Financial protection is measured through two indicators: (1) impoverishment, and (2) catastrophic health expenditure.

**Impoverishment:** Insufficient data

**Catastrophic expenditure on health:** Insufficient data

Public spending on health⁵ is determined by the capacity of the government to raise revenues and allocate it to health.

A new summary measure of health service coverage, a composite service coverage index, is currently under development: 16 indicators are derived from four main areas of work: (1) reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health; (2) infectious diseases; (3) noncommunicable diseases; (4) service capacity, access and health security.

**Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health**

- Family planning coverage¹⁰
- Pregnancy care¹⁰
- Child immunization coverage (DPT³)¹⁰
- Care seeking behaviour suspected pneumonia⁷

**Infectious diseases**

- TB treatment success rate
- HIV antiretroviral therapy coverage
- Insecticide treated bednets/indoor residual spray coverage for malaria prevention
- Improved water source and adequate sanitation

**Noncommunicable diseases**

- Prevalence of normal blood pressure in population¹¹
- Prevalence of normal blood glucose in population¹⁰
- Cervical cancer screening
- Tobacco non-use⁶

**Service capacity, access and health security**

- Postnatal care for mothers and babies within two days of birth
- Health worker density, expressed as % of new global benchmark
- Access to essential medicines
- Health security/IHR compliance

The goal of universal health coverage (UHC) is that all people and communities receive the health care they need, without suffering financial hardship. Monitoring UHC requires measuring health service coverage and financial protection (SDG target 3.8).

**Universal health coverage: At the centre of the health goal**

Life expectancy at birth⁴ provides an indication of overall mortality of a country's population. In Maldives, from 2000 (69.6 years) to 2015 (78.5 years), the life expectancy at birth has improved by 8.9 years.

Healthy life expectancy⁴ reflects overall health of the country's population. In Maldives, from 2000 (61.7 years) to 2015 (69.5 years), healthy life expectancy has improved by 7.8 years.

**Life expectancy**

**Out-of-pocket expenditure**⁵ In most cases, high percentage of out-of-pocket expenditure out of the total health expenditure is associated with low financial protection.

**Public spending on health**⁵ is determined by the capacity of the government to raise revenues and allocate it to health.
Relative inequality score for reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health intervention coverage in 8 countries, 2005 to 2012

SDG 3: Health targets

Maternal and child mortality (SDG target 3.1, 3.2)

Equity: Leave no one behind

Variation, urban versus rural

Variation by income

Moving beyond averages

SDG target 17.18 emphasizes the need for disaggregated data. By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.
## Communicable diseases (SDG target 3.3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Maldives</th>
<th>Regional estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New HIV infections among adults 15 to 49 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB incidence²¹</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria incidence²²</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Noncommunicable diseases and injuries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>SDG target</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Maldives</th>
<th>Regional estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mortality between 30 and 70 years of age from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases²³ (per 1000 population)</td>
<td>3.4.1</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide mortality rate²³ (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>3.4.2</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total alcohol per capita (age 15+ years) consumption²⁴</td>
<td>3.5.2</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality rate from road traffic injuries²⁵ (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>3.6.1</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual and reproductive health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods²⁶ (%):</td>
<td>3.7.1</td>
<td>2005-2015</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>73.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse mortality rate²⁷ (per 1000 women aged 15 to 19 years)</td>
<td>3.7.2</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>33.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total alcohol per capita (age 15+ years) consumption²⁸</td>
<td>3.5.2</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality due to environmental pollution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution²⁹ (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>3.9.1</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>117.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe WASH services²⁹ (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>3.9.2</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning²⁹ (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>3.9.3</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tobacco use</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Prevalence of tobacco use among persons 15 years and older-Female³⁰</td>
<td>3.a.1</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of tobacco use among persons 15 years and older-Male³⁰</td>
<td>3.a.1</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essential medicines and vaccines</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis</td>
<td>3.b.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors</td>
<td>3.b.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health workforce</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health worker density³¹ (per 10 000 population)</td>
<td>3.c.1</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>118.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National and global health risks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Health Regulations Core Capacity Index³²</td>
<td>3.d.1</td>
<td>2010-2015</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** A dash (-) implies that relevant data are not available.
### Other health-related SDGs

#### Child nutrition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>SDG target</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Maldives</th>
<th>Regional estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years who are stunted&lt;sup&gt;44&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2.2.1</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years who are wasted&lt;sup&gt;44&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2.2.2</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Drinking water services and sanitation

- Proportion of population using improved drinking water sources<sup>26</sup> | 6.1 | 2015 | 99 | 92 |
- Proportion of population using improved sanitation<sup>26</sup> | 6.2 | 2015 | 98 | 49 |

#### Clean household energy

- Proportion of population with access to electricity<sup>4</sup> | 7.1.1 | 2012 | 100 | - |

#### Ambient air pollution

- Air pollution level in cities<sup>1</sup> (PM 2.5) (μg/m<sup>3</sup>) | 11.6.2 | 2014 | - | 60.2 |

#### Natural disasters

- Number of deaths by disaster<sup>21</sup> (per 100,000 people) | 13.1.2 | 2015 | 0.00 | 0.3 |

#### Homicide and conflicts

- Mortality rate due to homicide<sup>6</sup> (per 100,000 population) | 16.1.1 | 2012 | 3.5 | 4.3 |

#### Estimated direct deaths from major conflicts<sup>6</sup> (per 100,000 population)

- | 16.1.2 | 2011-2015 | 0 | 0.1 |

#### Birth Registration

- Birth registration coverage | 16.9.1 | - | - | - |

**Note:** A dash (-) implies that relevant data are not available

### References


14. As reported by country, April 2016, HRH workshop. See for total physicians, nurses, midwives per 10000 population-a proxy for health worker distribution (normalized against global benchmark set at WHO 2016: 44.5 per 10000 population)
24. As reported by country, April 2016, HRH workshop.