

MALDIVES

Population & Housing Census 2014

Statistical Release: V
Nuptiality & Fertility



CENSUS
count me in...
2014

ދިވެހިރާއްޖޭގެ ސަރުކާރުގެ ގެޒެޓް ގައި ބަޔާންކުރި ގޮތުގައި 2014 ވަނަ އަހަރުގެ ރާއްޖޭގެ ބަޔާންކުރި ގޮތުގައި 2014 ވަނަ އަހަރުގެ ރާއްޖޭގެ ބަޔާންކުރި ގޮތުގައި

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance & Treasury
Male', Republic of Maldives





MALDIVES

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS STATISTICAL RELEASE V: NUPTIALITY & FERTILITY 2014



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND TREASURY

MALE', MALDIVES

© National Bureau of Statistics, 2015

Maldives - Population and Housing Census 2014

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.statisticsmaldives.gov.mv

Cover and Layout design by: Aminath Mushfiqa Ibrahim

Cover Photo Credits: UNFPA MALDIVES

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

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

FERTILITY & NUPTIALITY

INTRODUCTION

Nuptiality and Fertility are one of the most important determinants of population dynamics and growth in a country. The census is the main source of information to ascertain the growth of population and its various characteristics at national and local level. These measures pave way for policy makers to formulate related policies for socio-economic needs of the population

Nuptiality refers to marriage as a demographic phenomenon, including the rate at which it occurs, the characteristics of persons united in marriage, and the dissolution of such unions through separation, divorce, widowhood and annulment (Arthur Haupt and Thomas T.Kane 33). Nuptiality status is one of the basic population features generally captured in population censuses and through civil registration systems. Nuptiality or marital status is a crucial determinant to perceive the social dynamics and its changes over time. Marriage is one of the major determinant of fertility in the Maldives. Proportion of divorce is a key factor for policy formulation of social well-being of the nation as the proportion of divorce was significant based on previous censuses.

The 2014 census had a component on Nuptiality with information on, marital status of each individual (15 years and above) as; Never married, married, divorced, and widowed.

This release will look into the marital status and changes overtime of the age of marriage along with divorce. The measures on proportion of marriage and divorces will be determined along with the mean age of marriage for males and females.

The 2014 census of the Maldives collected information on fertility. Questions on life-time fertility, children ever born were asked from all the women 15 years of age and over irrespective of their marital status. The questions in the section seek information about lifetime fertility; number of children ever born alive by sex, age of mother at the birth of first child. Information was also obtained about the number of children alive at the time of census, among the total live births.

Births by sex that occurred during the year preceding the census (20th Sep 2013 to 19th Sep 2014) was asked from all women below 50 years of age who ever had a live birth. Number of births and those alive at the time of census by sex was also collected from women who gave birth during the past 12 months.

Indicators on fertility reviewed in this chapter are Crude Birth Rate (CBR), General Fertility Rate (GFR), Age Specific Fertility (ASF), Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and Gross Reproductive Rate (GRR).

The trend of overtime changes of these important indicators will be discerned by comparing the measures with 2006 census.

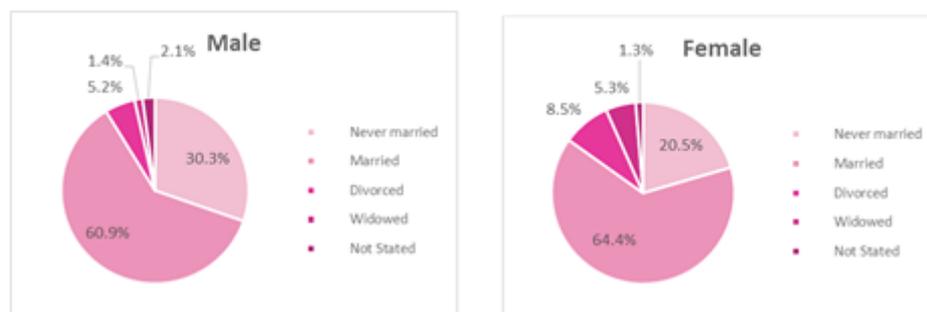
Marital Status of Resident Maldivian Population

In census 2014, the resident Maldivian population 15 years and above was 244,956, consisting of 123,638 males and 121,318 females. Figure MRI shows the resident Maldivian population 15 years above has increased in 2014 (244,956) compared to 2006 (195,056). At each age cohort with the exception of 15-19 age group, we see that 2014 population is higher than 2006.

In Maldives the legal age at which people can get married is 18 years. But even before a person reach 18 years, upon request the marriage registrar has the right to give permission for marriage after special considerations from the marriage court. And hence for this reason and also for international comparison information on marital status was collected for individuals 15 years and above.

Table MR1: Resident population 15 years of age and over by Marital Status and Sex

Marital Status	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Never married	62,323	25%	37,496	30.3%	24,827	20%
Married	153,506	63%	75,323	60.9%	78,183	64%
Divorced	16,765	7%	6,486	5.2%	10,279	8%
Widowed	8,142	3%	1,692	1.4%	6,450	5%
Not Stated	4,220	2%	2,641	2.1%	1,579	1%
Total	244,956	100%	123,638	100%	121,318	100%

Figure MR2: Resident population 15 years of age and over by Marital Status and Sex

Marital Status by Age

The marital status varies parallel with age as marriage is highly associated with a person's age. In Figure MR3 we can see from the age group 15-17, 95.3% have never been married and 0.6% of are married. Within never married population, the highest drop is seen from the age 20-24 to 25-29 (from 57.7% to 18.6% respectively). A 36.5 percentage point increase is seen in the proportion married within the same age group i.e. from 20-24 at 36.1% to 25-29 (72.6%). Proportion married stays above 80% in age group 30-59, after which it falls. The proportion divorced as well as widowed is highest at the age 65 and above with 10.1% and 32.2% respectively.

From the Table MR2, the proportion of people never married rapidly decreases as the age increases. Within Male population the highest drop is seen from age 20-24 to 25-29 (from 74.6% to 27.1% respectively). Concurrently among males we can see that the highest increase in the married population is within the same age group i.e. 20-24 to 25-29 (from 20.4% to 64.8%). Unlike males, a higher proportion of females tend to marry at an earlier age. As such the highest increase in the married population of females is from age 18-19 (10.5%) to 20-24(52.5%), an increase of 42% points. Legally the marital age in Maldives is 18, but even though small (0.5% Male and 0.7% female), there is still a discernible proportion of married population below this age.

The proportion of never married population at age 50-54 age group is 2.6% for males and 1.6% females. At 65 of age and above the proportion of married population for males is very much higher (70.8%) when compared to females (37.6%)

Within all age groups the proportion of persons divorced is higher among females and after the age group 35-39 the percentage of divorced population among females are substantially higher than the male population.

Irrespective of sex, the age structure shows that the widowhood increases with age and is more prominent among females. It is striking to see that percentage widowed for age 65 plus is only 16% for men while it is at 50.4% for women. (Table MR2 and Figure MR5).

From Figure MR4, a comparison is done for never married and married status of 2014 with 2006 gender wise, it shows that the proportion never married is at the peak in age group 20-24 for males in 2006 as well as 2014. Among males from age 25 onwards, there is similar pattern among the proportion never married from 2006 and 2014. Among females age 15-17, the proportion never married in 2014 are 16 percentage points higher than proportion of females never married in 2006. But from age group 18-19 onwards till age group 25-29, proportion of females never married in 2006 is higher than 2014.

Among males married, the widest gap between 2014 and 2006 is seen in the age group 25-29 (3 percentage point higher in 2014 than 2006). On contrary among married females, the widest gap is seen in the age group 20-24 and that also 2006 is 3 percentage point higher than 2014.

Figure MR3: Resident population 15 years of age and over by Marital Status and Age Group

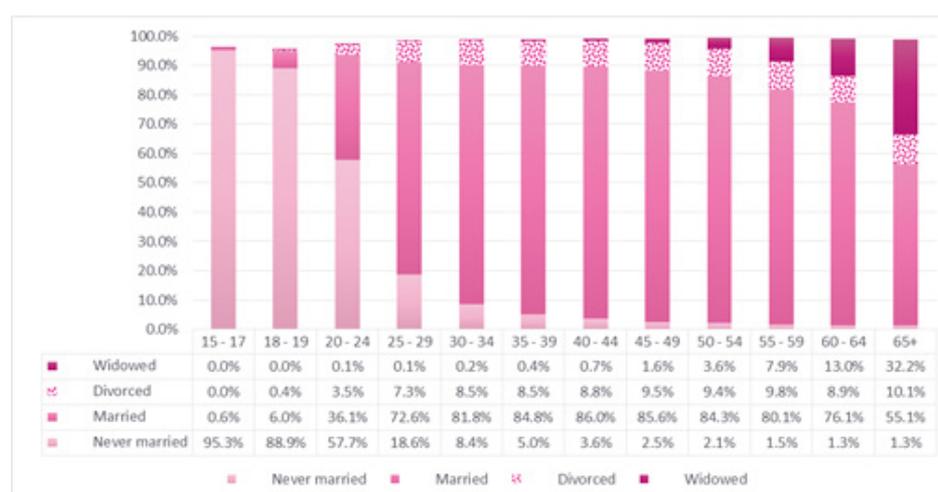


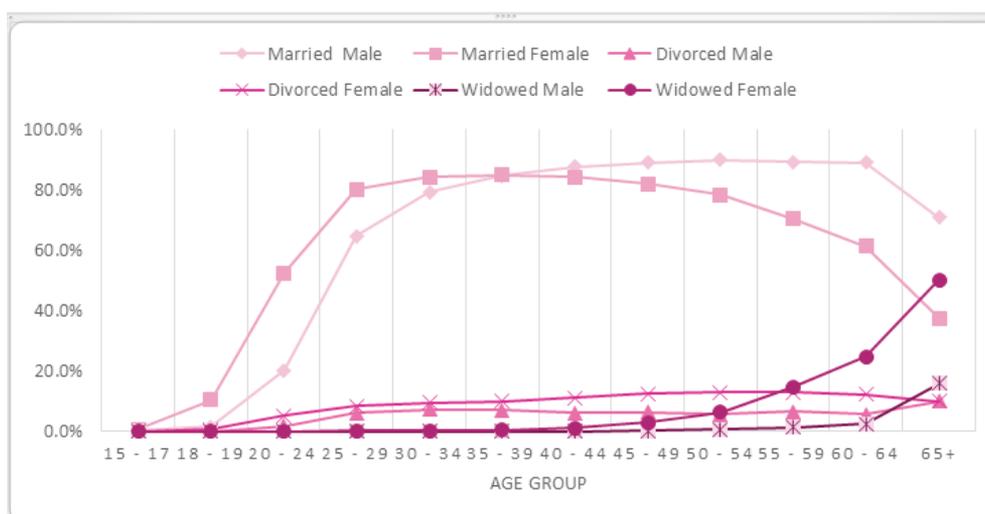
Table MR2: Resident population 15 years of age and over by Marital Status, Sex and Age Group of census 2014

Sex and Age	Marital Status						Count	
	Male	Never married	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Not Stated		Total
15 - 17		95.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	100%	8,947
18 - 19		93.0%	1.6%	0.1%	0.0%	5.3%	100%	6,682
20 - 24		74.6%	20.4%	1.9%	0.0%	3.1%	100%	18,643
25 - 29		27.1%	64.8%	6.1%	0.1%	2.0%	100%	19,017
30 - 34		11.8%	79.2%	7.3%	0.1%	1.6%	100%	15,225
35 - 39		6.3%	84.7%	7.0%	0.2%	1.8%	100%	11,220
40 - 44		4.5%	87.7%	6.3%	0.1%	1.3%	100%	9,713
45 - 49		3.0%	89.1%	6.4%	0.3%	1.2%	100%	8,713
50 - 54		2.6%	89.9%	5.9%	0.8%	0.8%	100%	7,564
55 - 59		2.0%	89.3%	6.7%	1.4%	0.7%	100%	5,986
60 - 64		1.7%	89.1%	5.8%	2.6%	0.8%	100%	3,297
65+		1.9%	70.8%	10.0%	16.0%	1.3%	100%	8,631
All Ages 15+		30.3%	60.9%	5.2%	1.4%	2.1%	100%	123,638
Female								
15 - 17		95.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	100%	8,682
18 - 19		84.7%	10.5%	0.7%	0.0%	4.1%	100%	6,477
20 - 24		40.1%	52.5%	5.2%	0.1%	2.2%	100%	17,797
25 - 29		10.3%	80.2%	8.4%	0.2%	0.9%	100%	19,327
30 - 34		5.1%	84.3%	9.7%	0.2%	0.6%	100%	15,567
35 - 39		3.8%	84.9%	10.0%	0.6%	0.7%	100%	11,341
40 - 44		2.8%	84.3%	11.3%	1.2%	0.4%	100%	9,923
45 - 49		2.0%	82.1%	12.6%	3.0%	0.3%	100%	8,658
50 - 54		1.6%	78.5%	13.0%	6.5%	0.4%	100%	7,320
55 - 59		1.1%	70.4%	13.1%	14.9%	0.5%	100%	5,624
60 - 64		0.9%	61.3%	12.4%	24.7%	0.7%	100%	2,896
65+		0.8%	37.6%	10.1%	50.4%	1.2%	100%	7,706
All Ages 15+		20.5%	64.4%	8.5%	5.3%	1.3%	100%	121,318

Figure MR4: Resident Maldivian population 15 years of age and over by Marital Status, Sex and Age Group of census 2006 and 2014



Figure MR5: Resident population 15 years of age and over by Marital Status, Sex and age group



Marital Status by Locality

Figure MR6 represents the marital status of the population for Male' and Atolls. At the locality level of the resident Maldivian population, the proportion who have never been married are greater for both males as well as females in Male' (33% Males and 26% Females) compared to the Atolls (28% Males and 17% females). But we see a different pattern in married population where, the proportion of married people are higher in the Atolls (62% Males and 69% females) than Male' (59% Males and 59% Females).

The divorced males are proportionately same in Male' and Atolls (5%), whereas the percentage of females divorced in Male' (10%) is higher than Atolls (8%). The widowed population is higher for females in Atolls (6%) than widowed females in Male' (4%). Similarly the proportion of Males widowed in Atolls (2%), is 1% higher than the widowed Male population of Male' (1%).

At the Atolls level for the resident Maldivian population, (Figure MR7) we can see that most people are married in all the Atolls. It is most pronounced in the Meemu Atoll (M) where 70.9% of the population in Meemu Atoll (M) are married. At the Atolls level the next major group is the never married population followed by the divorced population. Proportionately Kaafu Atoll (K) (27.5%) has the highest never married population and Gnaviyani (GN) and Seenu (S) Atoll has the highest proportion of divorced population (9.6%). On average the proportion of widowed population account for 3.9% across the atolls. Proportionately Kaafu Atoll (K) has the lowest widowed population with 1.6%.

Figure MR6: Proportion of Resident Maldivian population 15 years of age and over by Locality, Marital Status and Sex

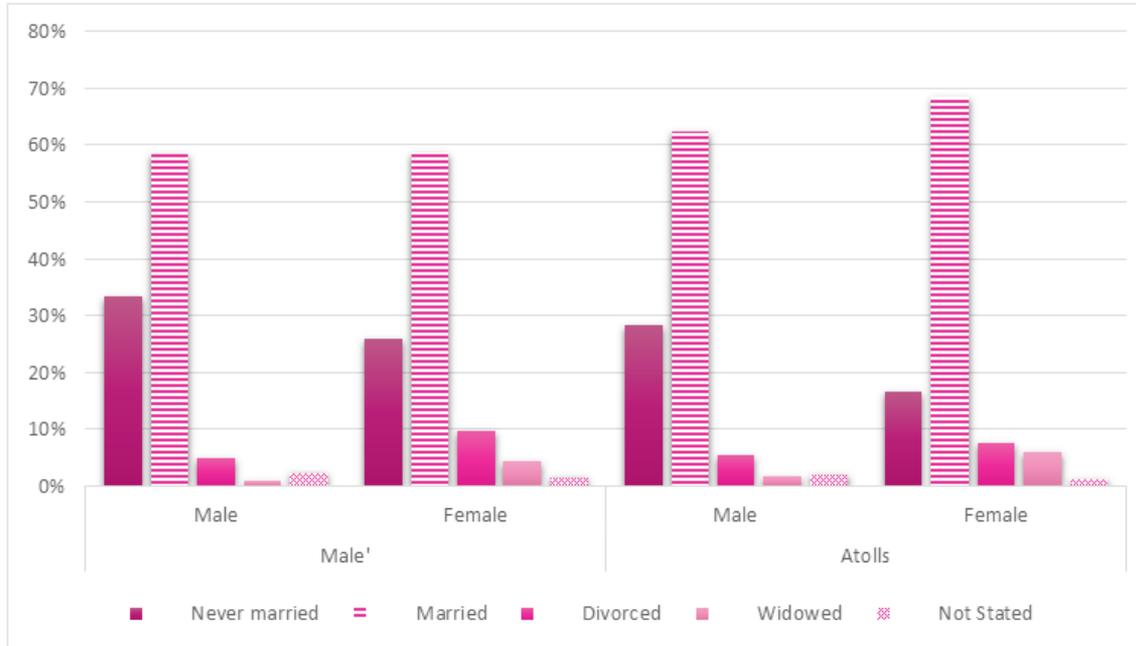
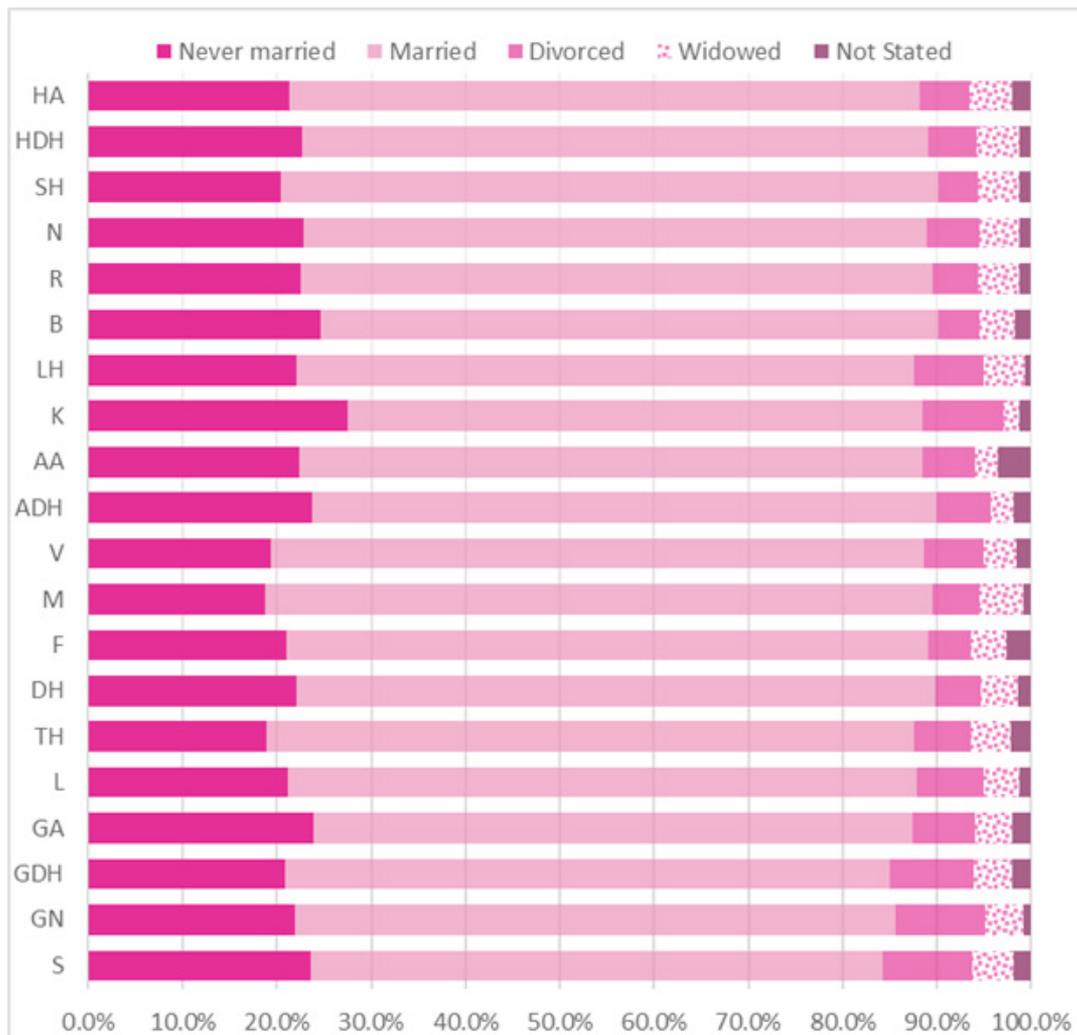


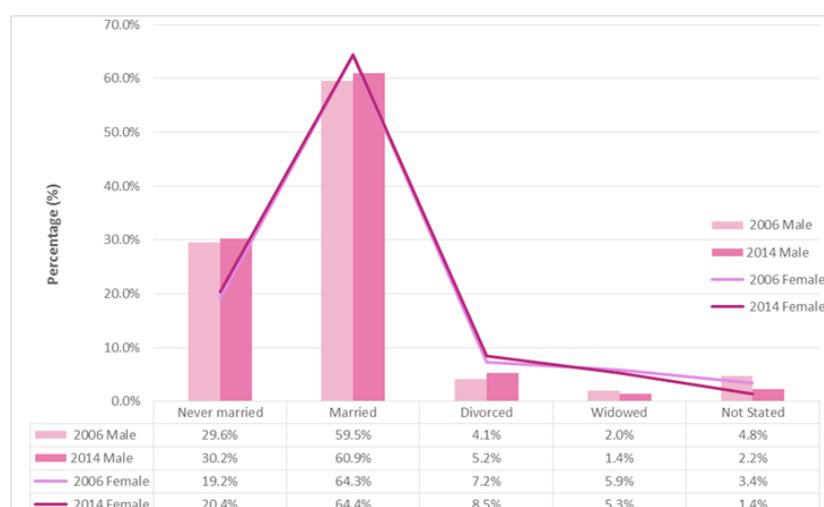
Figure MR7: Proportion of Resident Maldivian population 15 years of age and over by Atolls, Marital Status and Sex



Changes in Marital status from 2006 to 2014

From 2006 to 2014, there is no significant change among Males who have never married (from 29.6% to 30.2% for males but in the period under consideration there is an increase of 1.2% in the proportion of females who have never married (from 19.2% to 20.4% percentage points). Not much change is seen in the married female population between 2006 and 2014 but among men there is a 1.4 percentage point increase in the married population from 59.5% in 2006 to 60.9% in 2014. Approximately there is 1 percentage point increase in the divorced population in 2014 in comparison with the divorced population of 2006 among both Males and Females. There is a 0.6 percentage point fall in in the widowed population from 2006 to 2014 for both Males and Females. (Figure MR8)

Figure MR8: Proportion of Resident Maldivian population by marital status, sex in 2006 and 2014



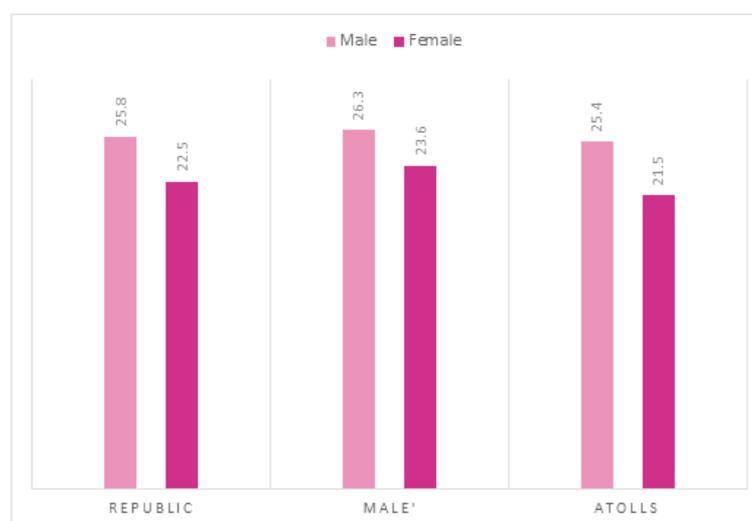
Singulate Mean Age at Marriage [SMAM]

The Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM) is defined as the average number of years lived in the single state by those who marry before age 50 (Hajnal, 1953). Age at first marriage is important as it usually sets the lower limit for child bearing which in turn effect the fertility of a population. A population with a lower SMAM, will have a tendency to have a higher fertility. When calculating SMAM we have used ages 15 years and above and not included age group 10-14 in the calculation of SMAM. Hence, the current SMAM results will not be comparable with the 2006 census analytical report.

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage [SMAM] by Locality

At the Republic level, the Mean Age at Marriage is higher for males (25.8 years) when compared with females (22.5 years). Same trend is seen in Male' and Atolls where the males have a higher SMAM than females. We can see that men tend to delay marriage in Maldives at all levels (Republic, Male' and Atolls level). The results show that on average males living in Male' get married 2.7 years later than females and men in atolls marry 3.9 years later than women in Atolls (Figure MR9)

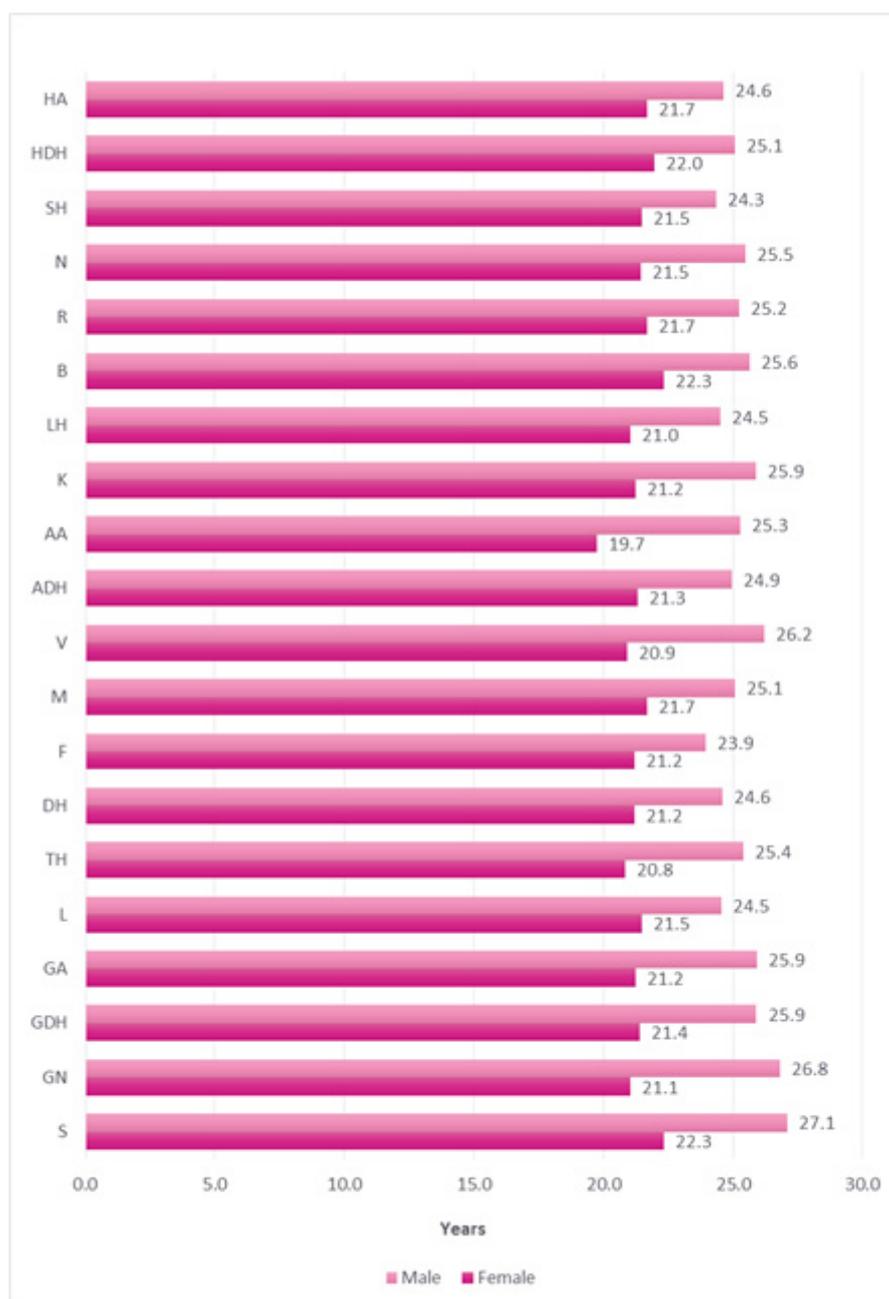
Figure MR9: Singulate Mean Age at Marriage by Locality and Sex



Note: age group 10-14 has been excluded in the calculation of SMAM

At Atolls level (Figure MR10), the Mean Age at Marriage is higher for males than females for all the Atolls. The lowest Mean Age at Marriage is among females in Alif Alif Atoll (AA) (19.7 years) followed by females in Thaa Atoll (TH) (20.8 years). With a difference of 5.6 years, the largest gap is also seen in Alif Alif Atoll(AA) among males (25.3 years) and females (19.7 years). In Seenu Atoll (S), males on average tend to get married at 27 years of age while females on average marry at 22.3 years of age. Seenu Atoll (S) has the highest Mean Age at Marriage among atolls for males as well as females.

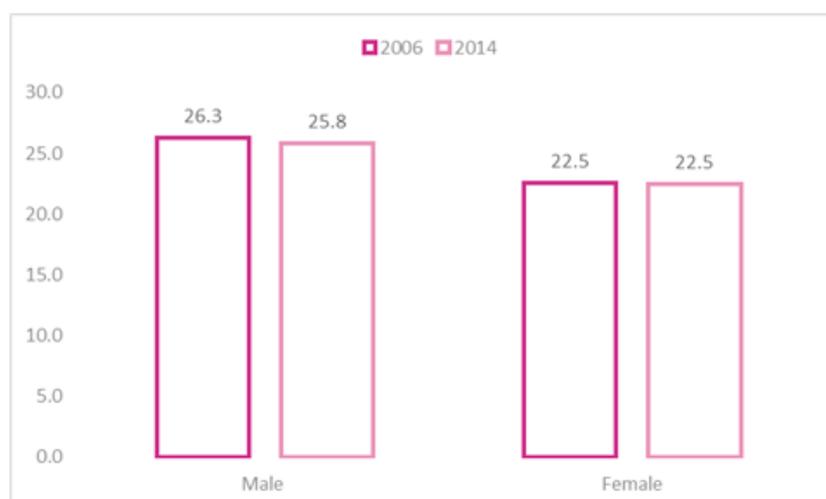
Figure MR10: Singulate Mean Age at Marriage by Atoll level and Sex



Note: age group 10-14 has been excluded in the calculation of SMAM

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage [SMAM] by Locality

From 2006 to 2014 there is a slight decrease in Mean Age at Marriage for males from 26.3 years to 25.8 years, approximately 5 months difference. Between the two census periods 2006 & 2014, the Mean Age at Marriage remain the same for females (22.5 years) (Figure MR11).

Figure MR11: Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex: 2006 and 2014 Census

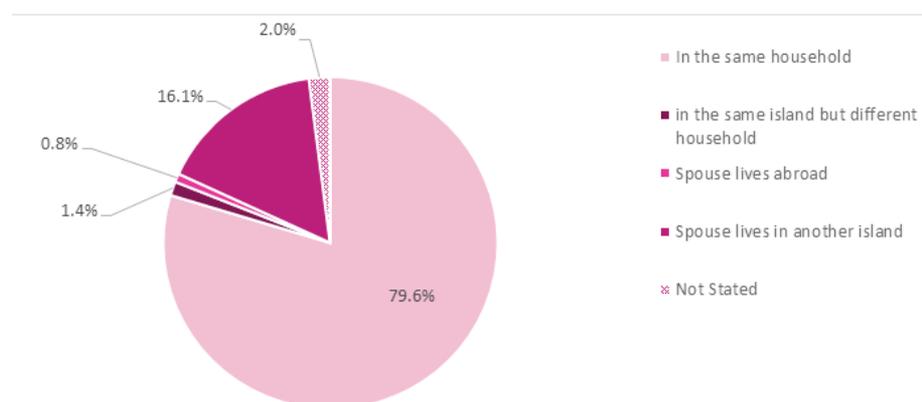
Note: age group 10-14 has been excluded in the calculation of SMAM

Living Arrangement of the Spouse

Living arrangement of the married population was identified in the census 2014 to show the vulnerability and social aspect of the households. This is a new question put in the census 2014. The question was, "Does your spouse live in the same household or in a different island?". The responses provided were, "in the same household", "in the same island but different household", "spouse lives abroad" and "spouse lives in another island of Maldives".

Figure MR12 shows that a significant population, almost 80% of the households of the married couples live in the same household. The next major group is where the spouse lives in another island (16%). This may be due to the fact that the spouse is attaining job in another island. 1.4% of the married population lives in the same island but in different households and only 0.8% spouse's lives abroad.

Figure MR12: Married population by spouses living in same household or in a different island



Ever Married Population by number of people married

From the ever married population, most have been married only to one person (69%). Also from Figure MR13 we can see that there is 17% who have married to two persons while 6% have married to four or more people.

Figure MR13: Ever married population by number of people Married for the resident Maldivian population

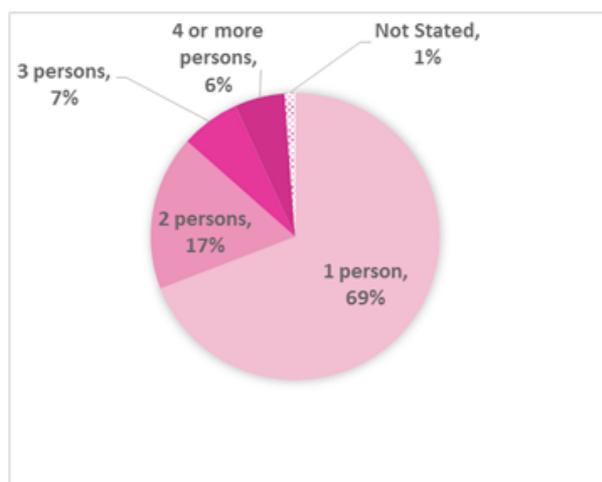
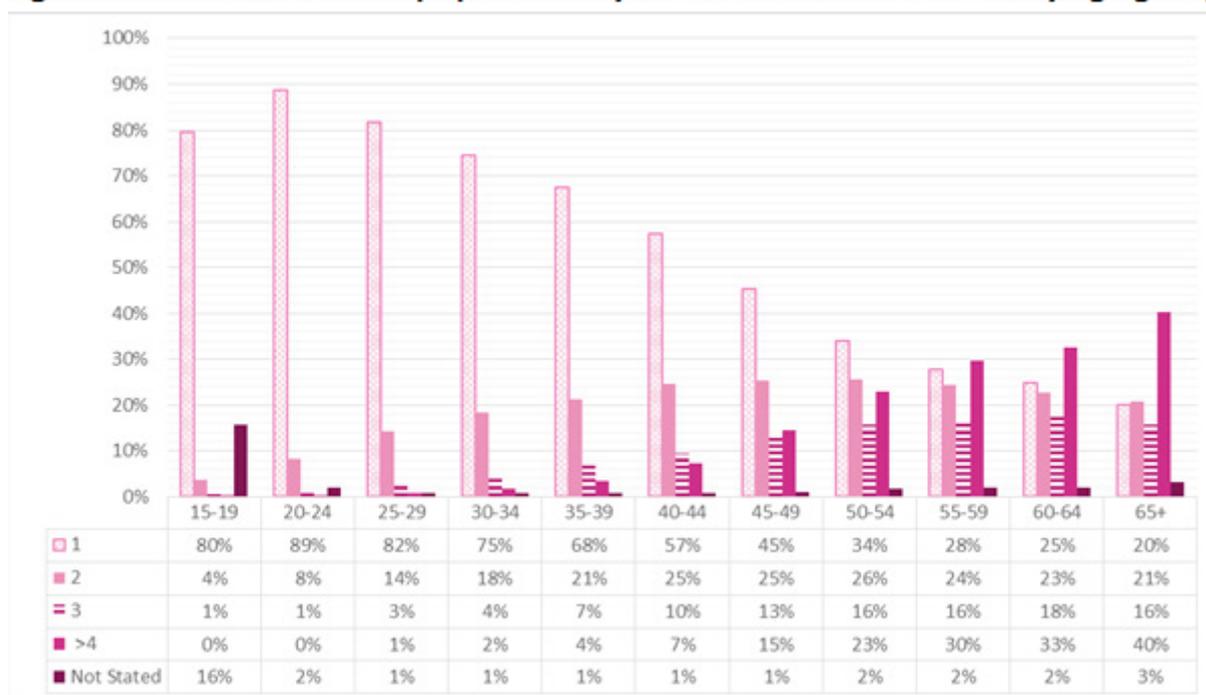


Table MR3 shows that as a person ages they tend to marry more people. More than 80% of the people below the age 20 have married only one person and 1% only within this age group married two persons. No one below age 20 married more than two persons. Proportionately a high percent (16%) have a response of “not stated” in this age group (below 20 years).

As the age increases the persons who have married more than two persons have increased at an increasing rate. And at the age 50 years and above 17% of people have married four or more people and 15% have married three people.

Figure MR15: Ever married population by number of times married by age group

Marital Status of Resident Foreign Population

The marital status of the resident foreign population was also collected in the census 2014. Resident foreign population enumerated in census 2014 were 55,191 males and 7,311 females.

From table MR4 it is evident that the proportion of the resident foreign population who are married (58%) are higher than the proportion who have never been married (38%). Only 1 percent of the resident foreign population are divorced.

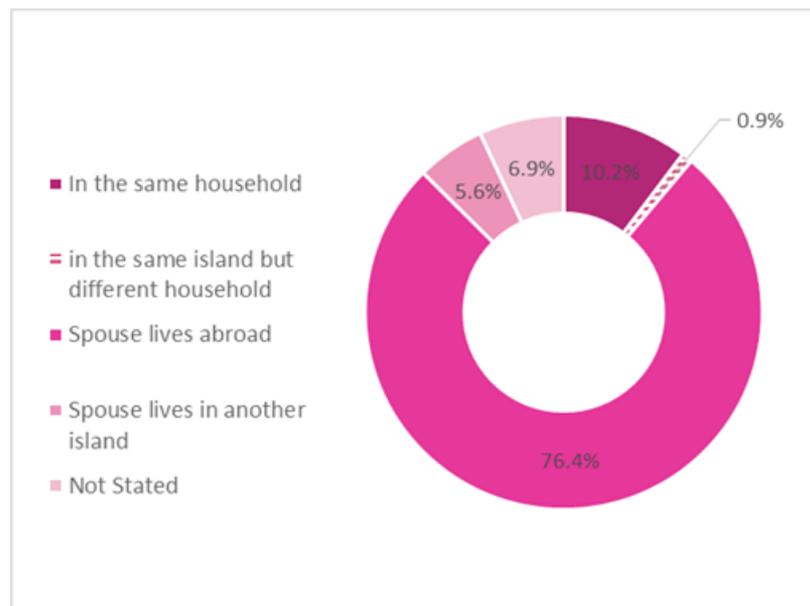
Gender wise, the proportion of males who have never been married (38.6%) are higher than females (32.2%). Also men who are married (58.5%) is proportionately higher than females (56.9%). In contrast the proportion of females divorced (4.2%) is much higher than males (0.3%). In the same note we can see that the proportion of females widowed (3.2%) is significantly higher than males (0.1%).

Table MR4: Resident foreign population 15 years of age and over by Marital Status, Sex

Marital Status	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Never married	23,647	38%	21,290	38.6%	2,357	32.2%
Married	36,463	58%	32,301	58.5%	4,162	56.9%
Divorced	465	1%	159	0.3%	306	4.2%
Widowed	272	0%	35	0.1%	237	3.2%
Not Stated	1,655	3%	1,406	2.5%	249	3.4%
Total	62,502	100%	55191	100%	7311	100%

Living Arrangement of the Resident Foreign Population

Living arrangement of the married foreign population is shown in Figure MR16. Majority of the spouses of the foreign resident population are living abroad (76.4 %) while comparatively a small proportion is living in the same household (10.2 %). Even though the married couple are living in the Maldives, 5.6% of the spouses are not living in the same island. On the other hand even if they are living in the same island, 0.9% of the spouses are living in a different household.

Figure MR16: Living arrangement of the resident foreign population

Fertility of Resident Maldivian Population

In the Census-2014, the fertility information was collected from all women aged 15 years and above. Questions regarding the total number of live births per women was collected. In order to calculate current fertility level, questions on live births for past one year was also collected. One year preceding the census was taken from 20 September 2013 to 19 September 2014.

Crude Birth Rate [CBR]

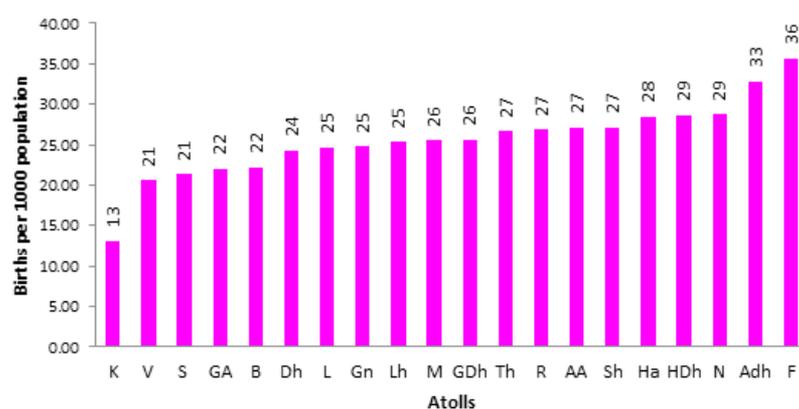
The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) gives a crude measure of the level of fertility in a given population. Crude birth rate is the number of births in a given year per thousand of the population in the same year.

There were 23 births per 1,000 population in Maldives in 2014. Comparison of Crude Birth Rate calculated from census with that of vital statistics shows that there is a difference of 2 (21 births per thousand population from VRS). This indicates that the vital registration system in the Maldives is relatively good and the figures from census are comparable.

There is a significant difference between Male' and Atolls with 21 and 26 births per 1,000 population respectively. The Atolls with high CBR based on Census 2014 were North Nilandhe Atoll (F) Atoll with 36 births per 1,000 population followed by South Ari Atoll (ADh) with 33 births per 1,000 population, South Miladhunmadulu (N) with 29 births per 1,000 population. The Atolls with lowest CBR was Male' Atoll (K) with 13 births per 1,000 population which is strikingly low when compared to other Atolls. This could be attributed to the high proportion of migrants residing in this Atoll as well as due to high institutional population within the Atoll.

Figure FR1: Crude Birth Rate by Atolls 2014

(Births per 1000 population in ascending order)



General Fertility Rate [GFR]

The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the total number of live births occurring per thousand women in the reproductive period (15-49 years) in a given year.

The results of the Census-2014, show that GFR was 81 births per 1000 women of reproductive age and there was an increase of 13 births per 1000 women of age 15-49 as oppose to Census-2006. In comparison to 2000 it has gone down by 5 births per 1000 women of age 15-49 in Census-2014.

GFR in the Atolls was 101 births per 1,000 women of age 15-49, which was relatively high when compared to Census-2006. GFR has risen significantly in Male' in 2014 in comparison to 2006 from 44 to 66 births per 1000 women of reproductive age. Overall GFR was high in Atolls then in Male' and this is true for all three census years.

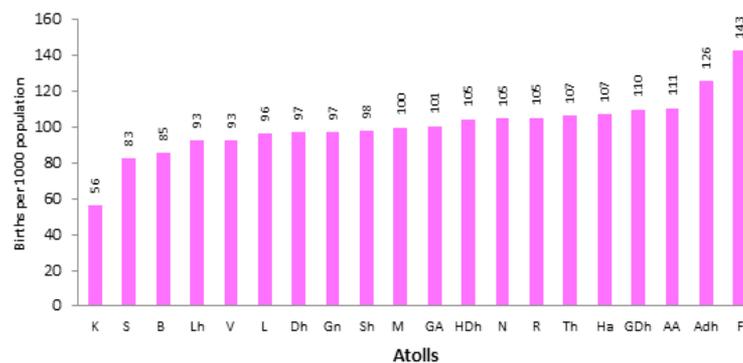
GFR was highest in North Nilandhe Atholhu (F) with 143 birth per 1000 women of age 15-49 followed North Ari Atoll (ADh) with 126 births per 1000 women of age 15-49 followed by South Ari Atoll (AA) with 111 births per 1000 women of age 15-49. The lowest GFR was observed in Male' Atoll (K) Atoll with 56 births per 1000 women of age 15-49.

Table FR1: General Fertility Rate for 2000, 2006 and 2014 (Censuses)

	2000	2006*	2014
Republic			
Male'	86	64	81
Atolls	46	44	66
	104	77	101

*Adjusted GFR given for Census-2006

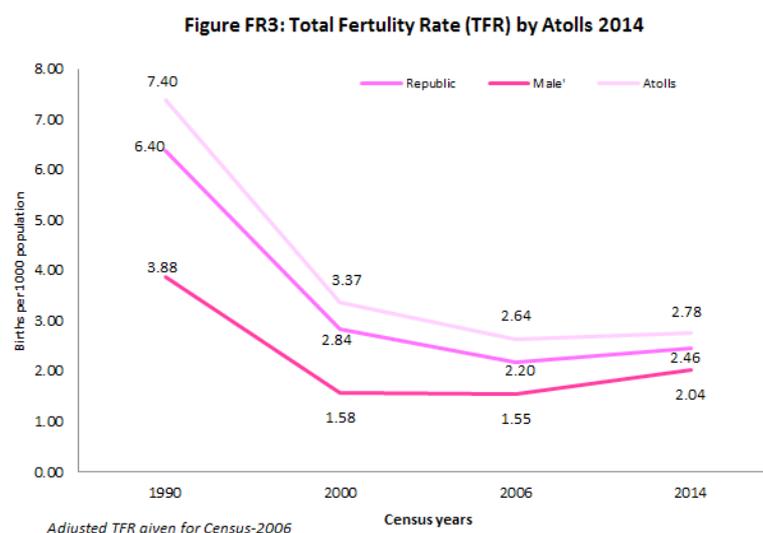
Figure FR2: General Fertility Rate (GFR) by Atolls Census-2014
(Births per 1000 population in ascending order)



Total Fertility Rate [TFR]

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) represents the average number of children a cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive years if they had children according to a set of age-specific fertility rates pertaining to a particular year. TFR of 2.1 denotes replacement level fertility demographically.

The TFR for the country was 2.5 births per 1,000 women in Census-2014, up from 2.2 births in Census-2006. However it is still lower than that in Census-1990 and Census-2000. There was a significant rise in TFR of Male' in Census-2014 against Census-2006 while TFR of Atolls shows a slight increase if to compare with Census-2006.



Fertility differentials

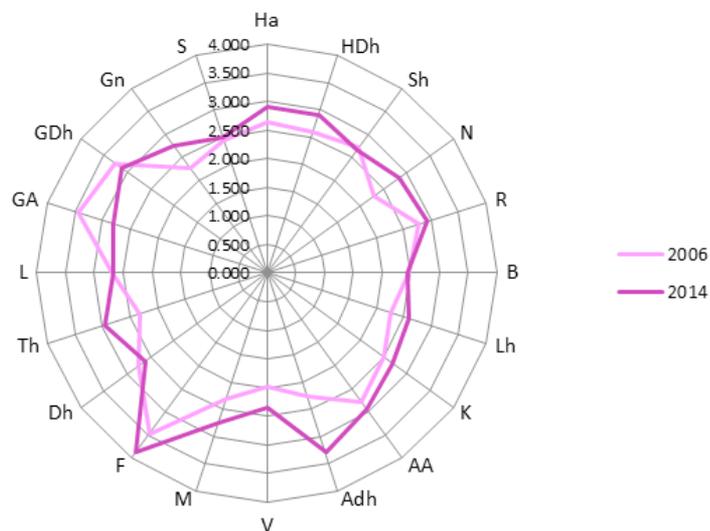
The table below shows TFR of Atolls for the last two census years (2006 and 2014). The highest TFR in Census-2014 was reported in North Nilandhe Atoll (F) and it was followed South Ari Atoll (ADh) and South Huvadhu Atoll (GDh) with 3.88, 3.30 and 3.13 respectively. The lowest TFR was observed in Census-2014 is Felidhu Atoll (V) which is 2.34 births per 1000 women and it was followed by South Maalhosmadulu (B) with 2.45 and Addu (S) with 2.50 births per 1000 women.

Atoll	2006	2014
North Thiladhunmathi (HA)	2.61	2.91
South Thiladhunmathi (HDh)	2.43	2.91
North Miladhunmadulu (Sh)	2.61	2.66
South Miladhunmadulu (N)	2.28	2.83
North Maalhosmadulu (R)	2.76	2.93
South Maalhosmadulu (B)	2.41	2.45
Faadhippolhu (Lh)	2.23	2.59
Male' Atoll (K)	2.25	2.70
North Ari Atoll (AA)	2.27	2.94
South Ari Atoll (ADh)	2.28	3.30
Felidhu Atoll (V)	1.98	2.34
Mulakatholhu (M)	2.35	2.75
North Nilandhe Atoll (F)	3.53	3.88
South Nilandhe Atoll (Dh)	2.64	2.62
Kolhumadulu (Th)	2.31	2.97
Hadhhdhunmathi (L)	2.64	2.67
North Huvadhu Atoll (GA)	3.2	2.80
South Huvadhu Atoll (GDh)	3.27	3.13
Gnaviyani (Gn)	2.26	2.76
Addu (S)	2.33	2.49

Adjusted TFR given for Census-2006

FigureFR4 shows the geographical pattern in the Maldives very clearly between Census-2006 and Census-2014. It shows that the fertility distribution have risen in 17 Atolls and went down in 3 Atolls.

Figure FR4 : TFR by Administrative Atolls, Censuses of 2000, 2006 and 2014



Age Specific Fertility Rate [ASFR]

The figure shows that most of the births in Maldives occur for women aged 25-29. The same pattern was observed for Male' and Atolls having the highest Fertility Rate for the age group 25-29 in Census-2014.

Fertility rate for Male' was highest for the age group 25-29, and this was followed by the age group 30-34.

This pattern was different for Atolls where the second highest ASFR was observed in the age group 20-24.

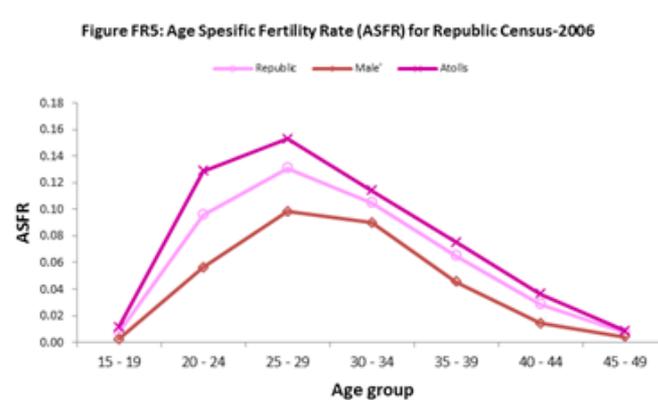
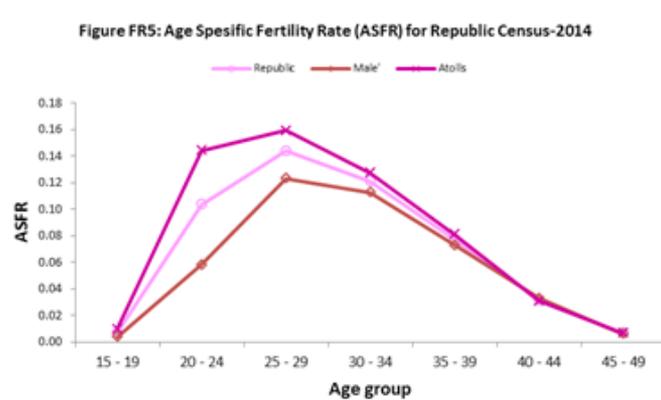


Table FR3: Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) by locality in Census-2014

Age of women	Number of women	Number of births	ASFR
Republic			
15-19	15,159	109	0.01
20-24	17,797	1845	0.10
25-29	19,327	2781	0.14
30-34	15,567	1884	0.12
35-39	11,341	880	0.08
40-44	9,923	315	0.03
45-49	8,658	57	0.01
Male'			
15-19	6,741	27	0.00
20-24	8,380	487	0.06
25-29	8,192	1008	0.12
30-34	6,729	758	0.11
35-39	4,818	351	0.07
40-44	3,887	129	0.03
45-49	3,298	20	0.01
Atolls			
15 - 19	8,418	82	0.01
20 - 24	9,417	1358	0.14
25 - 29	11,135	1773	0.16
30 - 34	8,838	1126	0.13
35 - 39	6,523	529	0.08
40 - 44	6,036	186	0.03
45 - 49	5,360	37	0.01

Gross Reproduction Rate [GRR]

Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR) is the number of daughters a woman would have on average in lifetime if she survives through childbearing period. GRR has been calculated using ASFR computed based on female births only.

The number of daughters born per 1000 women went down since 2000. This is true for Male' as well as for Atolls. The number of daughters born per 1000 women was 1.1 in 2014 which is a slight increase from 1.0 in Census-2006. The decrease in Atolls between 2006 and 2014 is 0.22.

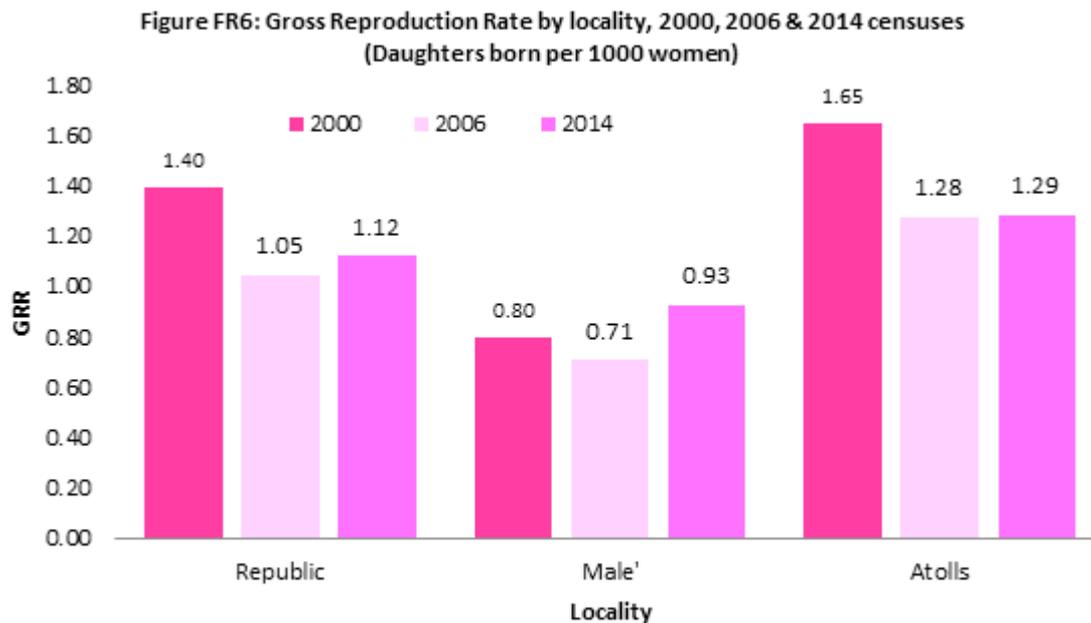
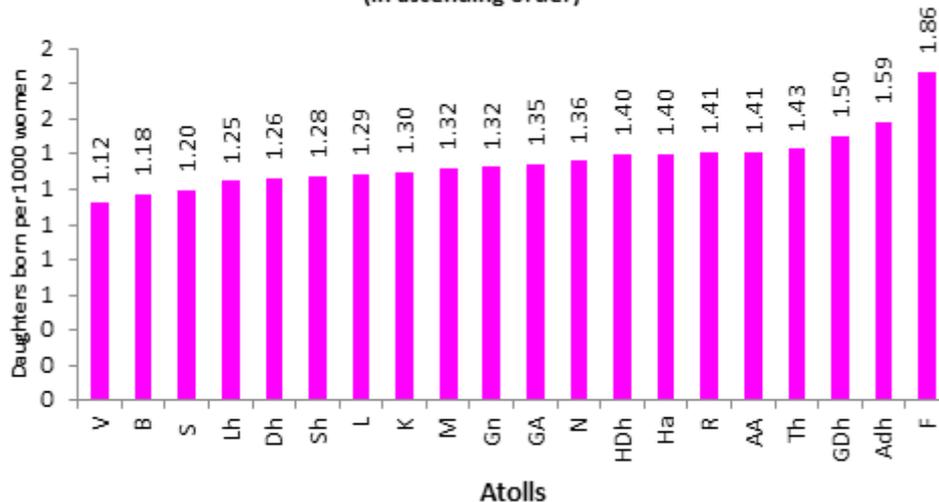


Figure FR7 shows that there was a slight difference in GRR among Atolls. The highest GRR was observed in North Nilandhe Atoll (F) with 1.9 daughters per women of age 15-49 followed by South Ari Atoll (ADh) and South Huvadhu Atoll (GDh) with 1.6 and 1.5 daughters per women of age 15-49 respectively. The lowest GRR was reported from Felidhu Atoll (V) with 1.1 daughters per women of age 15-49.

Figure FR7: Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR) by Atolls in Census-2014
(In ascending order)

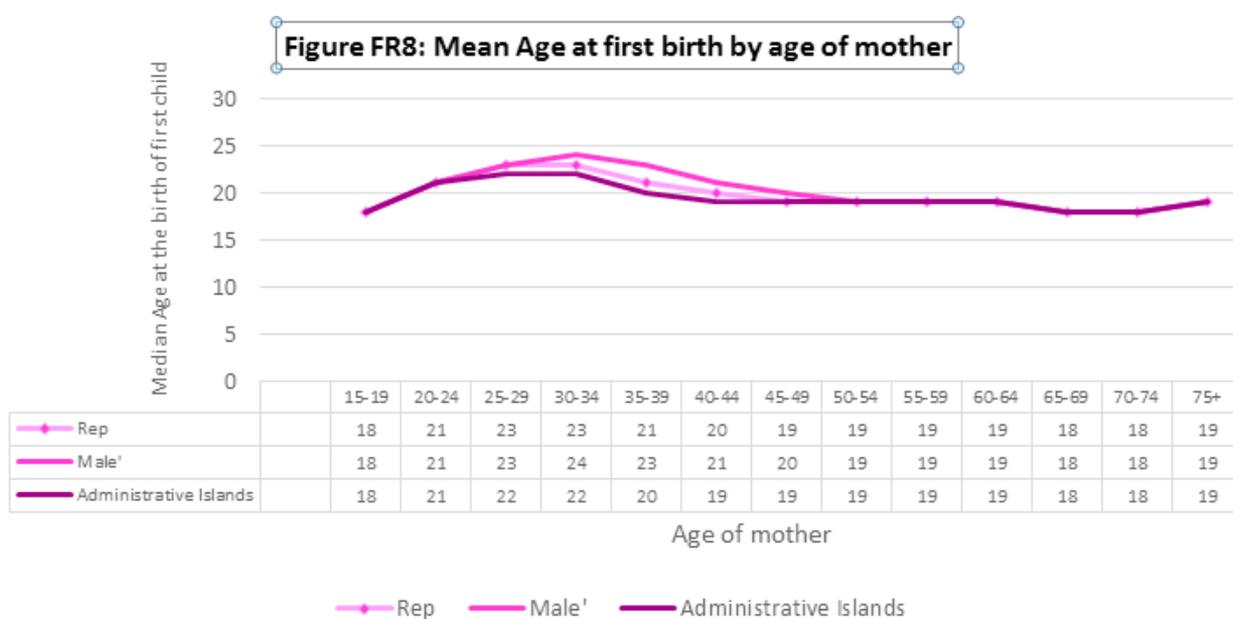


Age at the birth of first child

The age at which child bearing commences is an important determinant of the overall level of fertility. The table below shows median age at first birth by locality for Census-2014. This is the first time this information has been collected in a Census. The median age at the birth of first child among women aged 15-49 for the republic was 21 years in Census-2014.

Locality	Median age at the birth of first child
Republic	21
Male'	22
Administrative Islands	20

Figure FR8 shows the older generation has given birth to their first child at a younger age when compared to today's generation. Women whose current age is 65 and above have given birth to their first child at the age of 18 years and this has shifted to 19 years for the women whose current age is between 45 and 64 years. And the age at first birth is between 18 and 20 years for the women whose current age is 15 -44 years.





NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND TREASURY

MALE', MALDIVES