

Use of Census Data for Gender Statistics



MALDIVES

STATISTICS DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PLANNING
REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES

INTRODUCTION

- The Statistical System of the Maldives has evolved in a Decentralised manner.
- Accordingly the related statistics are being collected by the key stakeholder agencies.
- The major national statistical activities are being conducted by the Statistics Division of the DNP. (Population and housing census, HH surveys, Economic/establishment surveys, National Accounts)
- The National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS), the ten year plan specifically aims
 - to promote gender statistics across all sectors
 - indicates to develop gender sensitive indicators by all stakeholder agencies in order to provide appropriate data for monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness and efficiency of policies implemented for the development of the country.

GENDER ANALYSIS OF CENSUS 2006

- Census 2006 was the first time that Maldives has given a strong emphasis on engendering the census.
- ◎ In the 2006 Census, serious effort was made to accurately capture information related to the economically active women in the country, including those engaged in small income generating activities, and other home based activities that generate an income for the family.

- All stages of the 2006 Census operations, including the review of the questionnaire, sensitizing of the census officials, training of the supervisors and enumerators, public awareness campaign and the data collection process ensured that gender perspective was incorporated.
- Different training sessions were conducted for the master trainers, enumerators and supervisors
- Publicity of the census campaign; posters were prepared and distributed to all the inhabited islands on engendering the census.

INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS

□ SOCIAL DIMENSIONS

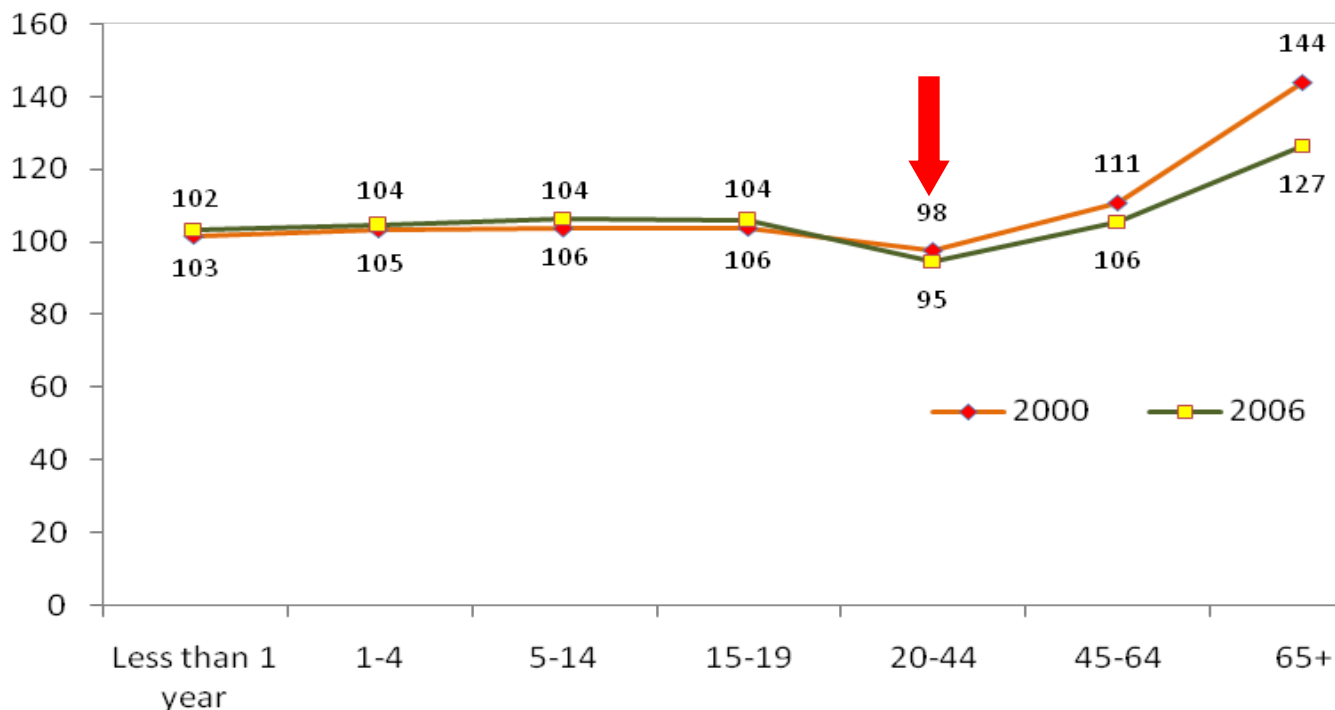
Sex Ratio

SEX RATIO FOR THE REPUBLIC, MALE' , ATOLLS AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISLANDS

Area	1990	1995	2000	2006
Maldives	105	104	103	103
Male'	121	115	109	101
Atolls	100	-	104	101
Administrative islands in atolls	101	-	93	93

◎ Sex ratio measures the no. of males per 100 females in a population

Comparison of sex ratio according to age group 2000 and 2006 census



- ◉ The decline observed for the age group 20-44 is due to lower survival ratio for men - **males engaged in risky and unsafe work, accidental deaths /drug users**
- ◉ The age group that has the highest sex ratio is the above 65 years - **high maternal mortality in the past**

Educational Status

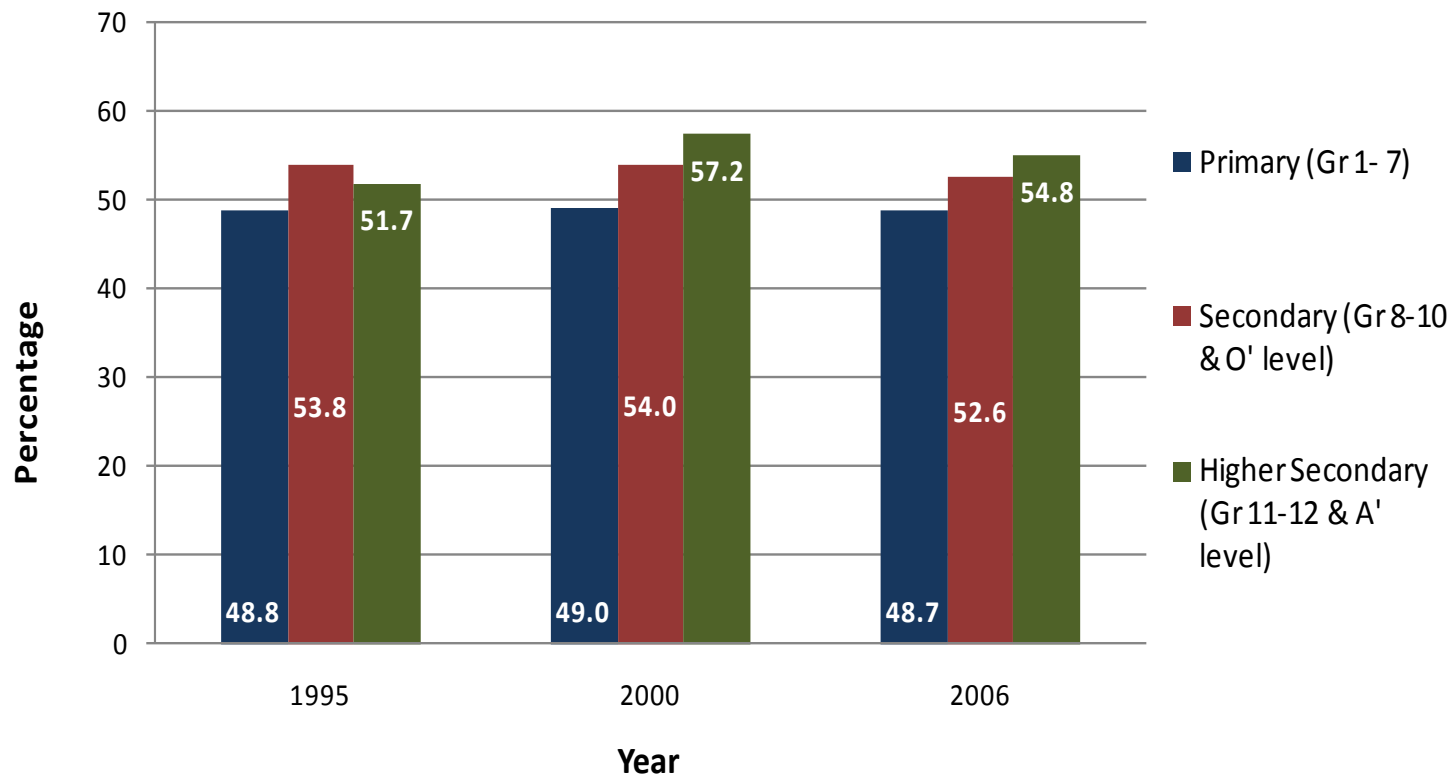
- Gender Parity has been reached in primary education in Maldives

TABLE 5: LITERACY LEVEL BY GENDER FOR REPUBLIC, MALE AND ATOLLS

Locality	1995 Female	1995 Male	2006 Female	2006 Male
Republic	94.6	94.1	96.0	95.3
Male'	97.5	97.4	94.3	94.0
Atolls	93.5	92.5	96.9	95.9

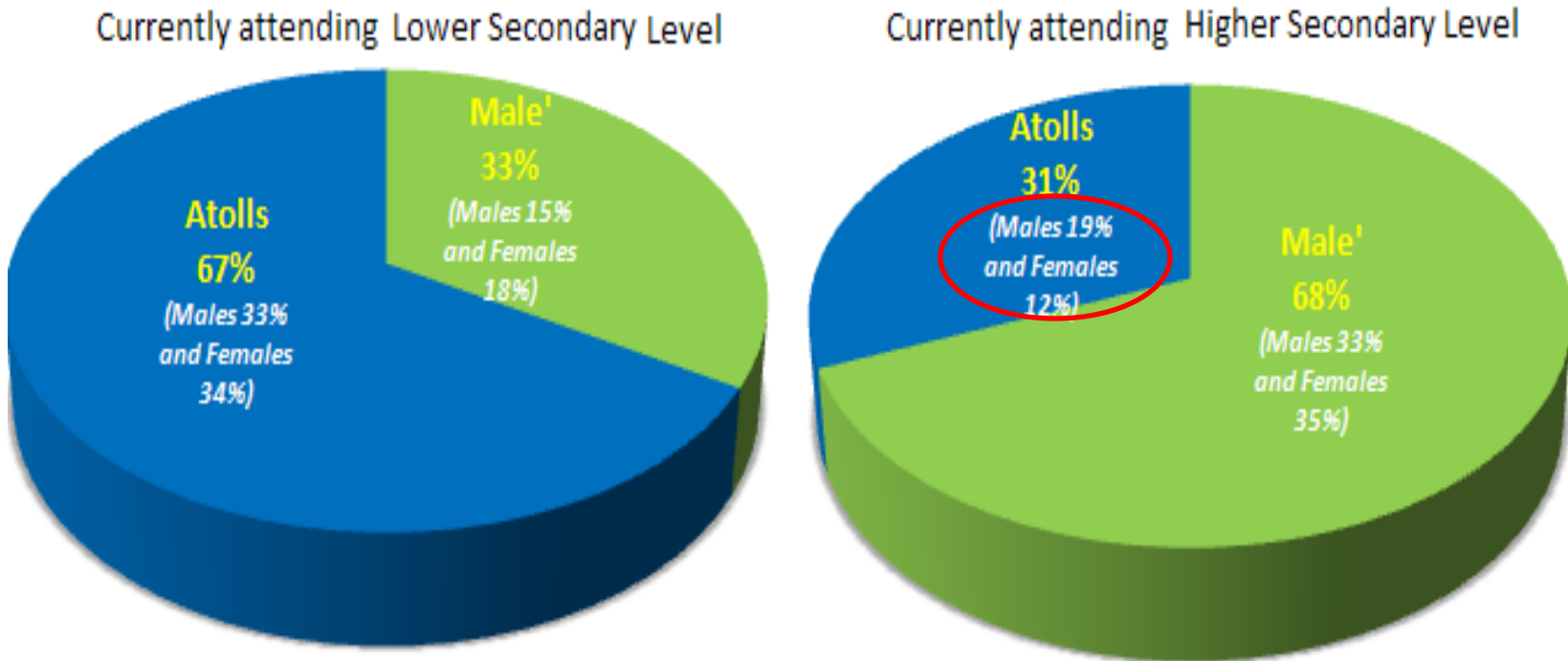
- The overall literacy rate for the republic stands high at 96 percent
- In 1995 the female literacy rate was 95 percent and increased to 96 percent in 2006.
- For males it increased from 94 percent to 95 in 1995 and 2006 respectively.
- Female literacy rates are higher for both years and is the same for both Male' and Atolls.

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY LEVEL OF SCHOOL EDUCATION, 1995, 2000 AND 2006

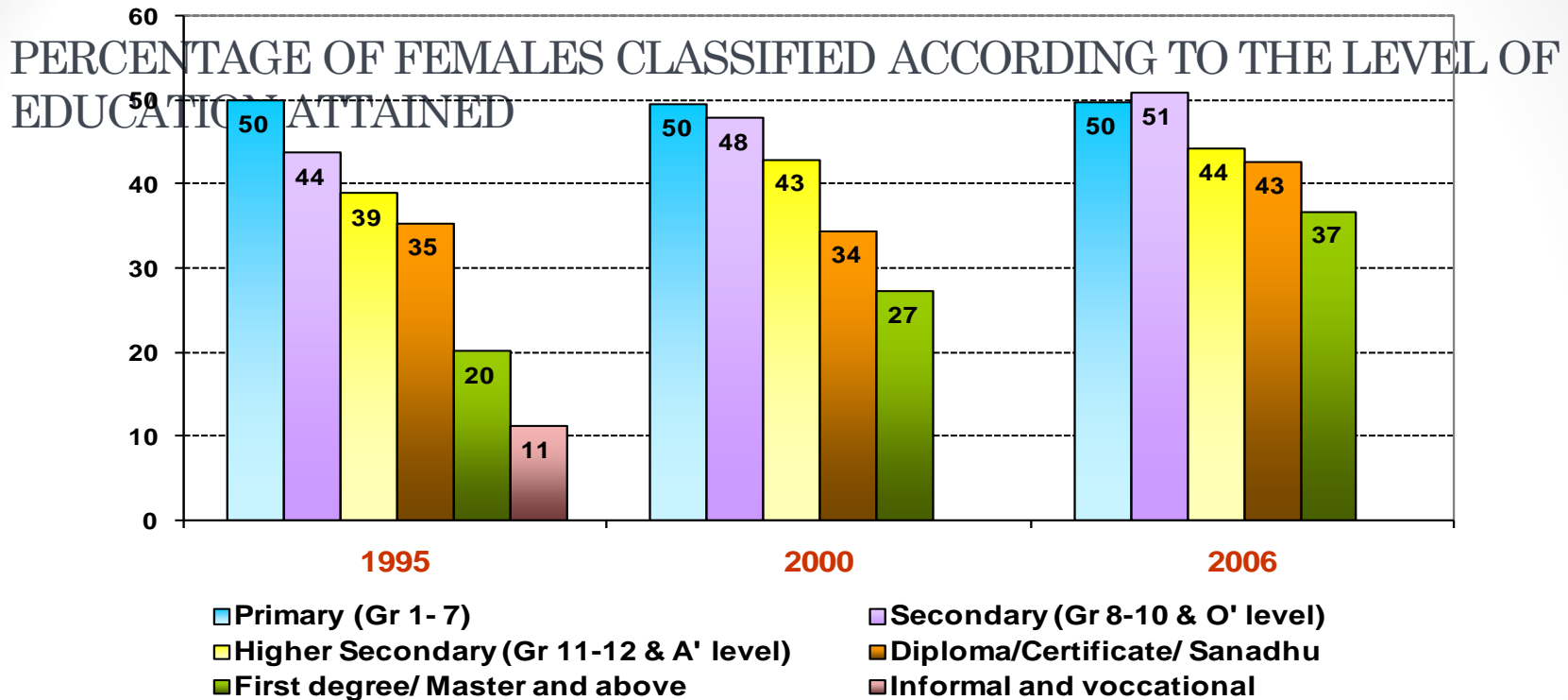


- From 1995 onwards the **school enrollment rates** for both girls and boys have been **increasing**.
- The percentage of girls getting enrolled each year 1995, 2000 and 2006 shows that **girls have a higher school enrollment rate compared to boys**.

FIGURE 8: PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO ARE CURRENTLY ATTENDING LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOLING AND HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLING IN MALE' AND IN THE ATOLLS IN 2006



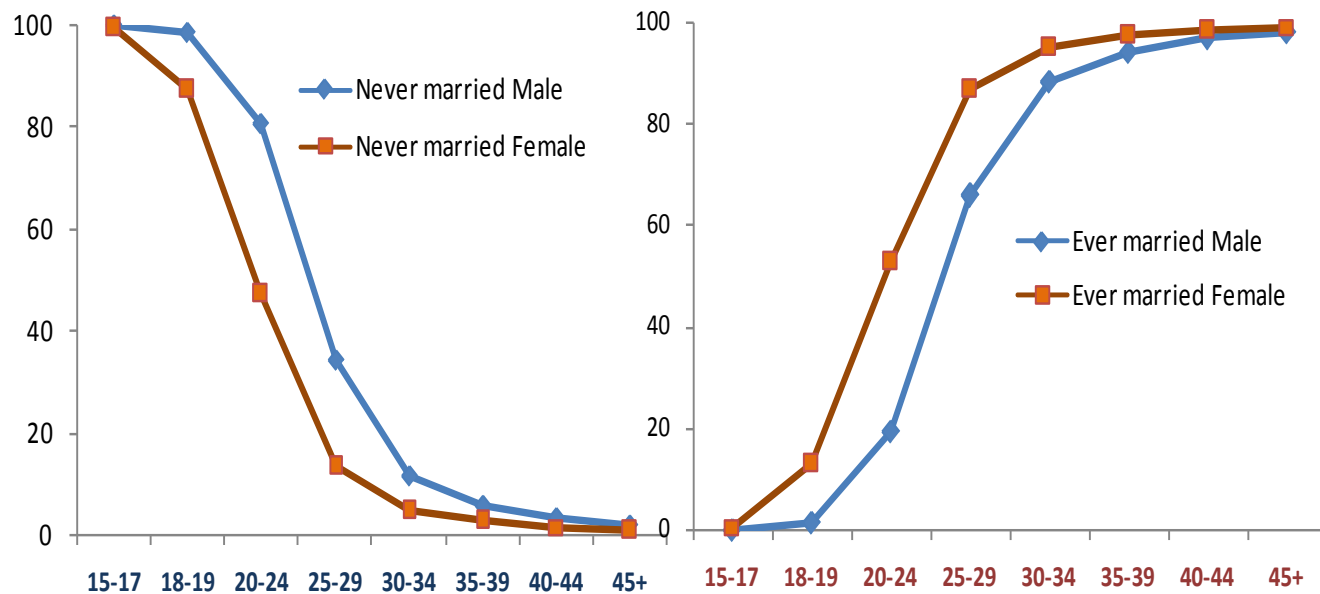
- Significant **disparities** between **Male'** and **Atolls**.
- A significant amount of lower secondary school leavers tend to join the **informal private institutions for higher secondary education**.
- Approximately 23 percent of students who were currently undertaking higher education was attending informal classes (251 boys and 254 girls)



- More females are **attaining higher levels of education**.
- However, **disparity still exists** at tertiary education
- No women reported having attained informal or vocational training** in 2000 and 2006.
- In 1995, only 20 percent of the female population completed first degree or above which increased to 37 percent in the year 2006.

Marital Status

Figure 10: Marital status of Male and Female by age group

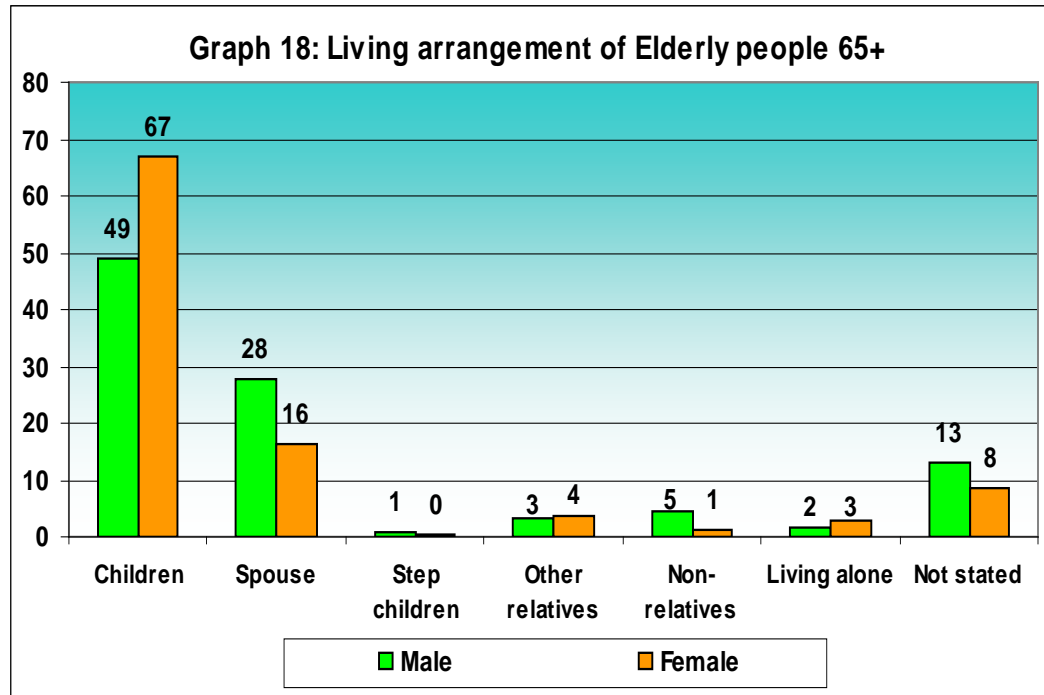


- Total population of 15+, **61%** have married sometime in their life.
- **Female population** of age 15+, **66.8%** have married and **27%** have never married.
- **male population**, **61.8%** have married and **38%** have never married.
- An overwhelming majority of men (63 percent) and women (84 percent) are married by the age of 29.

- ◎ The proportion of girls who are married starts to increase rapidly by 18-19 years and reaches 51 percent in the 20-24 age groups. This means that half of the population of women tends to get married before 25 years.
- ◎ Divorce rate is much higher among females than males. In 2006, 6.2 percent females compared to 3.5 percent males in 2006
- ◎ Divorce rates are now on the decline due to increased awareness and enforcement of rules.
- ◎ Proportion of people who were divorced was 8.5% (1990), 7.3% (2000) and 6.2% (2006).

- A total of **66 percent** children live with both parent.
- There are no noticeable difference between girls and boys when it comes to living arrangements.
- **Six percent** of children are living with only their mothers while less than one percent live only with their fathers.
- Children from the age of 10-17 years who live with other relatives and with people with no family relationships are more than others.
- There is no significant difference between girls and boys living with other relatives.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF ELDERLY PEOPLE 65 AND ABOVE



◎The largest proportion of the elderly population lives with their children.

◎More elder females are living with own children (67%) compared to males (49%)

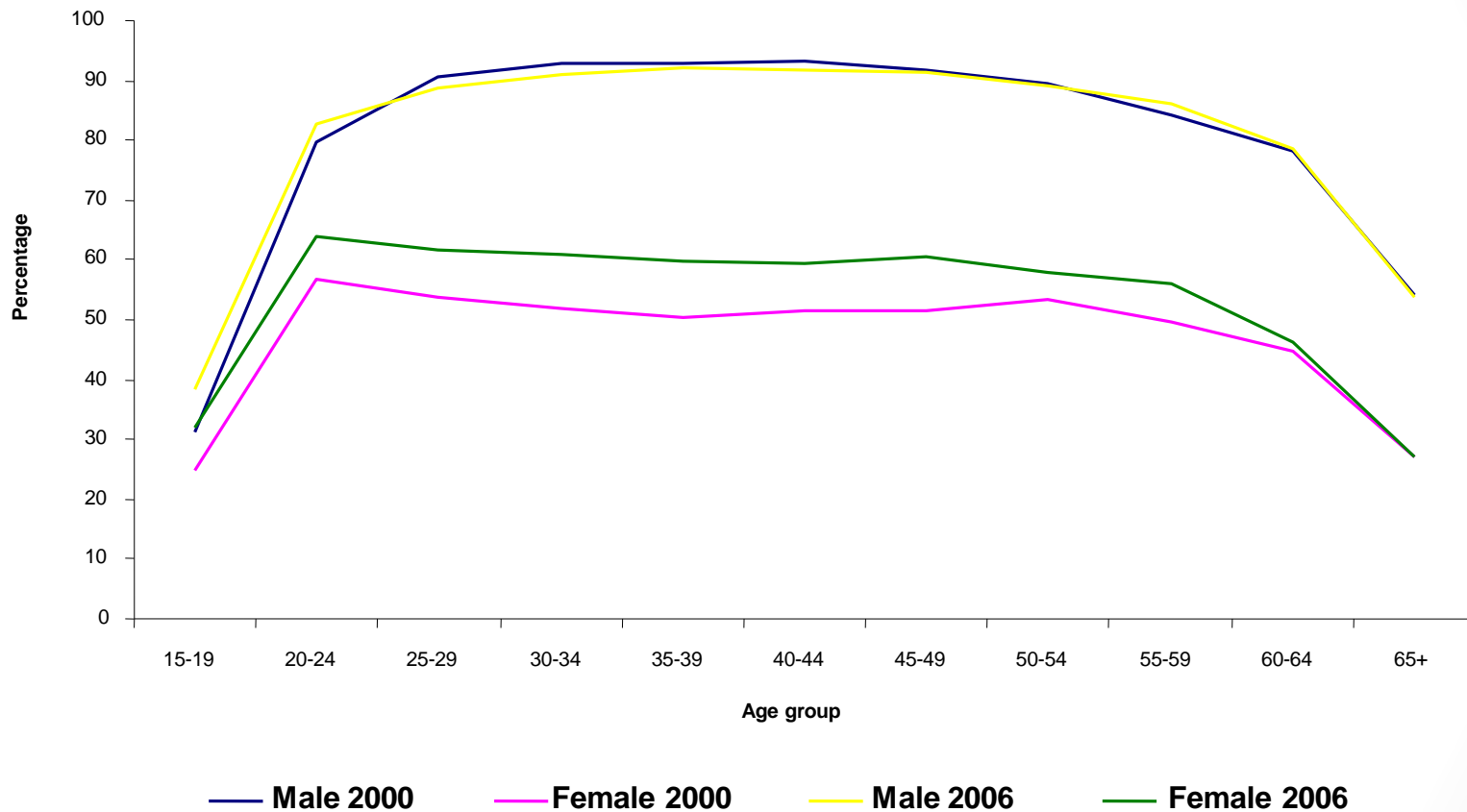
◎Only 16 percent of the women of this age live with spouse compared to 28 percent of the male of this age.

◎The distribution of living arrangements for the rest of the population of this age group does not differ considerably.

economic dimensions

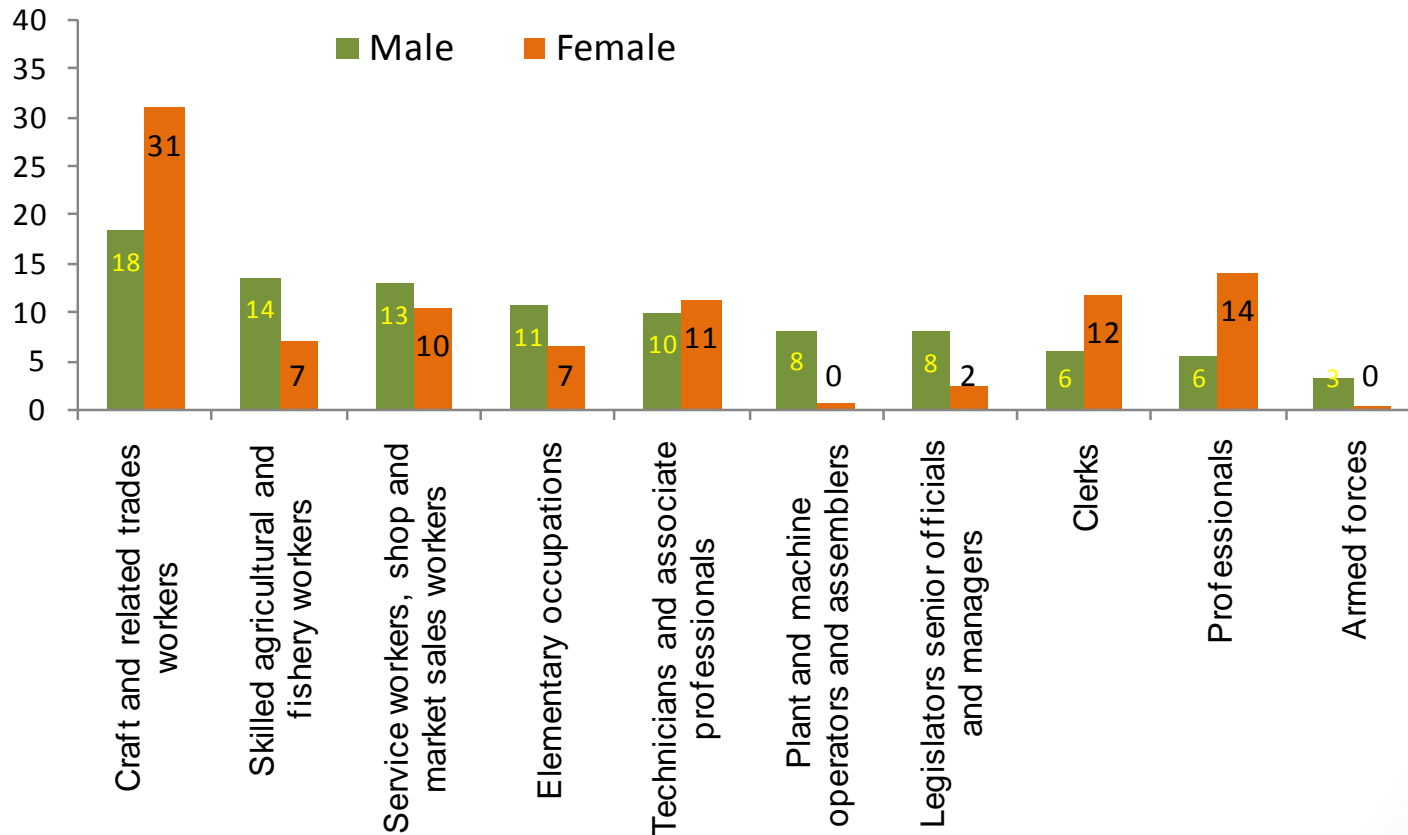
- ⊙ Women have a high economic activity rate in 2006 (52.0 percent).
- ⊙ This rate was 2000 was 37.4 percent and for 1995 was 28.1 percent.
- ⊙ A significant number of females are economically inactive (42 percent of the whole female population of working age in 2006).
- ⊙ In 1995 this figure stood at 70.8 percent while in 2000 it was 61.4 percent.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

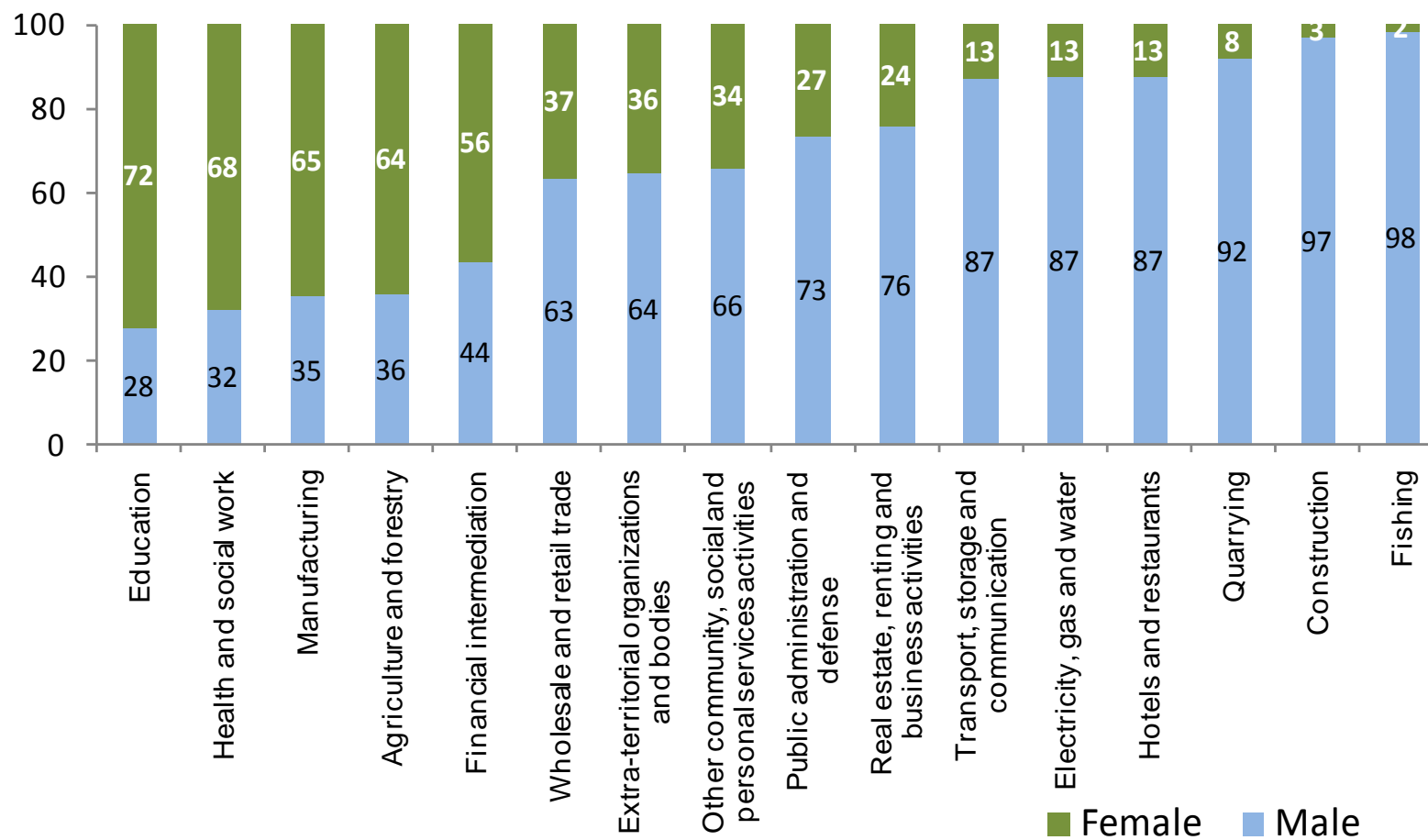


Employment Status

Occupational distribution by gender

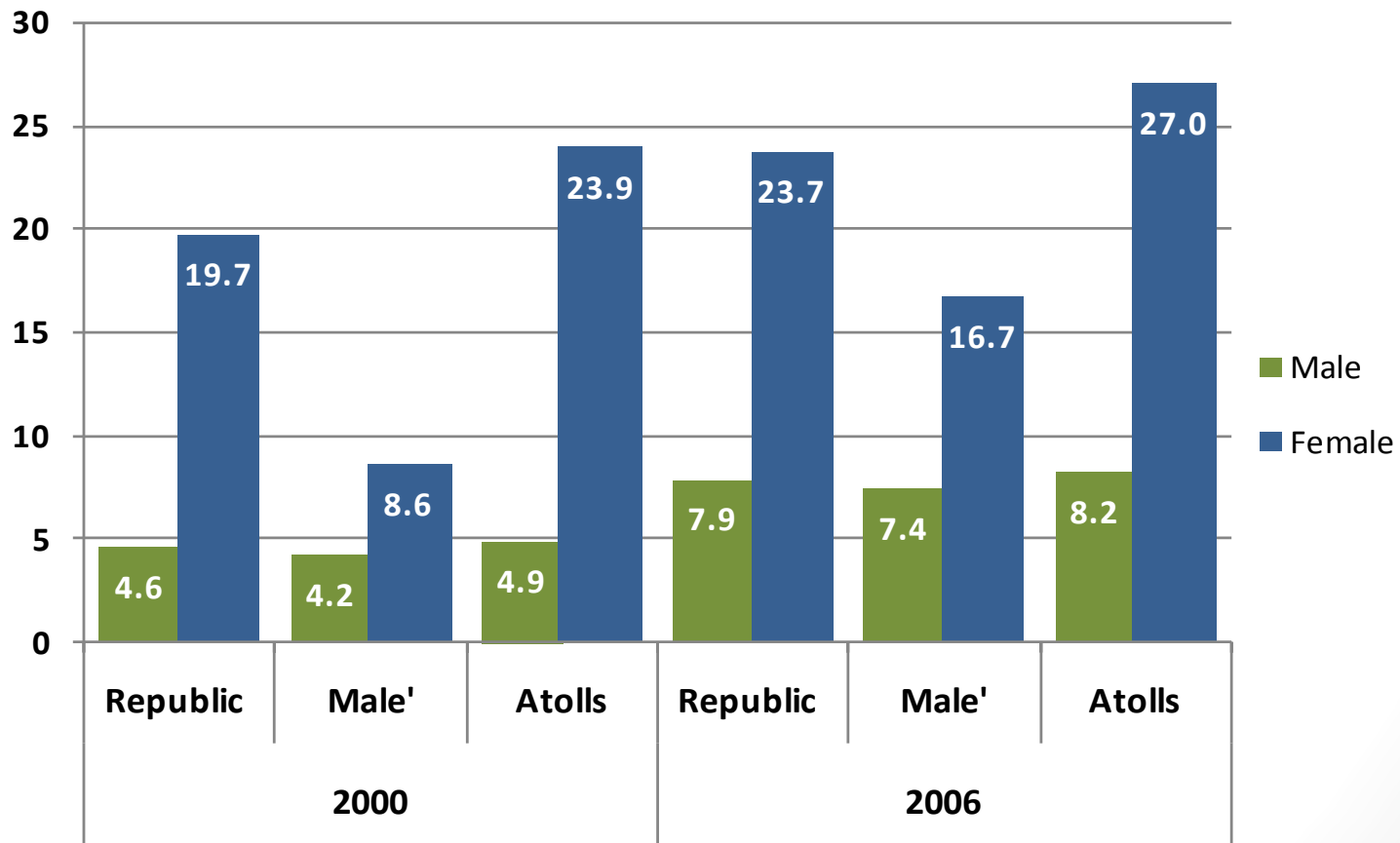


FEMALE PROPORTION IN NON-AGRICULTURAL AND FISHING INDUSTRY IN 2006



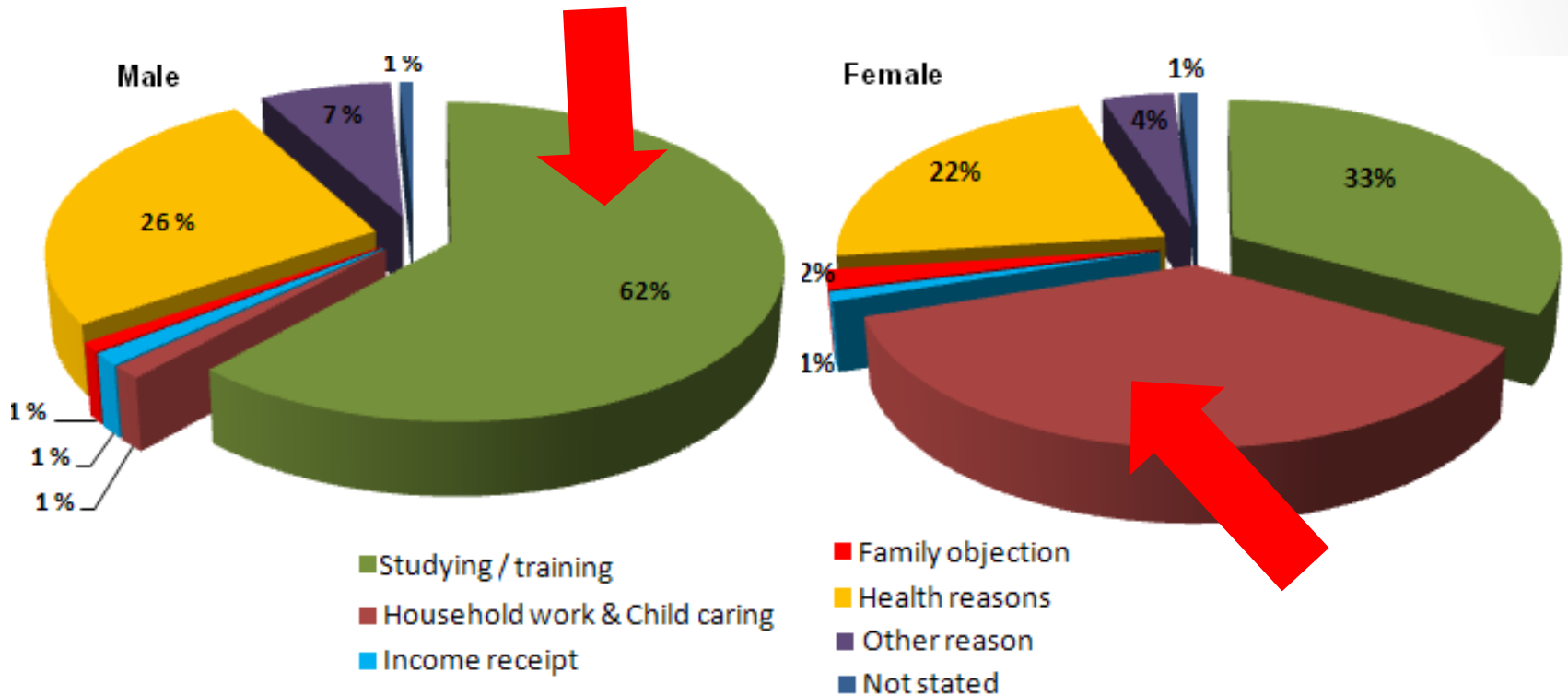
Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rate of 2000 and 2006



Reason for Inactivity

Reason for not working, female and male Republic



ANALYSIS OF THE COMPARATIVE POSITION OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

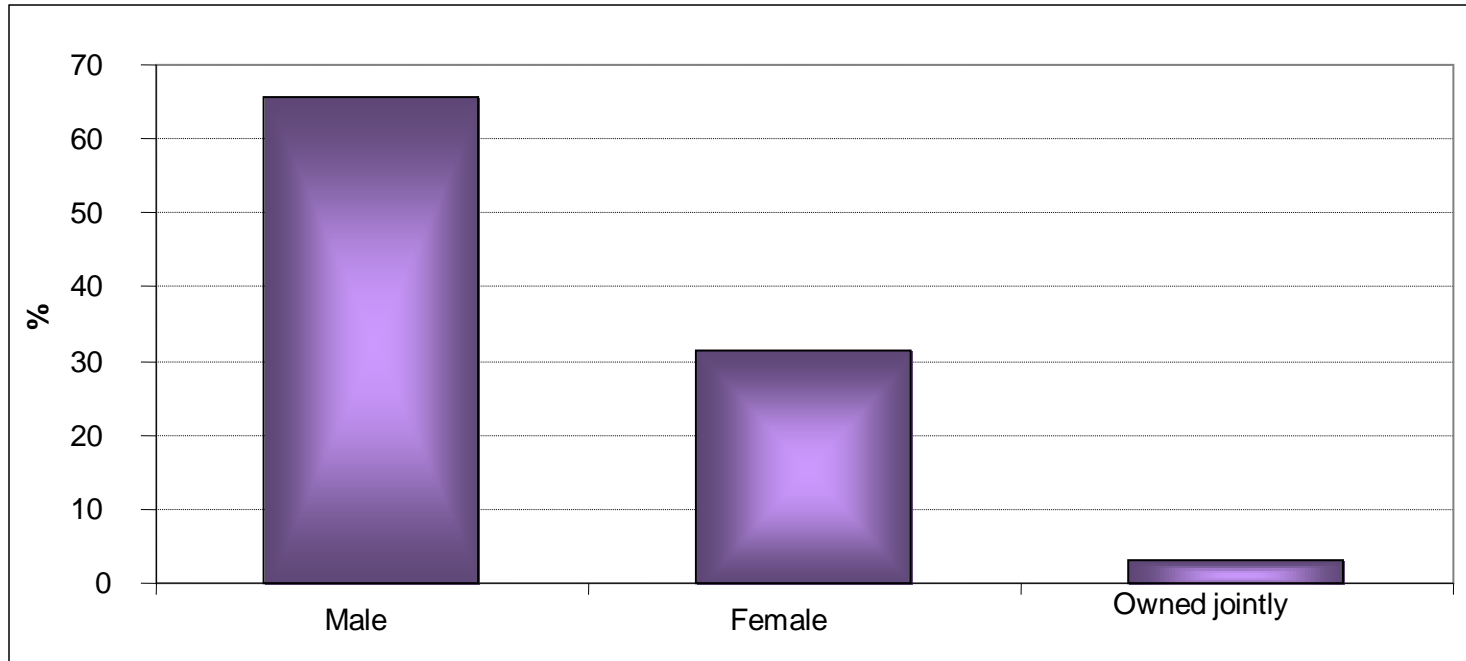
Percentage of female headed households in Male' , Atolls and the Republic, census 2006

Locality	Total Households	Total Female Headed Households	Female Heads (Percentage)
Male'	14,107	5,603	40%
Atolls	32,087	13,980	44%
Republic	46,194	19,583	42%

- In 2006, **42%** of the total household heads were **female**.
- This is a slight decrease from the **46%** in 2000.
- There are **more female heads in the atolls**. This is due to the large number of male members working outside their native islands (in resorts and other industrial islands) and thus creating female heads.

Ownership of house

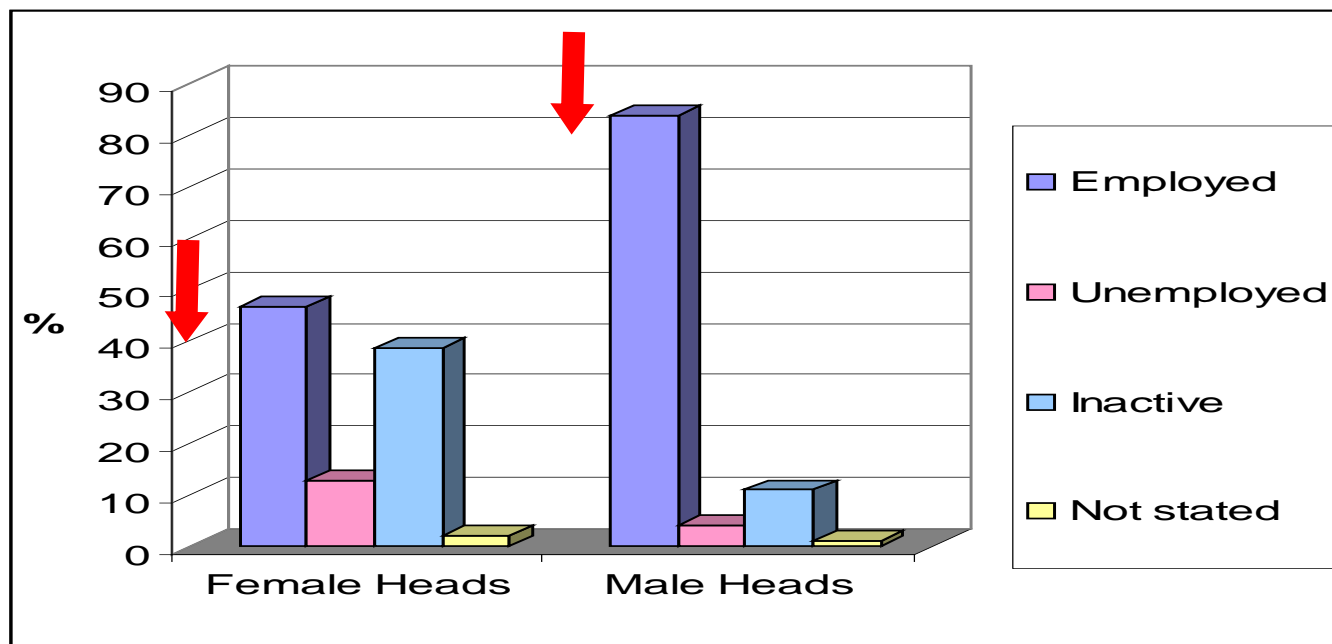
Household Ownership by sex



- **31.3 percent** of the houses are owned by women only while **65.5 percent** are owned by men only. Houses owned jointly are **3.1 percent**, which is very low.
- Houses owned by only men is more than double that of houses owned by women only showing a huge gender difference in property ownership.
- This could increase women's vulnerability as quite a large number of women in the Maldivian population does not own a house themselves.

Employment status of female and male heads of households

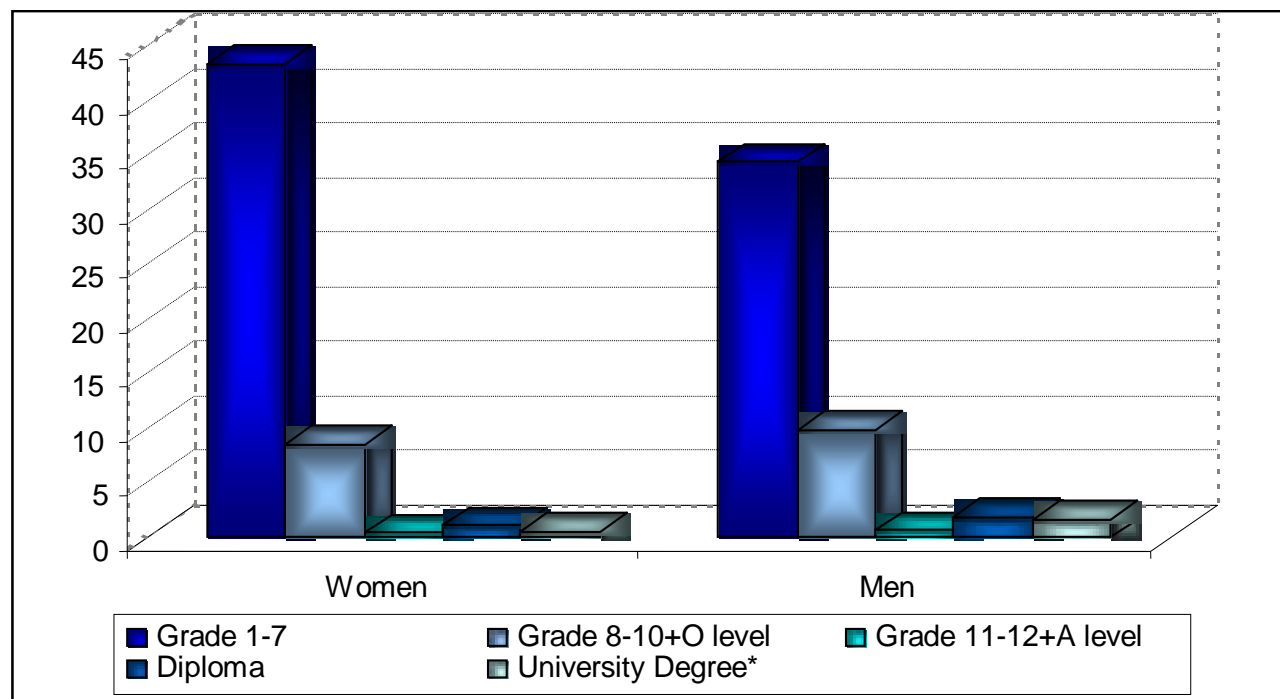
Percentage of female and male headed households by employment status.



- About **84 percent of the male heads** are employed while only 47 percent of the female heads are so.
- Similarly it can be observed that a **large proportion of female head being unemployed and inactive** compared to male heads.
- This **increases the vulnerability** of women.

Educational Status of men and women heads of households

Percentage of female and male headed households by educational attainment.



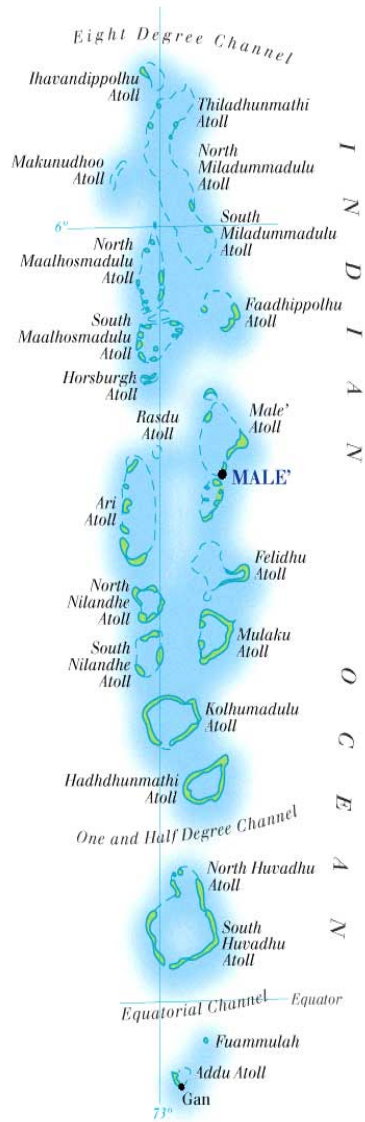
- A higher percentage of the female heads of households have completed primary education
- The household heads of both sexes who have completed secondary, higher secondary and tertiary education is very low.
- More male heads have attained secondary level and above.

Housing Structure and Facilities

- ◎ Both male headed and female headed households have access to good quality housing in terms of flooring, roofing and walls.
- ◎ Both female and male headed households have equal access to good quality drinking water and cooking water, availability of toilet facilities and garbage disposal.
- ◎ No considerable difference was noted in the ownership of appliances and media facilities between male and female headed households including refrigerators, air conditioners and motor cycles.

Conclusions

- The production of publications on gender has improved the awareness of women's situation in Maldives
- Department of National Planning have the key role to coordinate the National Statistical system and guide the newly formed Ministry of Gender and Human Rights in order to improve the gender statistics which is cross cutting area.



Thank you!!