

MALDIVES

Population & Housing Census 2014

Statistical Release: VI
Housing and Household
Characteristics





MALDIVES

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
STATISTICAL RELEASE VI:
HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS
2014



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND TREASURY

MALE', MALDIVES

© National Bureau of Statistics, 2016

Maldives - Population and Housing Census 2014

PREFACE

All rights of this work are reserved. No part may be printed or published without prior written permission from the publisher. Short excerpts from the publication may be reproduced for the purpose of research or review provided due acknowledgment is made.

Published by: National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance and Treasury
Male' 20379
Republic of Maldives
Tel: 334 9 200 / 33 9 473 / 334 9 474
Fax: 332 7 351
e-mail: info@stats.gov.mv
www.statisticmaldives.gov.mv

Cover and Layout design by: Aminath Mushfiqa Ibrahim

Printed by: National Bureau of Statistics
Male', Republic of Maldives

The Population and Housing Census of Maldives is the largest national statistical exercise and provide the most comprehensive source of information on population and households. Maldives has been conducting censuses since 1911 with the first modern census conducted in 1977. Censuses were conducted every five years since between 1985 and 2000. The 2005 census was delayed to 2006 due to tsunami of 2004, leaving a gap of 8 years between the last two censuses. The 2014 marks the 29th census conducted in the Maldives. Census provides a statistical portrait of the country at the Census reference time and serves as a benchmark for demographic, economic and social statistics at the island level.

This Statistical Release on Housing and Household Characteristics is the sixth issue of a series of statistical publications on 2014 Census results. It provides a brief analysis of the issues with detailed statistical tables as well as concepts and definitions used in the Census. Previous Statistical Releases consists of I: Population and Households, II: Migration, III: Education, IV: Employment, V: Nuptiality and Fertility. Each of these is accompanied by a short video and a leaflet. This information is available on the website www.statisticmaldives.gov.mv.

We believe in the dissemination of reliable statistics in an unbiased manner to the general public. We urge data users to make proper use of the Census results, in order to create a culture of evidence based decision-making in the country.

I would like to express my gratitude to all those who contributed to enable us in providing the output of census to the general public. I am grateful to our development partners for their generous financial support and the consultants who provided their technical guidance in successfully completing this major operation.

Finally, the success of this census is attributed to the concerted effort and dedication of the staff of the National Bureau of Statistics and I would like to take this opportunity to thank them wholeheartedly.

Aishath Shahuda
Chief Statistician
National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance and Treasury

INTRODUCTION

The preliminary results of the population and housing census 2014 were released on 5 November 2014. This included the population by sex at island level, based on the daily records used during census operation.

This publication presents the final results of the 2014 Population and Housing Census. It contains the information housing and household characteristics.

Data collected in the census include a wealth of information: population size, age, sex, citizenship, religion, migration, education, economic activity, marital status, and housing. Information on the living arrangement of children and elderly population was also collected. The detailed reports by various themes will be disseminated subsequently.

The 2014 census is making a substantial change in the population that is included in the census, thereby moving closer to the international recommendations for census taking. According to the international recommendations, only the population residing in the country should be included in the census. In our past censuses, foreigners residing in the Maldives were not included in the census while we include Maldivians residing abroad. The Maldivians residing abroad were also included in the 2014 census to enable comparison with previous censuses. Census 2014 data introduces the concept of 'Resident Population' consisting of Resident Maldivians and Resident Foreigners, which will form the coverage of future censuses. Due to the numerous difficulties and challenges posed in enumerating the foreign population, there is an under coverage of this population, when compared with administrative records.

However, in order to allow comparisons with previous censuses the concept of Maldivian population is also used. This includes Maldivians residing in Maldives as well as those residing abroad. It is our intention to exclude the non-resident Maldivians from the future censuses. The coverage of Maldivians living abroad is not complete, due to the many challenges posed in their enumeration.

The Maldives Population and Housing Census were carried out from 20 to 30 September 2014 and a total of 3,588 personnel were involved in the census operation throughout the country. Census covered 188 administrative islands, 109 resorts and 128 industrial and other islands of the country.

Data Processing of 2014 Census was carried using Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) and Optical Mark Recognition (OMR) method. Data consistency checking and editing has been done using scientific methods available, with support from international experts in this field.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This publication has been made possible by the dedicated support of everyone involved in the organization and conducting of the census, from government staff in various ministries and offices to volunteers from public and private sector organizations. Through their dedication and hard work in their respective roles as Officials, Atoll Coordinators, Atoll Technical Advisors, Supervisors, Enumerators, and Data processing staff, this exercise was executed as planned.

We thank each and every Maldivian and foreigner, who responded to the census and provided their valuable information to our census enumerators.

In accomplishing this task, the National Bureau of Statistics owes a debt of gratitude to all those who contributed their time and effort in making this census a success.

We would like to express our gratitude to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and World Bank for their generous Technical support. We would like to the international consultants who provided their technical support.

The National Bureau of Statistics acknowledges the support of the Government, for providing necessary funding and support for the execution of this nationwide operation.

National Bureau of Statistics

28 February 2016

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword	5
Introduction	6
Acknowledgements	7
Table of Contents	8
Introduction to Fertility & Nuptiality	9
Marital Status of Resident Maldivian Population	10
Marital Status by Sex	14
Marital Status by Age	20
Marital Status by Locality	22
Changes in Marital status from 2006 to 2014	23
Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM).....	26
Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) by Locality	27
Comparison of Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) of 2006 to and 2014	34
Living Arrangement of the Spouse	27
Ever Married Population by number of people married	27

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

Term	Definition
Household	A household refers to a unit where people live within the same arrangement, usually sharing the same living space, live and eat together. Those whose sleeping arrangements are different from where they take their meals, are counted in the household where the sleeping arrangements are made. Households are categorised into: - Maldivian Households - Other Households
Maldivian Household	Households headed by a Maldivian or households where all members are Maldivian
Other Household	Households headed by a Foreigner or households where there is no household head, such as collective living quarters, when all members are foreigners or when there is a combination of both foreigners and Maldivians.
Household head	The person responsible for making the main decisions within that household although he/she is not necessarily the main income earner of the household. The person needs to be physically present in the household and be 18 years of age or above.
Dwelling	A dwelling refers to a building, part of a building, a house, or a area used by the the household as their living quarter. A dwelling maybe a residential building by itself, or a unit in a residential building, or a part of a non-residential building such as a shop, garage with space used as living quarters. Eg: house, flats, apartments
Type of living quarters	This is the unit / or structure occupied by the household. The type of living quarters occupied by the household is categorised into: - housing units - collective living quarters
Housing Units	Housing unit consists of : - House, flat, apartment - Tsunami related temporary shelter - Establishment (Garage, Café', Shops, Tailor shops) - Farms/ Cultivated lands - Boats/ Safari vessels - Mobile units such as tents - Unfinished Buildings/ construction site - others (specify)
Collective Living Quarters	Collective living quarters consists of: - Labour quarters/ staff quarters (arranged by employer) - Other labour quarters (arranged by themselves) - Boarding houses & places operated like boarding houses - Children's Shelter/ Women Shelter/ Thauleema masaiykaiy ungannaidhey marukaru - Guest House/ Hotel/ Rooms for daily rent - Hospital/ health Centre etc - Rehabilitation Centre/ Institution for people with special needs - Jail
Boats and other mobile units	This includes boats/ Safari vessels, Mobile units such as tents and Homeless
Buildings not intended for human habitation	This includes Establishments (Garage, Café', Shops, Tailor shops), farms/cultivated lands and unfinished buildings and Construction sites
Other types of collective living quarters	This includes: - Boarding houses and places operated like boarding houses - Children's shelter/ Women Shelter/ Thauleema masaiykaiy ungannaidhey marukazu, etc - Guest House/ Hotel/ Rooms for Daily Rent - Hospital/ Health Centre etc - Rehabilitation Centre/ Institution for people with special needs - Jail etc
Tenancy	Tenancy refers to the tenure status of the household with respect to the dwelling/ living quarter in which the household members live. Tenancy is classified into the following categories: - Rented place - Owned by a member of this HH/ own place - Owned by a relative not living in this household - Arranged by the employer - Other
Internal Plumbing	This refers to having piped water in the household. In census 2014 if piped water is used for showering, washing clothes and plates and flushing of toilet, it was considered as available for all purposes and if it is not available for all these purposes, then it is considered as available for some purposes.

HOUSING

BACKGROUND

Housing is one of the basic human needs that have a deep impact on health, welfare, social attitudes and economic productivity of the individual. It is also one of the best indicators for the people's standard of living in the society.

The population and housing census has been the only systematic data collection on housing in the Maldives. Even though the data collected is not detailed enough to compute housing needs and affordability, the census data is the most comprehensive source of information on housing conditions in the country.

Some basic information on the number of households and population by type of living quarters and household size is included in the first Statistical release of the Census 2014.

This statistical release provides information on data collected in the 2014 Population and Housing Census on the various aspects of housing at the level of the household. These include data on the housing conditions of the population, household size, sanitation and access to safe water, assets and amenities available to the household. This analysis also looks at home ownership as well as female headed households.

Households used in this analysis are resident households. Some questions on housing were not asked for certain categories of living quarters in the 2014 Census and accordingly total households will be slightly different in some parts of the analysis.

Efforts have been made to compare the data of 2014 with that of 2006 Census to study the developments over the period. However, due to some changes in the scope of population covered and some concepts used in 2014, it is not directly comparable with that of 2006.

SCOPE OF 2014 CENSUS AND CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS CENSUSES

It should be noted that, due to the many challenges in collecting housing data at the level of structures/housing units, 2014 Census collected the data on housing at the level of the household, based on the living area occupied by the household. This was also the case in the 2006 Census.

When using these inter-censal comparisons, it is important to note that 2014 Census is based on the resident population covering the foreigners as well. Previously only the Maldivians were covered and include non-resident Maldivians as well. A total of 124 households that were enumerated as living abroad in 2014 Census are excluded in this analysis.

Another difference is the change to the criteria used in counting members of the household, when they do not have a common arrangement for living and eating. In such cases preference was given to the household where people sleep in 2014 whereas in previous censuses, it was the household where they take their main meals. This change was deemed as necessary to make it more relevant to the changes in lifestyle of people and to enable better response and coverage of foreigners.

As per the topics covered, 2014 included additional questions on the availability of toilet and bathing facilities, availability of piped water in the household and for which main uses, type of water used for showering and its quality.

CATEGORISATION OF TYPES OF LIVING QUARTERS

The data of living quarters are categorized under the two main groups "Housing Units" and "Collective living quarters".

Under the Housing Units the following types of living quarters are included:-

1. House/flat/apartment (dwellings)
2. Boats and other mobile units (Boats/safari vessels, mobile units such as tents, homeless)
3. Places not intended for human habitation (Establishments such as garages, cafés, shops, tailor shops, Farms/cultivated land, unfinished buildings/construction site)
4. Other types of Housing Unit (temporary housing for tsunami victims and others not elsewhere classified)

Under the Collective living quarters the following types of living quarters are included:-

1. Labour quarters (labour quarters/staff quarters arranged by employer)
2. Other labour quarters (arranged by labourers themselves)
3. Other collective living quarters (boarding houses and similar places, children's shelter, women's shelter and similar places under government care, guest houses/hotels/day rooms for rent, hospitals/health centres, rehabilitation centres, jails and similar institutions)

SKIP PATTERNS USED FOR SOME CATEGORIES OF LIVING QUARTERS

Some questions on housing were not asked for certain categories of living quarters in the 2014 Census. For the following types of collective living quarters, none of the questions on housing were asked and they skip directly to the individual questions. These include guest houses/hotels/day rooms for rent, hospitals/health centres, rehabilitation centres, jails and similar institutions. These categories include a total of 343 households. Only some of the housing related questions (questions 17 to 24 under the household questions) were asked for the following types of living quarters. These living quarters included boats/safari vessels, mobile units such as tents, homeless, unfinished buildings/construction sites. The questions that were asked for these living quarters include type of water used for drinking and method of purification used, availability of bathing facilities within the housing unit, type of water used for bathing and whether the water is clean, availability of toilet facilities in the housing unit, type of sewerage system and number of toilets in the unit as well as number of toilets used exclusively by the household members. These categories include a total of 1,036 households. Hence out of the questions in the housing part of the questionnaires, questions 2 to 16 were asked for a total of 66,870 households, the questions 17 to 24 asked for an additional 1,036 households and hence for a total of 67,906.

CATEGORISATION OF HOUSEHOLDS

In some parts of this analysis a categorization of Households into "Maldivian households" and "Other households" have been used. Maldivian households comprises of households that are headed by a Maldivian. In cases there is no head of the household such as for collective living quarters then if all the members are Maldivians the household is categorized as a Maldivian household.

"Other households" comprises of households that are headed by a foreigner. In cases there is no head of the household such as for collective living quarters then if all the members are foreigners or if there is a combination of both foreigners and Maldivian members in the household, the household is categorized as "other households".

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

During the 2014 Census the structure listing was done on the first day of the enumeration in which all types of units were listed. Unfinished buildings/construction sites and farms were listed only if they were used for sleeping at the time.

Census listing data shows 12,720 vacant living quarters built for residential purposes to be vacant with 5,872 located in Male' and 6,848 in the Atolls. This represents 16 percent of all living quarters in the Republic, 6 percent in Male' and 22 percent in the Atolls. Higher share of vacant housing units in the Atolls is most likely due to internal migration within the country, mainly towards the capital Male' and lack of a housing market in the Atolls.

CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

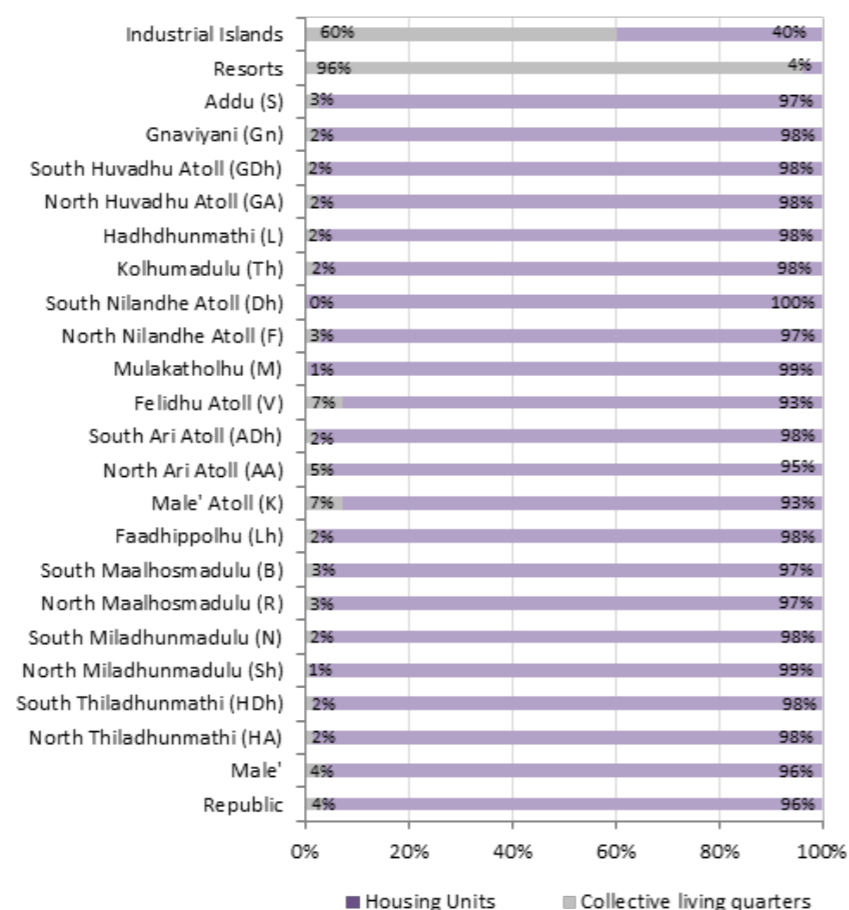
1) Types of housing structures

a. occupancy by households

Census 2014 enumerated 68,249 households as resident households. This is excluding the 124 households which were enumerated as 'households living abroad'. Therefore, unless otherwise stated, 'household' stated in this release refers to resident households, which comprises both local and foreign households. The types of living quarters are mainly divided into 2 main categories, which are housing units and collective living quarters.

As shown in Figure 1, a nationwide total of 96 percent falls in to the category of housing units. Only 4 percent have been recorded as collective living quarters which consist of labour quarters / staff quarters and other collective living quarters. In administrative islands on average 2 percent has been recorded as collective living quarters while 98 percent recorded as housing units. In the case of non- administrative islands, which comprises of both resorts and industrial islands, 72 percent of the households comprises of collective living quarters, almost all are occupied by resident workers there.

Figure 1: Distribution of households by type, Census 2014



As seen in table 1, out of the 68,249 households, majority of these are households living in housing units such as house/flats/ apartments. Approximately 96 percent of the households live in housing units with 95 percent in house/flats/ apartments. In Male' 96 percent of households lives in housing units with 93 percent in house/flats/ apartments and 2 percent is other housing units such as boats.

Table 1: Households by type of living quarters and locality, Census 2014

Type of living quarter	Number of households				% share of households			
	Republic	Male'	Admin. islands	Non- Admin. islands	Republic	Male'	Admin. islands	Non- Admin. islands
All types of living quarters	68,249	26,739	40,887	623	100	100	100	100
All types of housing unit	65,764	25,673	39,919	172	96.4	96.0	97.6	27.6
house/flat/apartment	64,472	24,961	39,471	40	94.5	93.4	96.5	6.4
boats & other mobile units	916	583	250	83	1.3	2.2	0.6	13.3
in buildings not intended for human habitation	256	116	134	6	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0
Other Housing units	120	13	64	43	0.2	0.0	0.2	6.9
All types of collective living quarters	2,485	1,066	968	451	3.6	4.0	2.4	72.4
labour quarters	2,137	936	757	444	3.1	3.5	1.9	71.3
Other collective living quarters	348	130	211	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1

Male' being the capital city of the country, 2 percent of housing units were mobile units such as small local boats, fishing vessels and safari vessels. Most of these vessels arrive in Male' for various economic reasons such as small local boats, selling fish, agricultural products or purchasing goods to be taken back to their islands for trade purpose. People enumerated in these vessels are likely to be the residents of other islands who take their meals from small cafés (referred by the locals as hotels) and have their sleeping arrangements made on these mobile units during these trips.

In Atolls 97 percent of the households live in housing units while 3 percent live in collective living quarters.

In the administrative islands of the Atolls 97.6 percent of the households live in housing units with 96.5 percent in house/flats/ apartments.

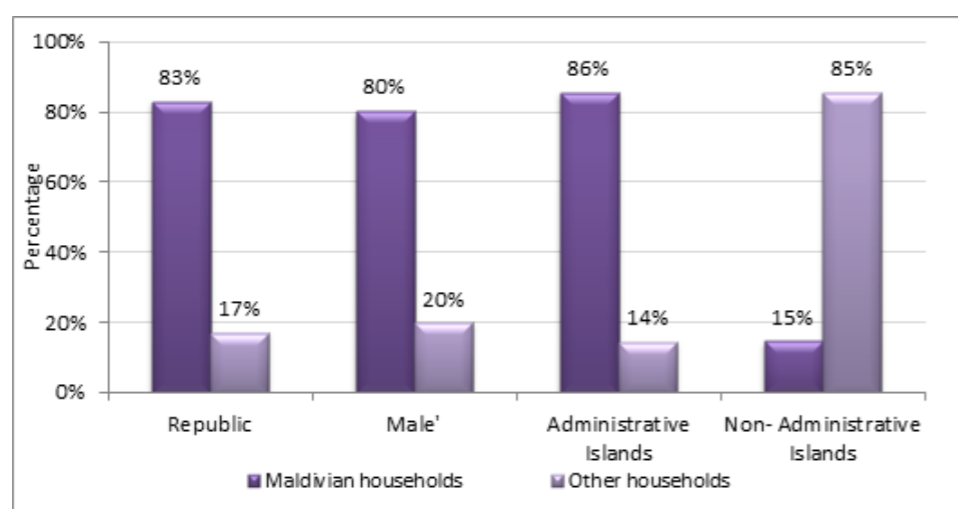
It is important to note that census 2014 collected data on all resident households and population to include foreigners as well, while up to year 2006, censuses in the country covered only Maldivians. Hence the categorization of "Maldivian households" is introduced to find a unit of analysis that is more comparable with previous censuses.

Out of all 68,249 households "Maldivian households" account for 55,949 while the remaining 12,300 were "Other households".

Table 2: Maldivian and Other households by type of living quarters and locality, Census 2014

Type of living quarter	Maldivian households				Other ho	
	Republic	Male'	Admin. islands	Non- Admin. islands	Republic	Male'
Number of households	55,949	21,033	34,815	101	12,300	5,706
All types of housing unit	55,608	20,933	34,630	45	10,156	4,740
house/flat/apartment	55,270	20,777	34,475	18	9,202	4,184
boats & other mobile units	251	141	87	23	665	442
in buildings not intended for human habitation	27	10	17	-	229	106
Other Housing units	60	5	51	4	60	8
All types of collective living quarters	341	100	185	56	2,144	966
labour quarters	195	59	83	53	1,942	877
Other collective living quarters	146	41	102	3	202	89

Figure 2: Distribution of households by type of occupancy, Census 2014



As shown in the Figure 2, 83 percent of households are comprised of Maldivian households. In Male' 80 percent of households comprise of Maldivian households. In non-Administrative islands 85% households are comprised by other households.

Changes over inter-censal period 2006 to 2014, shows around fifty percent increase in the number of households from 46,194 to 68,249 households. As for Male' it increased by almost 90 percent from 14,107 to 26,739, while in the Atolls it increased by 30 percent from 32,087 to 41,510 households.

b. Occupancy by individuals

In 2014 Census, 68,249 households were enumerated with a total resident population of 402,071. There were 26,739 households in Male' with the population of 153,904. In Atolls the total number of households was

41,510 which are including both Administrative and Non- Administrative Islands with the population of 248,167. The 2006 Census shows that 38 percent of the population is concentrated in the capital city (Male').

As seen in Table 3, out of the resident population of 402,071, 85.5 percent are living in housing units with 84 percent in house/flat/apartments. Collective living quarters account for the remaining 14.5 percent of the population with 13.6 percent in labour quarters. It is important to note that in terms of the resident population, a higher share is living in collective living quarters compared to the share of households in collective living quarters (refer Table 1 above). In Male' 10.5 percent of the population, lives in collective living quarters. This is 3.2 percent in the administrative islands of the Atolls and 2 percent in the non-administrative islands.

Table 3: Population by type of living quarters and locality, Census 2014

Persons	Number of persons				% share of persons			
	Republic	Male'	Admin. islands	Non- Admin. islands	Republic	Male'	Admin. islands	Non- Admin. islands
All types of living quarters	402,071	153,904	211,543	36,624	100	100	100	100
All types of housing unit	343,944	137,819	204,715	1,410	85.5	89.5	96.8	3.8
house/flat/apartment	337,822	134,795	202,779	248	84.0	87.6	95.9	0.7
boats & other mobile units	4,087	2,508	1,269	310	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.8
in buildings not intended for human habitation	889	412	414	63	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other Housing units	1,146	104	253	789	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.2
All types of collective living quarters	58,127	16,085	6,828	35,214	14.5	10.5	3.2	96.2
labour quarters	54,555	14,660	4,943	34,952	13.6	9.5	2.3	95.4
Other collective living quarters	3,572	1,425	1,885	262	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7

1. Household size

Table 4: Household Size by locality, Census 2014

Type of living quarter	Republic	Male'	Atolls
All types of household	5.9	5.8	6.0
All types of housing unit	5.2	5.4	5.1
house/flat/apartment	5.2	5.4	5.1
boats & other mobile units	4.5	4.3	4.7
in buildings not intended for human habitation	3.5	3.6	3.4
Other Housing units	9.6	8.0	9.7
All types of collective living quarters	23.4	15.1	29.6
labour quarters	25.5	15.7	33.2
Other collective living quarters	10.3	11.0	9.8

Household size is calculated by taking the population residing in that locality and dividing it by the number of households in that locality. As shown in Table 4 the average household size for the all types of living quarters in the Republic is 5.9 persons per household. This number for Male' is at 5.8 persons per household, while for the Atolls it is 6 persons per household. When only the administrative islands of the atoll is considered then the average household size is lower at 5.2 persons.

In case of the collective living quarters there are on average 23.4 persons per household in the Republic, 15.1 in Male' and 7.1 in the administrative islands of the Atolls. This is substantially higher at 78.1 persons for the Non-Administrative islands in the Atolls.

Figure 3 shows the distribution of Maldivian households living in dwellings by household size, for Male' and the administrative islands of the Atolls. A similar pattern is seen for both categories, although the percentage share of one person households is lower in Male' at 4.8 percent of households compared to 6.6 percent in case of administrative islands. On the other hand the percentage share of households with ten or more members is higher in Male' at 11.4 percent of households compared to 9.4 percent in case of administrative islands. The most common or highest percentage of households has 4 members.

Figure 3: Percentage of Maldivian households by number of members, Census 2014

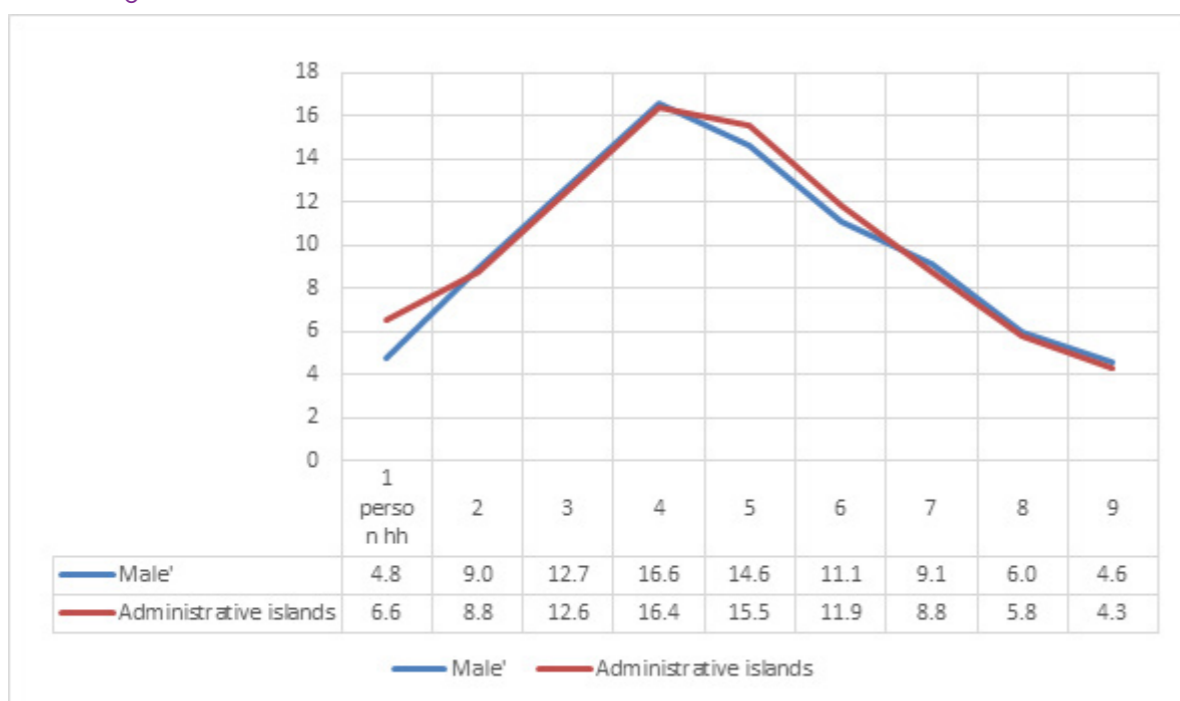


Table 5: Average occupancy by types of living quarters, type of household and locality, Census

Locality / type of living quarter	Republic				Male				Atoll			
	Maldivian households		Other households		Maldivian households		Other households		Maldivian households		Other households	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All types of housing unit	2.6	2.8	2.9	1.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	1.9	2.5	2.8	2.9	1.2
house/flat/apartment	2.6	2.8	2.7	1.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.7	1.3
boats & other mobile units	5.1	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.6	0.0	4.1	0.1	5.7	0.0	4.2	0.0
in buildings not intended for human habitation	1.6	0.1	3.6	0.1	1.7	0.0	3.6	0.2	1.6	0.2	3.6	0.0
Other Housing units	3.4	2.1	13.6	0.1	8.6	9.2	1.9	0.0	2.9	1.4	15.4	0.1
All types of collective living quarters	7.7	1.6	24.1	1.6	9.5	2.4	14.8	0.6	6.9	1.2	31.6	2.4
labour quarters	9.5	1.1	25.5	1.6	12.5	2.2	15.3	0.4	8.2	0.6	33.8	2.5
Other collective living quarters	5.2	2.2	10.5	1.8	5.0	2.6	10.1	2.4	5.3	2.0	10.9	1.3

Table 5 looks at the average number of household members by sex in different localities and by types of living quarters. For Maldivian Household living in dwellings such as house/flat/apartments, the average number of males and females living in that household is 2.6 and 2.8 respectively. This number is slightly higher for males living in Male' at 2.7 and less in the Atolls at 2.5. It has been noted that the number of males residing in boats and other mobile units are substantially higher than that of females, irrespective of the locality. In labour quarters it is noted that a significantly higher number of males reside, irrespective of locality, but the numbers are much higher for other households when compared with the Maldivian households.

Figure 4: Average household size by locality, Census 1990 - 2014



When comparing the change in average household size between the inter-censal periods, it can be seen that there has been a slight decrease in the household size between 2000 and 2014. The average household size for the Republic dropped slightly from 6.6 to 5.9, while in the atolls the value dropped from 7.6 to 6.0 and in Male' from 6.3 to 5.8.

2. Headship of household

The household head is responsible for making the main decisions within that household although he/she is not necessarily the main income earner of the household. As per definition of household head in census, it requires the person to be physically present in the household. For example, a household is sometimes headed by a female if her husband works and resides in a nearby resort. This female may not be the bread winner but in the absence of the husband it requires her to make the household day to day decisions and as a result she is considered as household head.

Table 6: Households living in dwellings by type of household, sex of household head & locality, Census 2014

Locality	Total Households in dwellings	Maldivian households				Other households			
		Total Maldivian households	Female headed households	Male headed households	Not Stated	Total other households	Female headed households	Male headed households	Not Stated
Republic	64,472	55,270	23,756	31,148	366	9,202	2,192	5,141	1,869
Male'	24,961	20,777	8,364	12,229	184	4,184	1,046	2,298	840
Administrative islands	39,471	34,475	15,392	18,904	179	4,996	1,146	2,834	1,016
Non-Administrative islands	40	18	-	15	3	22	-	9	13

Table 6 shows household heads in dwellings such as house/flat/apartments in the country classified by sex by type of household and locality according to the 2014 Census. Collective households are excluded as they do not have a household head by definition.

Male headed households are predominant throughout the country regardless of Maldivian or other households.

Figure 5: Household heads in dwellings, classified by sex & locality, Census 2014

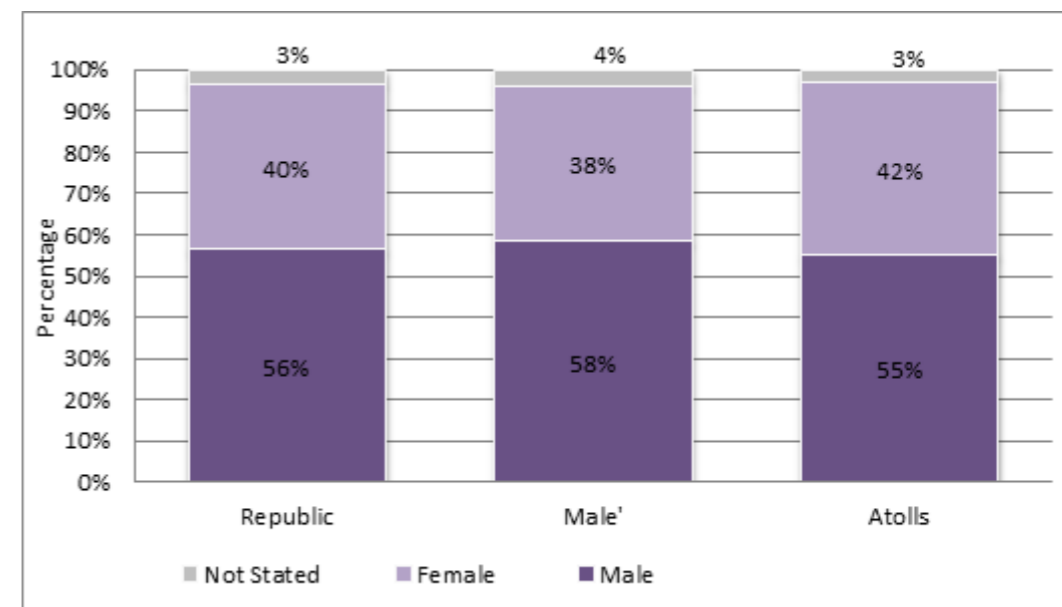


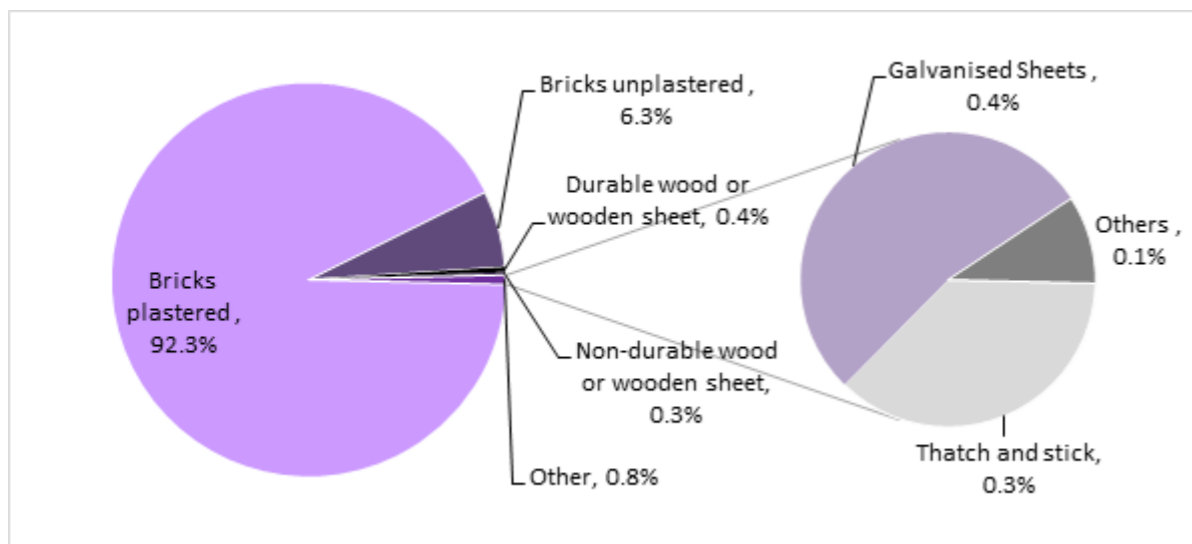
Figure 5 shows percentage shares of household heads in house/flat/apartments classified by sex and locality. As seen from the figure 5, male headed households are predominant throughout the country. For the Republic, 56 percent of the households are headed by males while 40 percent households are headed by females. The proportion of female headed household in the Atolls is higher at 42 percent compared to 38 percent in Male'.

2] Construction materials used

a. Construction materials used in Outer walls

Out of the 66,870 households, 61,705 of the occupied housing units having plastered brick walls representing 92.3 percent of all households. Two percent of households in Male' live in housing units with other type of materials used for outer wall while 10 percent of households in Atoll live in similar housing units.

Figure 6: Percentage distribution of households according to the type of construction materials used for the outer walls of the housing unit they occupy, Census 2014



The data also shows that 6.3 percent of total households still reside in houses with un-plastered brick walls, which is much higher in the Atolls at 9.9 percent while it is less than 1 percent in case of households in Male'. Less than 0.3 percent of households live in houses with non-durable wall materials such as thatch, stick, wood and sheets. It is worth noting that in Male' only 0.39 percent of household resides in houses with non-durable wall materials whereas in Atolls it stands at 0.17 percent.

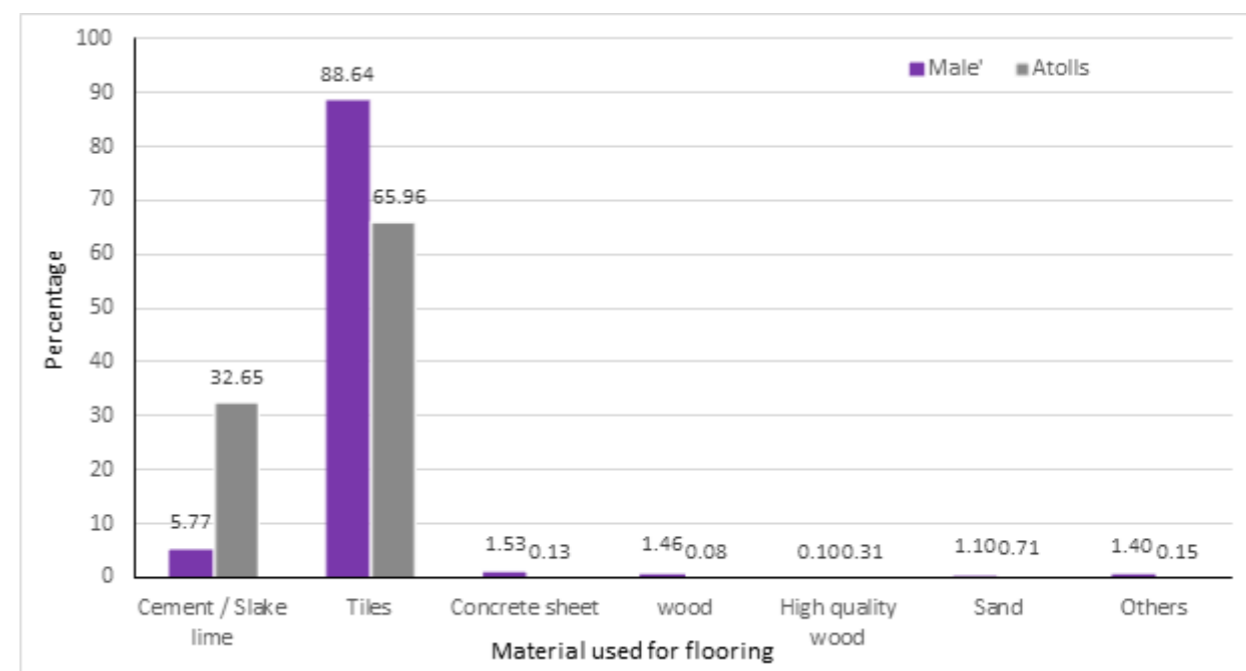
When comparing separate atolls, Felidhu Atoll (V) had the highest number of plastered brick walls at 98.6 percent of all households. At the Atoll level the proportion of households living in housing units with plastered brick walls stand at 90 percent. South Huvadhu Atoll (GDh) had the lowest percentage of households living in housing units with plastered brick walls with 80.3 percent of households in that Atoll while 19 percent of households occupy housing units with unplastered brick walls.

In non-administrative islands 77.1 percent of all households had plastered brick walls and 12.1 percent of the households had galvanized sheets for outer wall. Mainly industrial islands use galvanized sheets for the outer wall.

b. Construction materials used for floors

As seen in figure 7, tiles were the most prominent material used for flooring in Male' (88.6%), as well as in Atolls (66%) although the proportion is much higher in Male'. Overall, 22 percent of the total households (both in Maldivian households and other households) used cement or slake lime, with a much higher percentage of households in the Atolls at 33 percent compared to Male' at 6 percent. Only 3 percent of households used other materials such as concrete sheets, durable wood or sand for flooring purposes. It should be noted that in the census the top most layer of flooring were considered, and that is if the covering is not easily removable. Hence if tiles in plastered on top of the concrete sheet then the flooring material recorded in the census will be the tiles.

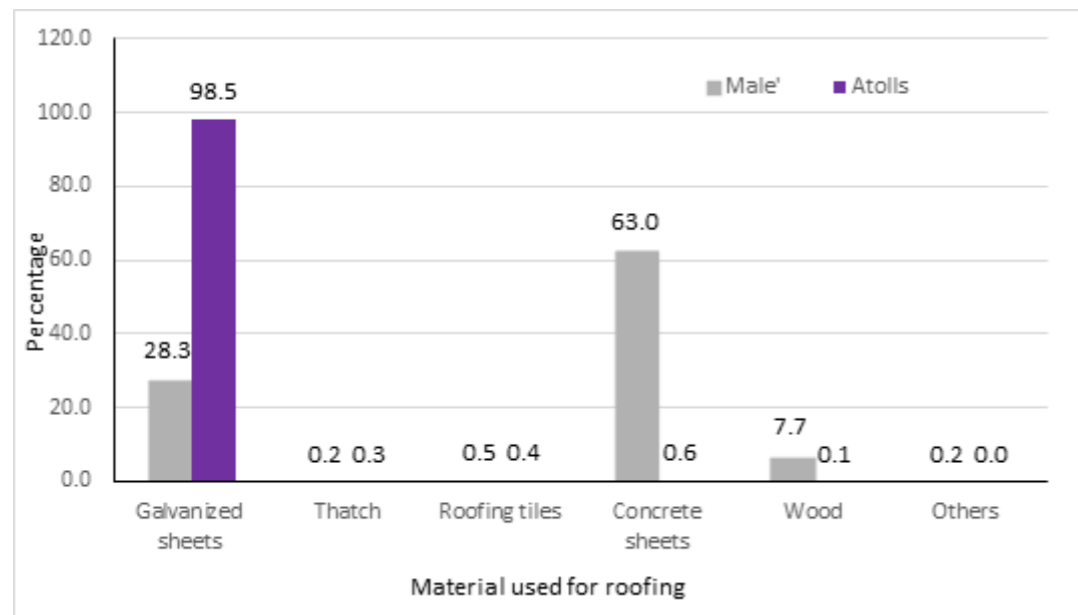
Figure 7: Households classified by construction material used for flooring, Census 2014



According to Census 2006 data, most prominent material used for flooring in the Atolls was cement/slake lime (76%) followed by tiles (20%) and 4 percent of total households used other materials such as concrete sheets, durable wood or sand for flooring purposes. Major improvements in the quality of housing in the Atolls is observed with percentage share of households having tiles as floor covering increasing from 20 percent to 66 percent, while that of cement/slake lime decreasing from 76 percent to 33 percent over this 8 year inter-censal period.

c. Construction materials used for Roofs

Figure 8: Households classified by construction material used for major part of roofing, Census 2014



Among materials used for roofing, galvanized sheets are found to be the most prevalent material according to the 2014 Census, at 71.2 percent of households. This trend is more prevalent in the atolls, with 98.5 percent of Atoll households using galvanized sheets, whereas this is only 28.3 percent in Male'.

63 percent of households in Male' had concrete sheets for roofing according to the 2014 Census, signifying the high prevalence of high-rise buildings in Male', with more households living in buildings with more than one floor.

According to 2006 census, 59 percent of Male' households and 98 percent of Atolls households used galvanized sheets for roofing. Major improvements in the quality of housing in the Male' is observed with percentage share of households having concrete sheets as floor increasing from 26 percent to 63 percent, while that of galvanized sheets for roofing decreasing from 59 percent in 2006 to 28 percent over the period.

3) Number of rooms used for sleeping
a. Household level

In 2014 Census, 68,249 households were enumerated with 161,539 rooms used for sleeping. As shown in the Table 7 irrespective of local or other household, highest number of rooms used for sleeping are located in dwellings such as house / flat / apartment, followed by labour quarters. Dwellings occupied by Maldivian households have 80 percent of all the rooms amounting to 129,049 rooms while dwellings in other households have 19,531 rooms. Less than one percent of the rooms are located in other types of living quarters such as in buildings not intended for human habitation, other Housing units and other collective living quarters.

Table 7: Households according to number of rooms used for sleeping in the household by type of living quarter and household type, 2014 Census

Type of living quarter and household type	Number of rooms used for sleeping							
	Total	1 room	2 room	3 room	4 room	5 room	6 room	>6 room
Maldivian households	54,592	14,774	18,548	13,235	5,038	1,923	634	440
All types of Housing Unit	54,415	14,699	18,509	13,205	5,029	1,916	632	425
house/flat/apartment	54,364	14,679	18,494	13,191	5,029	1,915	632	424
Boats and Other mobile unit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
in buildings not intended for human habitation	20	13	4	2	0	0	0	1
Other Housing units	31	7	11	12		1		0
Collective living quarters	177	75	39	30	9	7	2	15
labour quarters	172	74	39	29	9	7	2	12
Other collective living quarters	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Other households	10,829	4,998	2,305	1,623	841	410	228	424
All types of Housing Unit	8,986	4,213	1,944	1,374	730	356	179	190
house/flat/apartment	8,833	4,092	1,919	1,372	730	354	179	187
Boats and Other mobile unit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
in buildings not intended for human habitation	153	121	25	2	0	2	0	3
Other Housing units	0							0
Collective living quarters	1,843	785	361	249	111	54	49	234
labour quarters	1,841	785	360	249	111	54	49	233
Other collective living quarters	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

As shown in the figure 9, 30 percent of households living in dwellings (house/flat/apartments) had 1 room used for sleeping, 32 percent had 2 rooms, 23 percent had 3 rooms and 9 percent had 4 rooms and 4 percent had 5 rooms. Only 2 percent of households had 6 or more rooms in the household that is used for sleeping purposes.

Figure 9: Percentage of households in dwellings by number of room used for sleeping, Census 2014

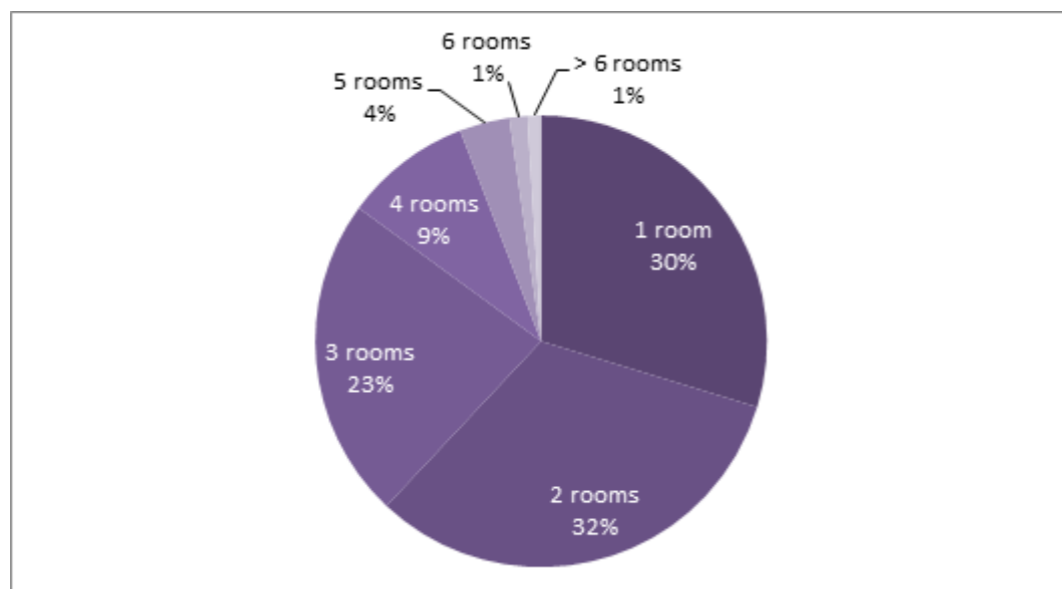
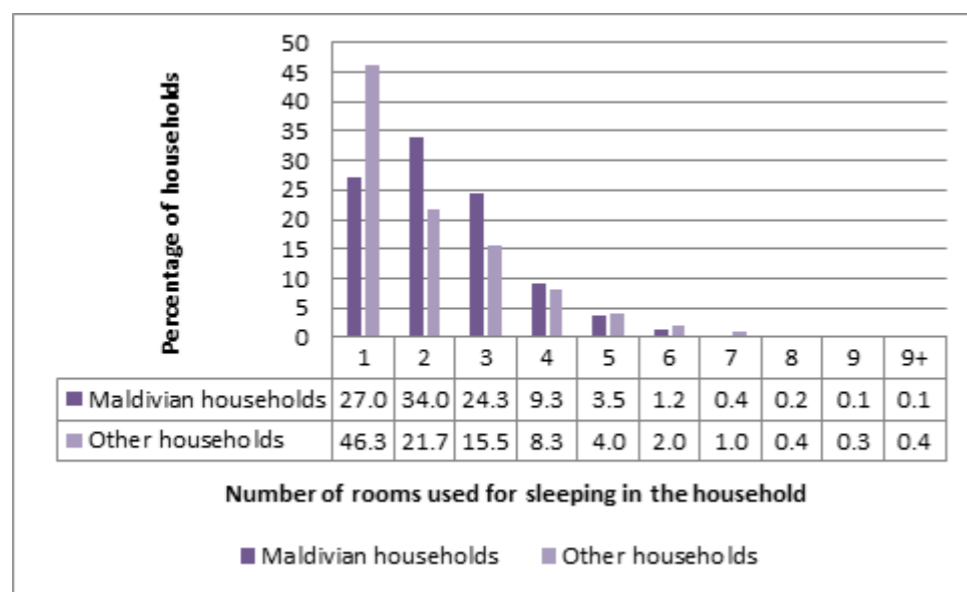
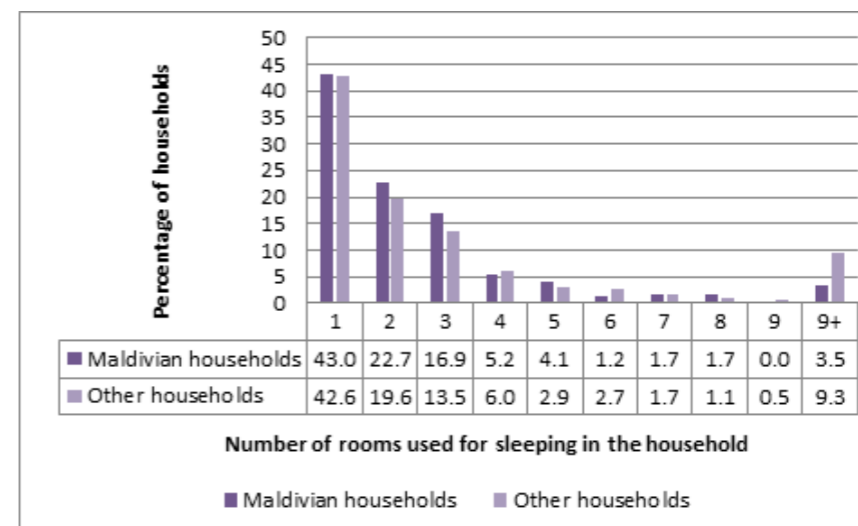


Figure 10: Percentage of Household in dwellings by number of room used for sleeping by household type and locality, 2014 Census



As shown in the figure 10 most of the Maldivian households living in house/flat/apartments use 2 room to sleep (34 percent) while most of the other households uses 1 room to sleep (46 percent).

Figure 11: Percentage of Household in labour quarters by number of room used for sleeping by household type and locality, 2014 Census



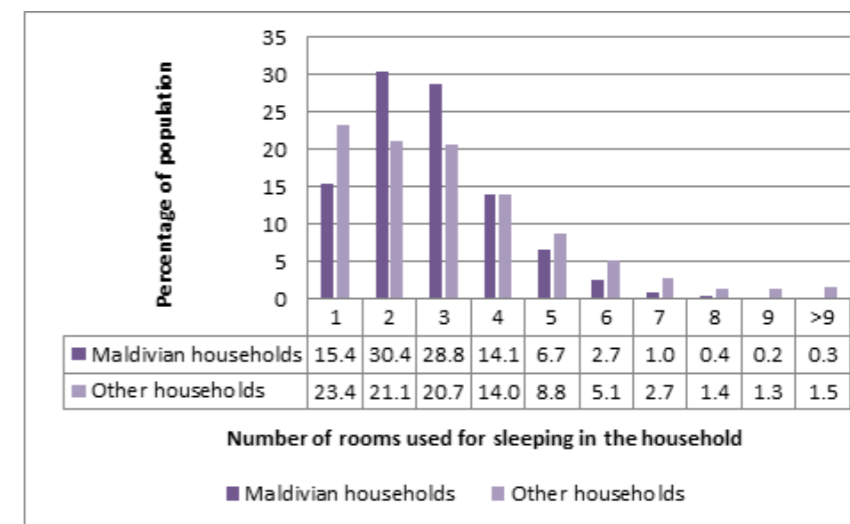
As shown in the figure 11 most of the households living in labour quarters use 1 room to sleep, irrespective of whether it is a Maldivian or Other household.

b. Persons

Looking at the distribution of population by number of rooms for sleeping in the household gives a different picture compared to that of households as given above.

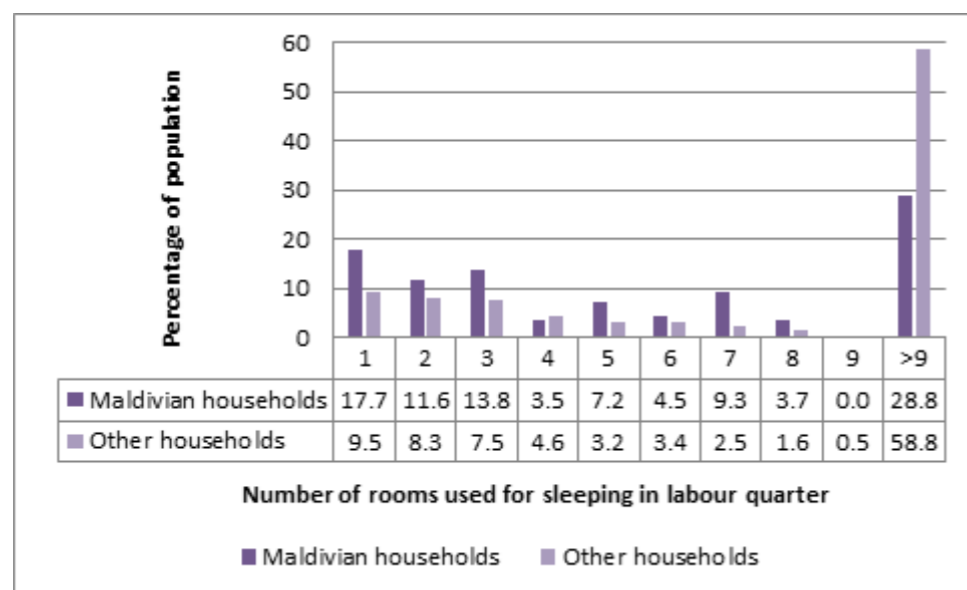
As shown in the figure 12 highest proportion of population in dwellings occupied by Maldivian households has 2 rooms that are used for sleeping in the household (30 percent) followed by 3 rooms (29 percent). In case of other households the highest proportion of population lives in dwellings with 1 room (23 percent).

Figure 12: Percentage of population in dwellings by number of rooms used for sleeping by household type and locality, 2014 Census



As shown in the figure 13 highest proportion of population living in labour quarters live in labour quarters with 10 or more rooms. In case of Maldivian households it is 29 percent of population while it is much higher at 59 percent in case of other households in labour quarters. These are mostly occupied by foreigners. These proportions of population are substantially different when compared to proportion of households in figure 11 above, where the highest proportion of households are in labour quarters with 1 room.

Figure 13: Percentage of population in labour quarters by number of room used for sleeping by household type and locality, 2014 Census



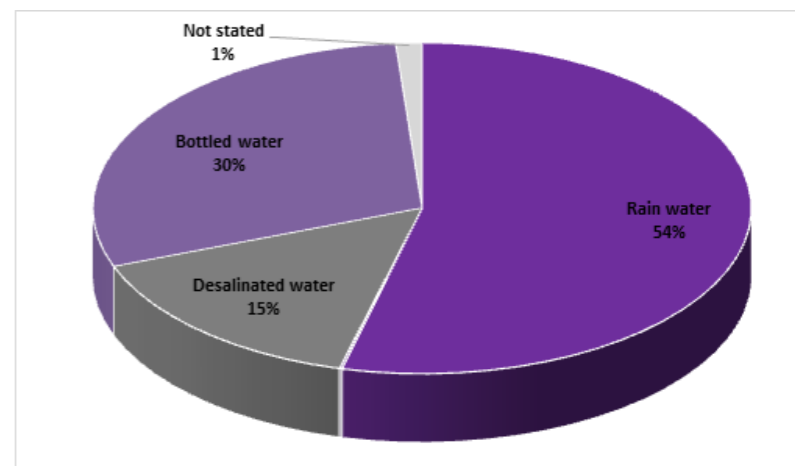
GENERAL FACILITIES USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD

1. Source of drinking water

As shown in the figure 14 below, water supply within the Maldives is mainly based on rain water, bottled water and desalinated water. At the Republic level 54 percent of population use rain water, 30 percent use bottled water and 15 percent of the population used desalinated water for drinking.

Figure 14: Population classified by type of water used for drinking, Census 2014

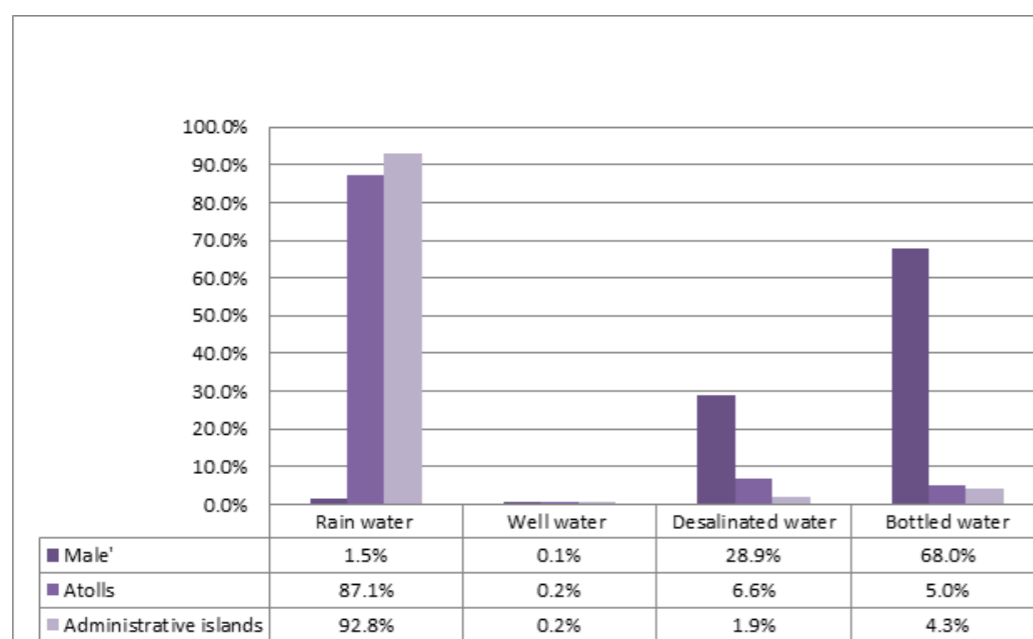
As seen from figure 15 below, the type of water used by majority of the population in Male' and the Atolls are very different. In Atolls 87 percent of population use rain water for drinking, while 7 percent of the population uses desalinated water and 5 percent of the people use bottled water



for drinking. In case of administrative islands the share of rain water is higher at 93 percent while that of desalinated and bottled water are lower at 1.9 percent and 4.3 percent respectively.

Unlike the Atolls, only 2 percent of the population in Male' uses rain water for drinking. Majority of population in Male' uses bottled water. In Male' 68 percent people uses bottled water and 29 percent of people use desalinated water for drinking.

Figure 15: Percentage of population by type of water used for drinking, Census 2014



In order to consider rain water and well water to be safe, it needs to be treated by either cooking, chlorinating or filtering. Desalinated and bottled/mineral water was considered safe without any further purification or treatment.

As shown in the table 8 below, over 47 percent of the population uses safe drinking water at Republic level. In Male' 97 percent of the population uses safe water while in the Atolls it is much lower at 15 percent. It is still lower at 9 percent in case of administrative islands of the Atolls. The population of the Atolls using safe drinking water is low due to the high percentage population using rain water and they do so without further purification or treatment. Out of the population using rain water in the Atolls, only 3 percent uses it safely after boiling, chlorinating or filtering it. Looking at the different Atolls, Male' Atoll (K) uses the highest percent of population using safe drinking water which is 21 percent while North Nilandhe Atoll (F) and Hadhdhunmathi (L) has the lowest percent of population using safe drinking water, which is 3 percent.

In case of non-administrative islands, the percentage of population using safe drinking water is very high at 94 percent and in industrial islands it is 75 percent.

Table 8: Population classified by type of water used for drinking by locality, Census 2014

Locality	Treated / safe	Untreated/unsafe
Republic	47%	53%
Male'	97%	3%
Atolls	15%	85%
Administrative islands	9%	91%
North Thiladhunmathi (HA)	7%	93%
South Thiladhunmathi (HDh)	7%	93%
North Miladhunmadulu (Sh)	8%	92%
South Miladhunmadulu (N)	9%	91%
North Maalhosmadulu (R)	5%	95%
South Maalhosmadulu (B)	7%	93%
Faadhippolhu (Lh)	9%	91%
Male' Atoll (K)	21%	79%
North Ari Atoll (AA)	4%	96%
South Ari Atoll (ADh)	5%	95%
Felidhu Atoll (V)	9%	91%
Mulakatholhu (M)	6%	94%
North Nilandhe Atoll (F)	3%	97%
South Nilandhe Atoll (Dh)	5%	95%
Kolhumadulu (Th)	7%	93%
Hadhdhunmathi (L)	3%	97%
North Huvadhu Atoll (GA)	8%	92%
South Huvadhu Atoll (GDh)	18%	82%
Gnaviyani (Gn)	15%	85%
Addu (S)	15%	85%
Non- Administrative islands	92%	8%
Resorts	94%	6%
Industrial islands	75%	25%

2. Kitchen facilities

a. Availability

Table 9: Households in dwellings and labour quarters classified by availability of kitchen facilities and locality, census 2014

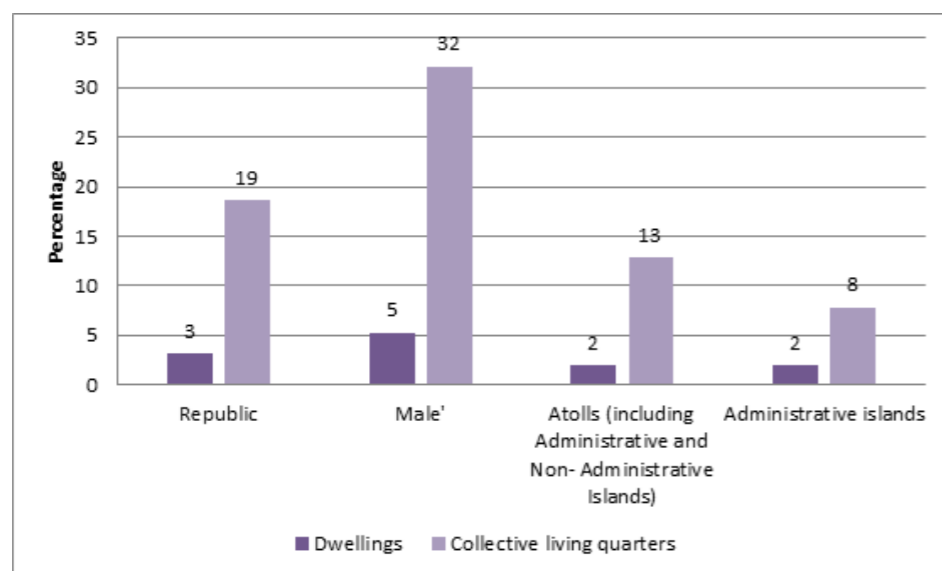
Locality	Total	Separate kitchen facility	Kitchen facilities within bedroom	Kitchen not being used	No kitchen	Not stated
Total households (house/flat/apartment)						
Republic	64,472	59,026	1,339	821	1,983	1,303
Male'	24,961	22,226	729	306	1,101	599
Atolls	39,511	36,800	610	515	882	704
Administrative islands	39,471	36,779	609	514	880	689
Total households in labour quarters						
Republic	2,137	1,200	101	127	613	96
Male'	936	364	51	66	431	24
Atolls	1,201	836	50	61	182	72
Administrative islands	757	537	43	43	114	20

As shown in the table 9 above, 92 percent of the households in the dwellings such as flat / apartments have separated kitchen facilities, 2 percent of the household cook inside their bed rooms while 3 percent do not have access to a kitchen. In Male' the percentage of households having a separate kitchen is lower at 89 compared to 93 percent in Atolls. On the other hand the percentage of households who cook inside their bed-rooms and those with no kitchen is slightly higher in Male' at 3 percent and 4 percent respectively.

In case of labour quarters 56 percent of households have separate kitchen facilities while 29 percent do not have access to a kitchen. The percentage of population with a separate kitchen in the labour quarters of Male' is much lower at 39 percent compared to 70 percent in the Atolls. On the other hand percentage of population in labour quarters without a kitchen is higher in Male' at 46 percent compared to 15 percent in the Atolls.

As shown in figure 16, out of the households that have separate kitchens, 3 percent of those in dwellings and 19 percent of those in labour quarters do not use it exclusively for their household use. In case of dwellings (house/flat/apartments) in Male' 5 percent households share the kitchen facility while in Atolls it slightly lower at 2 percent.

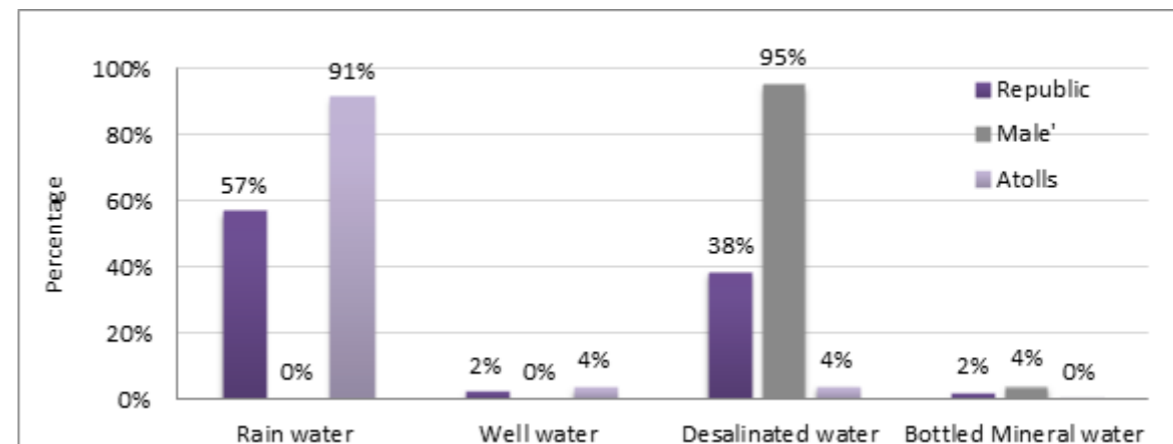
Figure 16: Percentage of households sharing kitchen facilities with other households, Census 2014



b. Type of water used for cooking

In Male' all the households are provided with desalinated piped water unlike in Atolls.

Figure 17: Households classified by type of water used for cooking by Locality, Census 2014



As shown in Figure 17, at the national level, 57 percent of the households use rain water and 38 percent use desalinated water for cooking. The situation is very different in Male' and the Atolls. In Male' hardly any household use rain water (0.4 percent) or well water (0.1 percent) for cooking, while in the Atolls the predominant source is rain water used by 91 percent followed by well water by 4 percent. In Male' most of the households use desalinated water for cooking which is 95 percent followed by bottled water, which is 4 percent.

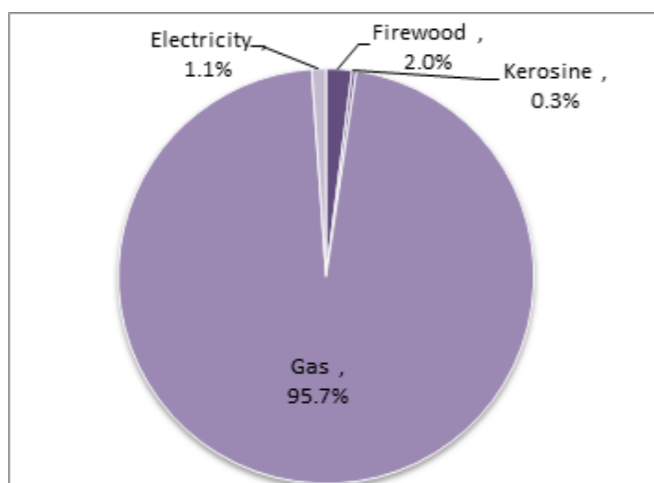
Looking at the changes between 2006 and 2014, shows that a much higher share of households (21 percent) in the Atolls used well water for cooking and a higher share of households in Male' (3 percent) used rain water in 2006. Although the main sources of water used for cooking remain the same in 2006 as well, the proportion of households using rain water in Atolls has increased while that of desalinated water increased in Male'. In 2006, 76 percent of households in Atolls used rain water and 86 percent of households in Male' used desalinated water as the main source of water for cooking.

c. Type of cooking fuel

The types of fuel used for cooking was categorized as firewood, Kerosene, Gas, Electricity and others. Due to the shift in usage of gas for cooking over the period 2000 to 2014, the usage has increased from 76.8 percent during census 2006 to 95.7 percent in 2014. The usage of kerosene has decreased from 4.4 percent in 2006 to 0.3 percent in 2014. Furthermore, 2 percent of households used firewood to cook in 2014 as compared to 13.6 percent in 2006. The proportion of households using electricity, remain very low in 2014 (1.1%), which was 0.3 percent in 2006 census.

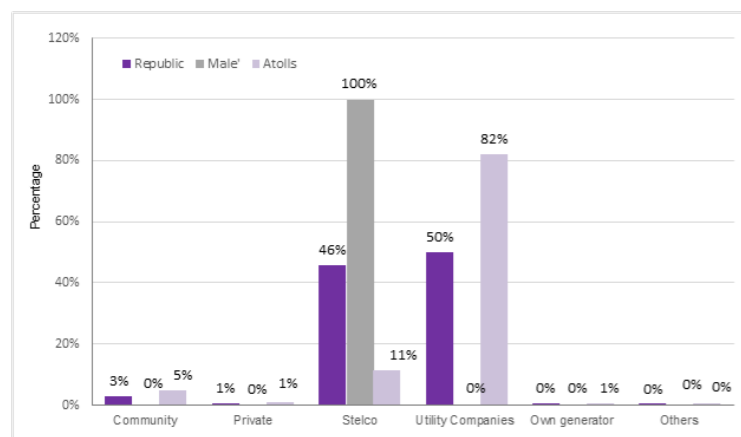
Both households in Male' and Atolls mainly use gas for cooking. While in Male' electricity is the second dominant type of fuels used for cooking (1.5 percent). In Atolls firewood is the second dominant type of fuel used for cooking (3.2 percent). Among the administrative islands of the Atolls, a high proportion of the households (10.6 percent) in North Thiladhunmathi (HDh) used firewood for cooking.

Figure 18: Households by type fuel used for cooking, census 2014



3. Electricity

Figure 19: Percentage of households by electricity provider, Census 2014



According to the census 2014 all the households in the country have access to the electricity. Almost all households except for a few households in industrial islands have access to 24 hours electricity in 2014. The major source of electricity provider in the country in 2014 was Utility companies, which provided electricity to

50 percent of the households, followed by State Electric Company public limited, (STELCO) which provides electricity to 46 percent of the households. The only source of electricity provider to Male' is STELCO. The principal source of electricity in the Atolls is Utility companies (82%) followed by STELCO (11%).

When we compare 2006 data with 2014, the proportion of households serviced by STELCO has decreased by almost 2 percent. There is also a huge decline over the inter censal period in the percentage of households which use electricity provided by communities. This is mainly a due to utility company which was not there in 2006, followed by increasing coverage by STELCO in the Atolls.

4. Shower facilities and sanitation

a. Shower facilities

Out of the 64,472 households living in dwellings 98.4 percent of households have shower facilities available in their dwelling/apartment in the Republic, 98.1 percent in Male' and 98.8 percent in the administrative islands of the Atolls. It should be noted that a very small proportion, 0.3 percent of households in dwellings do not have shower facilities located in their dwelling unit. When we look at labour quarters 95.8 percent have shower facilities and 1 percent do not have such facilities.

Availability of shower facilities within the residing place does not separate whether those facilities are shared by other households or not. Data on the aspect of sharing showering facility with other households were not included in the 2104 census.

Figure 20: Percentage of households living in dwellings and living quarters by availability of showering facility by locality, Census 2014

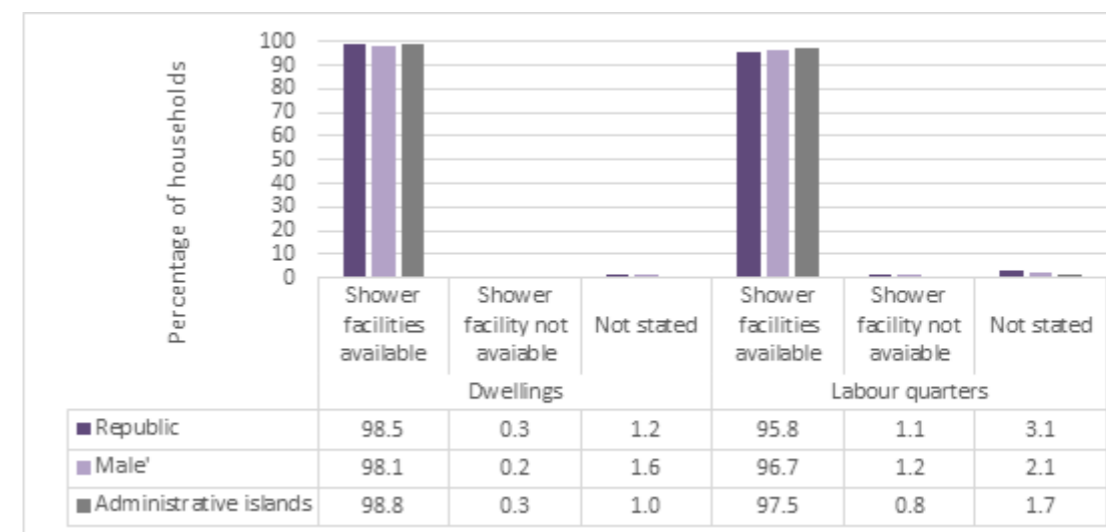
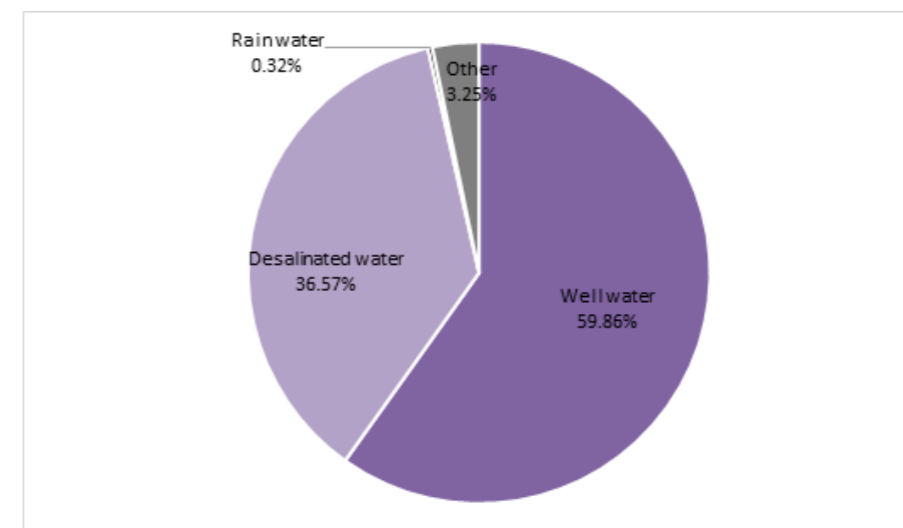


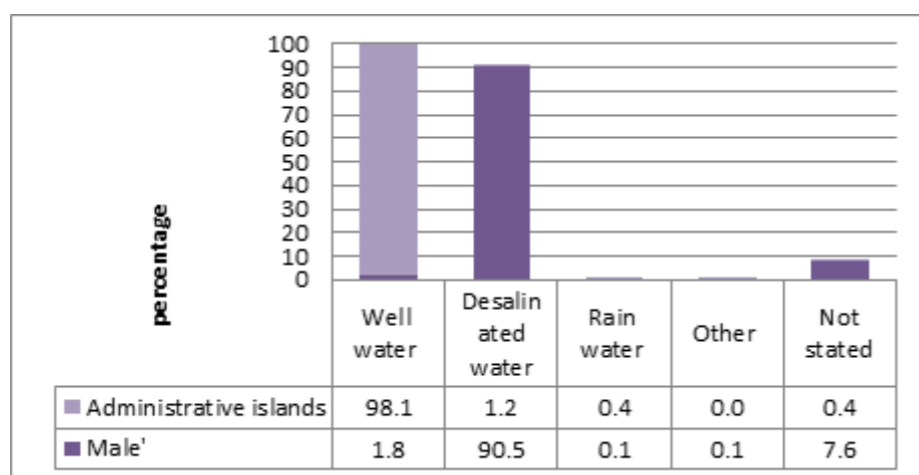
Figure 21: Percentage of households by type of water used for showering, census 2014



As shown in the figure 21 above, out of the 66,637 households that have reported to have showering facility within the housing unit, 59.9 percent of households use well water for the purpose of showering, followed by desalinated water (36.6 percent) and rain water (0.3 percent). The situation is quite different in Male' and the other administrative islands, as seen from figure 22 below.

In Male' 90 percent of the households use desalinated water followed by well water which is 2 percent. We see opposite when we look in the Atolls. In the administrative islands of the Atolls only 1.2 percent of the households use desalinated water while 98 percent use well water for the purpose of showering. This is due to the fact that access to the desalinated water is provided to all the households in Male' unlike in the Atolls.

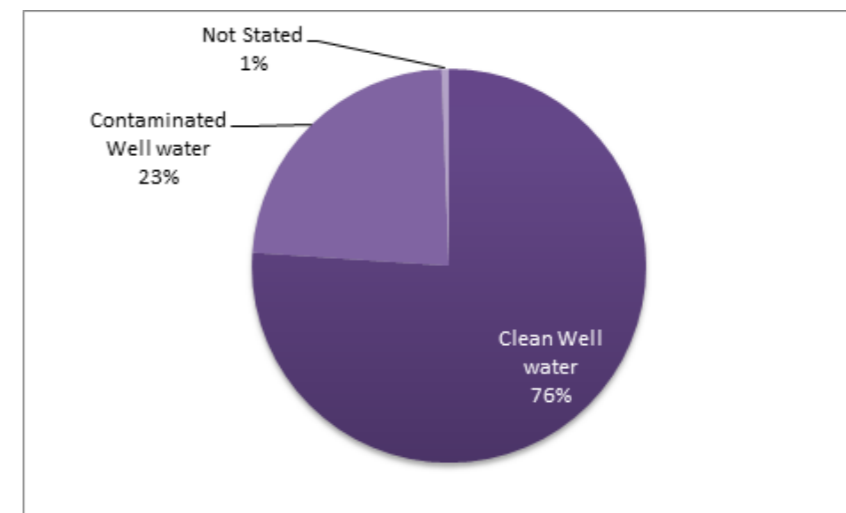
Figure 22: Percentage of households by type of water used for showering by locality, census 2014



In 2014 census, 60 percent of households reported that they use well water for the purpose of showering. Out of those households 76 percent of the households use clean well water while 23 percent use contaminated well water. In census, well water that has odour, salinity or colour is considered as contaminated and is recorded as reported by the household.

In the Atolls among the 97 percent of households that use well water 23 percent reported that the water is contaminated. In case of Male', among the 2 percent of households that use well water 14 percent reported it as contaminated.

Figure 23: Households in Atolls using well water for showering by cleanliness of water, census 2014

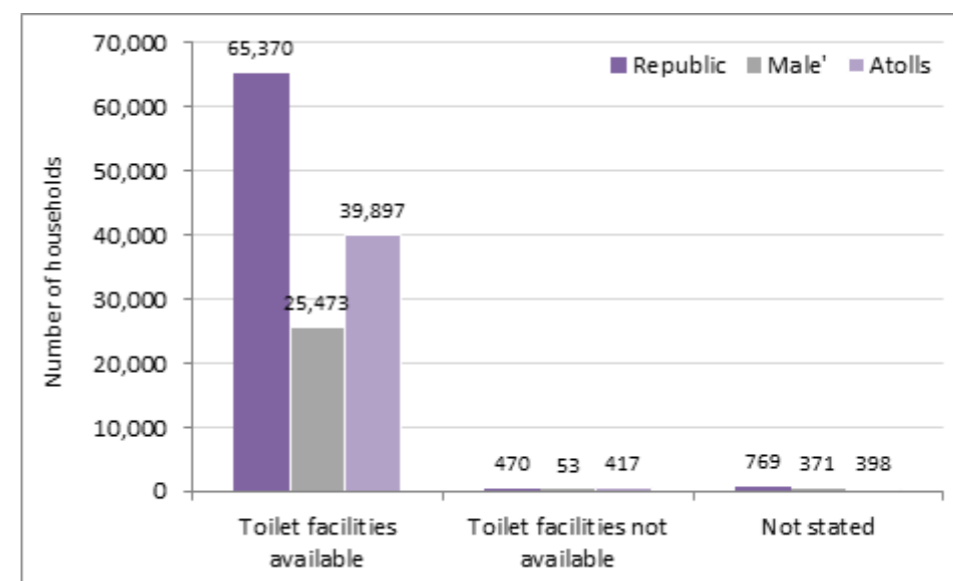


North Thiladhunmathi (HA) and Kolhumadulu (Thaa) reported the highest percentage of households using clean well water which is 85 percent for both the atolls. Faadhippolhu (Lh) reported the highest percentage of households using contaminated well water (40%) followed by South Ari Atoll (ADh) at (39%).

b. Toilet facilities

Availability of toilet facility is one of the basic needs, irrespective of availability within the residential unit or not and whether those facilities are shared by other households or not. The 2014 census captured the availability of toilet facilities within households and the type of toilet facilities used.

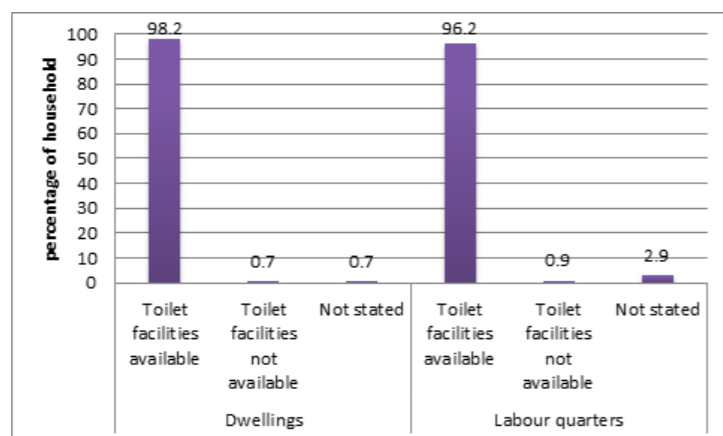
Figure 24: Households in dwellings and labour quarters, classified by availability of toilet facility by locality, census 2014



Out of the households occupying dwellings and labour quarters, a total of 65,370 households have toilet facilities available in their living quarters in the Republic. Among such living quarters 25,473 households have toilet facility available in Male' and 39,897 household have toilet facility available in Atolls. Only few of the households (470 households) located in dwellings and labour quarters, do not have access to toilet facility within their living quarter.

When we look separately at dwellings as given in figure 25 below, 98.2 percent of households have toilet facility and 0.7 percent do not have. In case of labour quarters the percentage of households that have toilet facilities are slightly lower at 96.2 percent and those without the facility is slightly higher at 0.7 percent.

Figure 25: Households in dwellings and labour quarters, classified by availability of toilet facility, census 2014



In addition to dwellings and labour quarters there are other types of living quarters such as establishments, boats and others that do not have toilet facilities.

Figure 26: Percentage of households in dwellings by number of toilets in the household by type of household, Census 2014

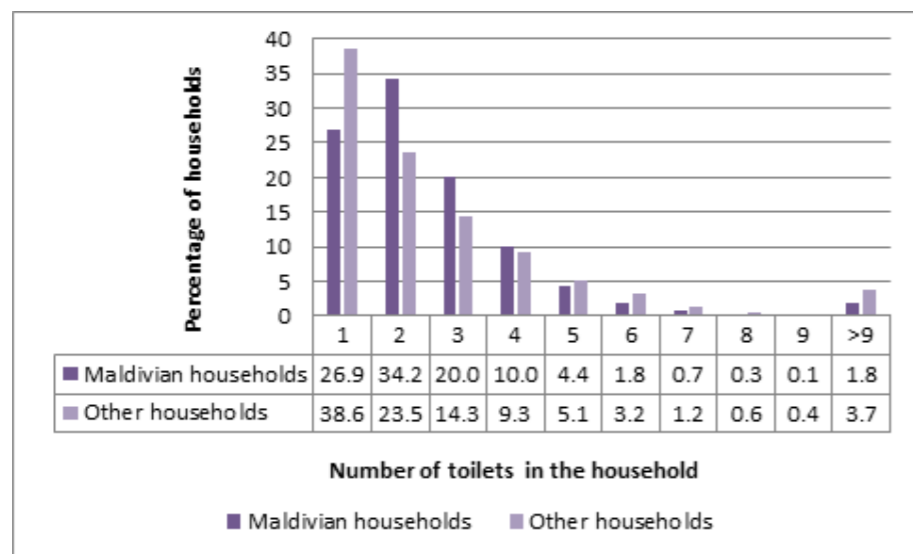


Figure 26 shows the distribution of households in dwellings by number of toilets in the household. Highest proportion of households in dwellings occupied by Maldivian households has 2 toilets in the household (34 percent), followed by 1 toilet in 27 percent of households. As for Other households, highest proportion of dwellings have 1 toilet (39 percent) followed by 2 toilets (24 percent).

Figure 27 Percentage of households in labour quarters by number of toilets in the household, Census 2014

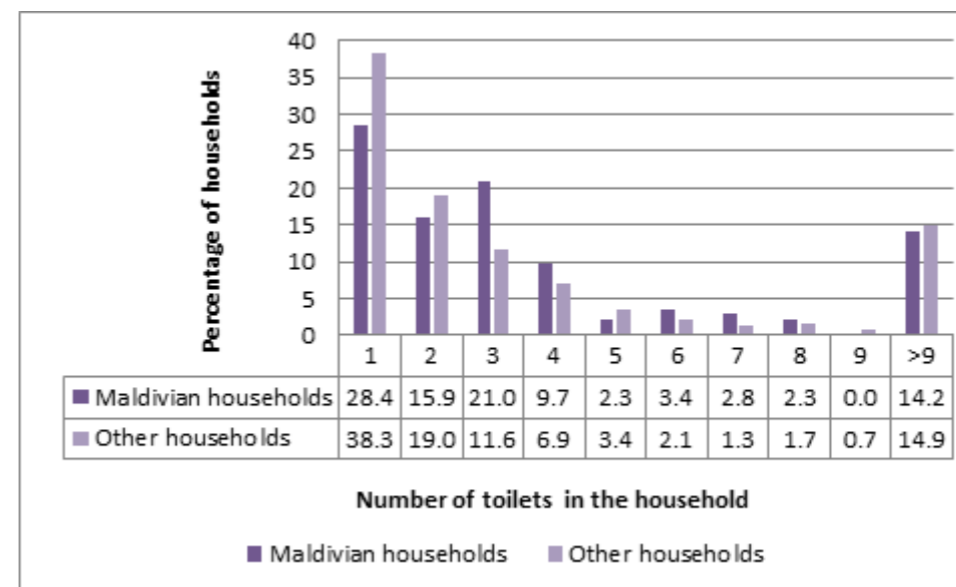
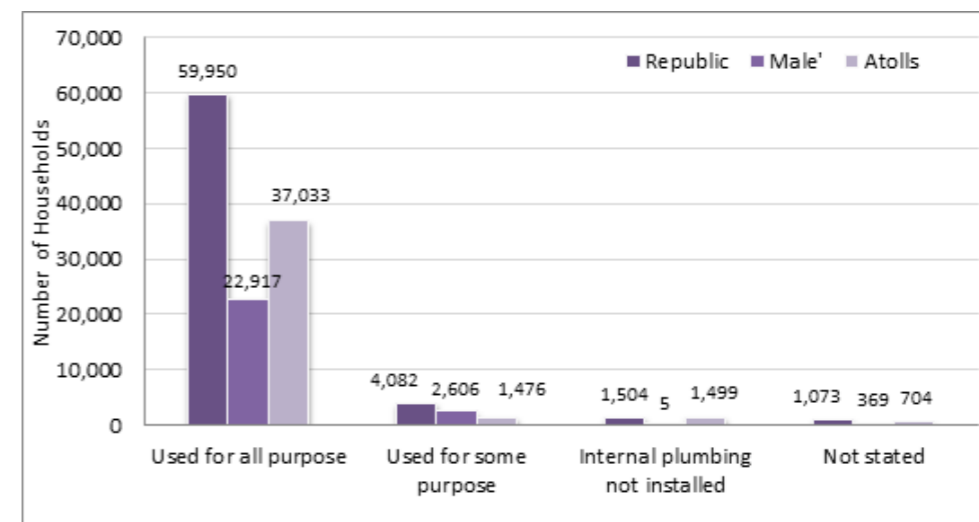


Figure 27 shows the distribution of households in labour quarters by number of toilets in the household. Highest proportion of households in labour quarters occupied by Maldivian households as well as other households has 1 toilets in the household.

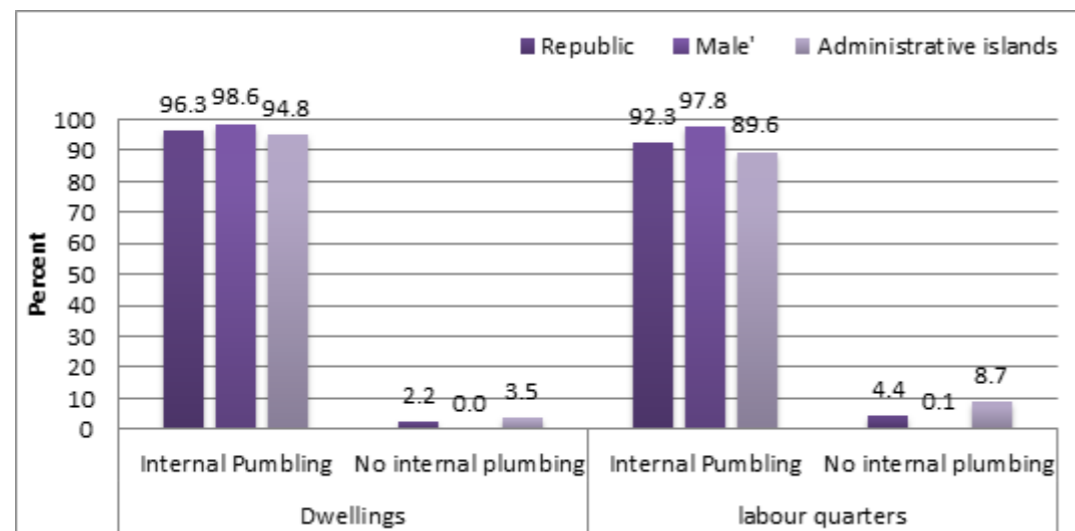
c. Internal plumbing

Figure 28: Households in dwellings and labour quarters, classified by availability of internal plumbing by locality, census 2014



As shown in the figure 28 throughout the country 59,950 households amongst those occupying dwellings and labour quarters have internal plumbing installed for all the purpose, while 4,082 households have internal plumbing installed for some purposes and only 1,504 household do not have internal plumbing installed. In census 2014 if piped water is used for showering, washing clothes and plates and flushing of toilet, it was considered as available for all purposes and if it is not available for all these purposes, then it is considered as available for some purposes.

Figure 29: Percentage of households in dwellings and labour quarters, classified by availability of internal plumbing by locality, census 2014



When we look separately at the dwellings it shows that 96.3 percent of dwellings have internal plumbing. This proportion is lower in Administrative islands in the Atolls at 94.8 percent compared to 98.6 percent of dwelling in Male'. Also the share of households in dwellings without internal plumbing in Atolls is higher at 3.5 compared to Male' with hardly any household without internal plumbing. It is important to note that internal plumbing is equivalent to piped water in Male'. As for the labour quarters 4.4 percent of households do not have internal plumbing, which is much higher at 8.7 percent in administrative islands of the atolls compared to 0.1 percent in case of labour quarters in Male'.

d. Sanitation

Basic sanitation is of crucial importance to the protection of human health, for personal hygiene and for protection against diseases. Census 2014 captured 692 households (1 percent of households) out of 67,906 households that reported as not having toilet facilities within their housing unit.

The main types of sewerage systems in the country as well as the categories included in the census questionnaire includes, toilets connected to sewerage network, connected to sea, connected to septic tank or households use a reserved compound of the house referred to as "gifili" in the local language. Only the toilets connected to sewerage network are considered as environmentally friendly, as all other means of sewerage disposal in the Maldives leads to contamination of ground water or sea water.

Table 10: Percentage of households classified by type of sewerage facilities used and locality, census 2014

Locality	Total	Toilet connected to sewerage network	Toilet connected to sea	Toilet connected to septic tank	Reserved compound of the house (gifili)
Republic	66,413	55.0%	6.8%	38.1%	0.1%
Male'	26,033	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Atolls	40,380	25.9%	11.2%	62.7%	0.2%
Administrative islands	39,842	25.7%	10.9%	63.2%	0.2%
Non- Administrative islands	538	43.3%	27.5%	28.3%	0.9%

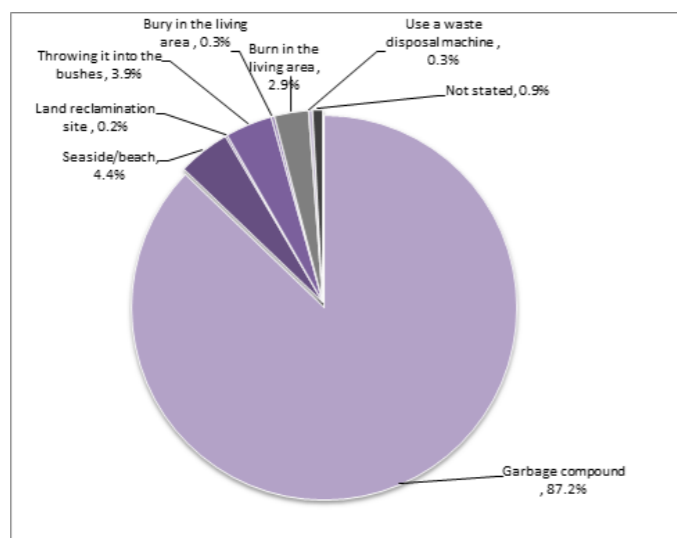
Census 2014 captured 66,413 households that have toilet facilities within the housing unit. Among these households 55 percent of households have toilets that are connected to sewerage network. The connection coverage is 100 percent (26,033 households) in Male', 25.7 percent (10,233 households) in administrative islands and 43.3 percent of households in Non- Administrative islands.

Within the administrative islands in the Atolls, the percentage of households with toilets connected to septic tanks are higher than toilets connected to sewerage networks or those connected to sea. On average 63.2 percent of the households in administrative islands reported using toilets that are connected to septic tanks. Among the Atolls, the highest percent of households with toilets connected to septic tanks is found in Gnaviyani atoll (Gn) at 98.9 percent (1,594 households) followed by Addu (S) at 98.6 percent (3,949 households). Looking at the Atolls, highest share of households with toilet facilities connected to sea is found in Faadhippolhu (Lh Atoll) which is 52.7 percent (889 households). The second highest Atoll using such facilities is Male' atoll (Kaa-fu Atoll) at 45.3 percent (914 households).

4. Means of solid waste disposal

Proper management of waste is critical to public health and the environment, including the long-term health of the coral reefs and the aesthetic value of the beaches of the islands that comprise the Maldives.

Figure 30: Percentage of households by waste disposal mechanism used, census 2014



According to the Census 2014 data, 87.2 percent of all households in the country used a garbage disposal site for waste disposal. This was at 100 percent for the Male' and 79.3 percent for the Atolls. It is a cause for concern to note that almost 11.5 percent of all households in the country dispose waste either by the seaside, throw their garbage into the bushes, burying or burning in the living area. This data shows waste management in most of the Atolls is a major issue, with many islands using environmentally harmful ways for waste disposal.

According to atoll level data 99.2 percent households of Felidhu Atoll (V) use garbage disposal site for waste disposal followed by Faadhippolhu (Lha atoll) which is 98.9 percent. 51.7 percent households of Hadhdhunmathi (L atoll) dispose their waste by the seaside followed by North Miladhunmadulu (Sh) which is 28.6 percent. 22.7 percent households of South Thiladhunmathi (HDh atoll) dispose their waste by throwing it into the bushes followed by North Miladhunmadulu (Sh atoll) which is 22.0 percent. 15.6 percent households of Gnaviyani atoll (Gn) dispose their waste by burning in the living area. 34.8 percent resorts dispose their waste by using a waste disposal machine.

TENURE ARRANGEMENTS OF DWELLINGS

Tenure describes the occupancy status of the dwelling unit as to whether the unit is owned, rented, owned by a relative not living in the household, arranged by the employer or other arrangement. Figure 31 show that 63 percent of the households living in dwellings such as house/flat/apartment live in a unit that is owned by a member of the household, 28 percent lives in rented places. There are remarkable differences between Male' and the Atolls as seen from figure 32 and 33 below. In Male', 31 percent of the households lives in a dwelling unit that is owned by a member of that household while a striking 60 percent live in rented places. On the other hand, in the administrative islands of the Atolls 83 percent of the households live in a unit owned by a member of that household while only 7 percent lives in rented places. This is mainly due to the facilities and services available in Male' attracting the population towards Male', although population from the islands get housing plot in there registered islands, as per the government land regulation. There is a huge migratory movement towards Male', which has resulted in the creation of a housing market in Male' unlike in the Atolls.

Figure 31: Home ownership of dwellings in the Republic, Census 2014

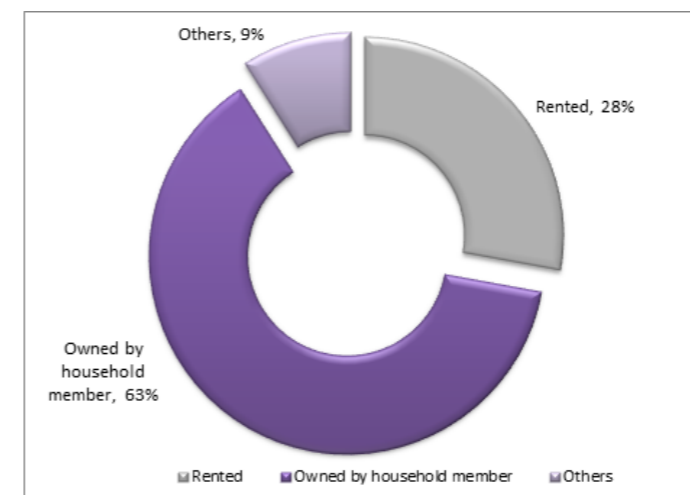


Figure 32: Home ownership of dwellings in Male', Census 2014

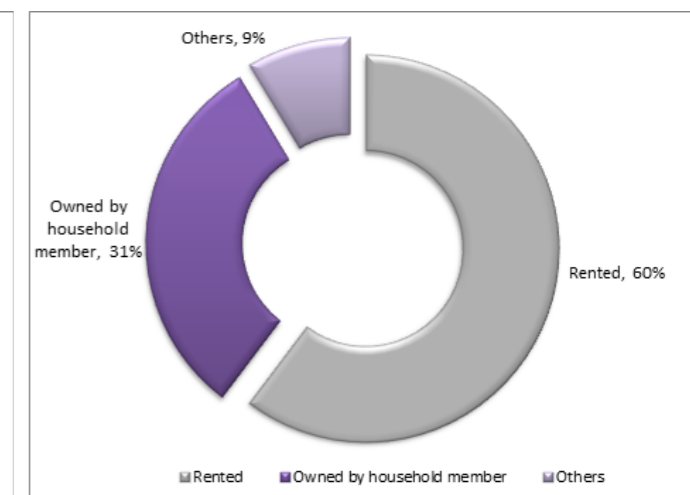


Figure 33: Home ownership of dwellings in the Republic, Census 2014

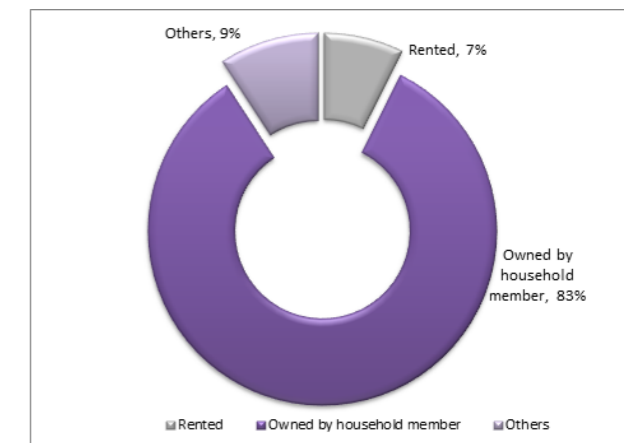


Table 11: Home ownership by locality, Census 2006 and 2014

Locality/tenure arrangement	Republic	Male'	Atolls
Rented			
2006	14%	42%	1%
2014	28%	59%	8%
Owned by household member			
2006	76%	46%	90%
2014	61%	30%	81%
Others			
2006	10%	12%	9%
2014	11%	11%	12%

As shown in the table 11 there have been a slight decrease in the households living in housing units owned by household members between 2006 and 2014 and an increase in those living in rented accommodation. Households living in housing units owned by household members for the Republic dropped slightly from 76 to 63 percent, while in the atolls it dropped from 90 to 83 percent and in Male' from 46 to 31 percent. On the other hand households living in rented units for the Republic increased from 14 to 28 percent, while in the atolls it increased from 1 to 7 percent and in Male' from 42 to 60 percent.

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES AND ACCESS TO INTERNET

1. Availability of communication facilities

The trends of access and usage of communication technologies analyzed show interesting changes. When comparing the change in the access to satellite/cable connections between the inter-censal periods, it can be seen that there has been a huge increase between 2006 and 2014 from 50.3 percent to 73.9 percent for all the households, while this service increased from 48.3 percent to 71.2 in Male' and 51.2 percent to 75.7 percent in the atolls.

Table 12: Household by ownership of communication equipment/facilities and locality, Census 2014

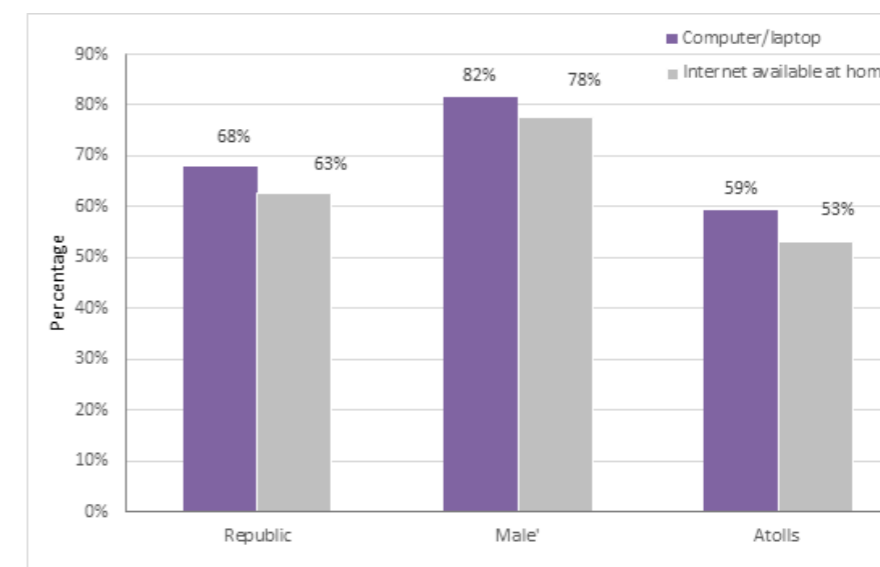
	2014					
	Republic	%	Male'	%	Atolls	%
Radio/Music player set	40,021	59.8%	10,915	42.0%	29,106	71.2%
TV	59,086	88.4%	22,898	88.1%	36,188	88.5%
Sattelite/ cable TV connection	49,447	73.9%	18,513	71.2%	30,934	75.7%
Mobile phone	64,344	96.2%	25,128	96.7%	39,216	95.9%
Fixed line	6,061	9.1%	3,962	15.2%	2,099	5.1%

The usage of mobile phones increased from 50 percent to over 90 percent when compared to 2006 census. 96.2 percent in all the household uses mobile phones in 2014 while 96.7 percent in Male' and 95.9 percent in the atolls uses mobile phones. Usage of fixed lines are low compared to census 2006. It has been recorded that fixed lines usage has decreased from 25.6 percent of households in 2006 to 9.1 percent in 2014, 15.2 percent in Male' and 5.1 percent in the atolls. The increase in mobile phone usage and the decrease in fixed lines may be due to the introduction of new packages and services to the mobile services at much cheaper rates with increased competition in industry.

2. Access to internet and availability of computers

Availability of computers has doubled to 68 percent of households when compared to census 2006, 82 percent in Male' and 59 percent in the atolls.

Figure 34: Availability of computer and access to internet in household, census 2014



The availability of the Internet within the housing unit has also increased from 7.9 percent in 2006 to 63 percent in 2014 for the Republic. The percentage of households with access to the internet in Male' lies at 78 percent while in atolls it is at 53 percent in 2014. The shift of internet usage has been recorded to be very high in Male' and atolls compared to the census 2006, which was at 20.4 percent and 2.5 percent in Male' and Atolls respectively. This might be due to the cheap and easy access of internet via mobile phones as well as computers through Wi-Fi and 3G packages. Also the demand to use internet in the modern life is increasing in our daily lives.

ASSET OWNERSHIP

2. Consumer durables

From the household appliances listed, 70.9 percent of households have washing machines which is 68.6 percent in Male' and 72.4 percent of households in the Atolls. Households having a refrigerator is at 94.2 percent for the Republic 94.9 in Male' and 93.8 in the Atolls.

The availability of air-conditions in households has made a major shift from 6 percent in 2006 to 37.4 percent in 2014. The availability of air-conditions in Male' households has shifted from 17 percent in 2006 to 57.1 percent in 2014. In the Atolls it increased from 1 percent in 2006 to 24.8 percent in 2014. This may be due to the environmental changes, the construction taking place with many high rise buildings, especially in Male' combined with the increase in household incomes in the country over the period.

With respect to certain consumer durables, it is important to note that the non-response rate was high in the census. And this is one of the main reasons why the ownership of certain durables is low in Male'.

	Iron	Rice cooker	Refrigerators	Washing machine	Fan	Air conditioner	water pump/motor
Republic	90.1%	97.6%	94.2%	70.9%	89.2%	37.4%	32.1%
Male'	90.4%	97.2%	94.9%	68.6%	90.2%	57.1%	8.5%
Atolls	89.9%	97.8%	93.8%	72.4%	88.7%	24.8%	47.2%

* The ownership of consumer durables for certain items is low compared to HIES 2009/10 due to high non-response for these items.



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND TREASURY

MALE', MALDIVES