Living in Maale requires both PWDs (48%) and non-PWDs (54%) households to live on rent.

PWD household paid less rent (MVR 12169) than non-PWD households (MVR 13142)

The household size among renters was nonetheless high in PWD households, with an additional 1.5 persons compared to non-PWD households.

Household head

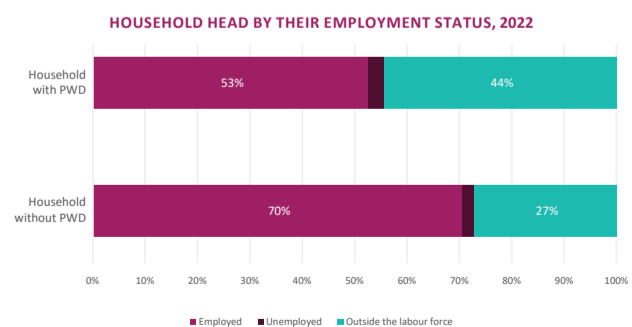
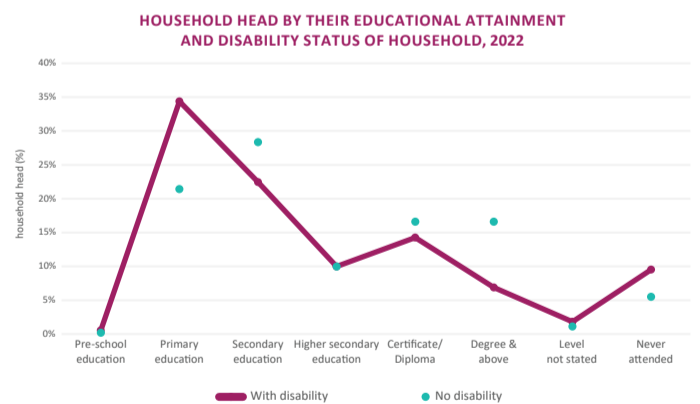
DETAIL	HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT PWD	HOUSEHOLDS WITH PWD
HOUSEHOLD HEAD		
Female	46%	55%
Male	54%	45%
AVERAGE AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD		
Both sexes	43	51
Female	43	49
Male	43	52
DISABILITY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD (FOR PWD HOUSEHOLDS)		
Female	-	40%
Male	-	34%

Households with disabled members were likely to be headed by a female (55%) while households without PWD was more likely to be headed by men (54%).

On average, household heads in PWD households tend to be older, on an average of 8 years, than heads of households without PWD. Male heads tend to be older, on average, than female heads.

In households with a disable member and household headed by women, 2 out of every 5 heads were individuals with disabilities.

Household head by their education



Household heads of PWD household had less education compared to households without PWD. Among heads of households with PWD, more than 34% of them have attained primary education, followed by secondary education (22%). A significant proportion of them have never attended school as well (10%).

Head of PWD household tend to be less employed compared to heads of household with non-PWD. 70% of the household head in households without PWD were employed, it was at 53% for household heads in household with PWDs.