

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY 2009 - 2010

Department of National Planning
Ministry of Finance and Treasury
Male' Republic of Maldives

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The Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) of the Maldives 2009-2010, collected detailed information on the expenditure, income, demographic and socio-economic characteristics from local households living in the administrative islands of the country.

It is the second such nationwide survey conducted by the Statistics Division of the Department of National Planning and is planned to be conducted every five years on a regular basis.

This publication presents the key findings of the survey. Comparisons are also made with the previous survey. Detailed statistical tables are provided in the annex to facilitate in-depth analysis and study by users.

The findings from this survey will serve as a comprehensive source of information to assess the levels and patterns of household expenditures, income, consumption, its distribution and the prevalence of poverty and employment in the country. It will also serve as a basis to allow for comparisons over time. It is anticipated that the findings of this survey will be of great value to all data users in making more informed decisions, for the economic and social progress of the country and the well being of its population.

We would like to acknowledge with gratitude, the support provided by all the respondents of this survey and for their cooperation in providing us the valuable information. We would also like to extend our sincere appreciation to all the enumerators and supervisors for their hard work and dedication in gathering the information. We hope for continued support and cooperation from the general public in providing reliable and accurate information, in our surveys, to further improve the quality of household statistics in the future.

Statistics Division
Department of National Planning
Maldives

March 2012

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The survey report was written by the following staff: Ms. Mariyam Niyaf (Employment chapter); Ms. Aishath Laila (Household Income chapter); Ms. Fathimath Riyaza (Poverty Analysis chapter); Ms. Aishath Hassan (Household Expenditure chapter); Ms. Hana Mansoor and Ms. Aishath Hassan (Household Savings and Wealth chapter) and Ms. Fathimath Nihan and Ms. Aishath Aaniya and Ms. Fathimath Hashiya (Survey Methodology and Administration chapter and Appendix I: Sample design). The layout, compilation and design of this publication was done by Ms. Ashiyath Shazna.

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KEY INDICATORS

Indicator	2002/2003			2009/2010		
	Republic	Male'	Atolls	Republic	Male'	Atolls
Survey Information						
Sample size (as a % of households)	2.2%	2.9%	1.9%	4.5%	4.3%	4.6%
Number of islands surveyed	41	1	40	40	1	39
Number of Blocks surveyed	61	21	40	113	40	73
Sample size (households)	880	280	600	2,060	600	1,460
Total Population	282,808	75,957	206,851	306,730	109,494	197,236
Total number of Households	42,526	10,583	31,942	49,321	15,637	33,684
Average Household size	6.7	7.2	6.5	6.2	7.0	5.9
Total number of households living in rented housing	4,179	3,637	542	8,410	8,138	272
Percentage of households living in rented housing (%)	10%	34%	2%	17%	52%	1%
Income (reported households) 1/						
Average Monthly Income per Household (Rf)	11,865	19,020	9,494	16,736	28,909	11,200
Median Monthly income per Household (Rf)	5,235	11,483	3,840	10,679	18,000	8,466
Average Monthly Income per earner (Rf)	2,772	3,639	2,340	6,727	10,132	4,824
Income Earners per Household (number)	2	3	2	2	3	2
Expenditure						
Average Monthly Expenditure per Household (Rf)	9,404	15,493	6,857	13,283	19,456	10,417
Median Monthly Expenditure per Household (Rf)	6,892	13,886	5,832	10,067	15,831	8,180
Expenditure per person per day (Rf)	46	85	39	71	93	59
Median of Expenditure per person per day (Rf)	39	67	33	60	83	51
Expenditure (excluding rent)						
Average Monthly Expenditure per Household (Rf)	6,768	10,535	5,193	11,798	15,004	10,309
Median Monthly Expenditure per Household (Rf)	4,960	8,644	4,147	9,181	11,436	8,077
Expenditure per person per day (Rf)	37	57	28	63	71	59
Median of Expenditure per person per day (Rf)	27	41	23	54	61	51
Expenditure shares (%)						
01 Foods and beverages	35.3	27.1	40.9	21.7	17.5	25.4
02 Tobacco and chewing products	1.9	1.6	2.1	0.9	0.5	1.4
03 Clothing and footwear	4.9	4.9	5.0	3.4	2.6	4.0
04 Housing, water and electricity	14.4	22.8	8.8	22.8	32.6	14.2
<i>of which : housing rent</i>	5.4	13.1	0.2	11.2	22.9	1.0
05 Household operations	4.7	5.0	4.5	7.7	6.1	9.0
06 Health	9.2	4.9	12.1	9.0	6.4	11.3
07 Transport	5.6	6.5	4.9	7.9	7.6	8.1
08 Communications	4.2	6.6	2.6	5.7	5.9	5.6
09 Recreation and Culture	5.4	6.5	4.6	4.9	4.4	5.4
10 Education	3.2	4.7	2.2	2.6	3.0	2.3
11 Hotels, Cafes and Restaurants	5.3	3.4	6.6	5.7	6.3	5.2
12 Miscellaneous Goods and Services	5.6	5.8	5.6	7.0	6.6	7.4
13 Religious expenses	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.8
Poverty & inequality measures (using Consumption Aggregate) 2/						
Median of Expenditure per person per day (Rf)	27	39	23	46	52	44
Headcount ratios (population below the defined poverty line) 3/						
Median of atoll expenditure per person per day in 2009-2010 (Rf 44)	66%	40%	75%	51%	44%	55%
Half the Median of Atoll expenditure per person per day in 2009-2010 (Rf 22)	21%	4%	27%	15%	12%	16%
International poverty line of USD 1.25 (\$-a-day poverty)	9%	2%	12%	8%	7%	8%
International poverty line of USD 2	31%	9%	39%	24%	19%	27%
Gini Coefficient	0.41	0.35	0.40	0.37	0.38	0.36
Employment/Unemployment (administrative islands only)						
Census 2006						
15+ population	193,771	77,417	116,354	213,872	82,289	131,584
Employed Population	98,941	37,746	61,195	98,393	39,775	58,618
Unemployed Population (ILO definition)	5,220	2,174	3,046	13,033	4,006	9,027
Unemployed Population (including discouraged workers)	18,493	4,801	13,692	38,493	12,378	26,115
Unemployment rate (ILO definition)	5.0%	5.4%	4.7%	11.7%	9.2%	13.3%
Unemployment rate (including discouraged workers)	15.7%	11.3%	18.3%	28.1%	23.7%	30.8%

1/ Only the households with income reported by all earners are used here. Out of 49,321 households, all earning members of the household reported their incomes in 47,303 households.

2/ Consumption aggregate is derived by aggregating households' expenditures on goods and services so as to approximate the value of consumption achieved during the reference period. It excludes lumpy expenditures such as on weddings, housing constructions, Consumer Durables, actual rent paid, travel abroad for Hajj. Consumption aggregate is used to define the measure of welfare which is used for poverty analysis.

3/ Poverty lines for previous years have been adjusted to account for inflation.

1.1 Introduction

In the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), expenditure data refer to consumption expenditure incurred by households. Household consumption expenditure is the value of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by a household for the satisfaction of the needs and wants of its members. Non-consumption expenditure such as loan repayments, income taxes, purchase of houses, etc are excluded. The household consumption expenditures are classified into two main categories, that is: "paid" and "unpaid" expenditures.

Paid and Consumed expenditures refer to i) all cash expenditure or ii) exchange (barter) with other goods and services by the household to obtain goods and services which were consumed during the reference period.

Unpaid and Consumed expenditures refer to the market value of goods and services received as "income in kind" by the household or individual members of the household. The unpaid expenditures can be classified into three sub-categories, that is:

- a) "wages and salaries in kind" refer to goods and services provided to the employee by his/her employer and consumed during the reference period such as food and drinks consumed at the workplace, clothing, car, etc.
- b) "own produced and consumed" refers to the value of items produced for commercial or non-commercial purposes by the household/non-financial unincorporated enterprise and utilised in its own consumption such as fish caught and used by fishing households, shoes produced and used by shoe makers, small amounts of vegetables produced, knitting wearing apparel, etc.
- c) "Received from assistance, gifts, dowry, inheritance and other sources" which refers to goods and services rendered for relief or support or provided as a present by other households, family members living elsewhere, public or private enterprises, government or non-profit organisations. This also includes good received from an inheritance or as dowry.

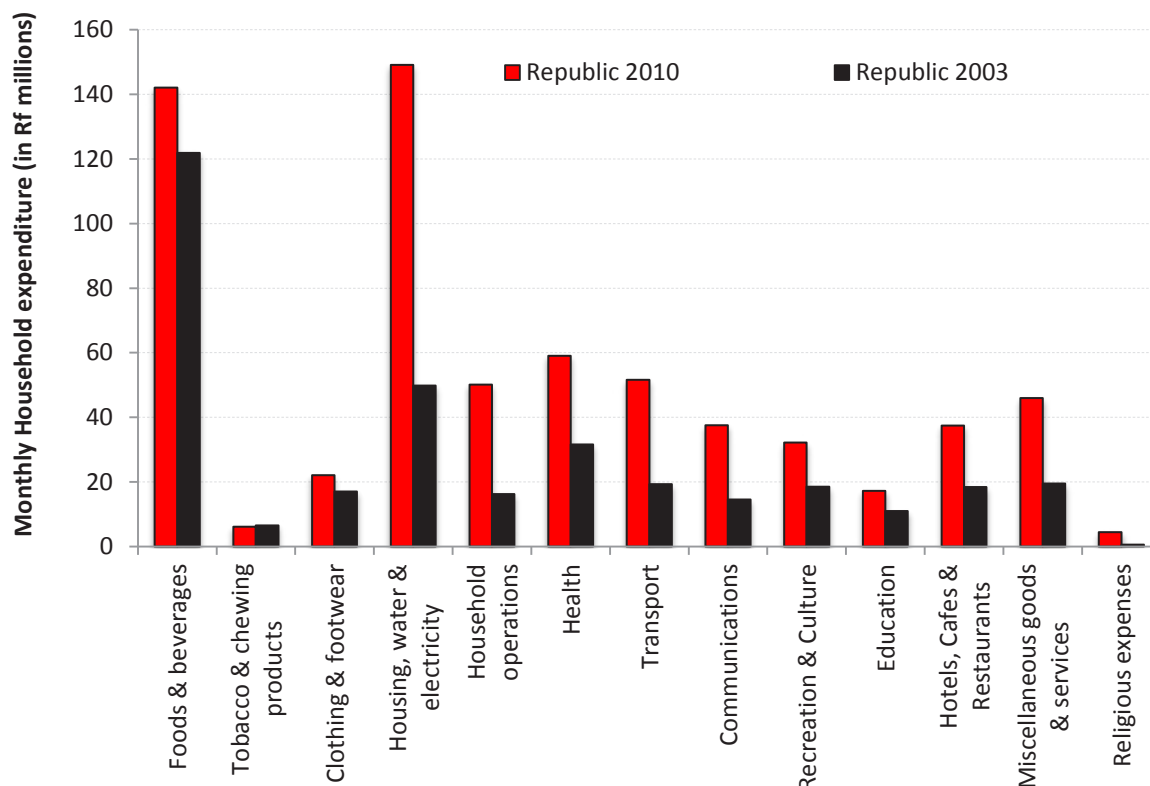
Excluded from household consumption expenditures are payments made for goods and services purchased for use in the operation of entrepreneurial activities. For instance, expenditure on diesel to operate dhonis for commercial purposes should not be included.

1.2 Household Expenditure Patterns

Household expenditure patterns can be used for assessing the impact on household living conditions of existing economic or social measures and identify the disparities among households in different socio-economic groups.

1.2.1 Changes in household expenditure patterns

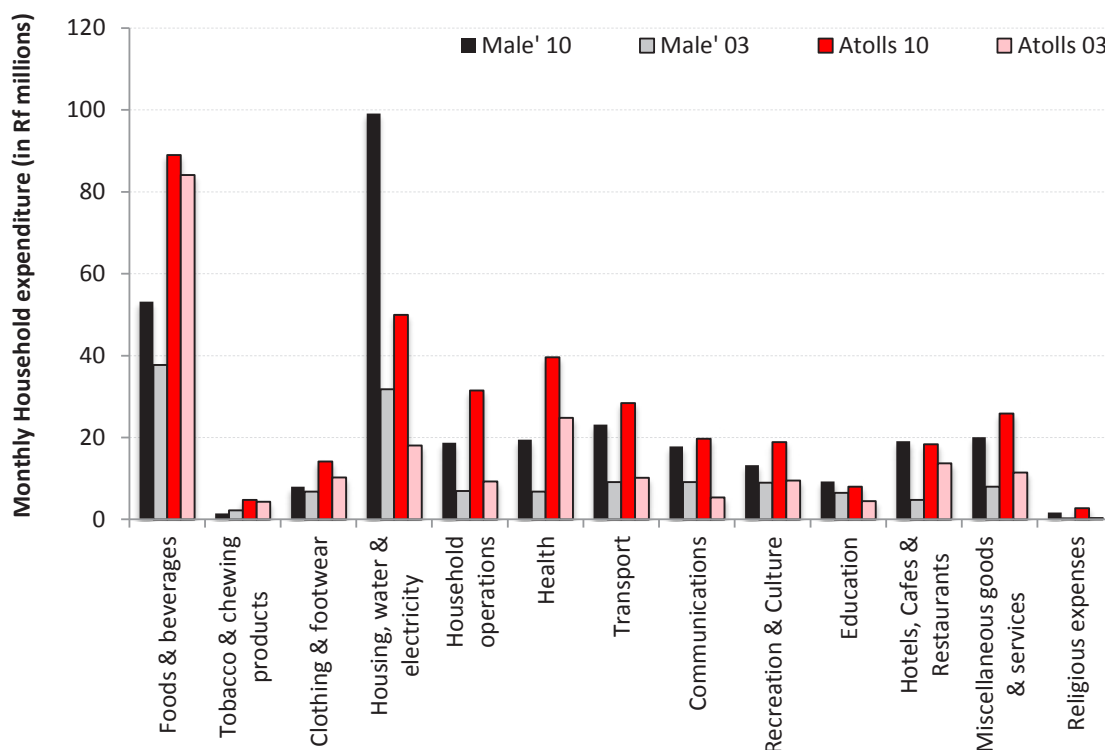
Figure 1.1: Household Expenditure by Expenditure Group for Republic, 2002/03 and 2009/10



There have been substantial changes in the household expenditure patterns in the Republic between 2003 and the present. The most remarkable change over the seven years since the HIES 2003 is the sharp increase in expenditure on housing, household operations. The expenditure on these two expenditure groups had increased over two folds within the period while expenditure on transport, communications, and miscellaneous goods & services had increased over one and half times. The increase in the household expenditure on housing is mainly due to the hike in rent prices in Male' as there is a growth in demand for housing in Male', which was fuelled by the increase in income. Household expenditure on food had increased only by 17 percent as prices of major staples are controlled by the government.

Among all the expenditure groups, tobacco and chewing products is the only group that shows a decline in the household expenditure. The expenditure on this group had declined by 6 percent. This is very unrealistic as the imports and import duties on these products had increased over the years. One common source of underestimation of consumption expenditure is due to under-reporting of purchases of items that are considered socially less acceptable or are illegal such as tobacco. Another reason could be the expenditure on these products are included among the expenditure on hotels, cafe' and restaurants.

Figure 1.2: Household Expenditure by Expenditure Group for Male' and the Atolls, 2002/03 and 2009/10

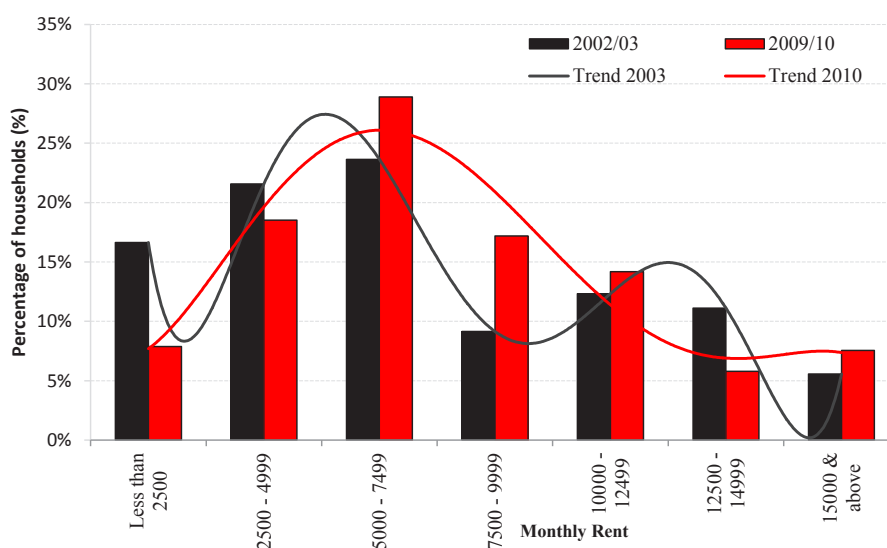


The household expenditure for Male' and the Atolls show a similar pattern as both tend to move in the same direction with the exception of expenditure on tobacco and chewing products. Expenditure on tobacco and chewing products in Male' decreased significantly while for the Atolls the expenditure on this group has increased in 2010. The decline in the expenditure on tobacco and chewing products in Male' within the seven years under review is mostly due to under reporting.

Although household expenditure on food dominated the other expenditure groups for Male' and the Atolls in 2003, the major portion of household expenditure was spent on housing in Male' in 2010, while for the Atolls food remained as the major household expenditure group.

There is only a moderate increase in the expenditure on education for both Male' and the Atolls

Figure 1.3: Percentage of households by monthly household expenditure on rent, 2002/03 and 2009/10



The frequency distribution of percentage of households paying monthly rent for 2003 follows a bi-modal distribution. However in 2010 the frequency distribution is uni-model and skewed to the right. Due to increase in demand for housing and hiking of household rent, particularly in Male', the proportion of households spending below Rf 5,000 as rent had declined in 2010 compared to 2003, while the proportion of households spending Rf 5,000 and above as rent increased substantially except for the class paying monthly rent of Rf 12,500- Rf 14,999.

Figure 1.4: Proportion of household food expenditure on various food groups, 2009/10

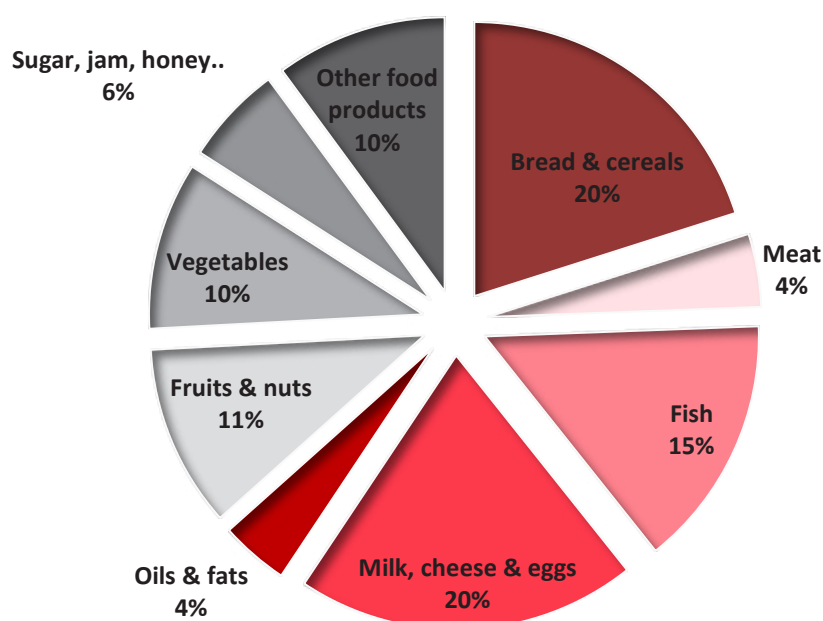
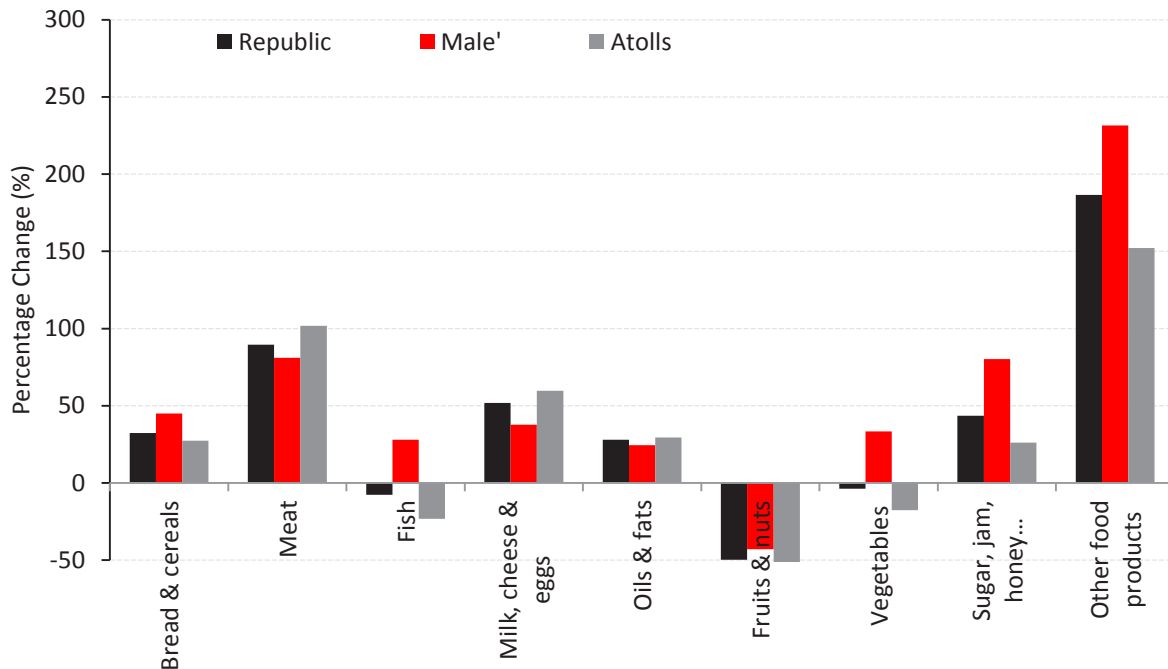


Figure 1.4 shows the proportion of household food expenditure on various food groups. The household expenditure on food shows pattern of food consumption by the locals. It shows that main expenditure on food is on bread & cereals group and milk, cheese & eggs. The household food expenditure on both of these categories is 20 percent on each. The major food items included in the bread and cereals group are various types of rice, flour, noodles, pasta, and other such food items that are high in carbohydrates and fiber. Approximately 85 percent of milk, cheese & eggs food group includes the food expenditure on various forms of milk and dairy products. The increase in the household food expenditure on this group could be due to the increase in the demand for these products derived by the increase in the income and the recent hike in the prices of milk and milk products.

While 15 percent of the household food expenditure is on fish and fish products, meat represents 4 percent of the household food expenditure. 42 percent of the of the food expenditure on fish is spent on fresh tuna while 35 percent is on canned tuna, 9 percent on fish paste or rihaakuru and 7 percent on smoked fish. 66 percent of the food expenditure on meat is chicken while 23 percent is on sausages.

While 11 percent of the household food expenditure is on fruits and nuts, vegetables represent 10 percent. Around 53 percent of the expenditure on vegetables is spent on green chili, canned tomato, onion and potatoes, while half the expenditure on fruits and nuts is spent on banana, lemon, coconut, mangoes and apples.

Figure 1.5: Percentage change in the household expenditure on food groups, 2002/03 and 2009/10



Since the dietary changes characterize the 'nutrition transition', it is vital to study the long-term trends in the household food expenditure patterns. Figure 1.5 shows the percentage change in the household expenditure on various food groups for Republic, Male' and the Atolls from 2003 to 2010. Generally household expenditure on all the food groups has increased except for fruits and nuts, fish and vegetables. The food expenditure on fruits and nuts has declined by 41.8 percent, 30 percent and 45.5 percent in the Republic, Male' and the Atolls, respectively. Within this group, particularly the food expenditure on bananas (-52%), tender coconut (-89%), papayas (-78%), coconut (-61%) and apples (-40%) had declined in 2010 compared to 2003. However, the household food expenditure on fruit cocktail and other canned and preserved fruits had increased over the period significantly.

Although there is a decrease in the household food expenditure on vegetables of the Republic by 4 percent and 18 percent of the Atolls, there is an increase of household food expenditure on vegetables of Male' by 33 percent. The expenditure on vegetables such as breadfruit (-97%), curry leaves (-86%), green chili (-31%), etc had declined while the expenditure on vegetables such as cabbage (66%), onion (70%), other fresh vegetables (574%) had increased significantly.

If the changes in the prices are taken into account, in real terms, there is a decline in the household expenditure on fruits and vegetables. It is likely that there is an under-reporting of the consumption of own-produced fruits and vegetables such as breadfruits, green chili, curry leaves, coconut, papaya, etc, particularly in the Atolls, as there is a difficulty in valuing them in monetary terms.

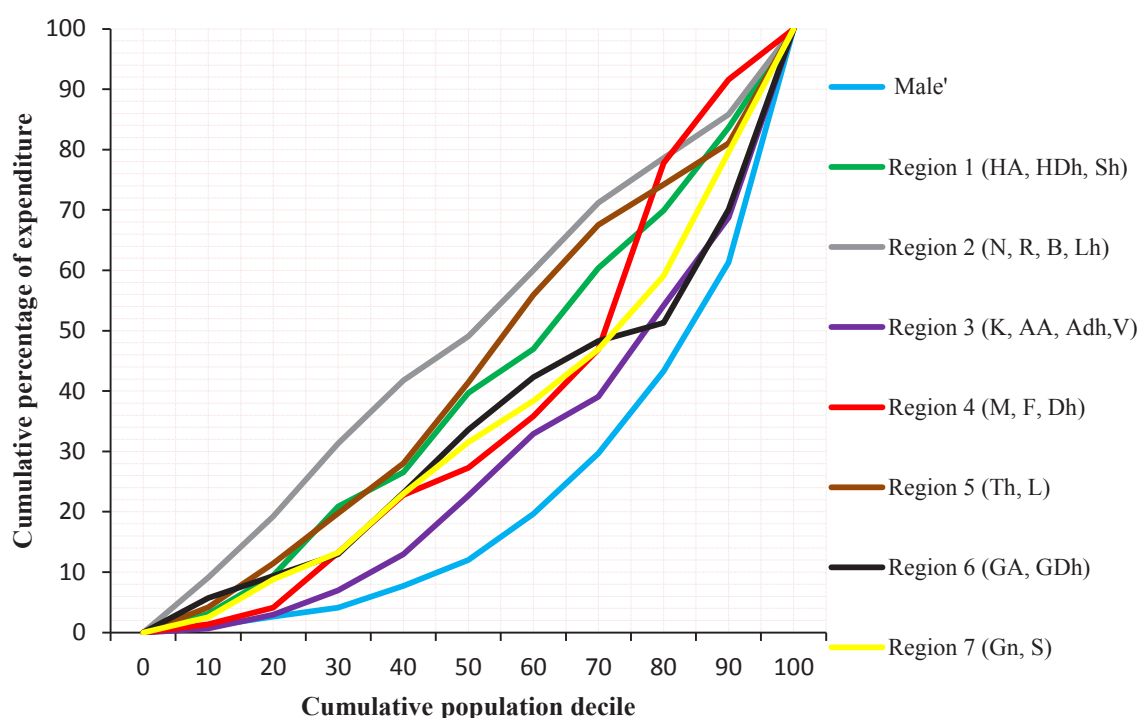
Despite the fluctuations in the supply of fish caused by the changing state of fisheries resources, the economic and environmental conditions, fish have traditionally been, and remained as an important source of food for the Maldivians. There is a decrease in the household expenditure on fish in the Atolls by 23 percent while there is an increase in household expenditure on fish in Male' by 28 percent, resulting a net decrease of 8 percent for the Republic. Most likely the decline in the household expenditure on fish is due to the decline in the fish catch ever since 2007. Thus there is a shift in the demand from

fish to meat. The household expenditure on frozen chicken and chicken products had increased by 105 percent while the demand for sausages had increased by 306 percent.

Another food category that had a significant increase in the household food expenditure is sugar, jam, honey, syrups, chocolate and confectionary. The major food products in this category that had a huge increase in the household expenditure are ice-creams (4,630%), honey (719%), chocolate (1,071%) and jelly (1,332%).

The other food products include the household expenditure on spices, short-eats and other snacks packed such as chicken rings, potato chips, pop corn, etc. had increased substantially over the period. In conclusion, the long-term changes in the food expenditure pattern indicate the adverse dietary changes. This include shifts in the structure of the diet towards a higher energy density diet with a greater role for fat and added sugars in foods, greater saturated fat intake, reduced intakes of complex carbohydrates and dietary fiber, and reduced fruits, vegetables and fish intakes.

Figure 1.6: Cumulative distribution of household expenditure by regions, 2009/10



The cumulative distribution of household expenditure is substantially different in various regions. Male' had the most distinct pattern of household expenditure between the poorest and the richest expenditure deciles. When compared the total household expenditure, 46 percent of the household expenditure is spent in Male' while only 35 percent of the total population lives in Male' according to Census 2006 figures. And 18 percent of the total household expenditure is spent by the richest 10 percent of households who lives in Male', while the poorest 10 percent of households in the Republic spend approximately 3 percent of the household expenditure. Region 2 (N, R, B, Lh) has the most equal distribution of household expenditure followed by Region 5 (Th, L) and Region 1 (HA, HDh, Sh). Based on the household expenditure of the regions and Male', Region 4 (M, F, Dh) accounts only 4 percent of the total household expenditure of the Republic. This is expected as only 5 percent of the total population lives in the region and is the least populated region.

Table 1.1: Percentage of households reporting overseas travel by purpose and annual travel expenditure (in Rf) for 2009/10

Purpose of overseas travel	Republic			Male'			Atolls		
	No. of HH's	Share of HH's (%)	Travel expenditures (Rf)	No. of HH's	Share of HH's (%)	Travel expenditures (Rf)	No. of HH's	Share of HH's (%)	Travel expenditures (Rf)
Total	20,672	100.0	942,328,972	9,167	100.0	429,061,322	11,505	100.0	513,267,650
Medical Travel	15,380	74.4	656,175,917	6,560	71.6	268,140,783	8,820	76.7	388,035,135
Holiday / Leisure	2,017	9.8	89,950,159	1,474	16.1	67,386,123	543	4.7	22,564,036
Education	1,892	9.2	65,835,418	846	9.2	44,705,851	1,046	9.1	21,129,567
Hajj / Umra	1,383	6.7	130,367,478	287	3.1	48,828,566	1,096	9.5	81,538,912

In HIES 2010, 12 percent of the household expenditure is spent on travel abroad. On average, 42 percent of the total households in the Republic had reported overseas travel and spent Rf. 942,328,472 annually as travel expenditure. This comes to a monthly average expenditure of Rf. 3,799 per month per household that incurred expenses on travel abroad. The proportion of households in Male' reporting overseas travel is almost the same as that for Atolls. Proportion of households travelling for medical purposes is highest accounting for 74 percent of these households. The proportion of households in Male' travelling for holiday/leisure purpose is 3 times as much as that of the Atolls. The proportion of travel expenditures on education/ training accounts for 7 percent of the total travel expenditures of the republic, 10 percent of the total travel expenditures of the households in Male' and 4 percent of the total travel expenditures of the households in the Atolls.

Of the household expenditure on overseas travel, 18 percent is spent on food and beverages, 12 percent on accommodation, 26 percent on medical services, 28 percent on transport (includes airfare), 4 percent on recreation and culture, 3 percent on education, 5 percent on religious expenses and 5 percent on miscellaneous goods and services.

The percentage of households reporting overseas travel for medical purpose accounts for one-third of all the households in the republic, 42 percent of the households in Male' and 26 percent of households in the Atolls. Due to smallness and remoteness of the islands, provision of health services in the islands at an affordable rate has always been a concern. Above all there remains a challenge to instill public confidence in the health system.

1.3 Changes in household per capita expenditure

Household consumption expenditure is affected by the size of the households and its composition. (eg. age, sex, type of marital status, etc). Therefore, any analysis of household expenditure statistics should take into account these differential effects both in terms of household needs and economies of scale. To find the per capita scale, one should divide the data by the size of the household. The monthly per capita expenditure for 2010 is Rf 2,136, Rf 2,778 and Rf 1,779 for Republic, Male' and the Atolls, respectively.

Figure 1.7: Monthly per capita household expenditure on expenditure groups, 2009/10

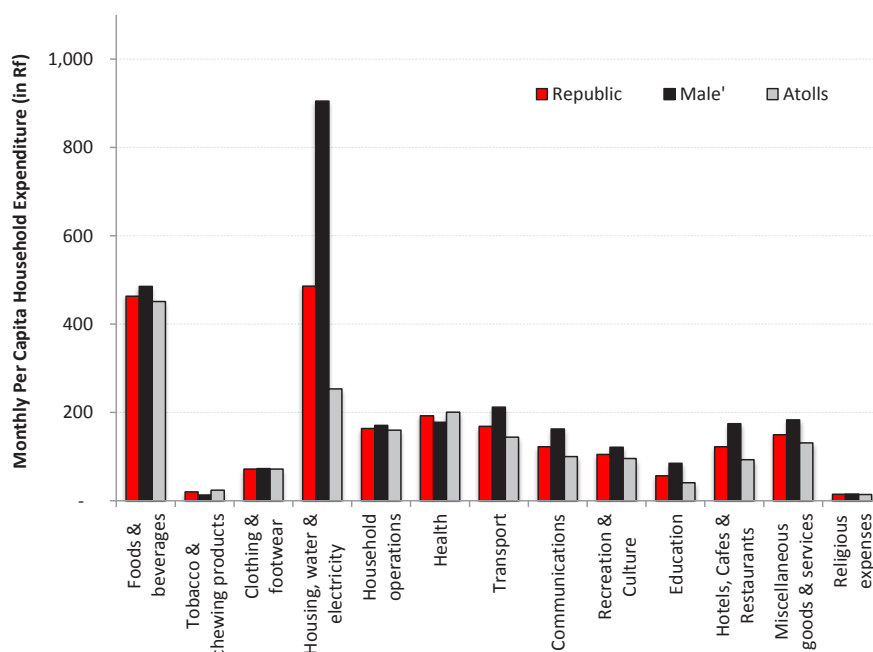
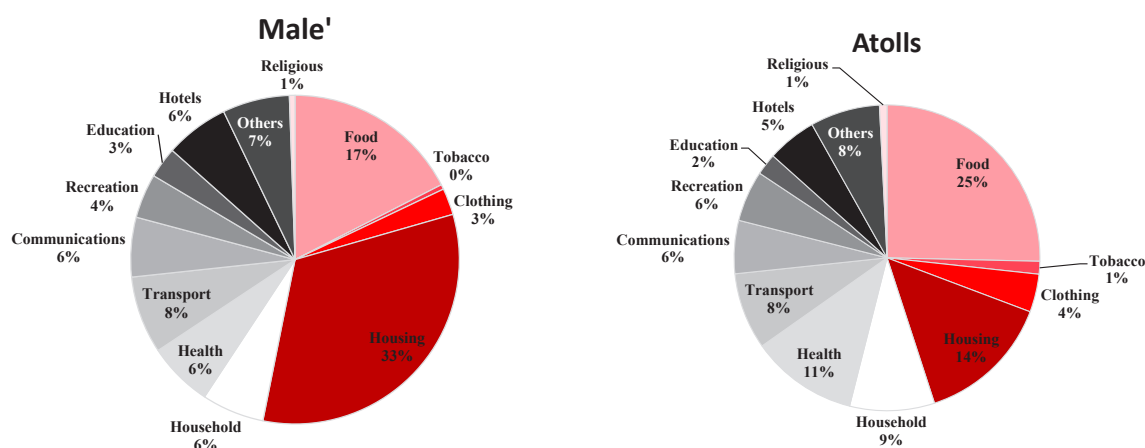


Figure 1.7 shows the monthly per capita household expenditure on expenditure groups for Republic, Male' and the Atolls, for the year 2010. Among all the expenditure groups, the monthly per capita expenditure on tobacco and health were higher in the Atolls than in Male', while the per capita expenditure on the remaining eleven expenditure groups were higher in Male' than in the Atolls. Particularly the monthly per capita expenditure in Male' on housing is remarkably high compared to that of the atolls and the expenditure on various expenditure groups. In Male', Rf 905 per household member per month or over 17 percent of the monthly per capita household expenditure is spent on housing, while in the Atolls housing accounts up to Rf 253 per household member or 14 percent of monthly per capita household expenditure. This is due to the fact that 52 percent of the households in Male' lives is rented accommodation compared to only 1 percent in the atolls.

In contrast, in the Atolls, Rf 451 or 25 percent of the monthly per capita household expenditure is spent on food while for Male' expenditure on food makes up only 17 percent of the monthly household per capita expenditure.

Figure 1.8: Percentage of household per capita expenditure by expenditure group for Male' and the Atolls



The Figure 1.8 shows the shares of household expenditure on the various expenditure groups for Male' and the Atolls. There have been substantial differences in the spending on the various expenditure groups between Male' and the Atolls. The share of household expenditure on food and housing are the largest two components for the Republic, Male' and the Atolls. For Male' housing made up 33 percent of the household expenditure. However, for the Atolls, they account for less than half of that. On contrast, for the Atolls, household expenditure on food made up 25 percent of the total household expenditure while for Male' it is only 17 percent of the total.

The household expenditure on transport and communication, hotels and education is similar for both Male' and the Atolls. As for the household expenditure on health services, the spending on health services in the Atolls is almost double compared to Male'. The outpatient services accounts for 30 percent of the household expenditure on health in Male' while in atolls it is 35 percent. Of the total household expenditure on health, 26 percent in the atolls are on pharmaceuticals while in Male' only 16 percent of health expenditure is spent on pharmaceuticals. This probably indicates that the items that households pay for themselves (medicines, for instance) are harder to obtain, and more expensive in the Atolls than in Male'.

Table 1.2: Average monthly household expenditure per household member by household size

Household size	1 to 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 +
Total per capita expenditure	3,341	3,152	2,645	2,291	2,355	2,038	1,859	1,528	1,935
Foods & beverages	638	633	592	523	511	469	426	407	388
Tobacco & chewing products	42	20	24	18	21	26	15	12	19
Clothing and footwear	105	132	90	78	79	68	61	76	62
Housing, water and electricity	491	797	553	541	560	461	414	234	464
Household operations	374	264	250	184	194	147	149	136	119
Health	535	231	222	192	194	132	144	188	202
Transport	255	207	287	161	183	152	124	100	160
Communications	156	196	144	125	136	106	117	87	116
Recreation And Culture	188	124	123	135	154	100	83	56	80
Education	51	178	49	61	59	67	59	27	45
Hotels, Cafes & Restaurants	296	166	121	126	107	124	77	79	133
Misc. Goods & Services	164	203	178	142	146	132	184	122	140
Religious expenses	45	0	11	7	12	56	7	6	7

The average monthly household expenditure was higher for larger households in 2009/10. However, the average monthly household expenditure per household member is lower for the larger households as shown in Table 1.2 above. This is because larger households enjoy economies of scale in sharing common facilities. The average monthly expenditure on food and beverage per household member constantly declines as the household size increases. The average monthly household expenditure per household member declined with household size, from an average of Rf 3,341 for one or two persons to Rf 1,528 for nine persons. However, as the size of the household increases to ten persons, the average monthly household expenditure per household member starts increasing again.

Table 1.3: Monthly per capita expenditures by income quintiles, 2009/10
Rf per person per month

Quintiles	Mean	Poorest 20%	2 nd Quintile	3 rd Quintile	4 th Quintile	Richest 20%
Republic	2,136	1,205	1,560	1,788	2,561	3,619
Male'	2,778	2,095	1,787	1,865	2,467	3,901
Atolls	1,779	1,131	1,504	1,743	2,651	3,048
Region 1 (HA, HDh, Sh)	1,718	1,266	1,489	1,784	2,356	3,586
Region 2 (N, R, B, Lh)	1,366	945	1,299	1,486	2,261	2,338
Region 3 (K, AA, Adh,V)	2,391	1,521	1,697	1,719	3,398	2,866
Region 4 (M, F, Dh)	1,925	1,639	1,719	1,749	1,888	2,642
Region 5 (Th, L)	1,619	1,115	1,315	1,831	2,390	2,595
Region 6 (GA, GDh)	1,894	1,018	1,873	1,789	3,052	3,710
Region 7 (Gn, S)	1,956	1,075	1,517	1,935	2,487	3,553

The Table 1.3 shows the per capita expenditures by various income quintiles by locality. The mean per capita expenditure of Rf 2,778 for Male' was highest among the localities. This was followed by Rf 2,391 for Region 3 (K, AA, Adh,V) and Rf 1,956 for Region 7 (Gn, S). The reason for higher per capita expenditure in these regions is due to the availability of employment opportunities in these regions.

The monthly per capita expenditure of the richest 20 percent of the population is 3 times of the poorest 20 percent of the population for the Republic. In the Atolls, the per capita expenditure for the fourth quintile is higher than that of Male'; while for all the other income quintiles the per capita expenditure is higher than the Atolls.

Table 1.4: Number and percentage of households by monthly per capita expenditure groups

Per capita Expenditure Group	Republic	Male'	Atolls	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7
	Percentage of households									
< 450	2.6	0.9	3.4	4.0	7.1	1.0	0.0	5.2	0.3	0.6
450 - 749	9.2	3.6	11.8	8.3	19.7	3.7	5.5	10.1	19.5	9.6
750 - 1199	17.5	7.4	22.2	27.6	24.9	17.1	19.8	25.2	11.2	20.2
1200 - 1799	20.5	16.3	22.5	16.4	21.7	27.1	23.0	28.6	25.7	23.4
1800 - 2399	17.2	21.3	15.3	19.5	11.3	15.7	20.2	15.6	14.0	12.7
2400 - 4199	21.0	30.1	16.8	14.9	9.2	27.8	27.3	9.5	14.7	25.5
4200 - 5999	6.9	12.1	4.4	3.7	4.2	4.8	2.2	2.5	10.8	3.0
6000 - 8999	3.5	5.1	2.7	4.3	1.6	1.6	0.0	3.0	2.6	3.7
9000 - 11999	0.9	1.7	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.6
> 12000	0.8	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6
Number of households	49,321	15,637	33,684	8,149	7,527	3,809	2,252	3,592	3,856	4,499

The Table 1.4 shows that more than 2 percent of the households had a per-capita expenditure of less than Rf 450 a month in the Republic. The proportion of households with a per-capita expenditure of less than Rf 450 is highest in Region 2 (N, R, B, Lh) (7.1%) and lowest in Region 4 (M, F, Dh) (0.0%).

The modal per capita expenditure group for the Republic and Male' is Rf 2400 - Rf 4199. However, the modal per capita expenditure group for the Atolls is Rf 1,200 - Rf 1,799. Region 1 (HA, HDh, Sh) and Region 2 (N, R, B, Lh) had the lowest modal per capita expenditure group of Rf 750 – Rf 1199.

1.4 Ownership of consumer durable goods

Household durables include those items with a life expectancy of one year or more such as furniture and fixtures, clocks, wrist watches, television, radio, cutlery, kitchen utensils, etc. The consumer durables are grouped into three, namely electrical household appliances and equipment, transport and communication equipment and audio-visual equipment.

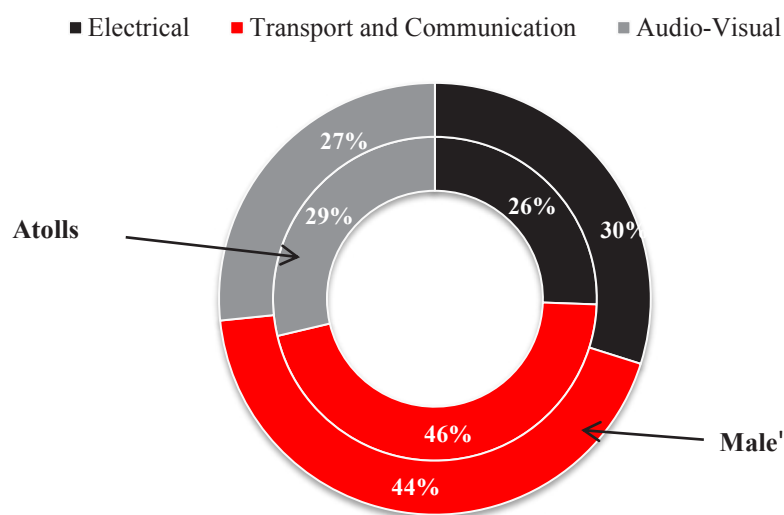
Consumer durables included in the electrical household appliances and equipment group include washing machines, sewing machines, electric iron, fan, refrigerator, fridge, oven, microwave, mixer, toaster, rice cooker, air conditioner, etc.

Consumer durables included in the transport and communication equipment group include bicycle, cycle, car, pickup, lorry, dhoani, telephone, mobile phone, fax machine, etc.

Consumer durables included in the audio-visual equipment group include radio, television, DVD player, play-station, computer, laptop, mp3 player, dish / cable TV, etc.

Corresponding to the growth in the household income and expenditure between 2003 and 2010, households enjoyed access to a wide range of consumer durable goods. The total value of consumer durables purchased during 2010 is Rf 641 million, Rf 267 million and Rf 374 million for Republic, Male' and the Atolls, respectively. The value of consumer durables purchased during 2010 makes up to 8 percent, 7 percent and 9 percent of the annual household expenditure of the Republic, Male' and the Atolls. In terms of the value of the consumer durables purchased during the year, 42 percent were owned in Male' while 58 percent were owned in the Atolls.

Figure 1.9: Percentage value of consumer durables purchased during 2010 for Male' and the Atolls



The Figure 1.9 above shows the percentage of audio-visual equipments and, transport and communication items newly purchased during the year in the Atolls were more than that of Male'. The percentage of electrical household appliances purchased during 2010 in the Atolls is only 26 percent of the total value of consumer durables purchased while for Male' it is 30 percent. The reason for the lower proportion of electrical household appliances in the Atolls may be due to the existence of an urban-rural bias in the country on access to electricity mainly due to the absence of a uniform electricity tariff structure. Great disparities exist in terms of affordability, availability and quality of electricity services between the islands and Male'.

Table 1.5: Average number of selected consumer durables per household, 2009/10

Description	Republic	Male'	Atolls
Fan	4.1	3.8	4.3
Mobile phone	3.4	4.3	3.0
TV	1.4	1.5	1.3
Iron	1.2	1.3	1.2
Washing Machine	1.0	1.1	1.0
Gas cooker	1.0	1.0	1.0
Mixer/Grinder	0.9	1.0	0.9
Fridge	0.9	1.1	0.9
Radio	0.9	0.8	1.0
Water Pump	0.9	0.8	0.9
Computer/laptop	0.8	1.3	0.6
DVD player	0.8	0.8	0.8
Dish/Cable TV	0.7	0.7	0.7
Sewing Machine	0.7	0.7	0.7
Toaster	0.6	0.8	0.5
Oven/microwave	0.6	0.7	0.5
Motorcycle	0.5	0.9	0.3
Bicycle	0.5	0.1	0.6
Rice Cooker	0.5	0.5	0.4
AC	0.3	0.6	0.1
Telephone	0.2	0.3	0.1

Reflecting the increasing affluences and the rising of standard of living, more households were enjoying consumer durables in 2010. On average, there are more than 4 fans, 3 mobile phones, 1 TV, 1 electric iron, 1 washing machine and a gas cooker per household. In Male' the usage of air conditions had increased declining the number of fans per household. In Male' 60 percent of the households has air conditions.

The convenience of mobile phones coupled with competitive pricing and value-added packages boosted the ownership rate of mobile phones both in Male' and the Atolls declining the popularity of telephone fixed-lines.

Mixer/ grinder and refrigerator/fridge has gained acceptance widely and the average number of these consumer durables per household had reached 1 for each household in Male' and 90 percent of all the households in the Atolls.

Increase in the usage of information technology, coupled with greater variety of affordable computers in the market, raised the ownership of desktop or laptop computers to 80 percent of the households. This has reached 1 for each household in Male' and 60 percent in the atolls.

On average, 91 percent of the households in Male' and 30 percent of the households in the Atolls own motor cycles, while on average 14 percent of the households in Male' and 63 percent of the households in the Atolls own bicycles.

2.1 Introduction

Poverty has many dimensions and has been defined in various ways. Focusing on a consumption-based definition of welfare, poverty measures are generally distinguished between absolute and relative. The concept of absolute poverty tries to determine the minimum expenditure required to meet physical subsistence needs such as food, clothing and shelter, sometimes extended to essential services of health, education, transport, etc. It is usually based on nutritional requirements to derive a minimum food budget which is then raised to take into account other non-food necessities. The concept of relative poverty defines poverty in relation to standards that exist in the society, which are anchored to specific points of the welfare distribution. A common poverty line in such cases is half the median per capita expenditure. Up to now the poverty analysis done in Maldives from the Vulnerability and Poverty Assessments of 1998 and 2004 and in the HIES 2002-03 have used only relative poverty definition¹.

The first step in the estimation of poverty entails the construction of the consumption aggregate i.e. to define the measure of welfare which is going to be used to rank individuals from the “poorest” to the “richest”.

This chapter provides an outline of the methodology used to construct the consumption aggregate and to measure poverty. In addition, it provides an analysis of poverty based on the notion of “poverty dominance”, whose methodological details described in detail in Technical Note 1. This chapter also looks into issues related to inequality.

2.2 Defining the Measure of Welfare for Poverty Analysis in 2009/10:

According to the World Bank (2000), “poverty is pronounced deprivation in wellbeing”. This of course begs the questions of what is meant by well-being and of what is the reference point against which to measure deprivation. One approach is to think of well-being as the command over commodities in general, so people are better off if they have a greater command over resources. The main focus is on whether households or individuals have enough resources to meet their needs.

Assessing poverty requires both the definition of some welfare or living standards measure and the definition of a threshold – the “poverty line” – representing the minimum welfare level below which a person is deemed to be poor.

The most commonly used indicators of welfare are either based on household consumption or on household income. The choice of the welfare indicator generally depends on the availability and quality of data from the household surveys used for the analysis, on specific features of the survey design as well as on the socioeconomic conditions of the country object of analysis. In particular, in poor rural economies where there is a substantial variability of income associated with seasonality, consumption – proxied by household expenditure - has been found to be a better indicator of current standards of living².

¹ These poverty studies, three poverty lines were considered: the median income of atoll population in 1997, Rf 15 per person per day; half the median income, Rf 7.5 per person per day; and an in-between line of Rf 10 per person per day.

² See Ravallion, 1994; Deaton and Zaidi, 2002.

The first step in poverty analysis entails the construction of the Consumption Aggregate, i.e. aggregating households' expenditures on goods and services as to approximate the value of consumption achieved over the period of reference of the analysis (typically monthly consumption) and rank households' well-being accordingly.

The Consumption Aggregate is typically obtained combining expenditures (actual or imputed) over a variety of items. As discussed in Deaton and Zaidi (2002), the component of consumption can be aggregated into four main classes namely (i) food items, (ii) non food items, (iii) durable goods, and (iv) housing. The construction of the Consumption Aggregate based on HIES 2009-10 data follows as much as data allowed by the data, the standards set by international guidelines, and introduces few changes to the definition of the aggregate used in previous analysis based on HIES 2003 data.

As summarized in Table 2.1 below, main differences between 2009 and 2003 Consumption Aggregate relate to the treatment of food consumption (non purchased food), non-food lumpy expenditures, consumer durables and housing.

Table 2.1: Differences in the definition of Consumption Aggregate used in 2002/03 and 2009/10

Consumption Aggregate used in (2002/03)	Consumption Aggregate used in (2009/10)
Food Consumption: food purchased, own produced, through salaries and kind. Gifts received was excluded	Food Consumption: food purchased, own produced, through salaries and kind and received as gifts.
Non- food Consumption: includes a variety of consumption items such as tobacco, clothing, education, energy and health, travel abroad, lumpy expenditures on weddings	Non- food Consumption: includes a variety of consumption items such as tobacco, clothing, education, energy, travel abroad for leisure and health - Excludes lumpy expenditures, housing constructions, fine, debts,
Consumer Durables	Excludes Consumer Durables
Actual Rent paid	Excludes actual rent paid

Taking into account the differences in both years, the following section of this report looks into the construction of Consumption Aggregate for 2009/10 definition.

Food Expenditure:

When considering household expenditures on food items, this report includes in addition to purchased items, those that are own-produced consumption and those purchased from salaries in kind. The household expenditure dairy in the survey required respondents to list items they had consumed from own-production and received as gifts during the reference period, and provide an estimated expenditure based on their current market prices³. Thus, a banana consumed from the household's own yard is treated in the same way as one bought at the local market, giving it an imputed value based on the local market price. In this way, all the items consumed from own-production are included in household food expenditures. To avoid double counting the survey included gifts, only from the side of the households who received the gifts during the survey period and are included in household consumption expenditures. Gifts were also valued based on their current market prices.

Non food expenditure

This component includes a variety of consumption items such as tobacco, clothing, education, energy and health⁴.

³ Households were asked how they had acquired them: purchased; through own production; through salaries in kind; or as gifts.

⁴ It was important to include health expenditure as it was seen as a 'necessity' irrespective of whether it measures well-being or not. Often time's lumpy expenditure is incurred for medical purposes. Also, with the new health policies and strategies in place, it was important to compare the effect of 'health expenditure' on the population

Following standard practice, the non-food aggregate does not include certain categories of expenditures such as weddings, celebrations, donations and other miscellaneous expenditures. These excluded expenditures can be grouped into three categories: (1) lumpy expenditures, (2) investment expenditures, and (3) expenditures not related to household well being.

Examples of lumpy expenditures are once-in-a-lifetime events such as weddings, funerals, and Haj as well as annual celebrations.

Housing construction expenditures were not included because they were considered as an investment and not as consumption. Fines, debt payments and charitable donations, on the other hand, were excluded as they do not contribute directly to household welfare. The inclusion of debt payment would potentially lead to a double counting bias as the household already consumed goods bought by money previously borrowed. Regarding the exclusion of charitable gifts to other households, it might be argued that these transfers may yield welfare to the giving households as well. Nevertheless, their inclusion would result in double counting because the same items may also show up in the consumption of receiving households.

Consumer Durables:

Purchases of durable goods such as cars, refrigerators, radio and TVs (etc) are also considered lumpy and hence not included in the non-food items aggregate but treated separately. According to international best practices, durable goods are not to be included in the consumption aggregate using their expenditure but for their “use value”. In fact, while all households will spend on these large items at some stage of their lifetime, only few of them will incur in such expenditures during the course of the survey and taking into consideration only expenditures incurred during the survey time frame would lead to an artificially high level of inequality.

Computing durables’ “use value” and hence properly accounting for households’ stocks of durable goods, would require to have additional information regarding, for example, the date of purchase and possibly current and purchasing price for each item owned and not only for those purchased during survey year. Unfortunately such detailed information is not available in HIES survey so it was decided to exclude consumer durables from the computation of the consumption aggregate⁵.

Housing:

Housing is an important part of household expenditures, especially in urban areas. In an ideal world, housing expenditure should be included to capture the service that households enjoy from their dwelling. This item is usually captured by reported rent or – if a household does not report rent (for instance, if a household owns the house it lives in, or if it is provided for free by the employer) – an imputed rent estimated statistically, using existing rent information and dwelling’s characteristics.

In the Maldives, housing market is segmented between Male and the atolls, with no or very limited rental market existing in the latter. As a result, estimating the value of housing for owners in the atolls – lacking a credible subjective assessment – would not be a feasible option.

⁵

In previous round of HIES 2003, durables were included only for their expenditure during survey year. In such a way, for example, a household having purchased a refrigerator in 2003 would be considered better off (being welfare measured in terms of total expenditure) of an otherwise identical household having purchased the refrigerator in 2002.

For the same reason discussed in previous section on consumer durables, including in the consumption aggregate only actual rent paid – with no imputation of rental value for owners’ occupied dwelling⁶, would artificially introduce inequality in the welfare measure, considering renters better off (having higher expenditure) than owners, without considering that both household types are actually enjoying the “consumption” of housing services. Accordingly, the consumption aggregate measure for HIES 2009-10 excludes housing expenditure.

2.2.1 Adjusting for household size:

As with VPAs and HIES, although all findings are expressed per capita, the principal unit of analysis is the household. Moving from the household to the individual level simply means dividing the household expenditure by the number of household members. This approach does not, of course, take into account economies of scale within the household, and assumes equal distribution of household expenditure among all members.

2.2.2 Purchasing Power Parity:

PPP is the number of currency units of another country which is required to purchase the amount of goods and services equivalent to what can be bought with one unit of currency in the base country. For example, a PPP between 2 countries, Maldives and Singapore,

- x Rf to purchase 1 bag of cement in Maldives
- x Sin\$ to purchase 1 bag of cement in Singapore

The easiest example of interpreting PPP’s is comparing the PPP for Big Mac, or the Big Mac Index. If a Big Mac costs US\$4.00 in USA and Euro 4.80 in France, then the PPP for Big Mac from the French viewpoint is 0.83 US dollars to euro, and from the American viewpoint it is 1.20 euros to U.S dollars.

This means that for every euro spent on Big Macs in France, it would be necessary to spend 0.83 US dollars in the US and conversely for every U.S dollar spent on Big Mac in the U.S it would be necessary to spend 1.20 euros in France to obtain the same quality and quantity of Big Macs. The Big Mac is a single, standard product. The aim of the International Comparison Program (ICP) is to produce PPPs that take into account the relative prices among many countries for a broad range of goods and services. ICP 2005 was the first of its kind which Maldives participated, pricing around 160 items. According to the 2005 ICP results 1 PPP\$ is equivalent to 8.13 Rf, as given in table below. This is quite different from the exchange rate conversion of US\$.

2.2.3 2005 ICP global results – Maldives

Table 2.2: PPP Value, 2005

PPP	US\$=1	8.13
Reference Date	Exchange rate (US\$=1)	12.8
	Population - million	0.3

PPPs enable cross-country comparisons of the sizes of economies, average consumption levels and poverty rates. A major use of the PPPs is the estimation of the widely used “dollar-a-day” international poverty threshold.

⁶ This was the approach followed in 2003 HIES.

The internationally agreed Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) include a number of targets. Under Goal 1, the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, the first target is between 1990 and 2015 to have halved the proportion of people whose expenditure is less than \$1 a day. This dollar is defined in terms of its purchasing power.

The World Bank Researchers have updated the \$1-a-day poverty line several times in the past. An update in 2000 set the international poverty line for extreme poverty at \$1.08 a day in 1993 prices. The term “\$1 a day”—a rhetorical master stroke according to many analysts—was retained. The latest update, dated March 2008, is \$1.25 per day in 2005 prices. The \$ 1 a day poverty line is the main indicator for the first target of the MDGs. The 2000 poverty estimates were based on purchasing power parity (PPP) rates of 1993. The 2008 update were based on the latest available international PPP comparisons for the year 2005. The results of 2005 ICP found that \$1 in the US had the same purchasing power as Rf 9.74 in the Maldives as far as ‘household consumption’ is concerned⁷. Thus, when computing the \$1.25 poverty line in Maldives in 2005, the conversion of \$1.25 into Rufiyaa should use a multiplier of Rf. 9.74. Therefore, for Maldives the international poverty line becomes Rf. 12 in 2005.

In addition to the \$1.25 a day international poverty line (considered as extreme poverty line), this report also computes the poverty line for \$2 a day. The \$2 poverty line is the median value of national poverty lines of 75 developing countries. The conversion of this line into Rufiyaa applies the same methodology explained for \$1.25. Table below summarizes this:

Table 2.3 : Conversion of MDG Line

International poverty lines	Individual Consumption Expenditure by Household (2005 ICP prices)	Conversion applied	International poverty lines in 2005 price
US \$1.25	Rf. 9.74	1.25 x 9.74	Rf. 12
US \$ 2	Rf. 9.74	2 x 9.74	Rf. 19

The International poverty lines⁸ used in poverty calculation has been deflated for 2003 prices and inflated for 2010 value accordingly. (refer Table 2.4).

2.2.4 Adjusting for price differences:

The rufiyaa values quoted in HIES 2002/03 analysis was in nominal terms. Hence, it is important to know the real consumption expenditure pattern. Nominal value refers to a value expressed in money terms in a given year. Whereas, real value adjusts nominal value to remove effects of price changes over time. Price adjustment over time is based on inflation rate for the period between 2003- 2010. Since national level inflation was calculated from 2006 onwards, the poverty and inequality analysis of this chapter takes into account Male’ inflation rate and therefore assumes that changes in prices in the Atoll have followed the same pattern.

While no significant inflation was registered between 1997 and 2003 (see VPA 2 report), the Consumer Price Index for the Male’ increased from 101.74 index points in 2003 to 138.21 in 2010 at an average rate of 4.5% per annum. When making statements about trends in poverty over time, such a high inflation rate suggests the need to adjust the poverty line to express its value in current units.

⁷ Refer to World Bank’s ‘Global Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditure’, pg:30-31

⁸ The original \$1-a-day poverty line set in 1990 represented an average of the poverty lines of 10 low-income countries. These 10 countries were not necessarily among the poorest of the world. These 10 countries were simply those low-income countries for which poverty lines were available to the World Bank researchers. In sharp contrast, the new poverty line of \$1.25 a day draws upon the national poverty lines of 75 developing countries and is the average of the 15 poorest countries worldwide—countries whose per capita private consumption expenditures were less than \$60 per month in 2005 prices.

Table 2.4 : Poverty adjusted at current values for 2002/03 and 2009/10.

Relative Poverty Line Definition	Current Value in 2003 prices	Current Value in 2010 prices
International poverty line of US \$ 1.25	Rf. 12	Rf. 17
International poverty line of US \$ 2	Rf. 20	Rf. 27
Rf. 44 (Median of Atoll expenditure per person per day for HIES 2009/10)	Rf. 32	Rf. 44
Rf. 22 (Half the Median of Atoll expenditure per person per day for HIES 2009/10)	Rf. 16	Rf. 22

2.3 Expenditure - Poverty Indices

The indicators commonly used to measure expenditure-poverty are the headcount ratio and the poverty gap ratio. The headcount ratio is simply the proportion of the population with expenditure below a certain threshold i.e. the poverty line. The poverty gap ratio, however, takes into account both the incidence of poverty and its depth – not just counting the number of poor people but also considering how poor they are.

Following the approach of previous poverty analysis for Maldives, this report adopts a “relative” poverty line definition. As the choice of where to set the relative poverty line is highly arbitrary, this report applies the concept of poverty dominance and uses the poverty line to measure the status and changes since the first measurements carried out during the Vulnerability and Poverty Assessment (VPA) 1998. Up to now in Maldives, setting of poverty line considers the expenditure distribution and three main averages: mean, mode and median.

Table 2.5 Expenditure Distribution for Maldives, 2009/10

Averages	Consumption Aggregate		
	Mean	Mode	Median
Republic	54	30	46
Male'	61	39	52
Atolls	50	24	44

Figure 2.1: Expenditure Distribution for Maldives, 2009/10

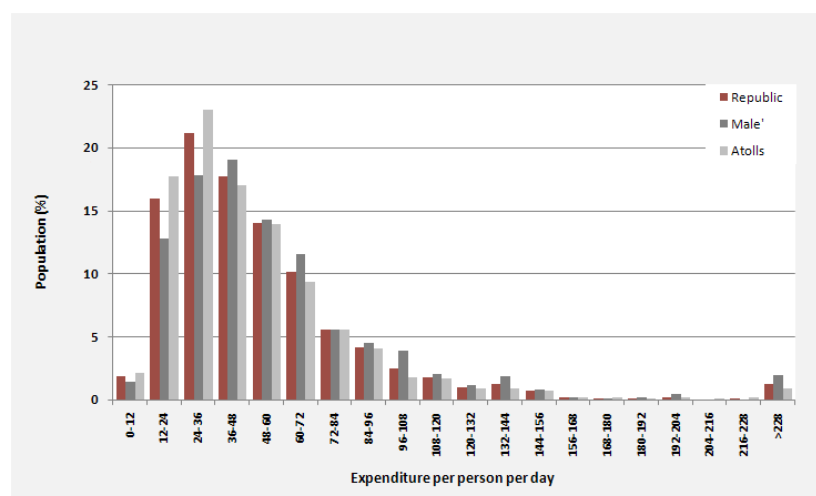


Table 2.5 depicts the three different summary statistics namely the mean, mode and median disaggregated by region (Republic, Male, Atolls). Irrespective of the statistic considered, Male' has higher levels

of wellbeing with respect to the Atolls, resulting in nationwide figures somehow in between Male' and Atoll's ones.

Ultimately, the choice of where to set the relative poverty line is arbitrary. In order to ensure the policy relevance of a poverty line, it is therefore important to ensure that the poverty line chosen does resonate with social norms (with the common understanding of what represents a minimum) and that the results obtained with a specific value of the relative poverty line do not depend on the choice of its value. This last requirement is particularly relevant for comparisons over time, where the stability and consistency of the poverty line need to be ensured.

Thus, the first VPA has set the higher poverty line at the Atoll median expenditure per person per day. In line with the same definition, HIES 2009/10 sets the new upper relative poverty line at Rf. 44; median of Atoll expenditure per person per day for 2009/10 and the lower line at Rf. 22; half the median of Atoll expenditure per person per day for 2009/10 Consumption Aggregate. The other poverty lines of 1.25\$ equivalent to Rf. 17 (with adjustment for inflation) and US\$2 equivalent to Rf. 27 are used to enable international comparisons. It may be noted that the MDG line is measured in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) dollars. The calculations used to derive the PPP exchange rate have been described earlier in this chapter.

2.4. Poverty Dominance

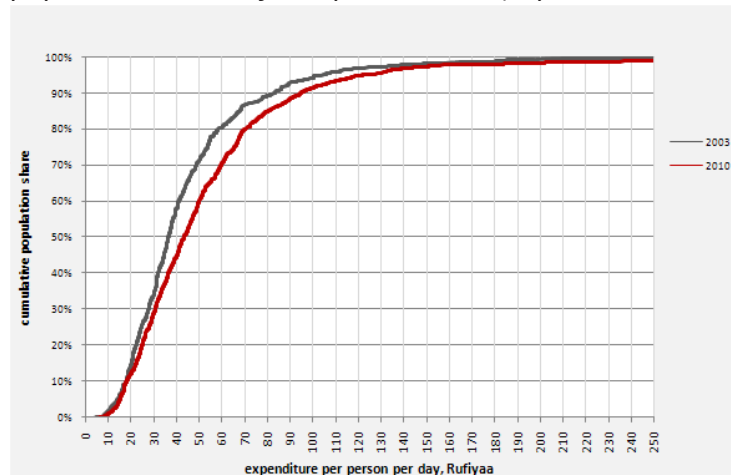
This report uses a practical approach based on the theory of poverty dominance (the theory is described in detail in Technical Note 1). Instead of searching for one poverty line, it is probably more fruitful to analyze whether the results of various poverty lines are robust in the sense that wherever the line is drawn, the differences can be observed in the population falling below the given line.

The following sections of this chapter look into the theory of Poverty Dominance at Republic, Male' and Atolls and also looks into the regional distribution of consumption-poverty and analyses trend of wellbeing over time between 2002/3 and 2009/10. In this analysis, the 2003 consumption aggregate has been made comparable according to 2009-10 definition.

2.4.1 Poverty Dominance for Republic, Male' and Atolls

The figure 2.2 shows the cumulative distribution of the consumption aggregate for 2003 and 2009 with values expressed at 2010 prices⁹.

Figure 2.2: Cumulative population ranked from poor to rich (expressed in 2010 prices) for Republic, 2002/03 and 2009/10

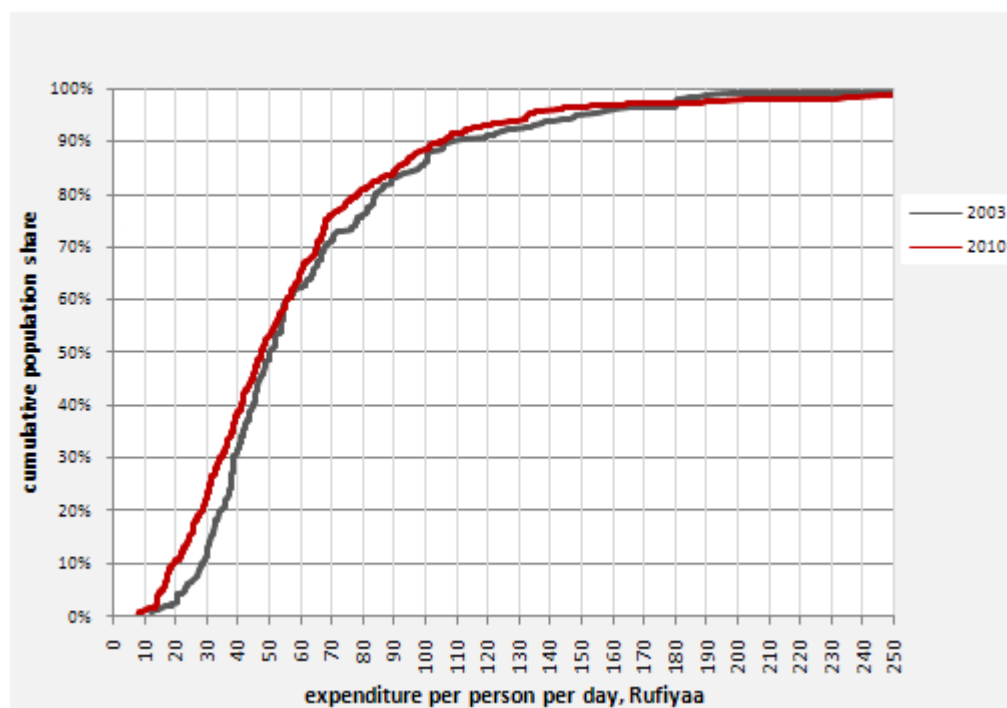


⁹

Note that the consumption aggregate for 2003 has been recomputed using 2009-10 definition (including gift and own production and excluding lumpy expenditures, durables

In figure 2.2, the x-axis shows all per capita expenditure; the y-axis shows the percentage of population below each of these expenditure levels. The cumulative distribution points are equivalent to head-count ratios in the sense that they represent the proportion of the population at and below a particular expenditure level. Since the red line is below the grey line, poverty has declined during the period 2003-2010 for all possible lines for the Republic. This can be explained through the following example. Suppose the line is set at Rf.40. In 2003 (grey line) the proportion of population having less than Rf. 40 per person per day was about 60% while in 2010 (red line) it was less than 45%, thus showing a reduction in the population given for the set line. The gap between the grey and red line has increased in the interval from Rf. 30 to about Rf.70; the larger the area between the two, the greater the progress.

Figure 2.3: Cumulative population ranked from poor to rich (expressed in 2010 prices) for Male', 2002/03 and 2009/10



The trend in poverty reduction observed nationwide is mainly driven by improved living conditions in the Atolls and, on the other hand, less evident for what concerns Male', where the living conditions of the poorest segment of the population have actually worsened.

In Male' the red line (2009/10) is above the grey line (2002/03) except for the upper limits – implying the extent of progress has been higher for the richer groups. Closer look at the graph shows that the gap between those spending income less Rf.40 per day in 2002/03 and 2009/10 has increased interchangeably (red line being above blue line). This shows that the condition of the poor has gotten worse within the seven years for Male'. This will be more visible through the Poverty Gap Ratio explained later in this chapter.

Figure 2.4: Cumulative population ranked from poor to rich (expressed in 2010 prices) for Atolls, 2002/03 and 2009/10

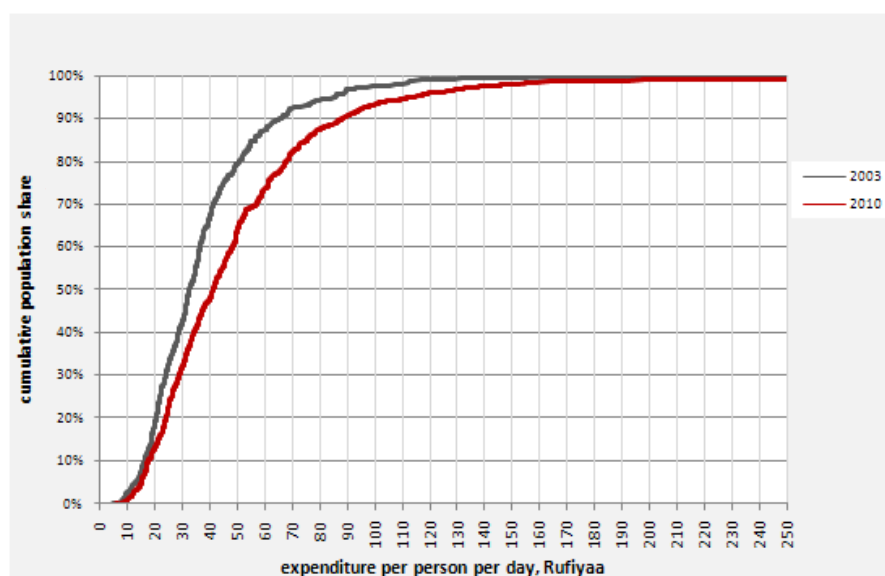


Figure 2.4 presents the cumulative frequency distribution for the Atolls. The two lines do not cross; the red line is completely below the grey line- indicating that poverty has declined for all possible poverty lines. From both the charts (figure 2.3 and figure 2.4), it can be observed that the area between the grey and red line is larger in Atolls than in Male', indicating that the decline in poverty has been greater in Atolls.

2.4.2 Regional Analysis:

At the outset, it is important to highlight that, in order to do proper regional comparisons; we would need to adjust nominal values of expenditure by differences in the cost of living across regions. However, as a spatial price index is not available for Maldives, these regional comparisons are made without such adjustments. Hence, when using this analysis these limitations need to be kept in mind by the data users.

Figure 2.5(a): Cumulative population ranked from poor to rich, by Region-2009/10.

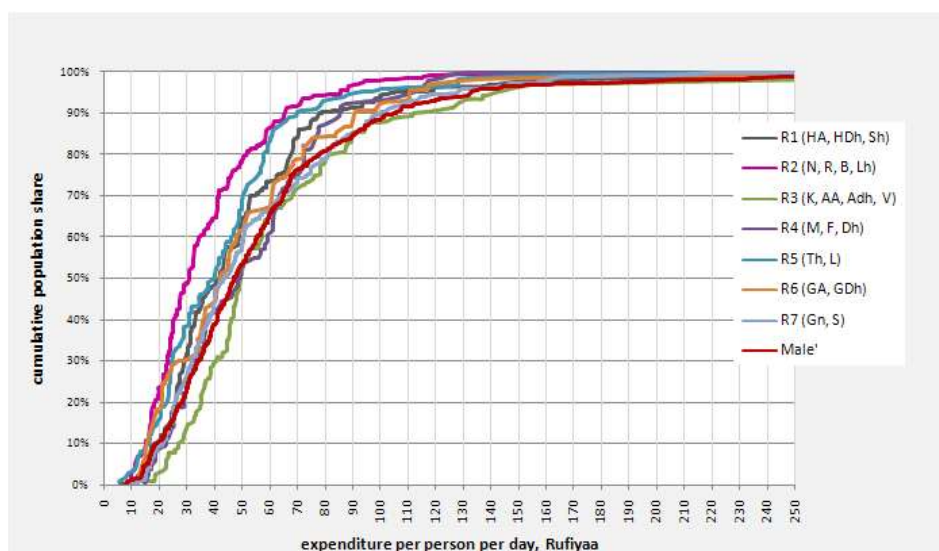
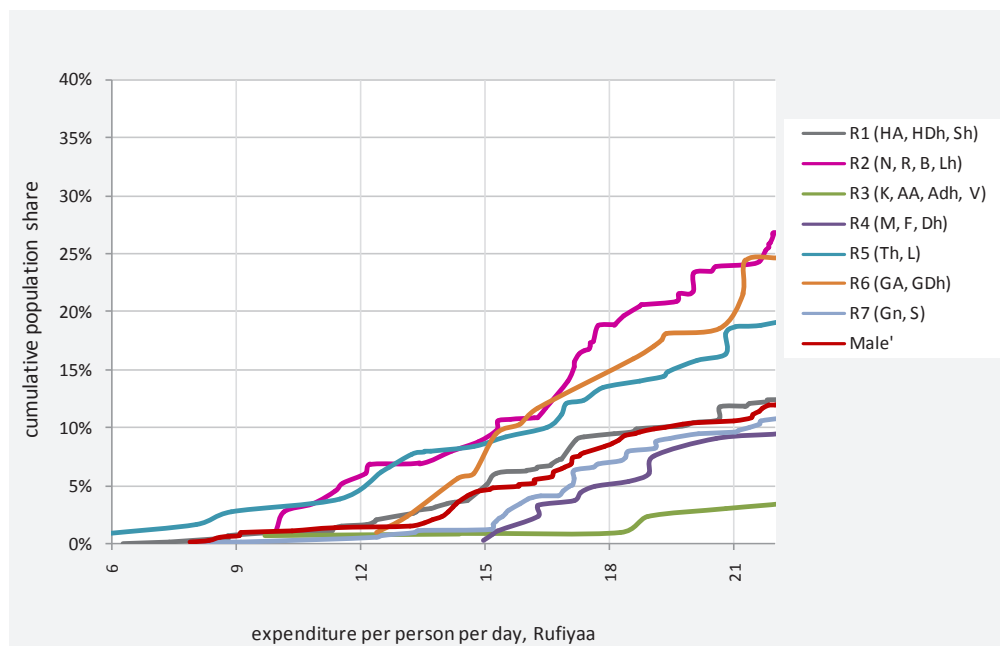


Figure 2.5 compares the cumulative expenditure distribution for the 7 regions- part (a) showing the complete expenditure distribution; part (b) showing a magnification for the range 6-22 Rufiyaa per person per day. It is evident that there is lower poverty incidence in Region 3(K, AA, ADh, V) for Rf lower than 50 per person per day. The gap between Region 2 (N, R, B, Lh) and Male' is greatest followed by Region 5 (Th, L), showing much needs to be achieved by Region 2 (N, R, B, Lh) and Region 5 (Th, L) in order to reduce poverty.

Figure 2.5(b): Magnification of figure focusing on the range Rf.6 –Rf. 22.



2.5 Expenditure - Poverty Measures

2.5.1 Head Count Ratios:

By far, the most widely used measure is the headcount ratio, which simply measures the proportion of the population that is poor for a given poverty line. 2009/10 HIES sets the new relative poverty line at Rf44: median of the Atoll expenditure per person per day; Rf22: half the median of the Atoll for per person per day and for the two international poverty lines. The 2003 database was also adjusted to generate 'Consumption Aggregate' for 2003 according to 2009/10 definition in order to compare with 2010 HIES figures.

Table 2.6 : Headcount ratio for Republic, Male' and Atolls-2002/03 and 2009/10.

Relative Poverty Lines	Republic		Male'		Atolls	
	2003	2010	2003	2010	2003	2010
International poverty line of US \$ 1.25 (\$1-a-day poverty line used in MDGs)	9%	8%	2%	7%	12%	8%
International poverty line of US \$ 2	31%	24%	9%	19%	39%	27%
Rf. 44 (Median of Atoll expenditure per person per day for HIES 2009/10)	66%	51%	40%	44%	75%	55%
Rf. 22 (Half the Median of Atoll expenditure per person per day for HIES 2009/10)	21%	15%	4%	12%	27%	16%

(Note: poverty lines adjusted for inflation, refer to Table 1.2; Comparable Consumption Aggregate based on 2009-10 definition.)

As illustrated in the previous sections, over the past 6-7 years poverty has declined for Republic and Atolls for both the relative poverty lines considered. Poverty for the overall country had shown a decrease, showing a reduction in the share of people living below the poverty line.

The reduction of poverty at the national level has been driven by improvements in living conditions in the Atolls. The MDG line of US \$ 1.25 has shown a reduction in poverty from 12% to 8% in 2009/10. For \$2 a day, the poverty has also reduced from 39% to 27%. 55% of the population fell below the poverty line of Rf. 44, showing a 25% reduction in poverty compared to 2002/03. Poverty has also reduced from 75% to 55% for Rf. 21 showing much of the poor population has progress from poverty for the given lines.

On the other hand, poverty shows an opposite trend for Male'. As shown in the Table 2.6, poverty has increased for all the given lines in Male'. Male' showed a sharp increase in poverty during this period- from 9% to 19% for the international poverty line of US \$ 2 and from 4% to 12% for Rf. 22. Thus for Rf.44 it showed that 44 in every 100 persons is poor in Male'.

2.5.2 Poverty Gap Ratio:

Table 2.7 : Poverty Gap Ratio for Republic, Male' and Atolls-2002/03 and 2009/10.

Relative Poverty Lines	Republic		Male'		Atolls	
	2003	2010	2003	2010	2003	2010
International poverty line of US \$ 1.25 (\$1-a-day poverty line used in MDGs)	2%	2%	0%	1%	3%	2%
International poverty line of US \$ 2	9%	7%	2%	5%	12%	7%
Rf. 44 (Median of Atoll expenditure per person per day for HIES 2009/10)	24%	19%	10%	15%	30%	20%
Rf. 22 (Half the Median of Atoll expenditure per person per day for HIES 2009/10)	5%	4%	1%	3%	7%	4%

(Note: poverty lines adjusted for inflation, refer to Table 1.2; Comparable Consumption Aggregate based on 2009-10 definition.)

While the headcount ratio measures the proportion of the population that is poor, Poverty Gap Ratio measures the extent to which individuals fall below the poverty line as a proportion of the poverty line. In brief, it indicates the incidence and depth of poverty-how poor the poor are. The poverty gap ratio is obtained by multiplying the headcount ratio for a given poverty line by the distance that the average household's income falls below that poverty line (the latter being expressed as a proportion of the poverty line).

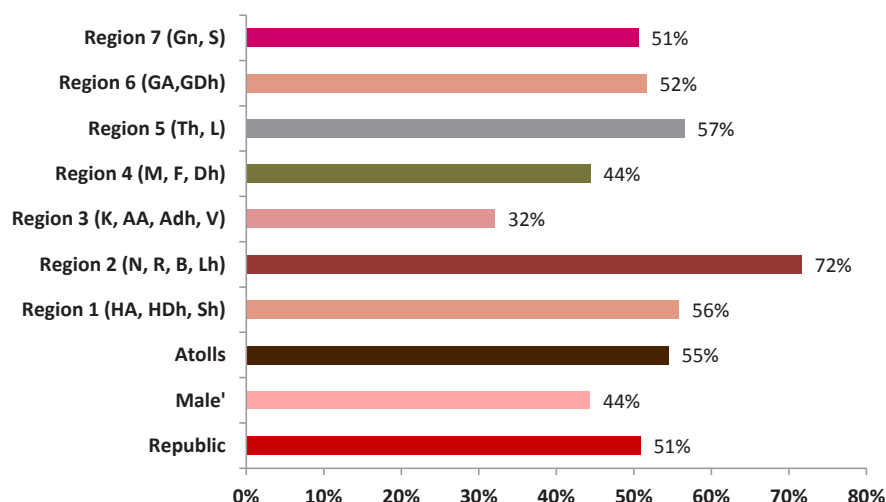
Table 2.7 also shows the poverty gap ratio for 2002/03 and 2009/10. At the national level the poverty gap ratio has remained relatively constant for more severe poverty lines values, namely the international lines (USD1.25 and USD 2) and the Rf. 22 one, suggesting very moderate or no improvement in the poverty conditions of the very poor. On the other hand, the poverty gap has decreased substantially for the relative poverty line anchored at the median of expenditure in the Atolls (Rf.44). In this case, the poverty gap measure indicates that while in 2003 the poor had an expenditure shortfall of 24% the poverty line, in 2009/10 such shortfall has decreased to only 19%.

The trends in poverty gap measures in the Atolls and Male' mimic those of the poverty headcount, showing a reduction of the poverty gap in the Atolls and an increase in Male'. Interestingly, despite such differences, the absolute value of the poverty gap still remains the highest in the Atolls.

2.5.3 Headcount Ratio and Poverty Gap Ratio for Regions:

This section looks into income poverty by regions for only 2009/10 HIES. At the outset, it is important to highlight that, in order to do proper regional comparisons; we would need to adjust nominal values of expenditure by differences in the cost of living across regions. However, as a spatial price index is not available for Maldives, these regional comparisons are made without such adjustments. Hence, when using this analysis these limitations need to be kept in mind by the data users.

Figure 2.6: Headcount Ratio for Poverty Line of Rf. 44, 2009/10



The analysis of poverty by Regions shows a significant degree of spatial variation in poverty. Figure 2.6 shows the proportion of population below the poverty line set at Rf. 44. Among all the regions, poverty is highest in Region 2 (N,R,B,Lh) followed by Region 5 (Th, L). Poverty is also substantially higher in Region 6 (GA, GDh). This shows that poverty incidence is higher in Northern and Southern regions than in the Central Region. The region with the lowest headcount ratio is Region 3 (K, AA, ADh, V). To summarize, while 32 out of every 100 person is poor in Central Region (K, AA,ADh,V), 72 in every 100 people is poor in the Northern (N,R,B, Lh) Regions. This might attribute to several factors. Primarily, the close proximity to Capital City provides better opportunities for employment and different sources for income generating activities in the Central Region. This together with the easy access to services and facilities within the Capital city might have contributed positively to the well-being of the people.

Figure 2.7: Headcount Ratio for International Poverty Lines, 2009/10

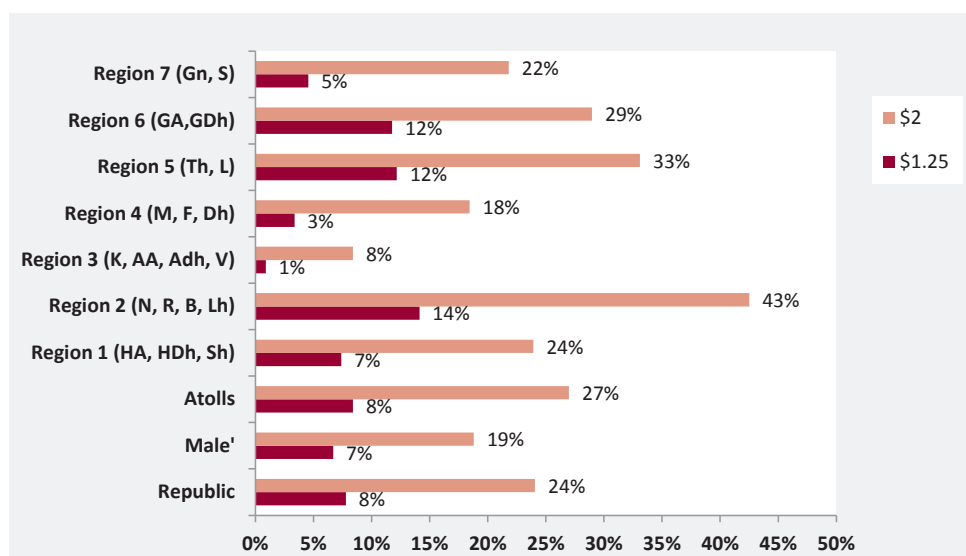


Figure 2.7 shows the headcount ratio for the international poverty lines of \$1.25 and \$2 a day. Looking at the graph, similar trend as in Figure 1.6 can also be observed. The overall poverty is lowest in Region 3 (K, AA, ADh,V) while the percentage of poor population is highest in Region 2(N, R, B, Lh) followed by Region 5 (Th, L).

Figure 2.8: Poverty Gap Ratio for Rf.44, by locality 2009/10

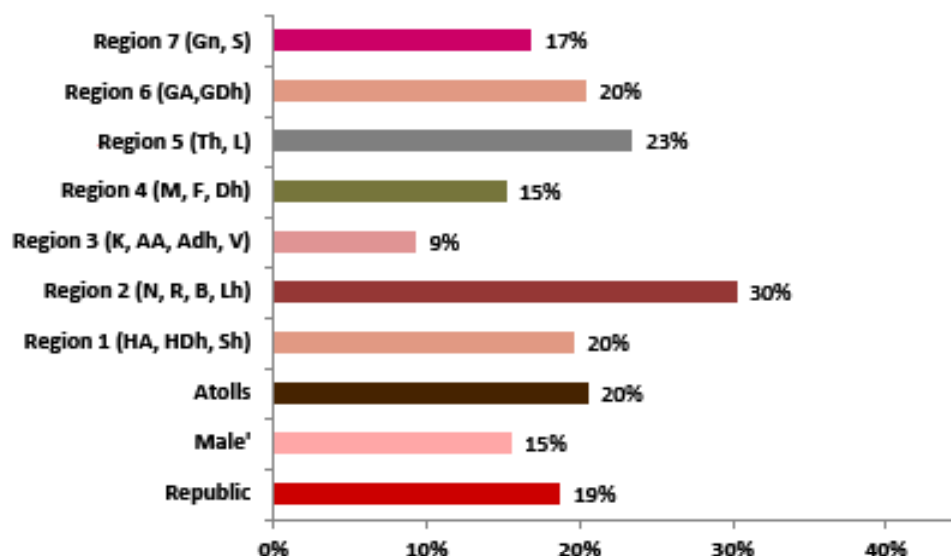


Figure 2.8 above shows the Poverty Gap Ratios for the Regions for 2009/2010. As mentioned earlier, Poverty Gap Index shows the average expenditure shortfall of the poor in each region as a percentage of the poverty line. The PGI was highest in Region 2 (N, R, B, Lh). Region 5(Th, L) recorded the second highest Poverty Gap Index while in Region 3(K, AA, ADh, V) barely any poverty is measured. This shows that in Region 2 (N, R, B, Lh) and Region 5 (Th, L) poverty incidence is relatively higher, but the depth of their poverty is also high in these Region. Thus it shows that intensity of poverty is evidently greatest towards the northern and southern region.

2.6 Inequality

Expenditure inequality can be measured using a number of indicators. The most common are the income share of the poorest quintiles, the Lorenz curve, and the Gini coefficient. This section also looks into the average per capita expenditure by population quintile which shows the level and growth differential across different expenditure groups.

2.6.1 Share of the poorest quintiles:

Table 2.8 : Expenditure Share by locality, 2002/03 and 2009/10

Population Quintiles by expenditure	Republic		Male'		Atolls	
	2003	2010	2003	2010	2003	2010
1 (Poorest)	7	7	8	7	7	7
2	11	11	12	11	11	12
3	15	16	15	16	15	16
4	20	22	21	21	19	23
5 (Richest)	47	43	44	45	47	42

The simplest but a popular way to understand the expenditure inequalities is dividing the population into expenditure quintiles and analyzing the proportions of expenditure calculated at each quintile from poorest to richest. The Table 1.6 shows the expenditure share by population quintiles for the consumption aggregate.

The general tendency has been of a decline in the expenditure share of the richest quintile and a parallel increase in those quintiles in the middle of the distribution.

The expenditure share of the poorest 20 percent has decreased in Male' compared to 2003 while the richest group showed an increased in their share of expenditure when compared to 2003. The data shows that the poorest 20 percent of Male' receives only 7% of the expenditure share while the richest 20 percent of the population was receiving close to half of the expenditure share – indicating high inequality within Male'.

Average Expenditures by Quintiles:

The Consumption aggregate also looked into the structure of expenditure distribution. Table 1.9 shows average expenditure per person for each quintiles for the Republic, Male', and Atolls over the period 2003- 2010.

Table2.9: Average expenditures in rufiyaa per person per day, by quintile for Republic, Male' and Atoll- 2002/03 and 2009/10.

Population Quintiles by expenditure	Republic		Male'		Atolls	
	2003	2010	2003	2010	2003	2010
1 (Poorest)	17	18	27	20	16	18
2	28	31	40	35	24	29
3	37	44	51	48	33	41
4	49	60	71	66	43	57
5 (Richest)	121	120	147	138	105	109

Note: Values expressed in 2010 prices; Comparable Consumption Aggregate based on 2009-10 definition.

This table 1.7 shows the findings for average expenditures per day per person in rufiyaa for both the years by locality. For the overall Republic, the lowest income class showed a slight increase in expenditure in 2009/10 compared to 2003. The same result is also observed for Atolls. In Male' the poorest quintile showed a decrease in their expenditure per day from Rf.27 to Rf.20. Hence, this shows that the lower income class in Republic and Atolls showed an increase in per day expenditure and that the poorest quintiles in Atolls' did better off than poorest quintiles in Male'.

During the period 2003-2010, there was also an increase in expenditure in the richest quintiles for Atolls while in Republic and Male' the richest group showed a decrease in 2009/10.

This shows that while the poorest quintile for Republic and Atolls showed an increased in their expenditure by 1% and 2% per annum respectively, the poorest quintile for Male' showed an decrease in their expenditure by -4% per annum. The richest quintile for Male' had a negative growth rate at -1% while the richest quintile for Atolls increased their expenditure at 1% per annum. The negative growth rate in expenditure by the poorest group is more than the richest group for Male' - thus, showing that greater expenditure disparity exist within Male'.

Quintile information is easy to understand, although sometimes one wants a summary measure rather than a whole table of figures. To investigate this, more sophisticated indicators of inequality such as the Lorenz Curve and the Gini Coefficient can be used.

2.6.3 Lorenz Curve:

Figure 2.9: Lorenz Curve, Republic 2002/03 and 2009/10

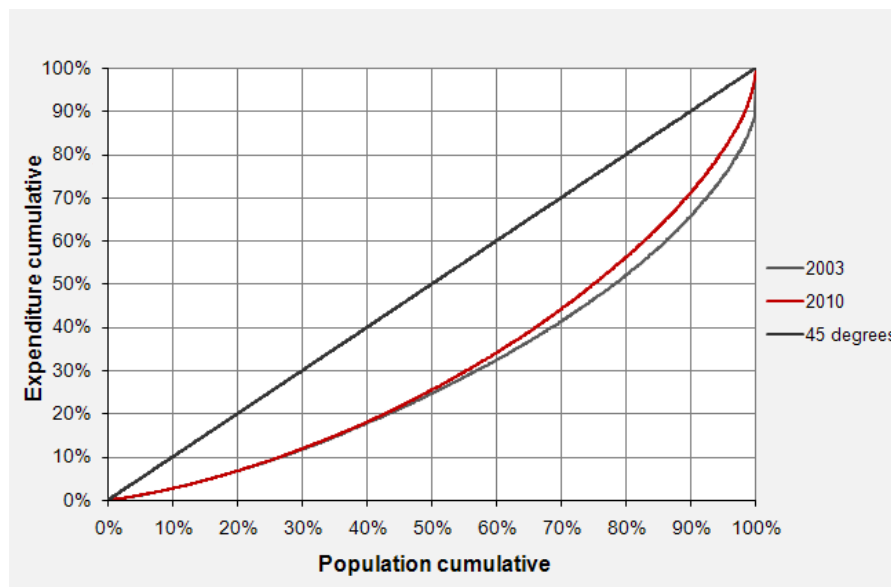
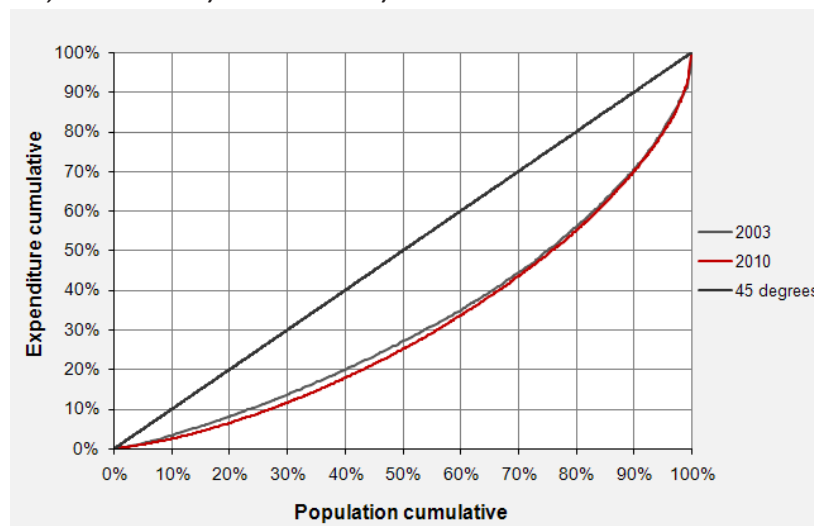


Figure 2.9 shows the Lorenz curve, the expenditure shares for the complete continuum- from poorest 0 percent to the richest 100 percent for the country. The curve shows that the red line of 2009/10 is completely overlapping with the grey line of 2002/03 up to a population share of 50%, after which the 2010 Lorenz curve lays above 2003's one, suggesting a reduction in inequality mainly driven by improved distribution at its top end.

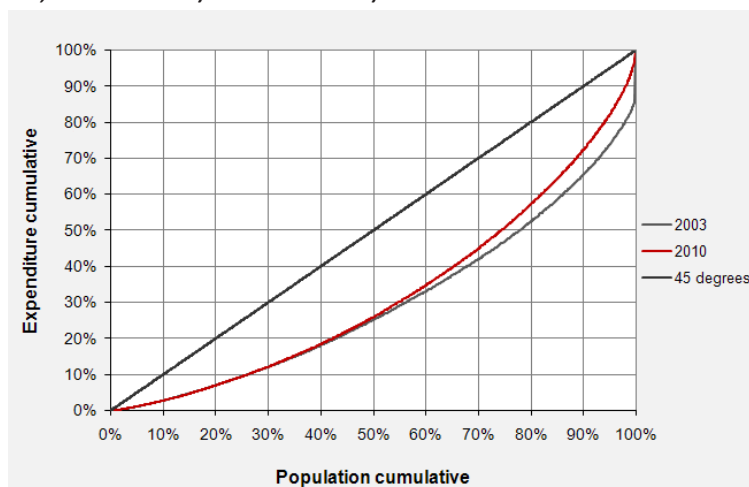
Figure 2.10 presents the Lorenz curve for Male' for both the years. Interestingly, the degree of inequality in Male' increased over time together with the increase of poverty described in the previous section. The 2010 Lorenz curve for the Capital lays below 2003's one at each population share. Moreover the vertical difference between the two curves is the highest at the lower end of the distribution, again suggesting worsening conditions for the poorest.

Figure 2.10: Lorenz Curve, Male' 2002/03 and 2009/10



In Atolls as shown in Figure 2.11, the red line (2009/10) overlaps with the grey line (2002/03) in the lower group and shows a marked improvement in inequality in the higher class. This shows that the expenditure of the poor remained the same during this period while the expenditure of the richest group showed an increased.

Figure 2.11: Lorenz Curve, Atolls 2002/03 and 2009/10



2.6.4 Gini Coefficient:

Table 2.10: Gini coefficient for Republic, Male' and Atolls, 2002/03 and 2009/10

Inequality Measure	Republic		Male'		Atolls	
	2003	2010	2003	2010	2003	2010
Gini Coefficient	0.41	0.37	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.36

The Gini coefficient is this area expressed as a percentage of the area of the triangle formed by the 45-line and the horizontal and vertical lines. Theoretically it runs from 0 to 1 where the higher index, maximum 1 would signify total inequality and an index of zero would indicate total equality. The survey results revealed that the Gini for the Republic is at 0.37, showing inequality has declined at the national level compared to 2002/03. The same trend is also observed for Atolls where inequality had declined compared to 2002/03 figure. The table shows that it is only in Male' that the inequality has increased compared to 2002/2003 figures. This means expenditure disparity still continues to be high within Male' even though the income shares of the poorest class has shown some increase in the lowest quintiles. The inequality gap between Male' and Atolls decline slightly in 2009/10 compared to 2002/03.

International Comparison of Gini coefficient:

According to HIES 2009/10, the Gini Coefficient for the Maldives is 0.37 (37.0). This level is similar to few countries in the region; India (36.8), Indonesia (36.8), Sri Lanka (40.3), and China (41.5). It can be noted that Gini Coefficient for Maldives lies inbetween these countries and notably lower than Sri Lanka and China. (Source: Human Development Report, 2011)

Regional comparison of Gini coefficient:

The Table 2.11 below shows the Gini coefficient for the regions for 2010. It can be seen that the Gini varied considerably across the regions. The highest inequality was reported for Region 3 (K, AA, Adh, V) and Region 6 (GA, GDh). The Region 4 (M, F, Dh) showed the lowest expenditure inequality.

Table 2.11: Gini coefficient by region, 2009/10.

Inequality Measure	Region 1 (HA, HDh, Sh)	Region 2 (N, R, B, Lh)	Region 3 (K, AA, Adh, V)	Region 4 (M, F, Dh)	Region 5 (Th, L)	Region 6 (GA, GDh)	Region 7 (Gn, S)
Gini Coefficient	0.35	0.32	0.37	0.29	0.33	0.37	0.34

To summarise the main findings of this chapter, the poverty rate increased in Male' while the poverty incidence declined in the Atolls and at the National level. While inequality declined in Republic and Atolls, inequality increased in Male'. This chapter provided a preliminary analysis of poverty incidence and inequality. A range of different types of analyses and approaches can be used to assess the well being of the poor in relation to other social characteristics in order to evaluate and address the impact of programmes and strategies on poverty reduction.

3.1 Introduction

Creating employment opportunities is one major aspect of promoting higher productivity in order for countries to improve the standards of living of their citizens and obtain long term sustainable economic growth. Achieving inclusive growth requires both the creation of productive employment vis a vis economic growth.

The objective of this chapter is to assess the current situation of the employment and unemployment trends in the economy, critically evaluating the gender differences, differences in opportunities in locations, demand for labour in different industries and the returns accrued to employed population. This chapter is organized in the following manner. Prior to chapter proper, a brief explanation of the concepts of unemployment and critical information regarding the data sources highlighted in the few paragraphs below. Section 1 provides an overview of the trends in the labour force, followed by separate sections on employment, unemployment, Not economically active population and return to employment. Each section provides a comparative basic analysis on the main concept.

In order to understand the chapter, it is critical to identify with some of the definitions used in classifying the unemployed persons, which comprise one component of the labour force. In classifying unemployed persons two different definitions have been used, unemployed with the ILO definition and secondly one which includes discouraged workers. The first one which follows the strict ILO definition of those seeking and available for work as the unemployed should be used in international comparisons of unemployment rates in the country. The other definition is much broader, and attempts to capture the local situation as there is hardly any job market in the islands and hence people usually do not regularly go seeking for work, with the belief that there are no jobs available in the island. The unemployment and labour force figures based on this latter definition are referred to as “broad definition” and the ones based on ILO definition is referred to as “narrow definition” within this chapter.

It is equally important to keep in mind that the data for 2006 is from that of the population and housing census, which covered the whole local population. The HIES 2009/10 on the other hand was a sample survey covering only the local population in inhabited islands and hence the industrial islands are out of the sampling frame which would largely affect employment. ¹Similarly, as part of the engendering of census, special focus was given to capture the women’s work, which was not emphasized in HIES 2009/10 which may have some effect on the female employment estimates as high proportion of females was recorded to be engaged in small-scale household-based manufacturing activities according to 2006 census.

Hence for comparison purposes, and to align both the data sets used for this analysis, census 2006 data has been re-tabulated using only the administrative islands, and used in this report. It is also important to keep in mind that, the labour force and employment statistics here includes only the local population, thereby excluding a sizable expatriate workforce engaged in the country’s labour market².

¹ In 2006 Census there were a total of 10,867 locals enumerated in non-administrative islands. Among them, 8,218 persons were employed in the 88 resort islands in the country, with a total bed capacity of 17,712. By the end of 2010 there were 97 resorts with a capacity of 21,232 beds. This comes to approximately 2.16 local employees per bed in 2006. Assuming that the number of locals per resort bed will remain the same, the local employment in the resorts is estimated at 9,829 by the end of 2010. This is very crude estimation, and is given just to give an idea of the level of employment in one of the key industries in the country, which is out of the scope of this analysis. Updated figures on employment in the tourist resorts for 2010 are not available.

² To keep the whole issue in perspective, it is noted that at the end of 2006 there were 53,901 expatriate workers in the country, which has increased to 73,840 by the end of 2010.

3.2 Overall trends in the labour force

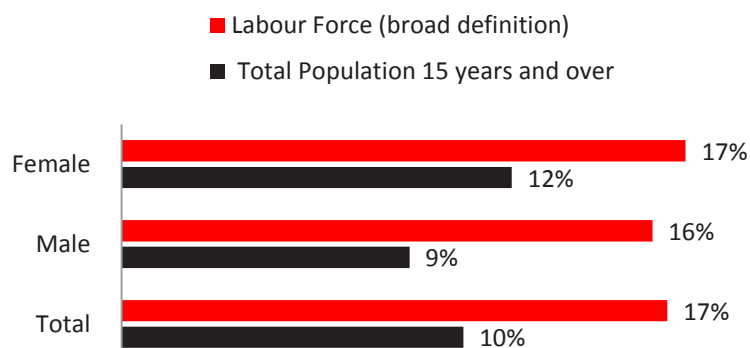
This section provides an overview of the aggregate trends in the labour market between 2006 and 2010, before moving on to a more in-depth discussion of labour force trends for men and women in section 1.2. Between 2006 and 2010, population above fifteen years of age increased by 20 thousand (table 3.1). The labour force refers to those individuals of working age who are either working or willing and able to work. Over the 4 years in question, labour force increased by more than 19 thousand (17 per cent) between 2006 and 2010. The share of labour force did not change at the republic level no in the atolls. However, a 1% shift in share of labour force towards the female is observed in Male' as (see table 3.1). The unemployed persons in the labour force is categorised using the broad definition in table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Overview of changes in the Labour Market, 2006 and 2010

	2006			2010			Change		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Republic									
Total Population 15 years and over	193,771	91,799	101,972	213,872	99,822	114,050	20,101	8,023	12,078
Labour Force (broad definition)	117,434	64,569	52,865	136,886	74,971	61,915	19,452	10,402	9,050
Share of labour force		55%	45%		55%	45%		53%	47%
Male'									
Total Population 15 years and over	77,417	37,944	39,473	82,289	39,849	42,439	4,872	1,905	2,966
Labour Force (broad definition)	42,547	25,661	16,886	52,153	30,758	21,395	9,606	5,097	4,509
Share of labour force		60%	40%		59%	41%		53%	47%
Atolls									
Total Population 15 years and over	116,354	53,855	62,499	131,584	59,973	71,611	15,230	6,118	9,112
Labour Force (broad definition)	74,887	38,908	35,979	84,733	44,213	40,520	9,846	5,305	4,541
Share of labour force		52%	48%		52%	48%		54%	46%

As illustrated in Figure 3.1, the increase in labour force was consistent across the genders. It is also observed that during this period there is a 10 percent increase in the 15 years and above population. The increase in the 15 years and above population for female was higher than that of male by 3 percentage points.

Figure 3.1: Percentage change in 15 years and above population and labour force in 2006 and 2010, by sex



The labour force for males increased by 16 percent while for females it increased by 17 percent (figure 3.1) resulting in the unchanged share in the labour force, as seen in table 3.1.

The increase in labour force participation in the Maldivian economy has not been matched by an increase in job creation over the period. In fact compared to 2006, in 2010 there was close to 6 hundred less jobs in the labour market (table 3.2). In comparison the labour force increased by a little more than 19 thousand (see table 3.1) resulting in an increase in unemployment by 20 thousand in 2010 (see table 3.2). While jobs increased by about 2 thousand in Male', it decreased by more than 2 thousand 5 hun-

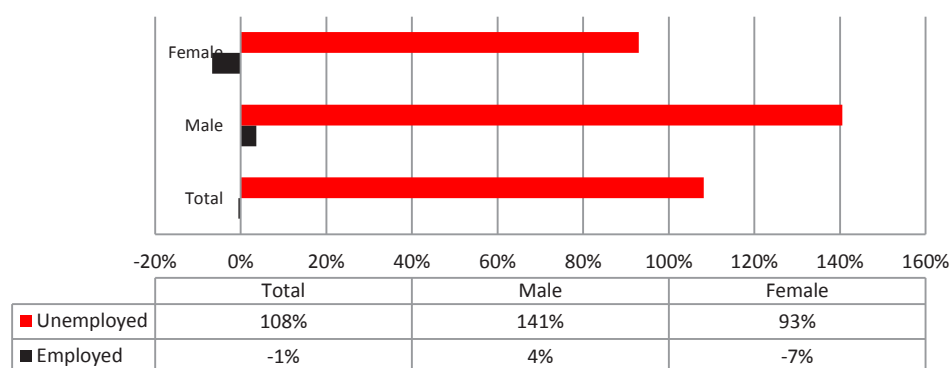
dred in the atolls resulting in the low number of jobs in the country.

Table 3.2: Overview of changes in Employed and Unemployed, 2006 and 2010

	2006			2010			Change		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Republic									
Employed	98,941	58,691	40,250	98,393	60,828	37,565	(548)	2,137	(2,685)
% share		59%	41%		62%	38%			
Unemployed	18,493	5,878	12,615	38,493	14,142	24,351	20,000	8,264	11,736
% share		32%	68%		37%	63%			
Male'									
Employed	37,746	23,684	14,062	39,775	25,657	14,118	2,029	1,973	56
% share		63%	37%		65%	35%			
Unemployed	4,801	1,977	2,824	12,378	5,100	7,277	7,577	3,123	4,453
% share		41%	59%		41%	59%			
Atolls									
Employed	61,195	35,007	26,188	58,618	35,171	23,447	(2,577)	164	(2,741)
% share		57%	43%		60%	40%			
Unemployed	13,692	3,901	9,791	26,115	9,042	17,073	12,423	5,141	7,282
% share		28%	72%		35%	65%			

Figure 3.2 shows the percentage increase in the number of unemployed between the two periods 141 percent for males and 93 percent for females. The percentage change in the number of employed between the two periods was positive for males (4 percent) and negative for females (-7 percent). This indicates a huge influx of 'new working age population' in to the labour force, of which more male entrants succeeded in obtaining a job while the fairer sex did not. It also indicates slight cut down in available jobs.

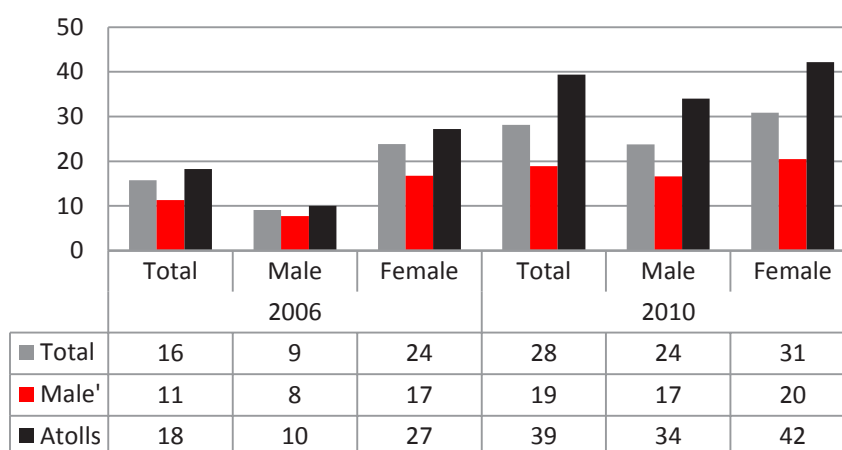
Figure 3.2: Percentage change in Employment and Unemployment between 2006 and 2010



Between 2006 and 2010 the increased labour force participation rate resulted due to higher rates of unemployment for both men and women (Figure 3.3), coupled with lower employment. The total unemployment rate increased by 12 percentage points to 28 Percent, while male unemployment rate increased by 15 percentage points to 24 percent and female unemployment rate by 7 percentage points to 31 percent. Here unemployment rate is defined using the broad definition.

The unemployment rate increased in the atolls at a much higher rate than in Male'. Within the four years in question, unemployment in Male' increased by 8 percentage points compared to the 21 percentage point increase observed in the atolls. The higher rate at which unemployment increased in the atolls maybe attributed to the fact that for both males and females the rate at which unemployment increased in the atolls is three times higher compared to Male'.

Figure 3.3: Unemployment Rates (broad definition), 2006 and 2010



While both the number of men and women who are working or willing to work increased over the period, the increase in the male labour force was slightly larger. Males accounted for almost 53 percent of the change in the labour force, while females accounted for 47 percent. (see table 3.1)

Table 3.3 provides a breakdown of the labour force by location and age. The total average annual growth rate of 4 percent in the economy as a whole was driven mainly by an average annual growth rate of 6 percent in the Male' labour force, which was in turn driven by an average annual growth rate of 7 percent and 5 percent in the female and male labour force respectively. Labour force in the atolls grew on annual at an average of 3 percent. When considering the ages of new labour force participants, average annual growth rates were highest for those in the 45 to 54 year age group and 35 to 44 year age groups. For all age groups average annual labour force growth rates were higher for females than males, except for the age groups 15 – 24 years and 45 – 54 years.

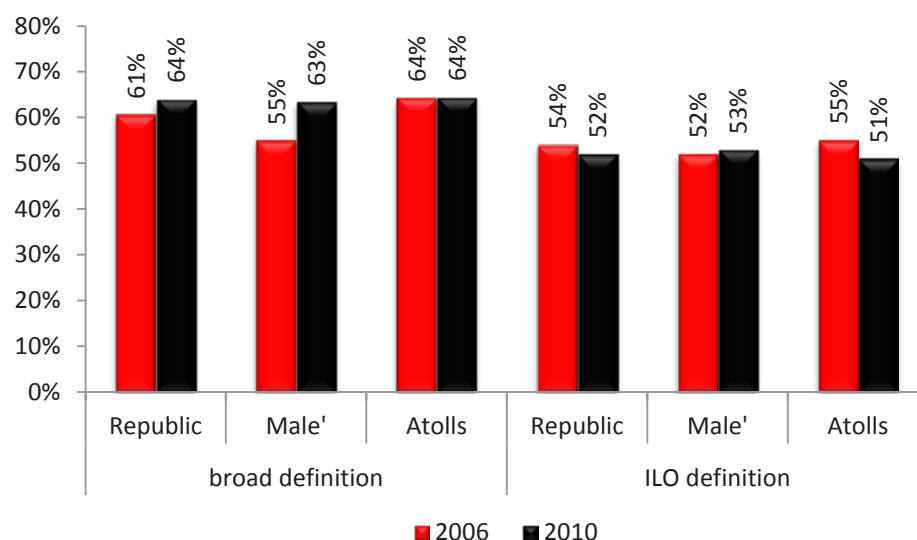
Table 3.3: Characteristics of the labour force by gender, 2006 and 2010

		Labour force, 2006			Labour force, 2010			Average annual growth rates		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
By location	Total							4%	4%	4%
	Male'	117,434	64,569	52,865	136,886	74,971	61,915	6%	5%	7%
	Atolls	41,547	25,661	16,886	52,153	30,758	21,395	3%	3%	3%
	Atolls	74,887	38,908	35,979	84,733	44,213	40,520	3%	3%	3%
By age	15 - 24 years	34,795	17,279	17,516	39,786	19,935	19,850	4%	4%	3%
	25 - 34 years	30,269	16,062	14,207	37,026	18,893	18,133	6%	4%	7%
	35 - 44 years	23,868	13,490	10,378	30,262	16,821	13,441	7%	6%	7%
	45 - 54 years	15,428	9,171	6,257	20,462	12,602	7,859	8%	9%	6%
	55 - 64 years	7,372	4,540	2,832	6,622	4,473	2,148	-3%	0%	-6%
	65 years and above	5,697	4,024	1,673	2,523	2,112	410	-14%	-12%	-19%
	65 years and above	5,697	4,024	1,673	2,523	2,112	410	-14%	-12%	-19%
	65 years and above	5,697	4,024	1,673	2,523	2,112	410	-14%	-12%	-19%

Evidence presented above suggests that the labour force has been growing at a faster pace than the working age population. This means that the probability that an individual is part of the labour force has been increasing between 2006 and 2010. This probability is measured by the labour force participation rate (LFPR) and is defined as the proportion of labour force members within the total number of individuals between the ages of 15 and above.

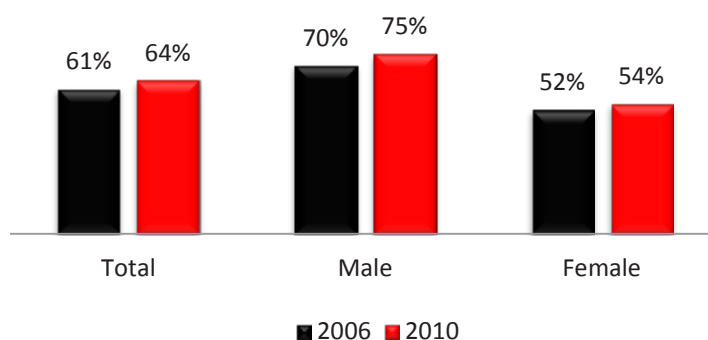
According to the broad definition, the LFPR of the total economy increased over the period, with the total labour force participation increasing by 3 percentage points to 64 percent. While LFPR of Male' increased by 8 percentage points to 63 percent. There was no change in the LFPR of the atolls, however the atolls had a slightly higher LFPR than Male'. The noticeable increase in LFPR in Male' is due to the higher numbers of discouraged workers in the LF in 2010. When compared with the LPR for the ILO definition, it is lower for all the locations. (see table 3.4)

Figure 3.4: Labour Force Participation Rates, 2006 and 2010, by location



The main reason for the higher LFPR according to the broad definition is due to the high proportion of discouraged workers included in the unemployed population, increasing the number of persons in the LF, and hence the LFPR and the unemployment rates. Labour force participation rates increased during the period in question, LFPR for males increased by 5 percentage points and for females by 2 percentage points.

Figure 3.5: Labour Force Participation Rates, 2006 and 2010, by sex



Looking at the LFPR by age, age groups 25 – 34 years, 35 – 44 years and 45 – 54 years have similar labour force participation rates, 76 percent, 78 percent and 77 percent respectively. LFPR is lowest in 65 years and above and 15 – 24 years age groups. A LFPR of 16 percent for the 65 years and above age group is acceptable as less people tend to work as they age. The low LFPR for 15 – 24 years (55 percent) maybe the result of large not economically active population (NEA population) in this age group engaged in either formal schooling or academic and vocational trainings.

The difference between LFPR of males and females has increased over the past 4 years. In 2006, a difference of 18 percentage points existed, which has increased by 3 percentage points in 2010 to 21 percent. LFPR for females increased by 2 percentage points to 54 percent while for males it increased by 5 per-

centage points to 75 percent. More opportunities in the job market due to large projects in the country and increases in the cost of living may have been some of the cause for both males and females entering the labour force and hence the increases in labour force participation rates for both sexes.

The highest labour force participation rates for both males as well as females are seen in the age groups 25 – 34 years, 35 – 44 years and 45 – 54 years. However, in all these age groups females have a LFPR of 30 percentage point lower than that of males.

Table 3.4: Labour Force Participation rates, by gender and age groups, 2006 and 2010

	2006			2010		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Labour force Participation rates						
Republic	61%	70%	52%	64%	75%	54%
Male'	55%	68%	43%	63%	77%	50%
Atolls	64%	72%	58%	64%	74%	57%
15 - 24 years	50%	53%	47%	55%	58%	52%
25 - 34 years	73%	89%	61%	76%	93%	63%
35 - 44 years	74%	91%	60%	78%	95%	64%
45 - 54 years	75%	90%	60%	77%	93%	61%
55 - 64 years	66%	81%	51%	59%	79%	39%
65 years and above	41%	53%	27%	16%	26%	6%
Not stated	0%	0%	0%	53%	44%	88%

It has been shown that while employed men increased, women experienced a decrease in their employment numbers (see table 3.2).

Section 3.3 below will provide a brief overview of the characteristics of both male and female employed before moving on to determining in which sectors and occupation groups the demand for labour changed over the period.

3.3 Employment

Over the past four years, the local employment in the administrative islands of the country did not grow. As shown in section 1 total employment decreased by 1 percent between 2006 and 2010 (see figure 2), with females experiencing a 7 percent decline in employment while it looked more positive for males with increase in employment by 4 percent. Maldives has a very young workforce, with more than 78 percent of the workforce being between 15 years and 44 years and it is consistent between the genders. In order to reap the benefit from this potential young workforce, it is crucial that sufficient jobs are created, to attract and absorb the local youth, into the labour market.

Between 2006 and 2010, average annual growth rate in employment for the whole economy was set off as it decreased for the atolls by 1 percent while for Male' it increased by the same percent (see table 3.5). The average annual growth rates of females and males depicted opposite trends whereby it decreased by 2 percent for females while it increased for males by 1 percent.

Table 3.5 also represents a breakdown of the employed according to age groups. Most of the average annual growth rates in employment can be explained by the shift in the age cohort during this period. The 16 percent decrease in average annual growth rate of 65 years and above age group may be due

to the effect of introduction of retirement age policy, which came into place in 2008. According to the retirement policy, voluntary retirement age stands at 55 years and compulsory retirement at 65 years. This could be the cause of the 6 percent decline in the 55 to 64 years and a 16 percent decline in the 65 years and above age cohorts.

Average annual growth rates of employment during 2006-2010, showed an increase in the age groups 35 – 44 years and 45 – 54 years, which may be attributed to the shift in age cohort during these 4 years. Average annual growth rate of employed population for the youth group of age 15 – 24 years may be attributed to better educational opportunities in the country.

Table 3.5: Employed population and its growth by age groups and sex, 2006 and 2010

		2006			2010			Average annual growth rates		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
By location	Total	98,941	58,691	40,250	98,393	60,828	37,565	0%	1%	-2%
	Male'	37,746	23,684	14,062	39,775	25,657	14,118	1%	2%	0%
	Atolls	61,195	35,007	26,188	58,618	35,171	23,447	-1%	0%	-3%
By age	15 - 24 years	26,088	13,971	12,117	22,702	11,187	11,515	-3%	-5%	-1%
	25 - 34 years	26,327	15,102	11,225	27,587	16,876	10,710	1%	3%	-1%
	35 - 44 years	21,039	12,917	8,122	24,338	15,600	8,738	4%	5%	2%
	45 - 54 years	13,591	8,712	4,879	16,632	11,692	4,939	6%	9%	0%
	55 - 64 years	6,648	4,259	2,389	5,127	3,856	1,271	-6%	-2%	-12%
	65 years and above	5,243	3,727	1,516	1,913	1,594	319	-16%	-14%	-20%

Total employment in the primary sectors is increasing at an average annual growth rate of 4 percent, for males at 6 percent while it is decreasing for females at 4 percent as seen from figure 3.6. However, the average annual growth rate of employment for the secondary sector is decreasing across the sexes, for both sexes by 10 percent, for males by 7 percent and for females by 13 percent. Tertiary sector depicts a 2 percent growth for males while it increased for females at 4 percent and overall at 3 percent.

Figure 3.6: Average annual growth rates of employment by sector during 2006-2010

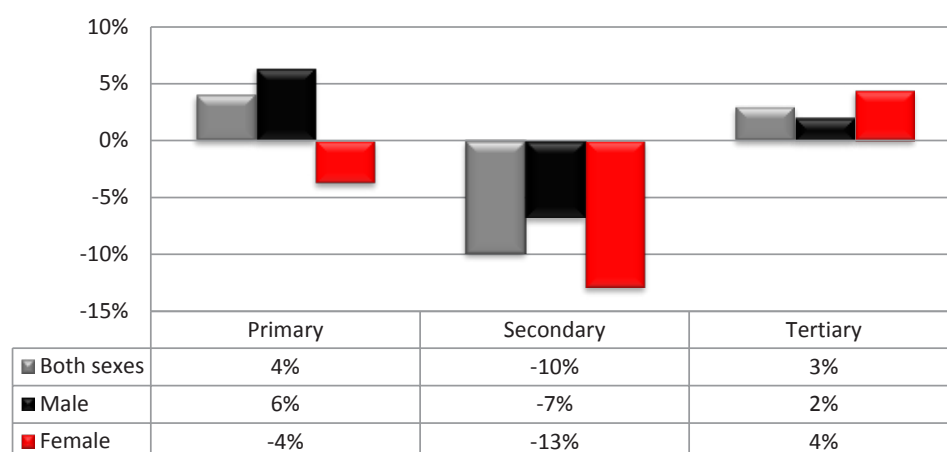


Figure 3.7 and table 3.6 depicts the employment in different industries, table 3.6 providing more details on how it is distributed among the genders.

Looking at the industry wise employment, in the primary sector, employment in the fishing industry grew by 7 percent, in 2010, when compared to 2006.

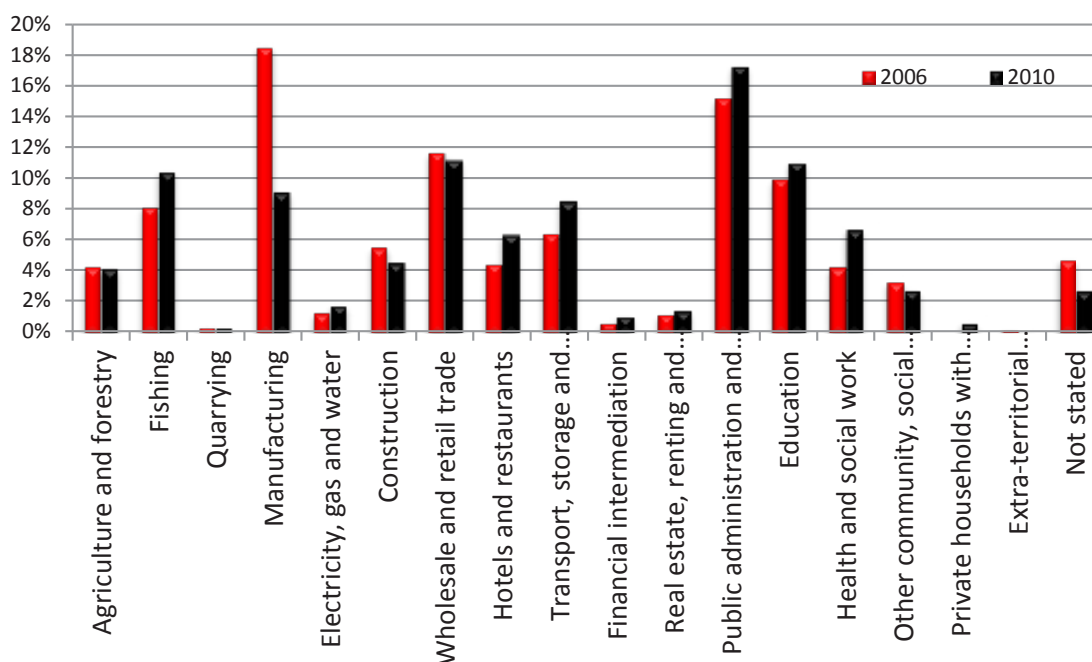
As for the secondary sector, the two main industries manufacturing and construction industries showed employment declines over the period by 13 percent and 5 percent respectively, leading to decline in the secondary sector as a whole. Lower levels of employment seen in manufacturing in 2010 is probably due to the under coverage of small scale home-based activities, coverage of which was given a special emphasis in the census 2006 engendering exercise. Construction industry of the country is dominated by expatriate workers and hence this could be the likely reason for decrease in local employment in the industry. Employment in electricity, gas and water industry in the secondary sector grew at an average annual growth rate of 10 percent, where the growth was mostly due to male employment. In this industry average annual growth rate for females decreased by 17 percent, while it increased by 14 percent for males (see table 3.6).

Table 3.6: Changes in Employment by Industry and Gender, 2006 and 2010

	2006			2010			Average Annual Growth rates		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	98,941	58,691	40,250	98,393	60,828	37,565	0%	1%	-2%
Primary	12,631	9,730	2,901	14,666	12,199	2,467	4%	6%	-4%
Agriculture and forestry	4,209	1,485	2,724	4,121	1,654	2,467	-1%	3%	-2%
Fishing	8,084	7,935	149	10,284	10,284	-	7%	7%	-25%
Quarrying	338	310	28	261	261	-	-6%	-4%	-25%
Secondary	25,021	12,219	12,802	15,171	8,943	6,228	-10%	-7%	-13%
Manufacturing	18,332	5,878	12,454	8,976	3,027	5,949	-13%	-12%	-13%
Electricity, gas and water	1,226	1,071	155	1,737	1,687	49	10%	14%	-17%
Construction	5,463	5,270	193	4,459	4,229	230	-5%	-5%	5%
Tertiary	61,289	36,742	24,547	68,555	39,686	28,870	3%	2%	4%
Wholesale and retail trade	11,558	7,269	4,289	11,026	7,152	3,874	-1%	0%	-2%
Hotels and restaurants	4,412	3,086	1,326	6,257	4,382	1,875	10%	10%	10%
Transport, storage & communication	6,350	5,431	919	8,392	7,180	1,212	8%	8%	8%
Financial intermediation	582	254	328	1,046	464	583	20%	21%	19%
Real estate, renting & business activities	1,141	858	283	1,387	1,043	344	5%	5%	5%
Public admin. & defense	15,059	10,826	4,233	17,001	11,494	5,507	3%	2%	8%
Education	9,870	2,742	7,128	10,875	2,962	7,913	3%	2%	3%
Health and social work	4,176	1,342	2,834	6,579	1,818	4,761	14%	9%	17%
Other community, social & personal services activities	3,239	2,133	1,106	2,684	1,448	1,236	-4%	-8%	3%
Private households with employed persons				599	70	529	na	na	na
Extra-territorial org. & bodies	216	139	77	74	37	36	-16%	-18%	-13%
Not stated	4,686	2,662	2,024	2,636	1,636	1,000	-11%	-10%	-13%

Manufacturing sector shows the highest share of employment in 2006, this has declined by half in 2010. This decline is as mentioned previously probably due to the under coverage in the small scale home-based activities. In 2010 the highest share of employment is in public administration with almost a 6th of the employed population falling into this industry.

Figure 3.7: Share of employment by industry, 2006 and 2010



Except for a few industries in the tertiary sector, average annual growth rates of employment increased across all industries, as seen in figure 8. Wholesale and retail trade, other community and social work and extraterritorial organizations and bodies were the 3 industries which experienced a decrease.

Industries which showed a shift in gender in favor of males is agriculture sector, fishing sector, electricity, gas and water sector and wholesale and retail trade sector. Other community social and personal services sector, private households with employed persons sector and construction shifted in favor of females

Figure 3.8: Average annual growth rate of employment in industries in the tertiary sector

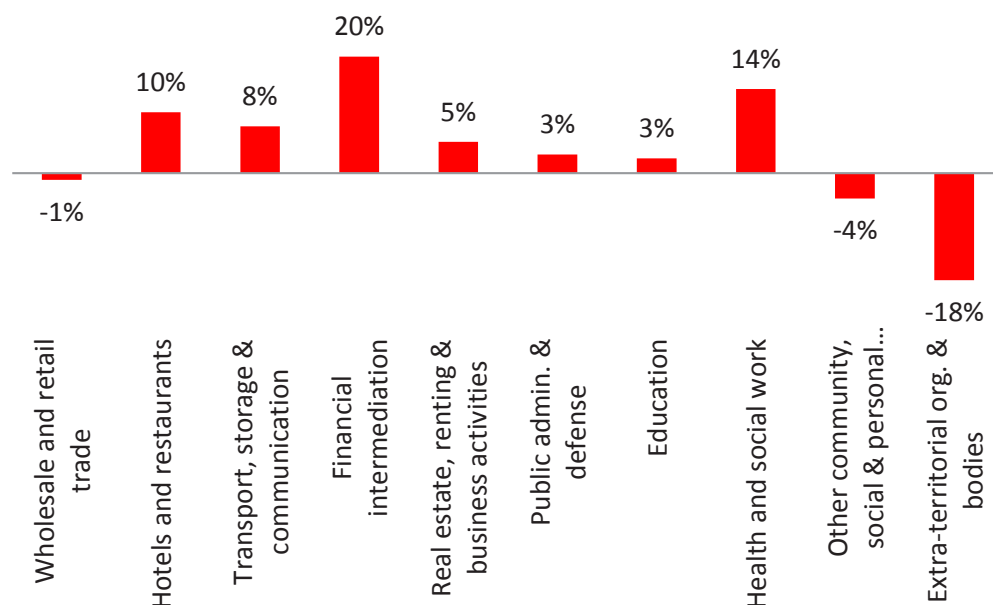


Table 3.7 indicates any changes in the 4 years for both sexes in the workforce in the different sectors. Agriculture, manufacturing, education and health and social work are sectors which are dominated by females. Financial intermediation sector and extra-territorial organizations and bodies sector were the two sectors which had even the slightest indication of balance in the sexes.

Table 3.7: Share of employment by sex, 2006 and 2010

	2006		2010	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	59%	41%	62%	38%
Agriculture and forestry	35%	65%	40%	60%
Fishing	98%	2%	100%	0%
Quarrying	92%	8%	100%	0%
Manufacturing	32%	68%	34%	66%
Electricity, gas and water	87%	13%	97%	3%
Construction	96%	4%	95%	5%
Wholesale and retail trade	63%	37%	65%	35%
Hotels and restaurants	70%	30%	70%	30%
Transport, storage and communication	86%	14%	86%	14%
Financial intermediation	44%	56%	44%	56%
Real estate, renting and business activities	75%	25%	75%	25%
Public administration and defense	72%	28%	68%	32%
Education	28%	72%	27%	73%
Health and social work	32%	68%	28%	72%
Other community, social and personal services activities	66%	34%	54%	46%
Private households with employed persons	64%	36%	12%	88%
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	57%	43%	51%	49%
Not stated	57%	43%	62%	38%

As seen from table 3.7, fishing and quarrying sectors were 100 percent dominated by males in 2006. However, in 2010 it is seen that females are entering these sectors as well.

As observed from table 3.8, with the exception of service workers and shop and market sales workers and crafts and related trades workers, all occupation groups experienced an increase in demand for labour between 2006 and 2010. Decline in these workers could be partly due to the better coverage of unpaid family workers engaged in family owned retail shops, and home-based small scale manufacturing activities in 2006 census engendering exercise. Decline in local employment in these occupational categories could partly be due to the loss of local jobs to expatriates⁴, as crafts and related workers is a dominant occupation category in the construction industry dominated by expatriate workers and service workers and shop and market sales workers also being an occupation category in trade and tourism industries employing high proportions of expatriate workers. However, the increase in the annual average growth rate of number of net new jobs was the largest in plant and machine operators and assemblers (14 percent), legislators, senior officials and managers (8 percent), technicians and associate professionals (8 percent) and clerks (8 percent).

⁴ Due to the proximity of the country to highly populated Asian countries such as Bangladesh and the cheaper wage rates and conditions that they are willing to work, makes the employment of expatriate workers more attractive to the businesses operating in Maldives, especially in the elementary and low-skilled jobs.

Annual average growth rates for females in skilled agricultural and fishery workers and armed forces signify the loss of job opportunities in these occupations for the females, while for males the loss was in elementary occupations.

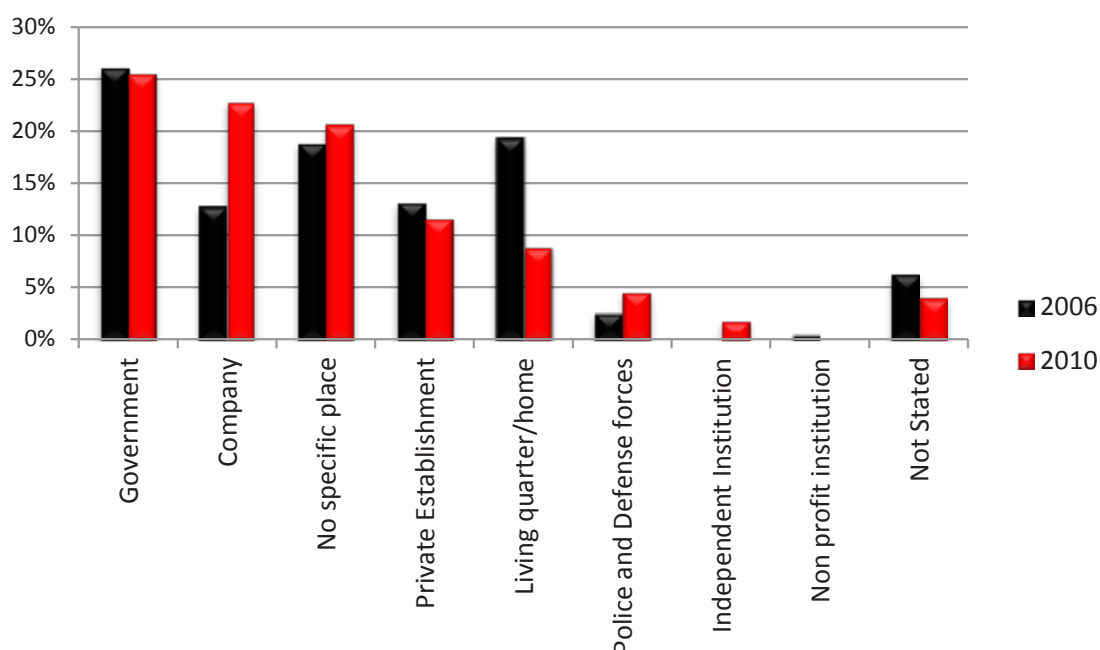
Overall, the highest decrease or loss in demand was experienced in crafts and related workers occupation group, with males employed decreasing by 10 percent and females by 13 percent. Given that a high proportion of the crafts and related trade workers are concentrated in the manufacturing industry, this could partly be due to an under coverage of the home-based activities in manufacturing in 2010 compared to 2006 with the special emphasis given in 2006 engendering exercise, as mentioned before. A significant increase in demand for female employment was experienced in elementary occupations with a substantial 21 percent increase while male employment decreased in this occupation by 3 percent signifying a shift in gender in this occupation category. A high proportion of these jobs are concentrated in the public administration, with a higher share of women amongst the government employees.

Table 3.8: Changes in employment by occupation group and sex, 2006 and 2010

	2006			2010			Average Annual Growth Rate		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	98,941	58,691	40,250	98,393	60,828	37,565	0%	1%	-2%
Legislators senior officials and managers	6,222	5,301	921	8,186	7,092	1,094	8%	8%	5%
Professionals	9,335	3,658	5,677	10,988	3,911	7,077	4%	2%	6%
Technicians and associate professionals	10,239	5,728	4,511	13,345	7,727	5,617	8%	9%	6%
Clerks	8,101	3,432	4,669	10,675	4,683	5,992	8%	9%	7%
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	10,655	6,534	4,131	9,473	6,405	3,067	-3%	0%	-6%
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	12,028	9,185	2,843	11,902	9,435	2,467	0%	1%	-3%
Craft and related trades workers	23,654	11,124	12,530	12,732	6,829	5,903	-12%	-10%	-13%
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4,040	3,857	183	6,260	6,001	259	14%	14%	10%
Elementary occupations	8,292	5,607	2,685	9,885	4,922	4,963	5%	-3%	21%
Armed forces	1,884	1,748	136	2,312	2,187	125	6%	6%	-2%
Not stated	4,481	2,517	1,964	2,636	1,636	1,000	-10%	-9%	-12%

Figure 3.9 provides an indication of the employment shares in the different types of institutions existing in the economy. It shows that government is the largest employer in both the years, employing over one in every four workers in the country. Corporate sector employment has increased over the past four years becoming the second highest employer, with a share of persons employed in companies reaching 23 percent in 2010.

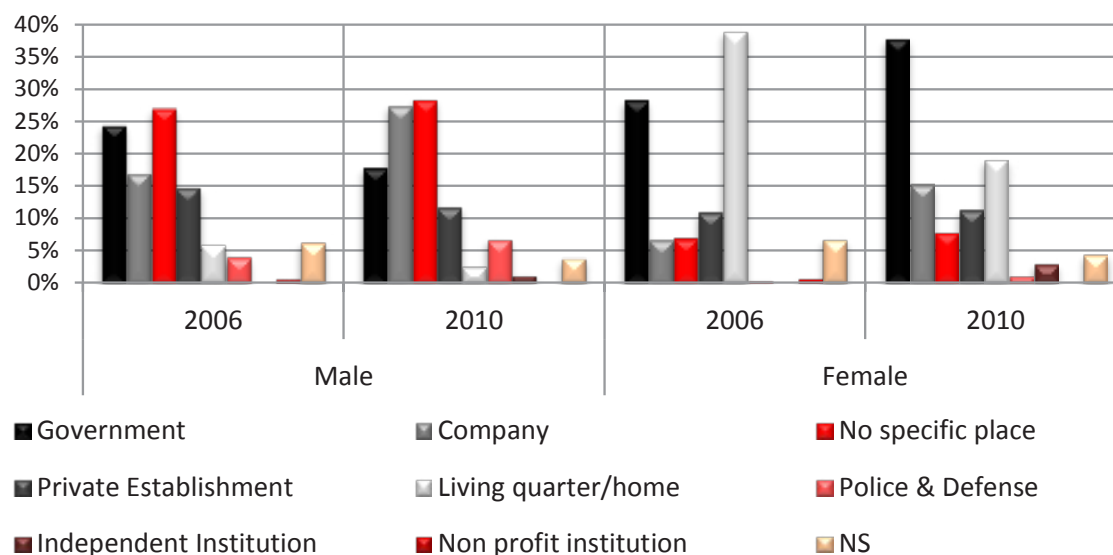
Figure 3.9: Employment by types of institutions, 2006 and 2010



Employment in the Maldives National Defense Force (MNDF) and The Maldives Police Service is dominated by males as expected, while the share of female employment in government is relatively higher than males, and has increased in the recent period.

Female employment is the highest in the living quarter/home, which indicates that a high percentage of females are employed in the home-based activities in the informal sector, however in the recent years this has significantly declined from 39 percent in 2006 to 19 percent in 2010. A possible reason for this decline is also the issues in the coverage of such workers engaged in the manufacturing industry in 2010.

Figure 3.10: Share of employment in types of institutions, by sex, 2006 and 2010



More than 65 percent of the work force is in the employee category, and has increased by 7 percent in the past 4 years and is seen in figure 3.11. While group workers increased by 12 percent from 2006 to 2010, contributing family workers decreased by 22 percent in the same period. The decrease in contributing family workers with the subsequent increase in group workers maybe the affect of moving towards a more pay basis work environment. Another reason for decline in unpaid family workers could be the issue of coverage differences in both the years in the manufacturing industry, as indicated before.

Figure 3.11: Share of employment by status in employment, by sex, 2006 and 2010



3.4 Unemployment

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. There are two definitions of unemployed persons classified, the 'broad definition' which includes 'discouraged workers' and the standard ILO definition of unemployment. International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition states as the person is unemployed if, the persons is 15 years and over, who had no employment during the reference period, who was available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the reference week.

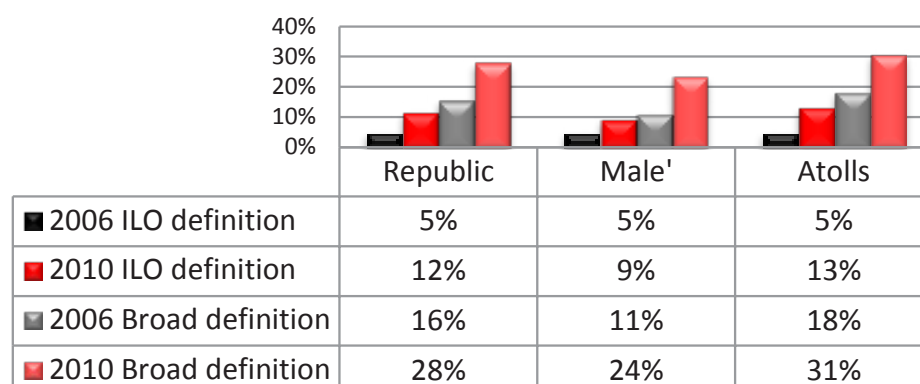
For this analysis, both the definitions are studied, with broad unemployment refereeing to unemployment including discouraged workers and narrow definition referring to unemployed persons as defined by International Labour Organisation (ILO).

Under the narrow definition (ILO definition) of unemployment, every location experienced an increase in its unemployment rate. In the total economy unemployment rate increased by 7 percentage points to 12 percent while in Male' and in the atolls it increased by 4 percentage points to 9 percent and 8 percentage points to 13 percent respectively.

With the broad definition, the increase in unemployment is more significant indicating an increase in discouraged workers in 2010. In the economy as a whole, unemployment increased by 12 percentage points to 28 percent, while in Male' the increase was 13 percentage points to 24 percent and Atolls 13 percentage points to 31 percent (see figure 3.12).

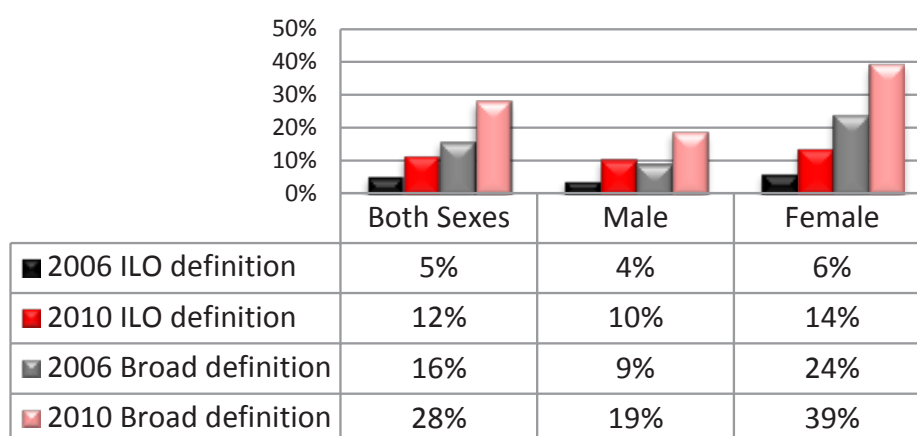
Particularly striking is that Atolls continued to experience higher unemployment rates with both the concepts. The decrease in the employed population in the Atolls in 2010 may be one of the causes of such high unemployment experienced in the Atolls.

Figure 3.12: Unemployment rates (ILO and broad definitions), by location, 2006 and 2010



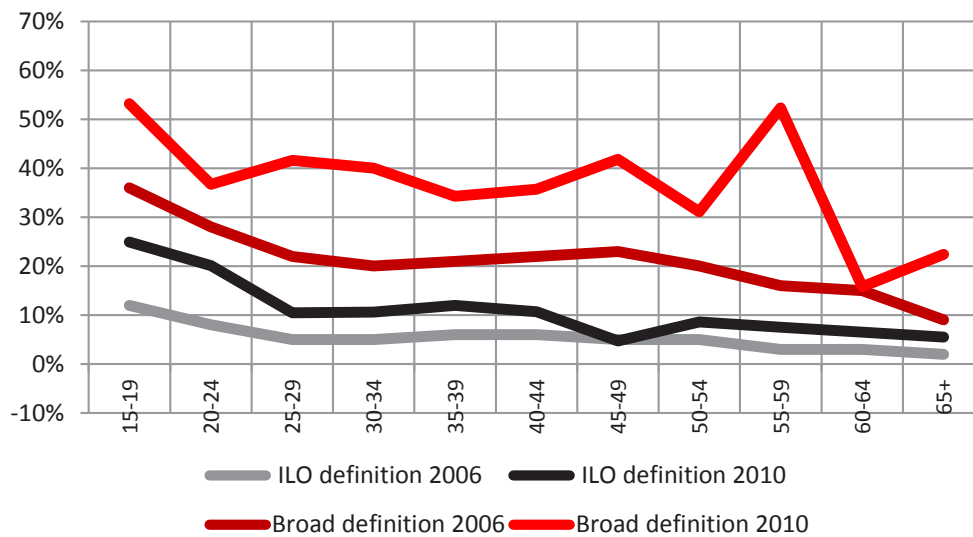
Unemployment continued to be highest amongst females and they exhibited an increase in their unemployment rates under both narrow and broad definitions. As seen in figure 3.13, during the four years in question, the unemployment rate with narrow definition for females increased by 8 percentage points to 14 percent. Under the broad definition it increased by 15 percentage points to 39 percent. As for the males, unemployment rate with narrow definition increased by 6 percentage points to 10 percent, and with broad definition increased by 10 percentage points to 19 percent.

Figure 3.13: Unemployment rates (ILO and broad definitions), by sex, 2006 and 2010



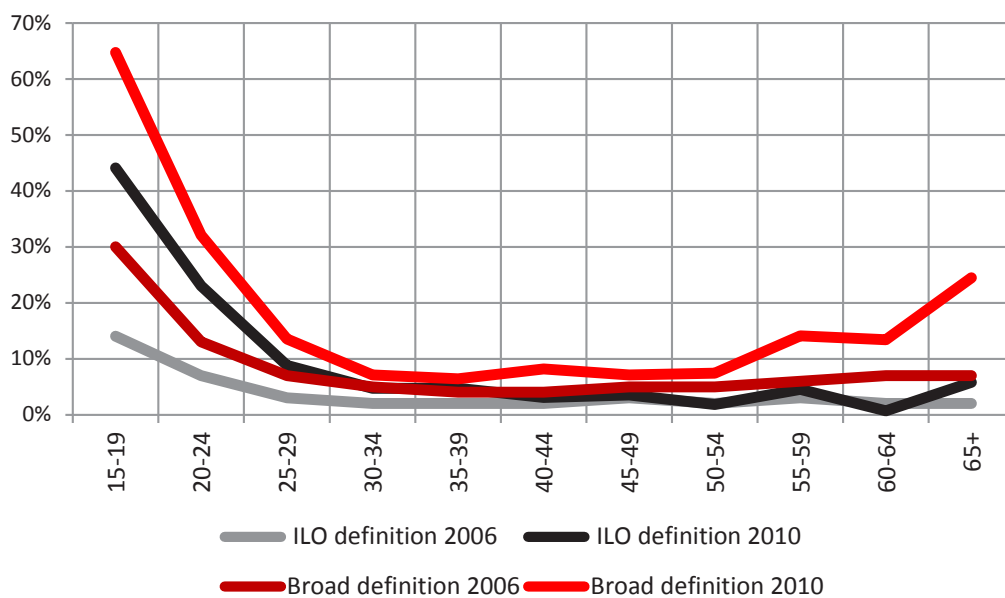
Unemployment rates for the males are highest in the ages 15 – 19 years and 20 – 24 years age groups, as seen in figure 3.15. However, for the females there is no significant difference between the age groups as unemployment in all age groups are on similar levels and is observed in figure 3.14.

Figure 3.14: Unemployment rates (ILO and broad definitions) by age-groups, Females, 2006 and 2010



As can be seen from figure 3.15, the significantly high unemployment rates for males in the new entrant age groups in 2010 leading to the narrowly defined unemployment rate for males in 2010 being higher than that for broadly defined unemployment rates for 2006. This could partly be due to the higher proportion of population in these age categories resulting from shifts in age-cohorts over the period, with more new entrants actively seeking and available for work in 2010.

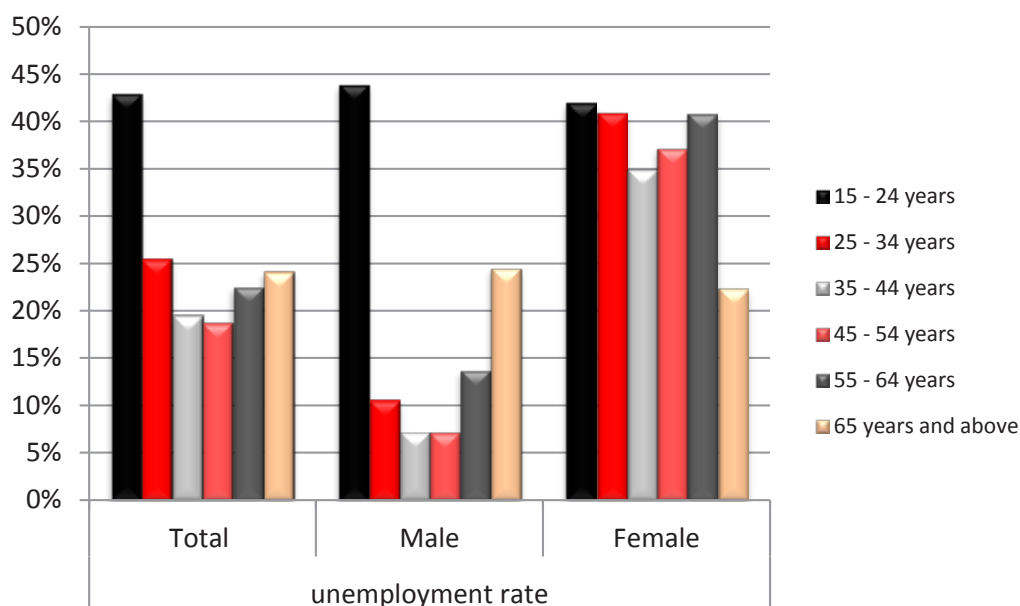
Figure 3.15: Unemployment rates (ILO and broad definitions) by age-groups, Males, 2006 and 2010



It is clear from the rising levels of unemployment, with both concepts, that Maldives has been unable to create jobs to accommodate new job seekers. Figure 3.16 shows that it is particularly young new entrants, and specifically females in the job market that struggle to find a job.

For males, it is the age groups at both ends that experience significant unemployment, while for the females, all age groups have similar unemployment rates except for the 65 years and above.

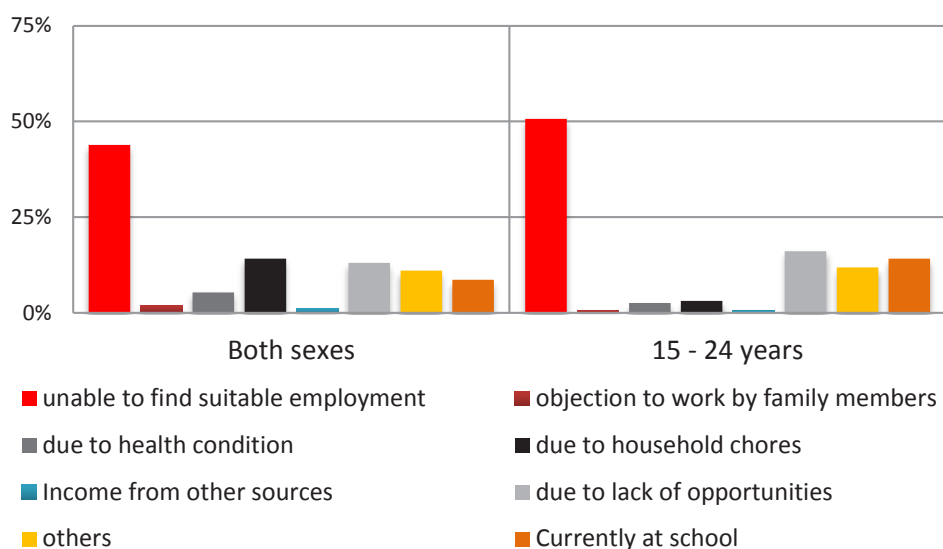
Figure 3.16: Unemployment rates (broad definition), by age groups and sex, 2009/10



Looking at the age groups where most unemployment exists, the 15- 19 years and 20 – 24 years age group account for about 43 percent of the unemployment in the country. The youth labour force is equally divided between males and females of which 43 percent are unemployed. Out of the 17,083 unemployed youth, 51 percent is males.

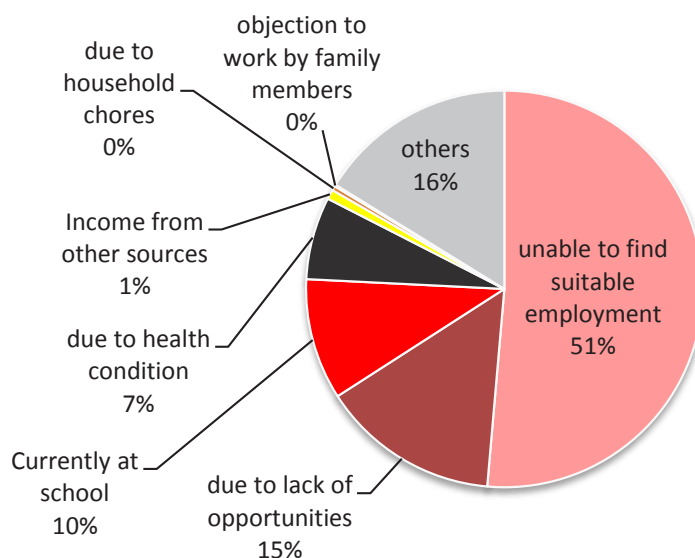
For policy purposes, it is very important to decipher the reasons for the high levels of unemployment, in the youth age group as well as in the females while understanding the differences between locations. As shown in the figure 3.17, among the reasons for unemployment in the youth group (15 – 24 years), unable to find suitable employment ranks the highest followed by lack of opportunities followed very closely by the youth engaged in studies. However, when the total population is considered these reasons vary considerably. Number one reason is still unable to find employment, which is followed by being unemployed due to household chores and thirdly due to lack of opportunities.

Figure 3.17: Reasons for being Unemployed, youth population 2009/10



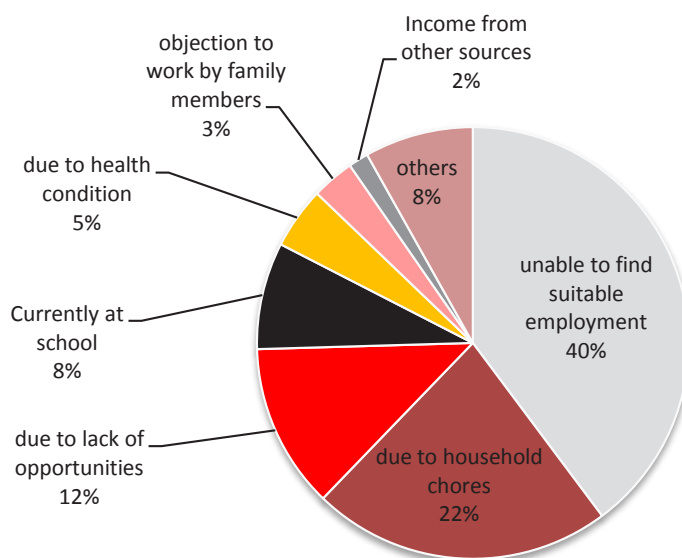
These reasons again differ by sexes, as we see from figures 3.18 and 3.19, with the exception of the main reason for being unemployed being unable to find suitable employment for both males as well as females.

Figure 3.18: Reasons for being Unemployed, Males, 2009/10



For males the second reason stated is due to lack of opportunities followed by currently being enrolled in an education institution.

Figure 3.19: Reasons for being Unemployed, Females ,2009/10



As for females, the second highest reason for being unemployed is due to their engagement in household chores followed by lack of opportunities and attendance to school.

For both unemployed in Male as well as in the atolls, the main reason for being unemployed is unable to find suitable employment and is seen in figure 3.20. However, for Male' the second highest is currently studying followed by being unemployed due to being engaged in household chores. As for the atolls,

the second highest percentage of people is unemployed due to lack of opportunities available in the location followed by household chores.

Figure 3.20: Reasons for being Unemployed, by location 2009/10



All across the sexes as well as locations the main reason for being unemployed is highlighted as unable to find suitable employment, followed in most cases by due to lack of opportunities. It is worth researching what suitable employment and opportunities are for those who are unemployed.

3.5 Not Economically Active population (NEA's)

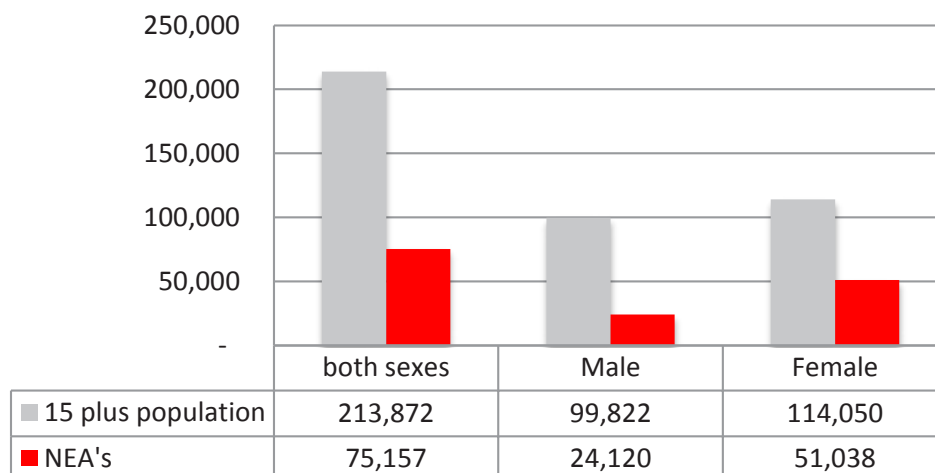
This category of the population accounted for 35 percent of the total 15 year and above population, when the broad definition is used for categorising the unemployed persons. However, this share of NEA population is much higher at 47 percent, when the ILO definition is used for categorising the unemployed persons. This difference can be seen from table 3.9 below. This is because, when the broad definition is used in classifying unemployed persons, persons in the NEA category for the reasons “unable to find suitable employment” and “due to lack of opportunities” were treated as discouraged workers and removed from under NEA and into the unemployed category. Hence, the reasons for not working for the NEA population in the following parts will not include these reasons, which were predominant under the reasons for not working for the unemployed population, given in previous section.

Table 3.9: Distribution of the 15 plus population by economic participation and unemployment definitions, 2006 and 2010

		Employed	Unemployed	NEA	NS
		numbers			
2006	ILO definition	98,941	5,220	77,607	12,003
	Broad definition	98,941	18,493	63,387	12,950
2010	ILO definition	98,393	13,033	100,617	1,829
	Broad definition	98,393	38,493	75,157	1,829
		%shares			
2006	ILO definition	51%	3%	40%	6%
	Broad definition	51%	10%	33%	7%
2010	ILO definition	46%	6%	47%	1%
	Broad definition	46%	18%	35%	1%

Almost half of the females in the working age population (45 percent) were recorded as not economically active when only a fourth of the male working age fell into this category.

Figure 3.21: Working age and not economically active population by sex, 2009/10



As can be observed from figure 3.22, out of a total of 75 thousand NEA's females accounted for about 68 percent. Since more than a third of the working age population falls into this category, it may be worth understanding the characteristics of the NEA's and the reasons behind them not being economically active.

Figure 3.22: Not economically active population by sex, 2009/10

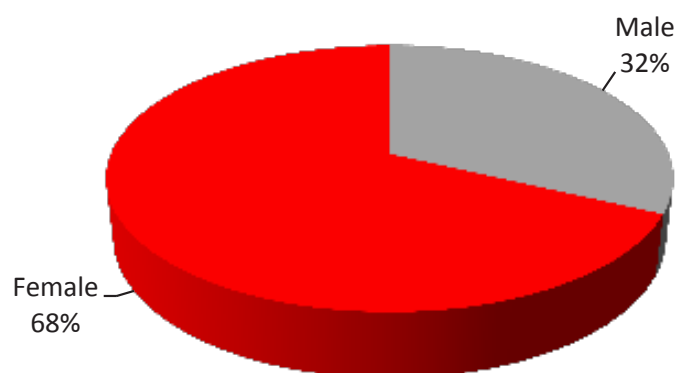


Table 3.10 depicts that among the NEA's 43 percent was between 15 – 24 years of age, indicating a large proportion of NEA's being in the school going age group. More than 75 percent of the NEA's in 15 – 24 age group is below 19 years, which supports the claim of a large proportion being in schools and hence not economically active.

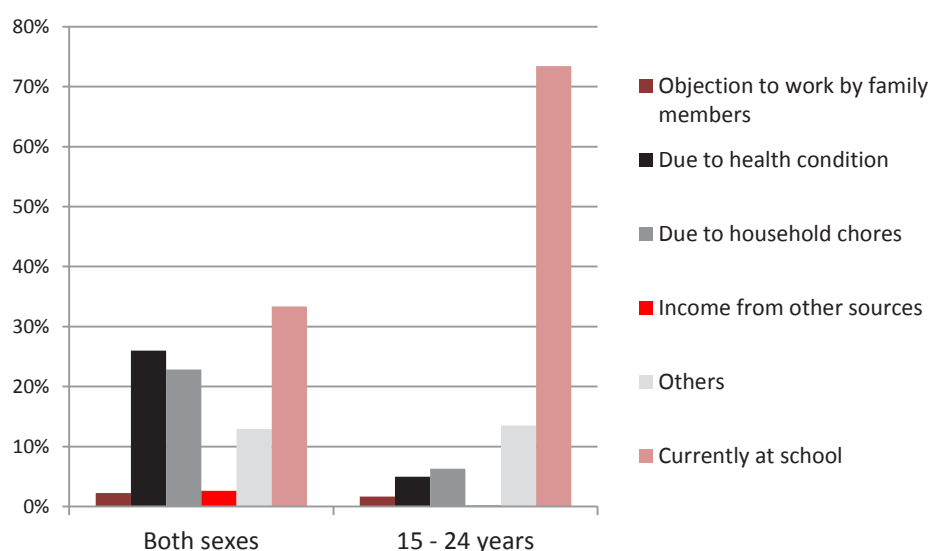
Apart from 15- 25 years and 65 + age groups, more than three fourths of NEA's are females, meaning most of the males in working age are economically active. Nearly one fifth (17 percent) in the NEA population were the elderly aged 65 years and over.

Table 3.10: Characteristics of the Not economically active population, age and sex, 2010

	Not Economically Active			share of age			share of sex	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	75,157	24,120	51,038	100%	100%	100%	32%	68%
15-24	32,349	14,064	18,285	43%	58%	36%	43%	57%
25-34	11,358	1,106	10,252	15%	5%	20%	10%	90%
35-44	8,297	789	7,509	11%	3%	15%	10%	90%
45-54	5,754	979	4,775	8%	4%	9%	17%	83%
55-64	4,487	1,192	3,295	6%	5%	6%	27%	73%
65+	12,812	5,900	6,912	17%	24%	14%	46%	54%
Not stated	100	90	10	0%	0%	0%	90%	10%

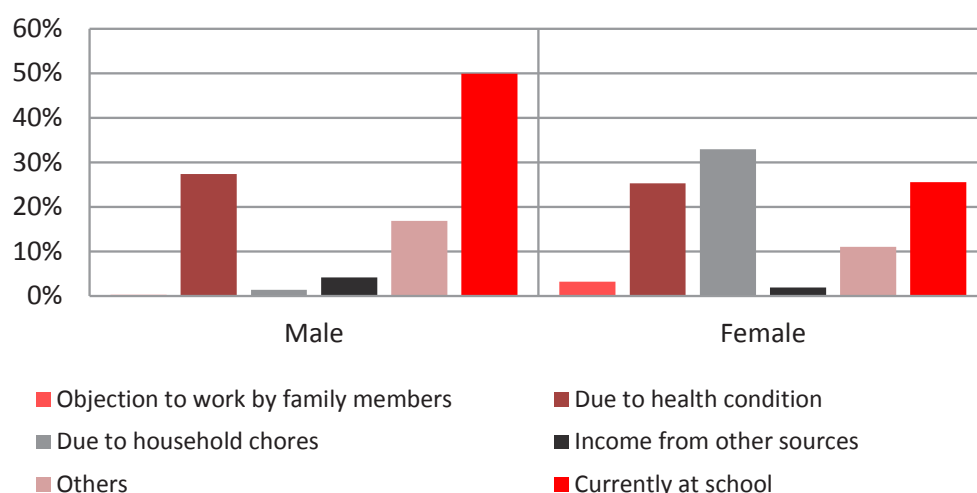
The main reasons highlighted as for being not economically active were, due to currently being in school, due to health condition and due to household chores. More than 30 percent of NEA's stated the reason as currently being in school, while more than 25 percent said it was due to health conditions. This is due to the high concentration of school aged and elderly amongst the NEA population, as indicated above. For the youth population more than 70 percent fall in NEA's due to them being currently in school, while about 15 percent states it is due to other reasons as observed from figure 3.23.

Figure 3.23: Reasons for being 'not economically active', youth, 2009/10



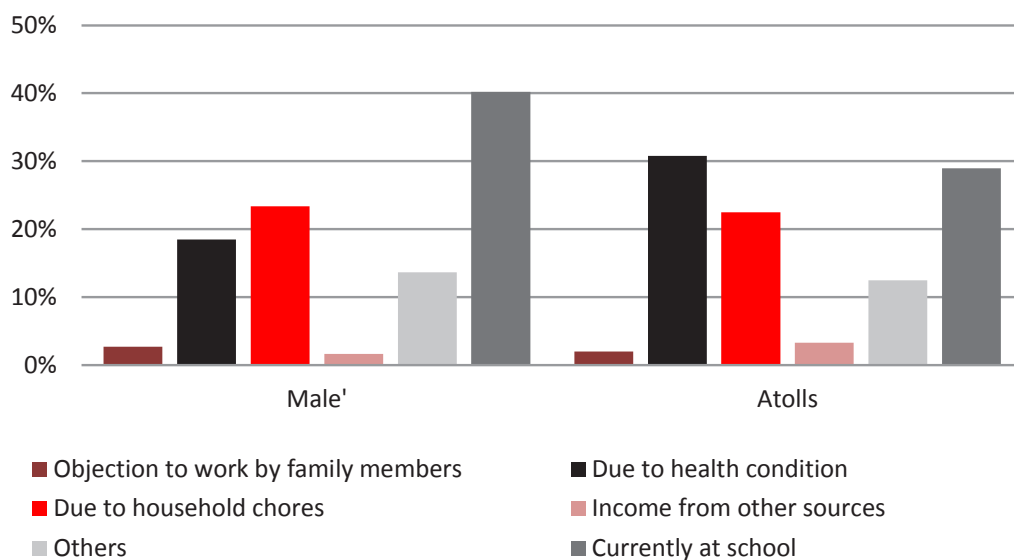
As observed in figure 3.24, majority of the male NEA's state their reasons for not being in the labour force as currently in school (about 49 percent) and second reason as due to health conditions (about 38 percent). The reasons for the females were more widely dispersed with more than 30 percent stating the reason as due to household obligations and invest their time in looking after their kids and doing household chores. There is still a significant amount stating the reasons as currently in school and due to health conditions, 26 percent and 25 percent respectively.

Figure 3.24: Reasons for being 'not economically active', by sex, 2009/10



NEA's in the atolls and Male' differ in the main reason for not being employed and is depicted in figure 3.25. About 40 percent of the NEA's in Male' were not in the workforce because they were currently in school whereas the reason for about 30 percent NEA's in the atolls was due to ill health.

Figure 3.25: Reasons for being 'not economically active', by location, 2009/10



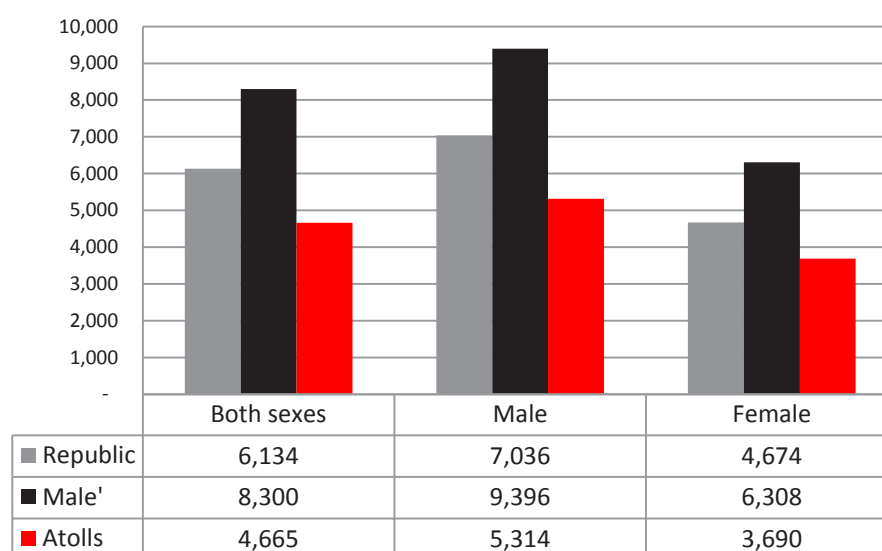
More than 13 percent of the NEA's across the country had indicated that it is due to some 'other' reason and is observed in figure 3.23, which requires to be further investigated in the future.

3.6 Returns to employment

On average a worker earns a little more than 6 thousand rufiyaa a month. A worker in Male' earns close to double that of a worker in the atolls, 8 thousand in comparison to 4 thousand rufiyaa per month. The considerable difference observed in remuneration between Male' and the atolls make the capital more attractive for the employment seeker, and hence the large number of migrants seeking employment.

On average a male earned around 7 thousand rufiyaa, whereas a female earned about a third less of what a male earned, a little more than 4 thousand rufiyaa and this ratio is observed across Male' as well as the atolls as seen in figure 3.26.

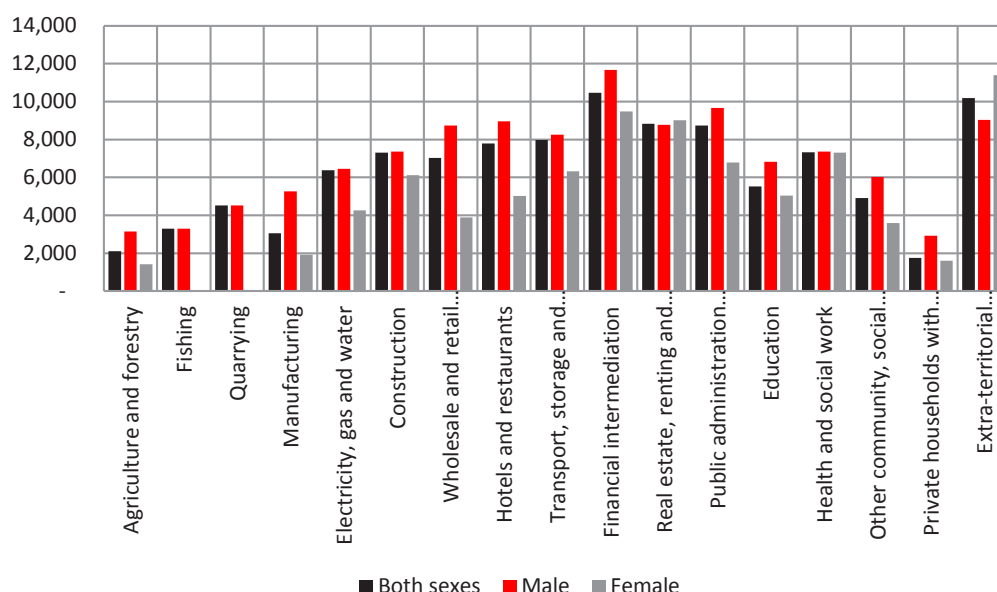
Figure 3.26: Mean monthly income, by location and gender, 2009/10



Financial Intermediation and Extra-territorial industry paid its workers the highest monthly income amounting to more than 10 thousand rufiyaa as observed from figure 3.27. A male in the financial intermediation industry earned more than 11 thousand whereas a female in this same industry earned about 19 percent less of this income, amounting to a little more than 9 thousand rufiyaa. Extra-territorial organizations and bodies however paid females more than the males, where a female earns 21 percent more than a male who earns about 9 thousand rufiyaa.

The lowest paid industry when the whole republic is averaged was private households with employed persons sector and agriculture, and in both sectors males earned more than females.

Figure 3.27: Mean monthly income by industry and sex, 2009/10



To compare Male' with the Atolls and between the sexes, the highest paid males were in those engaged in agriculture industry working in Male', who earned more than 22 thousand rufiyaa while a female in this industry in Male' earned only 22 percent of this amounting to 5 thousand rufiyaa. Those in the atolls working in the sector were paid much lower, with males earning little more than 2 thousand rufiyaa while females earned a little more than 1 thousand rufiyaa. (see table 3.11)

The highest paid industry for a female in the atolls was in financial intermediation sector, amounting for a little more than 12 thousand rufiyaa, about 2 thousand rufiyaa more than a male in this sector. In male' the highest paid industry for female was extra-territorial organizations and bodies, who paid more than 11 thousand rufiyaa for females while a male earns a thousand rufiyaa less.

Hotels and restaurants sector which holds the highest share in the economy's GDP paid the third largest income to its workers in Male'. A male worker earned more than 11 thousand rufiyaa while a female worker earned a little less, around 10 thousand rufiyaa.

An interesting finding from the analysis, that industries such as Quarrying and Private households with employed persons pay better in the atolls than in Male' and Financial intermediation industry has the closest monthly incomes across locations and gender. Rest of the industries except for manufacturing sector, paid their workers better remuneration packages in Male' compared to the atolls. In almost all industries, males are paid higher monthly incomes than the females.

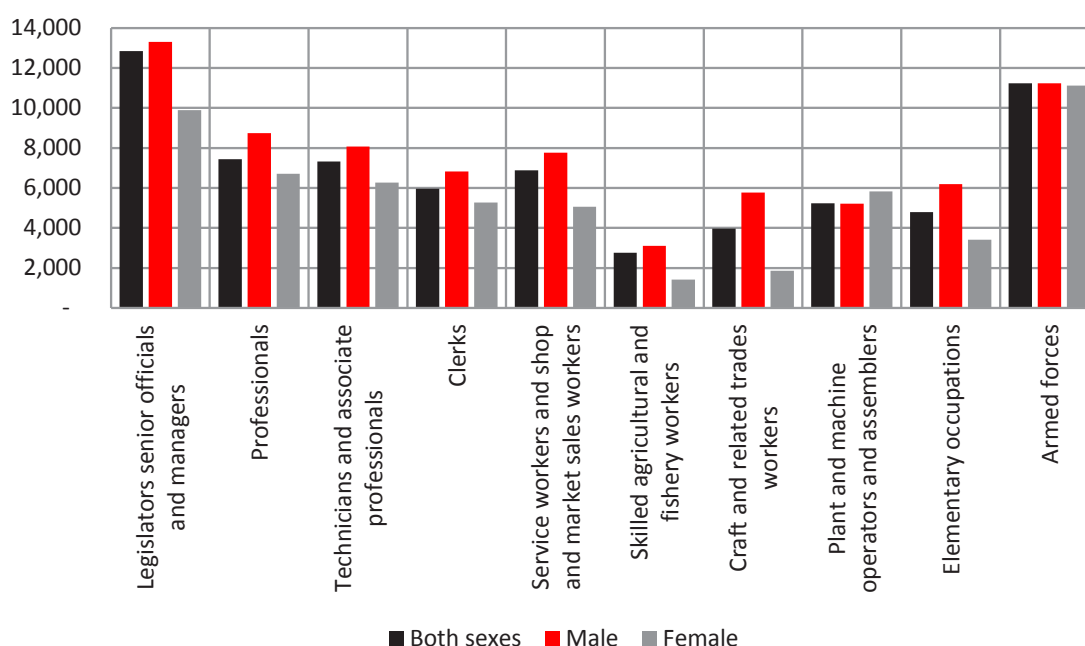
Table 3.11: Mean monthly income by industry, location and gender, 2010

	Mean Monthly Income, Male'		Mean Monthly Income, Atolls	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture and forestry	22,517	5,000	2,386	1,331
Fishing	9,098	-	3,131	-
Quarrying	1,200	-	5,022	-
Manufacturing	6,607	4,618	4,663	1,280
Electricity, gas and water	8,925	-	5,696	4,257
Construction	9,958	6,314	5,722	4,435
Wholesale and retail trade	9,339	4,686	7,055	2,838
Hotels and restaurants	11,280	9,785	7,409	2,841
Transport, storage and communication	9,041	6,454	7,018	5,861
Financial intermediation	12,376	9,172	10,470	12,220
Real estate, renting and business activities	9,689	9,185	5,495	3,000
Public administration and defense	10,958	7,435	7,845	6,017
Education	7,685	5,635	6,380	4,692
Health and social work	10,747	8,302	6,576	6,982
Other community, social and personal services activities	7,402	5,861	4,653	2,009
Private households with employed persons	-	2,366	2,923	1,485
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	10,500	11,400	5,984	-

Legislators, senior officials and managers across the board on average earned the highest monthly income, with males in this occupation category earning more than 13 thousand rufiyaa and females earning more than 9 thousand rufiyaa. Armed forces earned the second highest, with males and females earning more 11 thousand rufiyaa when overall country is considered.

The lowest earning occupation is the skilled agricultural and fishery workers occupation, earning about 3 thousand rufiyaa for males and 1 thousand rufiyaa for females which is by type of work largely dominated by unskilled workforce.

Figure 3.28: Mean monthly income by occupation and sex, 2009/10



To compare Male' with the Atolls and between the sexes, again legislators, senior officials and managers earned the highest monthly income, for males in this occupation category earning more than 15 thousand rufiyaa while females earn a little more than 11 thousand rufiyaa in Male'. The highest paid for females in Male' was armed forces with more than 12 thousand rufiyaa, while males earned very similar pay. The lowest paid in Male' for males was for clerks, a little more than 6 thousand rufiyaa while for females it was for crafts and related trades workers, about 4 thousand rufiyaa. (see table 3.12)

In the atolls, the highest paying occupation for both males and females were legislators, senior officials and managers' category of occupations. The monthly incomes paid for a male was about 10 thousand rufiyaa while females were paid 20 percent less than males.

The lowest earning occupation for the males in the atolls is again in the skilled agricultural and fishery workers occupation, while for the females it is in craft and related workers occupation, which is largely dominated by unskilled workforce.

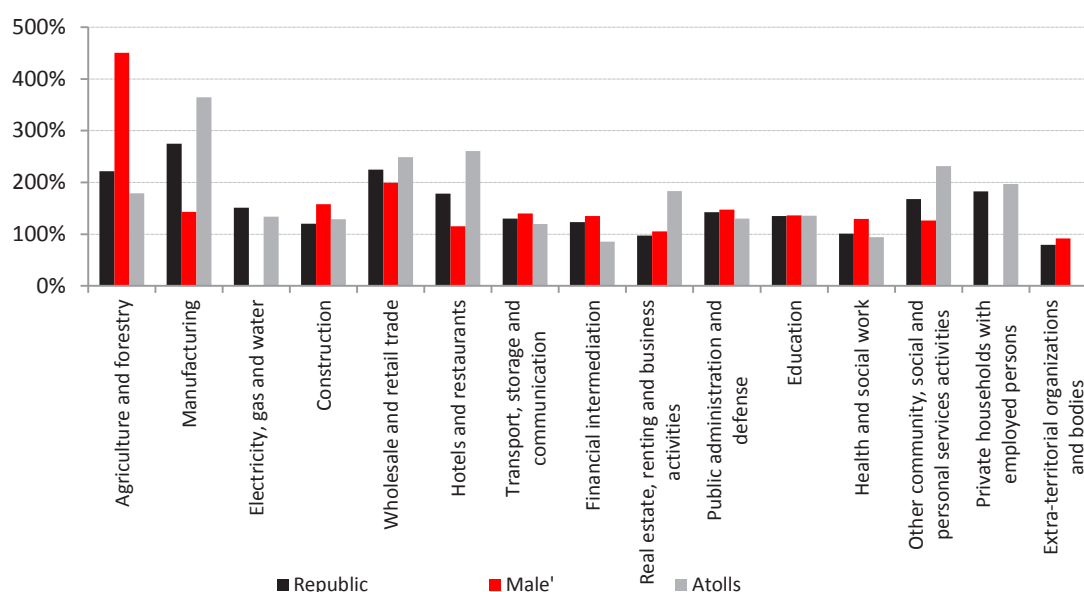
Table 3.12: Mean monthly income by occupation, location and gender, 2010

	Male'		Atolls	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Legislators senior officials and managers	15,271	11,277	9,680	7,795
Professionals	9,848	7,342	7,028	6,247
Technicians and associate professionals	9,701	7,257	6,764	5,650
Clerks	6,289	5,794	7,560	4,323
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	8,087	6,102	7,275	4,207
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	12,433	5,000	2,822	1,331
Craft and related trades workers	7,510	4,581	4,927	1,292
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6,722	-	4,649	5,830
Elementary occupations	7,603	4,646	5,454	2,918
Armed forces	11,538	12,151	9,282	1,500

It is interesting to study the returns to employment for wage earners by occupation, by location, and gender. The question why males are paid higher incomes than females, for the same jobs and in the same occupation or same industry is worth additional research.

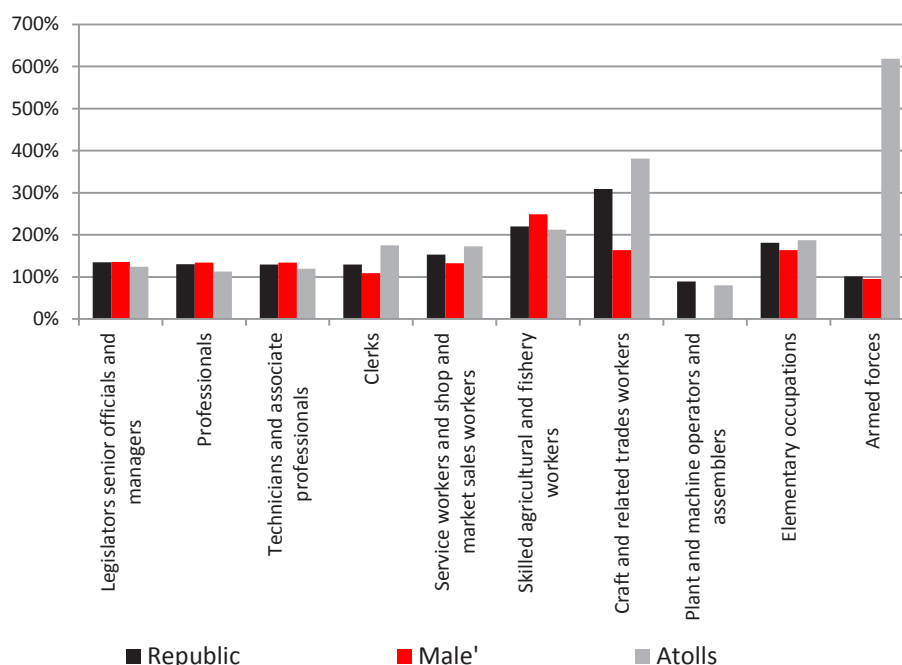
As observed from figure 3.29, comparing incomes by industry shows that in all the industries except for real estate, renting and business activities and extra-territorial organizations and bodies males earn more than females. Also those employed in Male' earn more than those in the atolls for all industries except quarrying and financial intermediation industries. This signifies that across all industries, males are paid higher than females and earners in Male' are paid higher than those in the atolls. Reasons and the consequences related to the above finding is another issue worth researching.

Figure 3.29: Difference in Income for Males/females, by industry and locality, 2009/10



Comparing incomes by occupation shows that in all the occupations except for plant and machine operators and assemblers males earn more than females, and those employed in Male' more than those in the atolls across all occupations which is observed in figure 3.30. This signifies that across all industries in general, males are paid higher than females and earners in Male' are paid higher than those in the atolls. Reasons and the consequences related to the above finding are again worth studying for better understanding.

Figure 3.30: Difference in Income for Males/females, by occupation, 2009/10



During the 4 years between 2006 and 2010, the total working age population increased significantly, increasing the labour force with the shift in age cohort. However, new jobs did not emerge to absorb this huge increase letting unemployment boost up. Generally unemployment exhibited in the youth and the females, while discouraged workers rose. Similar work was paid different remunerations depending on the location and sex.

Increasing output and employment for long-run sustainable growth requires a twin strategy of investing in dynamically growing sectors while at the same time building capacity in sectors where the majority of labour is employed.

4.1 Introduction

During the past decade, Maldivian economy grew at a remarkably high rate - nearly doubling of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from Rf 10 billion in 2001 to Rf18 billion in 2010. Individual income also has increased more than double over the same period. There had also been impressive growth in household incomes between 1997 and 2004. During this period household income increased by more than 35 percent and in 2005, average per capita household income increased by a further 7 percent (TIAS, 2005). Hence, it is important to know how much household incomes have changed over the recent periods using updated information.

The analysis presented in the following sections are based on the data collected for the Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2009/10, conducted by Department of National Planning. The analysis includes only the households where all earners have reported income. From a total of 49,321 households in the survey, income analysis omits the 2,018 households (4% of the total households) where some earning members did not report their incomes. Hence, to avoid distortions and increase the accuracy of the findings, this household income chapter is based on the 47,303 households (96% of all households) where for all the earning members in the household had reported their incomes.

This chapter contains the main findings on income levels and disparities as well as on income trends. Moreover, the chapter highlights the characteristics of the main income earner and the characteristics income generating households.

This chapter is organized as follows. Section 4.2 introduces the conceptual framework. Section 4.3 to Section 4.5 presents the source and trend of data used in income decomposition; average household income is analyzed in Section 4.6 and in Section 4.7; median household income analysis is presented Section 4.8 followed by per capita income in Section 4.9 and Section 4.10 summarizes the chapter.

4.2 Concepts

Household income is a measure of combined incomes of all people sharing a particular household or place of residence.

In the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), household income from all sources refers to regular income from employment, business, as well as income from rental and other sources such as pension and cash contributions from relatives/ friends who are not members of the household. The 2009/10 HIES recorded income of all person 15 years and above receiving income and income data referred to income received during the previous month and includes both cash and in kind income. The income sources used in this analysis are household cash income from all sources and household income "in kind", as explained below:

1. wages & salaries – including regular wages, overtime, tips, uniforms and travel allowances, goods and services in kind, such as health care, medical insurance, accommodation, food and clothing provided free of charge to an employee by the employer
2. property income - including dividend, rent received from buildings, lands and goods

3. business profit – from self employed, own-account workers and profits from family business
4. transfer income - including social security benefits, government assistance, pension, cash contributions from relatives/ friends who are not members of the household and other sources of transfer incomes. Transfer income within the members of the same household was excluded in the data collection to avoid double counting.

However, the value of goods produced and consumed within the same household, imputed rent of owner-occupied housing and freely received goods such as gifts are NOT included as household income in this analysis.

4.3 Total monthly household income by source

Between 2002/03 and 2009/10, the monthly household income from all sources almost doubled from Rf. 408 million to Rf. 792 million (refer to Table 4.1). The values used for 2002/3 HIES in this analysis is based on nominal values. The increase in household income was due mainly to increase in wages and salaries (Figure 4.1).

The main source of income in both the periods was wages and salaries, contributing Rf. 452 million or 57 percent of total income in 2009/10. This is an increase from Rf. 202 million or 49 percent of the total income in 2002/03. Possible reason could be the increase in wages & salaries of public servants in 2004 and 2009. The payroll revision of the public sector within this period supports this statement- the result having a dominant effect in wages & salary category.

Table 4.1: Percentage distribution of total household income by source: 2002/03 & 2009/10

Source of income	2002/2003 ¹				2009/2010			
	Income (in Rufiyaa)		Households		Income (in Rufiyaa)		Households	
	Value	Percent	Number	Percent	Value	Percent	Number	Percent
Republic	408,381,820	100	42,526	100	791,672,053	100	47,303	100
Wages & Salary	202,128,259	49	34,415	81	452,434,498	57	30,339	64
Business	115,506,888	28	20,872	49	167,828,851	22	23,682	50
Property	28,963,332	7	4,813	11	75,103,136	9	5,389	11
Dividends	1,983,291	0	487	1	1,950,091	0	522	1
Rent	26,980,041	7	4387	10	73,153,045	9	5,035	11
Transfer	61,783,341	15	34,068	80	96,305,568	12	23,767	50
Old age pension					18,125,357	2	7,983	17

¹ Income data exclude imputed rent and own production

Figure 4.1: Composition of household income, 2002/03 & 2009/10, Republic



Figure 4.2 compares the sources of household income between Male' and the Atolls. Half of the total household income came from wages & salaries in the atolls and nearly two third (63%) in Male'. The proportion of income from business was the second highest source of income for the atolls, which is twice that of Male'. However, in Male', property income from renting of buildings, land, machinery and equipment, and other types of property income, was the second highest source of income, contributing 16 percent of the total household income. In Male', 21 percent of the households reported income from renting out properties.

Figure 4.2: Distribution of household income by Source and locality: 2009/10



Figure 4.3 shows the distribution of household income by region and by source of income. As in the case for Male' and atolls, the main source of income was from wages & salaries in most of the regions. The share of income from wages and salaries were lowest in Region 1 (Haa Alifu, Haa Dhaalu & Shaviyani atoll) and Region 2 (Noonu, Raa, Baa & Lhaviyani atoll) at around 40 percent. In all other regions it accounted for over half (49 to 61 percent) of the income share.

Figure 4.3: Distribution of household income by Source and region: 2009/10



The total monthly income was estimated at Rf 792 million in 2009/10 (Table 4.2). Male' had the highest total monthly household income at about Rf 428 million which is 54 percent of the total household income. Region 4 (Meemu, Faafu and Dhaalu atoll) had the lowest total monthly income of Rf 33 million or 4 percent of total income, in-line with its smaller share of population.

About Rf 430 million which is 54 percent of the total household income was contributed by female-headed households at the national level. Unlike Male', a fairly large share of total household income was contributed by male-headed households in the Atolls. Considering the share of female headed households in the Atolls being higher than males at 53 percent, the share of their contribution in the household income was lower at 49 percent.

It is important to understand, some of the main reasons as to why female headed households are high in the context of Maldives. Many of the males work away from their families, often in resorts and other industrial islands and even in the capital Male' where job opportunities are easier to find. As these absent male members are not counted in the households where their family members reside, these households are often headed by their spouses. Similarly, mothers often migrate to other islands with their children in search of better educational opportunities, ending up being away from their spouses and being the heads of their households. Only the households living in inhabited islands were included in the scope of the HIES and hence the income remitted by the absent household members will be included as transfer income in the surveyed households.

The total household income of each region was largely contributed by male-headed households except for region 3 (Kaafu, Alifu Alifu, Alifu dhaalhu and Vaavu atoll) and region 7 (Seenu and Gnaviyani atoll). This could be due to the fact that many of the males from these regions work in tourist resorts and the income they remit to their families will be included as transfer income receipts of their spouses. Female-head households in region 7 (Seenu and Gnaviyani atoll) was highest at 77 percent and have a higher contribution to the total household income, compared to other regions. About 74 percent of region 7's total household income was contribution by female-headed households. Contribution of

female-headed households to the total income was lowest in Region 5 (Thaa & Laamu atoll) and Region 6 (Gaaf Alifu and Gaaf Dhaalu atoll). Wages & salary was the major sources of income for both male and female headed households.

Table 4.2: Total number of households and total income by sex of household head and locality, 2009/10

	Income			Household		
	Total	Male headed household	Female headed household	Total	Male headed household	Female headed household
Number						
Republic	791,672,053	361,882,185	429,789,868	47,303	20,651	26,652
Male'	427,531,609	175,809,698	251,721,912	14,789	5,471	9,318
Atoll	364,140,443	186,072,487	178,067,956	32,514	15,181	17,333
Region 1(HA,HDh,Sh)	70,406,472	37,134,964	33,271,508	7,513	3,679	3,834
Region 2 (N,R,B,Lh)	71,092,261	43,453,285	27,638,976	7,363	3,943	3,420
Region 3 (K, AA,ADh,V)	69,167,315	30,799,628	38,367,687	3,749	1,522	2,227
Region 4 (M.F.Dh)	32,839,330	16,215,475	16,623,855	2,166	1,078	1,088
Region 5 (Th, L)	35,011,055	22,830,083	12,180,972	3,504	1,885	1,620
Region 6 (GA,GDh)	33,947,614	22,133,932	11,813,681	3,843	2,081	1,762
Region 7 (Gn,S)	51,676,396	13,505,119	38,171,277	4,376	993	3,383
Percent						
Republic	100	45.71	54.29	100	43.66	56.34
Male'	100	41.12	58.88	100	36.99	63.01
Atoll	100	51.10	48.90	100	46.69	53.31
Region 1(HA,HDh,Sh)	100	52.74	47.26	100	48.97	51.03
Region 2 (N,R,B,Lh)	100	61.12	38.88	100	53.55	46.45
Region 3 (K, AA,ADh,V)	100	44.53	55.47	100	40.60	59.40
Region 4 (M.F.Dh)	100	49.38	50.62	100	49.75	50.25
Region 5 (Th, L)	100	65.21	34.79	100	53.78	46.22
Region 6 (GA,GDh)	100	65.20	34.80	100	54.15	45.85
Region 7 (Gn,S)	100	26.13	73.87	100	22.70	77.30

According to Table 4.3, the lowest 20% of households were more dependent on income from irregular sources such as contributions from relatives/friends who are not members of the household, assistance from government, and other sources of cash transfers than other income groups. In 2009/10, almost 37 percent of their total income came from transfer income in contrast to the higher income groups, whose share of transfer income ranged between 6.6 to 24.9 percent. It includes cash contributions received by the household from non-resident household members such as those working in resorts. In comparison, business was the second main source of income for the poorest 20% household. In 2009/10, business contributed 34 percent of their total household income.

Wages & salaries was the main source of income for the top 20% of the households which contributed 57 percent of their total household income. In addition, the 41st – 80th percentile the income from wage & salaries was dominant, contributing 57 to 68 percent of their total income in 2009/10.

Table 4.3: Monthly household income by source of income and income quintile, 2009/10

Quintile	Source of income				
	Total	Wages & Salary	Business	Property	Transfer
Total	100.0	57.1	21.2	9.5	12.2
1 st - 20 th	100.0	29.3	33.9	0.5	36.4
21 st - 40 th	100.0	46.4	26.6	2.1	24.9
41 st - 60 th	100.0	57.4	22.1	2.9	17.6
61 st - 80 th	100.0	67.9	16.7	3.4	11.9
81 st - 100 th	100.0	56.5	20.9	16.0	6.6

4.4 Total monthly household income by deciles and quintiles

The structure of income distribution and change over time is easier to understand and compare when presented by income deciles and quintiles. To derive the deciles, households are sorted by income from least to the highest. Then these figures are divided into ten equal groups referred to as deciles. The lowest group is the first decile, the second group referred as the second decile and so on. The tenth decile or richest 10% is referred to the top ten percent of households.

The quintiles are derived the same way as deciles. However, the data is divided into five groups and each of the quintiles represents 20 percent of households.

Table 4.4 shows total monthly household income for each decile for national, Male' and the atolls and the changes over the period 2002/03 - 2009/10.

Table 4.4: Household income in rufiyaa per month, by deciles, Republic, Male' and Atolls, 2002/03 and 2009/10

Deciles	Republic		Male'		Atolls	
	2002/03	2009/10	2002/03	2009/10	2002/03	2009/10
Poorest 10%	7,686,072	9,774,034	1,054,167	535,256	6,631,905	9,238,778
Decile 2	9,682,369	22,237,684	1,088,022	1,210,895	8,594,347	21,026,789
Decile 3	13,587,198	31,400,492	435,254	6,055,315	13,151,944	25,345,176
Decile 4	16,716,526	40,776,607	1,788,854	7,801,556	14,927,672	32,975,051
Decile 5	19,862,022	50,481,129	5,521,762	14,921,016	14,340,260	35,560,113
Decile 6	26,618,294	58,989,216	3,513,429	24,206,714	23,104,865	34,782,502
Decile 7	34,332,054	78,460,548	14,057,381	38,059,114	20,274,673	40,401,434
Decile 8	41,485,106	99,624,019	18,892,047	48,712,572	22,593,059	50,911,447
Decile 9	63,210,219	136,696,640	39,807,963	78,384,317	23,402,257	58,312,323
Richest 10%	175,201,959	263,231,683	93,319,733	207,644,854	81,882,226	55,586,829

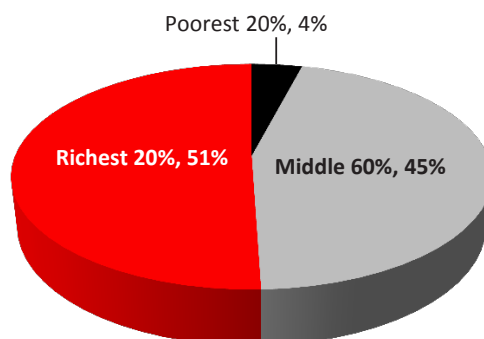
Table 4.4 shows that during 2002/03 – 2009/10 there was an increase in income for all deciles. And it shows that this happened in both Male' and the atolls except for the poorest 10% of Male' and richest 10% of the atolls. Both in Male' and Atolls lower-income classes show their income rise slowly. In fact In Male' the lower- income classes experienced a decrease in their income by more than half. However, income for the upper-income classes more than doubled their income. The fact that the upper-income classes in Male' did better than those in lower-income classes over this period is an evidence of an increase in inequality within Male'. On the other hand, in atolls upper-income classes managed to roughly double their incomes except for the richest 10% which show a decrease in their income by nearly one third, compared to 2002/03.

Table 4.5: Household income in rufiyaa per month, by decile, Republic, Male' & Atolls, 2009/10

Deciles	Percent of income		
	Republic	Male'	Atolls
Total income	100	100	100
Poorest 10%	1.2	0.1	2.5
Decile 2	2.8	0.3	5.8
Decile 3	4.0	1.4	7.0
Decile 4	5.2	1.8	9.1
Decile 5	6.4	3.5	9.8
Decile 6	7.5	5.7	9.6
Decile 7	9.9	8.9	11.1
Decile 8	12.6	11.4	14.0
Decile 9	17.3	18.3	16.0
Richest 10%	33.3	48.6	15.3

Table 4.5 clearly shows that the share of total income increases as the decile increases. The first decile or the poorest 10% of households has about 1 percent of the total household income. On the other hand, the richest 10% of the households has a share of 33 percent of the total household income in the country. The income share of the top 10% of the population is much higher in Male' at 49 percent compared to only 15 percent in case of the atolls. On the other hand, the income share of the bottom 10% of the population is higher in the atolls at 3 percent compared to 0.1 percent in Male'.

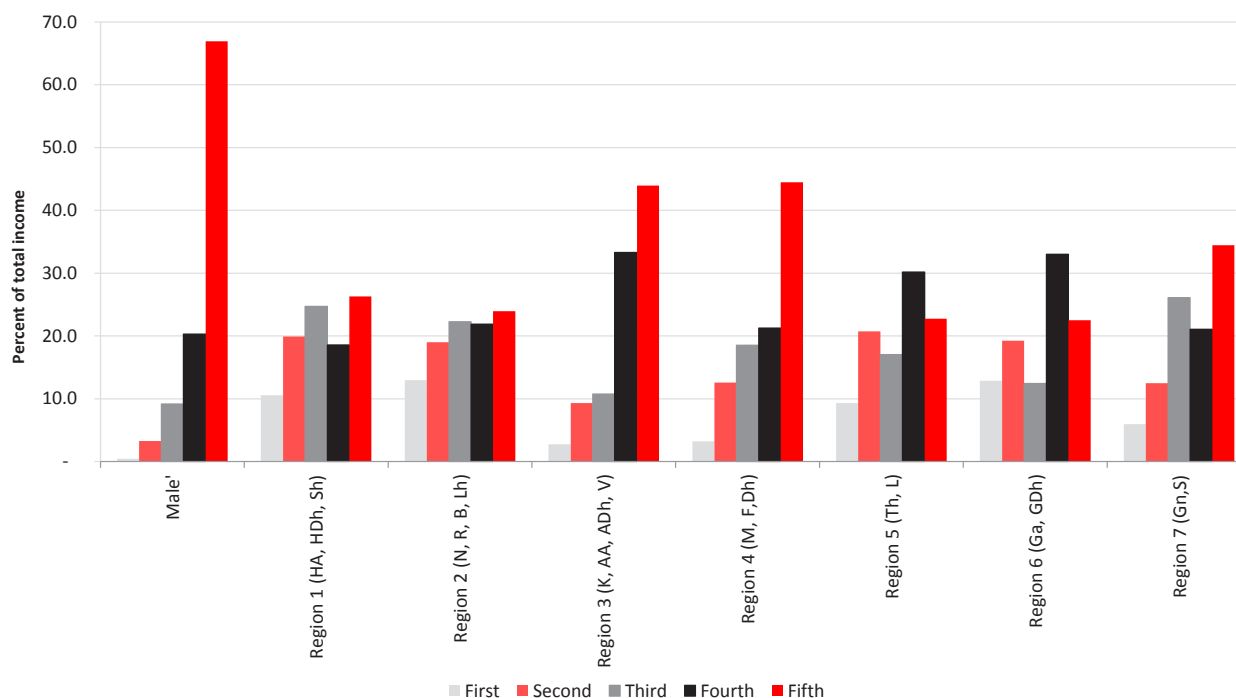
Figure 4.4: Share of household income by household income quintiles, Republic, 2009/10



It can be observed in Figure 4.4 that the richest 20% was receiving nearly 51 percent of total household income while the poorest 20% was receiving only 4 percent in 2009/10.

Similar to the national trend, total income increases with the quintile grouping. In other words, the richer the household the higher its percentage share of total income (Figure 4.5). The income share of the first quintile is highest in Region 2 (Noonu, Raa, Baa and Lhaviyani atoll) at 13 percent and Region 6 (Gaaf Alifu and Gaaf Dhaalu atoll) at 12.9 percent and lowest in Region 3 (Kaafu, Alifu Alifu, Alifu Dhaalu and Vaavu atoll) at 2.7 percent, apart from Male' at 0.4 percent.

Figure 4.5: Percentage distribution of total income by quintile group and by locality – 2009/10



4.5 Total monthly household income by monthly household income groups

Table 4.6 shows that at national level about 14 percent of total household income was received by households with income levels below Rf 10,000 per month, which accounts for almost half or 47 percent of the total households. It also shows that 42 percent of the total household income was received by households with income levels Rf 30,000 and above, which accounts for only 12 percent of the total households.

Only 21 percent of households in Male' had total income less than Rf 10,000 while in atolls almost 60 percent of the households had total income less than Rf 10,000 per month. Among the regions, 70 percent of the households in region 7 (Gaaf Alifu and Gaaf Dhaalu) had less than Rf 10,000 as household income.

Majority of the households in Male' were in higher income classes. About 46 percent of the households reported a monthly income of Rf 20,000 and above. On the other hand, only 15 percent of the households in the atolls have reported a monthly income of Rf 20,000 and over.

Table 4.6: Household income by income class and locality, 2009/10

Monthly household Income class	In Rufiyaa									
	Republic	Male'	Atoll	Region 1 (HA, HDh, Sh)	Region 2 (N, R, B, Lh)	Region 3 (K, AA, ADh, V)	Region 4 (M, F, Dh)	Region 5 (Th, L)	Region 6 (GA, GDh)	Region 7 (Gn, S)
Total	791,672,053	427,531,609	364,140,443	70,406,472	71,092,261	69,167,315	32,839,330	35,011,055	33,947,614	51,676,396
Less than 3000	10,005,257	683,737	9,321,520	2,089,900	2,628,198	656,980	581,372	1,010,431	1,217,994	1,136,645
3000-5999	39,416,380	3,504,397	35,911,983	10,966,476	7,819,338	3,004,866	850,045	4,227,901	5,561,650	3,481,706
6000-8999	48,297,518	12,963,719	35,333,799	10,777,115	6,017,666	2,145,189	1,951,844	4,050,138	5,412,472	4,979,375
9000-9999	14,759,144	5,777,833	8,981,311	958,641	2,834,523	1,687,020	641,679	352,645	217,600	2,289,203
10000-10999	20,505,454	7,278,737	13,226,716	3,637,319	3,415,468	1,042,295	721,356	1,638,032	401,230	2,371,017
11000-14999	83,433,366	30,201,649	53,231,717	11,737,424	12,139,668	5,553,383	3,966,098	7,304,387	4,960,505	7,570,251
15000-19999	98,152,352	45,009,198	53,143,154	10,233,992	12,036,099	6,832,588	8,533,097	4,370,200	3,811,575	7,325,604
20000-29999	144,986,133	78,279,477	66,706,656	9,155,876	9,196,008	12,810,711	6,867,053	5,697,310	11,000,768	11,978,930
30000 -62500	215,325,972	143,212,815	72,113,158	9,942,048	10,069,198	30,372,143	6,269,897	5,268,675	1,363,819	8,827,377
Above 62500	116,790,477	100,620,047	16,170,430	907,681	4,936,095	5,062,140	2,456,890	1,091,335	-	1,716,288

Monthly household Income class	Households									
	Republic	Male'	Atoll	Region 1 (HA, HDh, Sh)	Region 2 (N, R, B, Lh)	Region 3 (K, AA, ADh, V)	Region 4 (M, F, Dh)	Region 5 (Th, L)	Region 6 (GA, GDh)	Region 7 (Gn, S)
Total	47,303	14,789	32,514	7,513	7,363	3,749	2,166	3,504	3,843	4,376
Less than 3000	5,660.8	299.4	5,361.4	1,103.6	1,643.2	420.8	262.3	676.7	639.4	615.4
3000-5999	8,823.1	692.3	8,130.7	2,353.7	1,920.9	640.7	198.1	868.2	1,317.1	832.0
6000-8999	6,324.1	1,545.2	4,778.9	1,433.8	812.6	303.9	273.9	557.9	711.0	685.8
9000-9999	1,492.3	545.3	947.0	99.5	297.8	176.0	68.9	38.7	23.0	243.1
10000-10999	1,917.5	630.7	1,286.7	353.2	336.6	100.4	69.5	155.3	39.1	232.6
11000-14999	6,263.7	2,066.9	4,196.8	911.7	958.4	445.7	316.1	569.4	393.7	601.9
15000-19999	5,386.4	2,313.3	3,073.2	586.4	700.2	388.0	506.9	260.4	199.7	431.6
20000-29999	5,640.6	2,837.3	2,803.2	390.6	394.3	526.8	296.2	230.3	484.2	480.8
30000 -62500	4,803.3	2,994.7	1,808.5	269.7	275.3	707.9	142.6	136.5	36.1	240.5
Above 62500	991.1	863.8	127.3	10.3	23.4	38.8	31.4	10.9	-	12.3

Monthly household Income class	Percent (in Rufiyaa)									
	Republic	Male'	Atoll	Region 1 (HA, HDh, Sh)	Region 2 (N, R, B, Lh)	Region 3 (K, AA, ADh, V)	Region 4 (M, F, Dh)	Region 5 (Th, L)	Region 6 (GA, GDh)	Region 7 (Gn, S)
Total	791,672,053	427,531,609	364,140,443	70,406,472	71,092,261	69,167,315	32,839,330	35,011,055	33,947,614	51,676,396
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 3000	1.3	0.2	2.6	3.0	3.7	0.9	1.8	2.9	3.6	2.2
3000-5999	5.0	0.8	9.9	15.6	11.0	4.3	2.6	12.1	16.4	6.7
6000-8999	6.1	3.0	9.7	15.3	8.5	3.1	5.9	11.6	15.9	9.6
9000-9999	1.9	1.4	2.5	1.4	4.0	2.4	2.0	1.0	0.6	4.4
10000-10999	2.6	1.7	3.6	5.2	4.8	1.5	2.2	4.7	1.2	4.6
11000-14999	10.5	7.1	14.6	16.7	17.1	8.0	12.1	20.9	14.6	14.6
15000-19999	12.4	10.5	14.6	14.5	16.9	9.9	26.0	12.5	11.2	14.2
20000-29999	18.3	18.3	18.3	13.0	12.9	18.5	20.9	16.3	32.4	23.2
30000 -62500	27.2	33.5	19.8	14.1	14.2	43.9	19.1	15.0	4.0	17.1
Above 62500	14.8	23.5	4.4	1.3	6.9	7.3	7.5	3.1	-	3.3

Monthly household Income class	Percentage of households									
	Republic	Male'	Atoll	Region 1 (HA, HDh, Sh)	Region 2 (N, R, B, Lh)	Region 3 (K, AA, ADh, V)	Region 4 (M, F, Dh)	Region 5 (Th, L)	Region 6 (GA, GDh)	Region 7 (Gn, S)
Total	47,303	14,789	32,514	7,513	7,363	3,749	2,166	3,504	3,843	4,376
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 3000	12.0	2.0	16.5	14.7	22.3	11.2	12.1	19.3	16.6	14.1
3000-5999	18.7	4.7	25.0	31.3	26.1	17.1	9.1	24.8	34.3	19.0
6000-8999	13.4	10.4	14.7	19.1	11.0	8.1	12.6	15.9	18.5	15.7
9000-9999	3.2	3.7	2.9	1.3	4.0	4.7	3.2	1.1	0.6	5.6
10000-10999	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.7	4.6	2.7	3.2	4.4	1.0	5.3
11000-14999	13.2	14.0	12.9	12.1	13.0	11.9	14.6	16.2	10.2	13.8
15000-19999	11.4	15.6	9.5	7.8	9.5	10.4	23.4	7.4	5.2	9.9
20000-29999	11.9	19.2	8.6	5.2	5.4	14.1	13.7	6.6	12.6	11.0
30000 -62500	10.2	20.2	5.6	3.6	3.7	18.9	6.6	3.9	0.9	5.5
Above 62500	2.1	5.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.5	0.3	-	0.3

4.6 Average monthly household income by source

It is easier to read the values when it is displayed in averages or mean. Average household income is the value obtained by dividing the total aggregate household income by total number of households in an area. In another words, average household income refers to the monthly income of one household. The average household income presented in this report is computed based on those households where all the earning members had reported a value for income.

In 2009/10, average household income from all sources for the nation was Rf. 16,736 per month. It can also be seen that the average income in Male' is nearly three times more than that in the atolls. Average income received from wages & salaries were the highest followed by the rental income. Of those households receiving income from wages & salaries, the average earned from this source was Rf 14,913 per month. And out of those household receiving a rental income average income earned from rent was Rf 14,530 per month. Table 7 suggests a similar pattern for regions in terms of wages & salaries being the highest in all the regions. However, in the atolls and the regions the second highest source of income was from business.

Table 4.7: Average monthly income of reporting households by income source and locality, 2009/10

Source of income	2009/2010									
	Total	Male'	Atoll	Region 1 (HA, Hdh, Sh)	Region 2 (N, R, B, Lh)	Region 3 (K, AA, Adh, V)	Region 4 (M, F, Dh)	Region 5 (Th, L)	Region 6 (Ga, Gdh)	Region 7 (S, Gn)
Total	16,736	28,909	11,200	9,372	9,656	18,450	15,163	9,991	8,833	11,809
Wages & Salary	14,913	21,578	10,212	8,758	8,849	15,270	12,313	8,193	8,779	10,169
Business	7,087	13,180	5,563	5,440	5,411	8,047	6,692	4,760	3,941	5,368
Property	13,936	19,968	3,714	1,973	4,615	5,007	4,767	4,547	1,733	2,078
Rent	14,530	21,399	3,488	1,973	3,542	5,005	4,702	4,317	1,733	2,201
Transfer	4,052	5,320	3,713	3,557	4,122	3,529	3,643	3,491	2,873	4,344
Old age pension	2,270	2,381	2,253	2,319	2,131	2,350	2,402	2,256	2,289	2,175

The highest average income per month is reported from Male' (Rf. 28,909) and Region 3 (Kaafu, Alifu Alifu, Alifu Dhaalu and Vaavu atoll) (Rf. 18,450) when Male' and atolls within regions are compared. It also shows that the lowest household income is reported from Region 6 (Gaaf Alifu and Gaaf Dhaalu atolls) compared to other regions.

Between 2002/03 and 2009/10, the average monthly household income from all sources grew by 8.3 percent per annum from Rf 9,603 to Rf 16,736 (Table 4.8). Table 4.8 shows that the average household income for all income quintiles increased during the period, with households in the -upper quintiles registering faster growth rates. Overall, households in the lowest 20% had an average household income of about Rf 3,500, compared to households in top 20% who received ten times more at Rf 38,000 in 2009/10. Between 2002/03 and 2009/10, average household income rose by 7.0 percent per annum for the top 20% households, 10.5 – 11.7 percent per annum for 21st – 80th percentile households and 6.6 percent per annum for the lowest 20% households.

During this period, the average monthly income for households in Male' grew by 7.9 percent per annum from Rf 16,958 to Rf 28,909. Income of the top 20% of households in Male' grew at the highest rate of 11 percent per annum. During the period, the average monthly income for households in the Atolls grew by a lower rate of 6.6 percent per annum, increasing from Rf 7,166 to Rf 11,200. In the atolls income of the top 20 percent grew at the lowest rate of only 0.7 percent while the income of the middle 60% of the households grew at higher rates of 10.6 – 11.0 percent per annum.

Table 4.8: Average monthly household income from all sources by income quintiles, 2002/03 and 2009/10

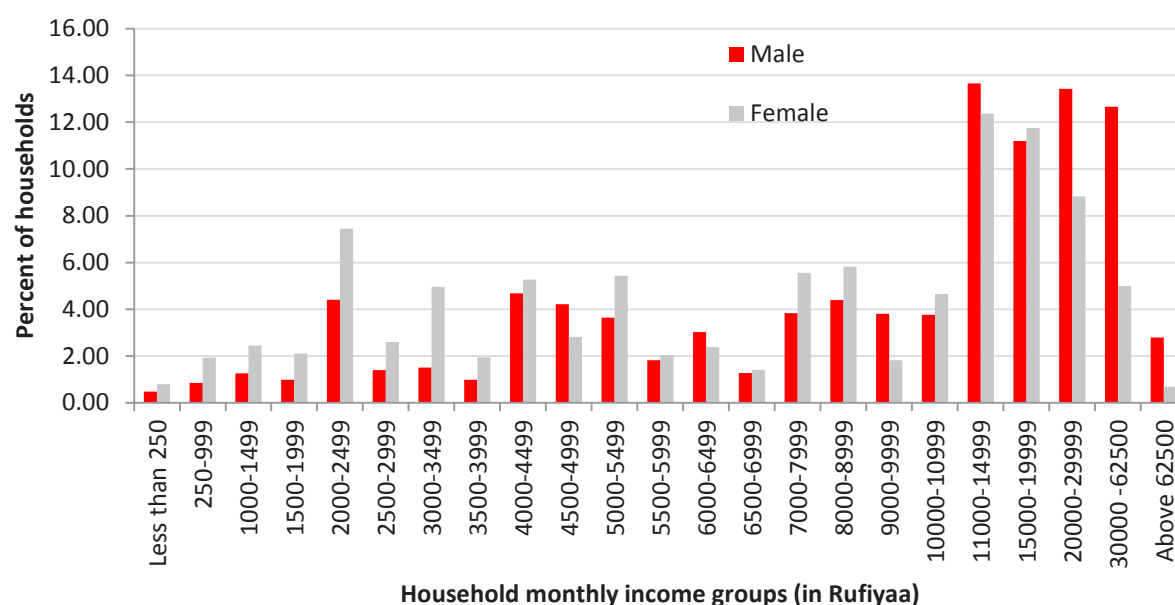
Income quintile	Republic			Male'			Atolls		
	Average monthly household income (in Rufiyaa)		Average annual change (%)	Average monthly household income (in Rufiyaa)		Average annual change (%)	Average monthly household income (in Rufiyaa)		Average annual change (%)
	2002/03	2009/10		2002/03	2009/10		2002/03	2009/10	
Total	9,603	16,736	8.26	16,958	28,909	7.92	7,166	11,200	6.59
1 st - 20 th	2,264	3,546	6.6	3,664	4,488	2.9	2,149	3,503	7.2
21 st - 40 th	3,791	7,617	10.5	9,519	9,076	-0.7	3,618	7,337	10.6
41 st - 60 th	5,576	12,006	11.6	8,314	15,237	9.0	5,165	10,739	11.0
61 st - 80 th	8,898	19,341	11.7	11,578	21,040	8.9	7,554	17,962	13.2
81 st - 100 th	23,834	38,187	7.0	22,825	46,274	10.6	25,246	26,539	0.7

4.7 Average household income by characteristics of main income earner of the household

The main income earner in a household is defined as the person who earns the highest income in the household.

A higher percentage of male income earners were in the higher income groups, starting from Rf 11,000 and above per month than female income earners, had a greater concentration in lower income classes.

Figure 4.6: Percentage distribution of households by average monthly income of main income earner by sex, 2009/10



It can be observed from Table 4.9 that male income earners of the households have large average income than female income earners except in Region 4 (Meemu, Faafu and Dhaalu). The difference was highest in Region 5 (Thaa and Laamu atoll) with average income of females lower than that of males by Rf 4,594.

Table 4.9: Average monthly household income by sex of the main income earner and locality, 2009/10

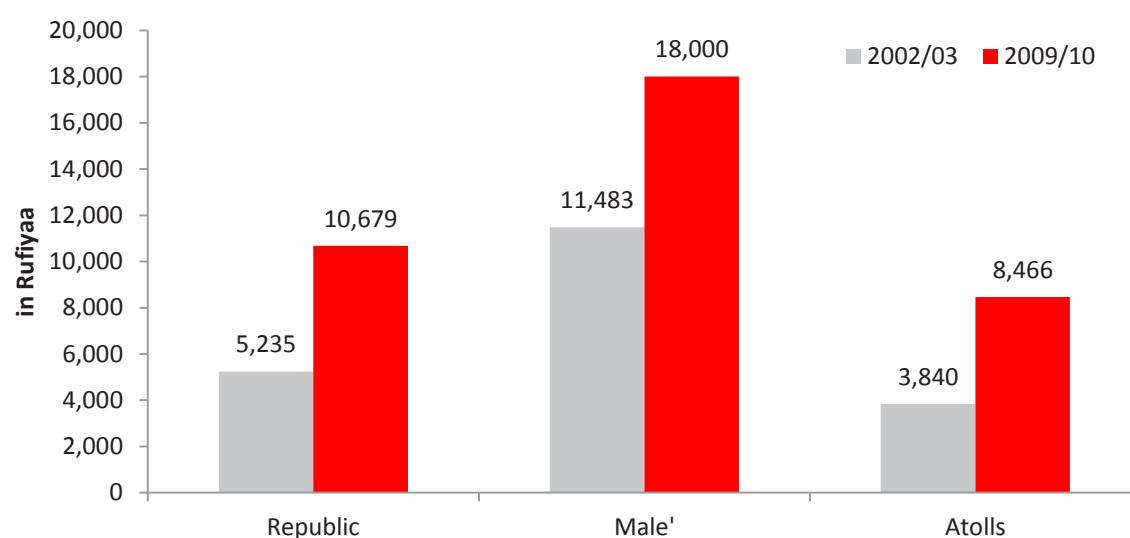
Sex	Republic	Male'	Atoll	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3 (K,	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7
				(HA, HDh, Sh)	(N, R, B, Lh)	AA, ADh, V)	(M, F,Dh)	(Th, L)	(GA, GDh)	(Gn, S)
Both sex	16,736	28,909	11,200	9,372	9,656	18,450	15,163	9,991	8,833	11,809
Male	17,523	32,136	12,257	10,094	11,020	20,236	15,048	12,114	10,636	13,594
Female	16,126	27,014	10,273	8,678	8,082	17,229	15,276	7,520	6,704	11,284

4.8 Median household income

Median income is a better indicator to explain household income since mean income is influenced by higher values of income. Median income is the income value at which the income distribution is divided equally into two groups. This middle point or the median is important as always the income of one half of the population falls either above or below that value. The median income is computed by sorting the income value from the least to the greatest and then dividing it into two halves, one half above the median value and the other below. The advantage of the median is that it is not susceptible to outliers or extreme values. If the median and mean vary greatly, then income varies greatly among the households.

According to Figure 4.7, in 2009/10 the median household income per month is Rf 10,679, which means 50 percent of the total households receive less than Rf 10,679 per month. Overall, the median is about Rf 6,000 less than the average income. And in 2002/03 the median household income was Rf 5,235. This means that median household income has doubled during the past seven years.

Figure 4.7: Median income per household, 2002/03 and 2009/10



4.9 Per capita monthly income

Per-capita monthly income is computed by summing all incomes of reported households and dividing it by the total population in these households. Between 2002/03 and 2009/10, the per capita monthly household income from all sources grew by 9.6 percent per annum from Rf 1,444 to Rf 2,746 (Table 4.10).

After adjusting for household size, average household income from all sources per household member increased by 8.9 percent per annum for lowest 20% households. And for the top 20%, average household income per household member had increased at 7.2 percent per annum. The rufiyaa values here are in nominal terms.

Table 4.10: Per-capita income by quintiles, Republic, 2002/03 and 2009/10

Income quintile	Average monthly household income per household members (in Rufiyaa)		Average annual change (%) 2002/03 - 2009/10
	2002/03	2009/10	
Total	1,444	2,746	9.6
1 st - 20 th	307	558	8.9
21 st - 40 th	534	1,252	13.0
41 st - 60 th	823	1,952	13.1
61 st - 80 th	1,340	3,014	12.3
81 st - 100 th	4,229	6,878	7.2

Table 4.11 shows that national income has been increasing rapidly with per capita GDP growing at 8.5 percent per year during the period 2003 to 2010. In terms of GDP by expenditure, household consumption expenditure accounted for 36 percent of total GDP in 2003.

Over the period, per capita household income from HIES 2003 and 2010, has also increased at a slightly higher rate than that of per capita GDP at 9.6 percent per annum during this period.

Table 4.11: Annual growth of income per capita, 2002/03 and 2009/10

	Republic	
	2003	2010
GDP per capita (at current prices) (in Rufiyaa)	38,134	67,500
Average annual growth rate		8.5%
Per capita monthly household income (in Rufiyaa)	1,444	2,746
Average annual growth rate		9.6%

Figure 4.8 illustrates per-capita income distribution of the country for 2002/03 & 2009/10. It clearly shows that the distribution is skewed to the right in 2002/03. This means that the mass of the distribution is concentrated in the left of the figures and it has relatively few high values. However in 2009/10 the distribution looks more like normal distribution compared to 2002/03. According to Figure 4.8, the majority of the population has less than Rf 2,746 per-capita income per month in 2009/10 compared to Rf 1,444. Even though the distribution looks more like a normal distribution, the income distribution in 2009/10 is skewed to right since the bulk of the values lie to the left of the mean.

Figure 4.8: Per-capita income distribution, Republic, 2002/03 and 2009/10

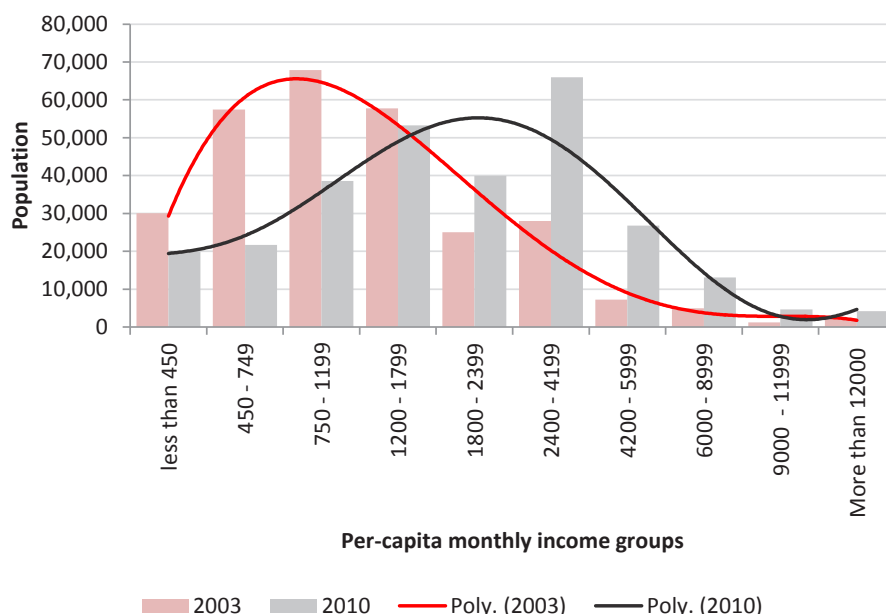
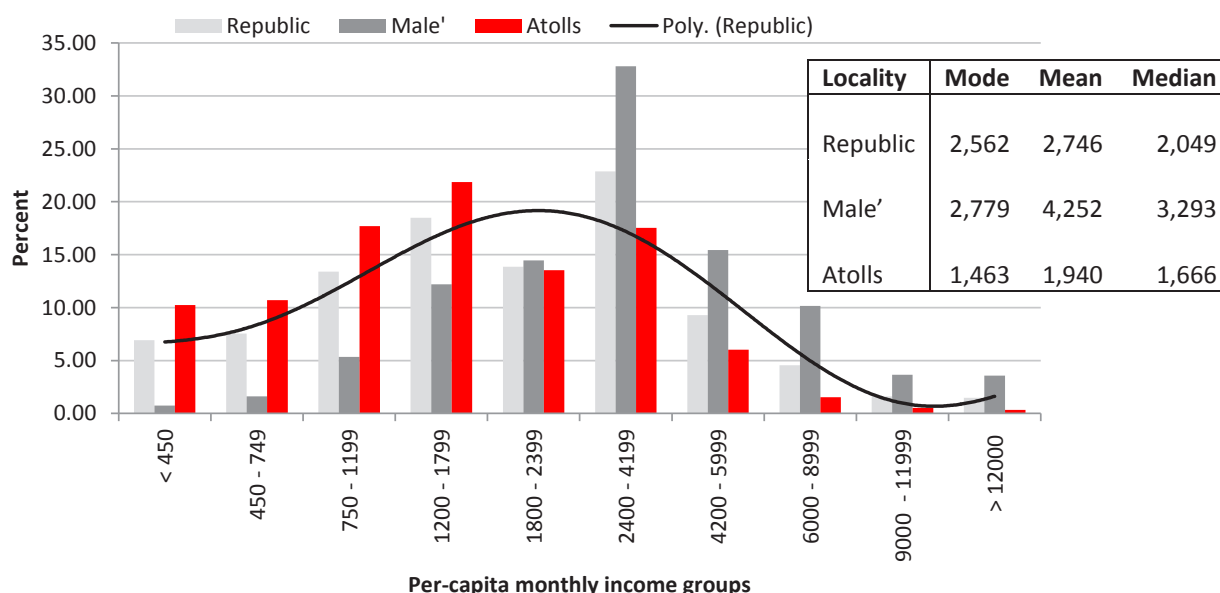


Figure 4.9 shows income distribution for Republic, Male' and Atolls. The mean, at Rf 2,746 per person per month for Republic in 2009/10, gives the average income per person expressed as total household income divided by total number of persons. The median household income of Rf 2,049 per person per month is the level at which half the population has a higher income and the other half a lower one. The mode represents the income that the highest number of persons earns and is Rf 2,562 per person per month. This order of the three average measures is common in income distributions, but their distance depends on the skewness of the distribution for a country. The values of the three averages are also given for Male' and the Atolls. While the mode is almost two-thirds higher in Male' than in the atolls, the mean income in Male' is more than twice as high.

Household incomes are growing rapidly throughout the country, but the higher rate of growth in the mean household income in Male' as compared to the median, is an indication of an increase in income inequality within Male' during the period.

Figure 4.9: Income distribution for Republic, Male' & Atolls, 2009/10



Note: Poly. (2003 & 2009) in the graph represents the distribution of income for 2003 & 2009 which show the shape of the skewness.

Figure 4.10 gives the cumulative frequency distribution of per capita monthly income. Cumulative frequency is derived by progressively adding the frequencies of persons. In Male', the proportion of the population having less than Rf 1,800 per person per month was almost 20 percent, whereas in atolls 60 percent of the population had per-capita income of less than Rf 1,800 per month as seen from the last two columns of Table 4.12. It shows clearly the existence of income disparity between Male' and the Atolls.

Table 4.12: Cumulative frequency distribution of monthly per-capita income, Republic, Male' and Atolls, 2009/10

Per capita income groups	Number of persons			Percent of persons (%)			% of persons (Cumulative)		
	Republic	Male'	Atolls	Republic	Male'	Atolls	Republic	Male'	Atolls
less than 450	19,964	743	19,220	6.9	0.7	10.2	6.9	0.7	10.2
450 - 749	21,714	1,608	20,106	7.5	1.6	10.7	14.5	2.3	21.0
750 - 1199	38,595	5,380	33,215	13.4	5.4	17.7	27.8	7.7	38.6
1200 - 1799	53,290	12,270	41,020	18.5	12.2	21.9	46.3	19.9	60.5
1800 - 2399	39,962	14,551	25,411	13.9	14.5	13.5	60.2	34.4	74.0
2400 - 4199	65,931	32,998	32,933	22.9	32.8	17.5	83.1	67.2	91.6
4200 - 5999	26,805	15,512	11,293	9.3	15.4	6.0	92.4	82.6	97.6
6000 - 8999	13,101	10,224	2,877	4.5	10.2	1.5	96.9	92.8	99.1
9000 - 11999	4,678	3,683	995	1.6	3.7	0.5	98.5	96.4	99.7
More than 12000	4,222	3,582	640	1.5	3.6	0.3	100	100	100
Total all groups	288,262	100,550	187,712	100	100	100			

It can be seen further from Table 4.12 and Figure 4.10 that over 90 percent of the population in atolls get below Rf 4,200 per month. In Male' over 90 percent of population gets below Rf 9,000 per month and only 0.3 percent get Rf 12,000 & above.

Figure 4.10: Cumulative frequency distribution of monthly per-capita income, Republic, Male' and Atolls, 2009/10

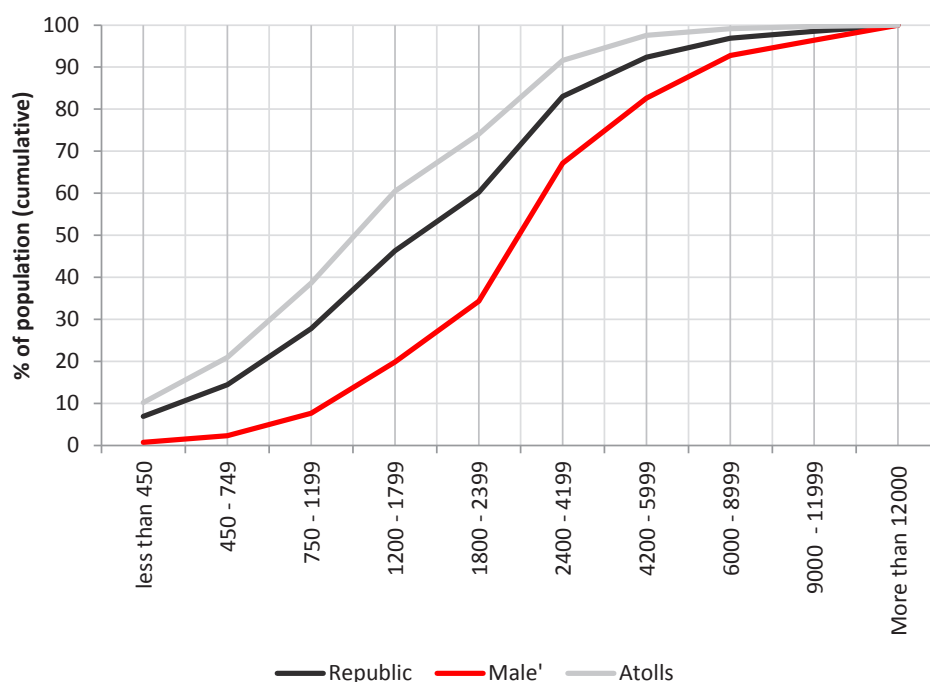
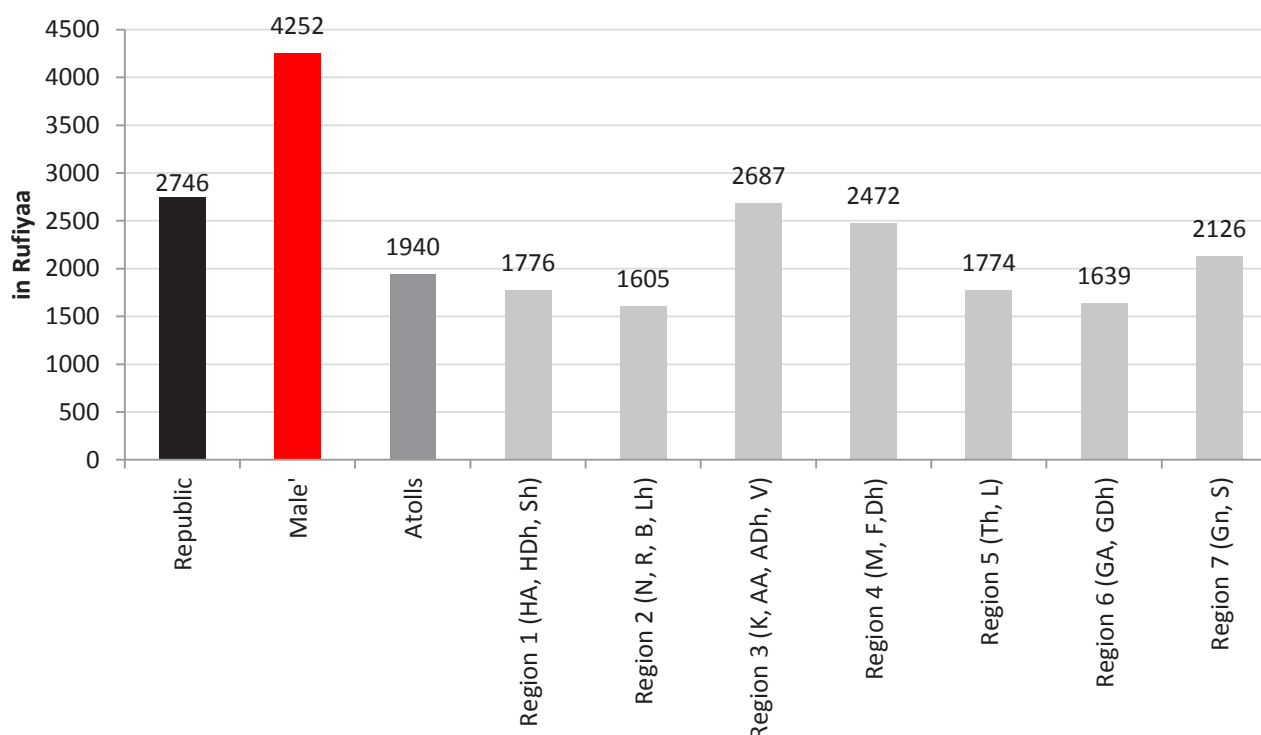


Figure 4.11 illustrates per-capita income by localities. Per-capita monthly income for the nation is Rf 2,746. Substantial difference is observed in per-capita income between Male' and the atolls, with per-capita income in Male' being twice that in the atolls. Among the regions the highest per-capita income is reported from Region 3 (Kaafu, Alifu Alifu, Alifu dhaalu and Vaavu atoll) and the lowest per-capita is reported from Region 2 (Noonu, Raa, Baa, Lhaviyani atoll).

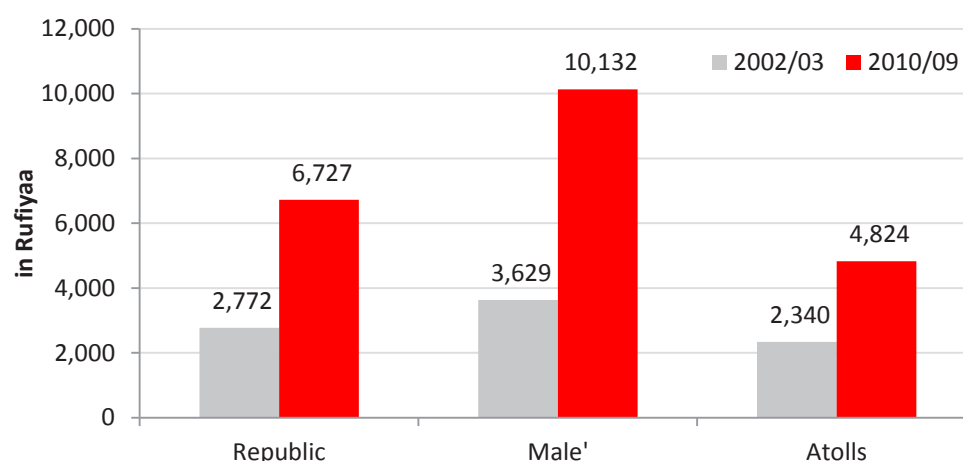
Figure 4.11: Per-capita income by locality, 2009/10



As per capita monthly income of Rf 2,746 in 2009/10 is including all household members irrespective of their age and whether they earn income, it is more meaningful to look at how much income an earner receives. Average income per earner is the value obtained by dividing the total aggregate household income by total number of earners in a household. Although the average household size in the country was 6.1 persons, average number of income earners were 2.5 persons per household.

It can be seen from Figure 4.12 that average income per earner has increased during 2002/03 and 2009/10. At the national level average income per earner had increased from Rf 2,772 to Rf 6,727, while in Male', it grew by 16 percent per annum from Rf. 3,629 to Rf 10,132 and in the atolls it grew by 11 percent per annum. The difference in the average income per earner between Male' and atolls remain substantial and the difference has widened from 1.6 times in 2002/03 to slightly more than twice in Male' vis a vis the atolls.

Figure 4.12: Average monthly income per earner, 2002/03 and 2009/10



4.10 Summary

Income patterns in 2009/10 vary among the regions. There is also evidence of change between 2002/03 and 2009/10. The summary of these changes and variations are as follows:

Overall total household income was Rf 792 million in 2009/10. For Male' total income was estimated to be 428 million (54%) and Rf 364 million (46%) for atolls.

The major source of household income was wages & salaries, contributing Rf 452 million (57%) to the total income of the entire country. Other significant sources were business with Rf 168 million (22%) and property income with 75 million (9%).

Average household income was estimated at about Rf 16,736. The average household income by sector is as follows: Rf 28,909 for Male' and Rf 11,200 for Atolls.

Average households income varies by quintile groups, household type. Average household income for 1st quintile was Rf 3,546, significantly lower than that of 4th quintile (Rf 19,341) and 5th quintile (Rf 38,187). For main income earner, female income earner household income was Rf 12 thousand, about Rf 1 thousand less than male income earners.

Median income was estimated to be Rf 10,679. The median is lower than the average in all regions. The difference between median and average household income were highest in Male' and in Region 3 (Kaafu, Alifu Alifu, Alifu Dhaalu and Vaavu atoll) and lowest in Region 2 (Noonu, Raa, Baa, Lhaviyani atoll).

Per-capita income was estimated to be Rf 2,746. By sector, it was Rf 4,252 in Male' and Rf 1,940 in Atolls.

5.1 Introduction

Savings is defined as that part of income not immediately spent or consumed but reserved for future consumption, investment or for unforeseen contingencies. It is considered as a crucial weapon for economic growth and development. Its role is reflected in capital formation through increase capital stock and the impact it makes on the capacity to generate more and higher income.

It is widely agreed that countries that save more also tend to grow faster provided the financial system is deep while on the other hand, some analysts fear that a rising savings rate could hamper economic recovery if consumer expenditures form a large component of aggregate demand. Low savings rate has been referred as one of the most serious constraint to sustainable economic growth. Hence savings is a macroeconomic variable to attain economic growth, a subject of critical consideration.

In a household survey obtaining data to measure financial status is very challenging as the respondents are often hesitant to disclose such information. In this survey, information was collected on a number of indicators that can help to gauge the recent position of Maldives. Indirect means were applied to measure the status and changes over time.

The data used in this chapter for savings calculations includes only the households which reported both income and expenditure. And within the expenditure, expenses on consumer durables are also excluded.

5.2 Household savings and dis-savings

When the total monthly household income and expenditure are aggregated for all the 47,303 households and converted to annual basis, total household annual income is to 9.5 billion rufiyaa and the total household annual expenditure including durables is 7.5 billion rufiyaa. When the savings rate is calculated by deducting the total annual incomes from the total annual expenditures, and expressed as a percentage of the total annual income, the household savings rate comes to 21.2 percent for the Republic. The savings rate is lower for the Atolls at 7.3 percent compared to Male' at 33 percent.

Table 5.1: Household Savings rate by locality

	Total annual values (Rf)		
	Republic	Male'	Atolls
Household Income	9,500,064,633	5,130,379,313	4,369,685,320
Household expenditure (incl. durables)	7,487,791,817	3,438,575,808	4,049,216,009
Household expenditure (excl. durables)	6,686,645,438	3,113,884,133	3,572,761,305
Household savings (incl. durables)	2,012,272,816	1,691,803,506	320,469,311
Household savings (excl. durables)	2,813,419,195	2,016,495,180	796,924,015
Household savings rate (incl. durables)	21.2%	33.0%	7.3%
Household savings rate (excl. durables)	29.6%	39.3%	18.2%

It is important to note that only when the household income reaches a certain level that households are able to start saving. In Male' households with per capita monthly income of 1,800 Rufiyaa and above are able to start saving while in the Atolls, households with a much lower level of per capita monthly income of 1,200 Rufiyaa and above are able to start saving.

Table 5.2: Household annual savings by per capita monthly income groups

Per capita monthly income groups	Household annual savings (Rf)		
	Republic	Male'	Atolls
less than 450	-141,429,320	-11,944,979	-129,484,340
450 - 749	-147,486,684	-25,549,993	-121,936,691
750 - 1199	-156,503,796	-37,580,133	-118,923,664
1200 - 1799	20,343,330	-9,210,371	29,553,700
1800 - 2399	199,871,173	51,398,995	148,472,178
2400 - 4199	716,076,896	393,198,172	322,878,724
4200 - 5999	680,601,280	372,107,175	308,494,105
6000 - 8999	510,534,743	360,520,932	150,013,811
9000 - 11999	331,123,113	250,421,051	80,702,062
More than 12000	800,288,462	673,134,332	127,154,130
All groups	2,813,419,195	2,016,495,180	796,924,015

Table 5.3: Annual Savings and Dis-savings by locality

Locality	Total HH	No. of HHs	% of HHs	Annual Savings (Rf mlns)	Average Saving	No. of HHs	% of HHs	Annual Dis-savings (Rf mlns)	Average Dis-Saving
Republic	47,303	26,380	100	3,540	134,184	20,923	100	-1,527	-73,005
Male'	14,789	9,966	37.8	2,174	218,108	4,823	23	-482	-99,939
Atolls	32,514	16,413	62.2	1,366	83,224	16,100	77	-1,046	-64,937
Region 1 (Ha,HDh, Sh)	7,513	3,764	14.3	234	62,225	3,749	17.9	-225	-60,141
Region 2 (N, R,B, Lh)	7,363	3,702	14	307	83,040	3,660	17.5	-188	-51,227
Region 3 (K, AA,ADh, V)	3,749	2,135	8.1	293	137,423	1,614	7.7	-204	-126,156
Region 4 (M, F, Dh)	2,166	1,348	5.1	145	107,304	818	3.9	-57	-69,993
Region 5 (Th, L)	3,504	1,733	6.6	130	74,973	1,771	8.5	-101	-56,922
Region 6 (GA, GDh)	3,843	1,556	5.9	80	51,333	2,287	10.9	-143	-62,495
Region 7 (Gn, S)	4,376	2,176	8.2	177	81,151	2,200	10.5	-128	-58,114

Among the total households which reported both income and expenditure, 60 percent reported a saving. In Male' 70 percent of the households reported a saving and in atolls 56 percent reported a saving. Amongst the regions, most number of households which reported savings were from region 4 (M,F,Dh), and the region with most households reporting a dis-saving was region 6 with 53 percent.

Figure 5.1: Percentage share of households with savings and dis-savings by locality, 2009/10

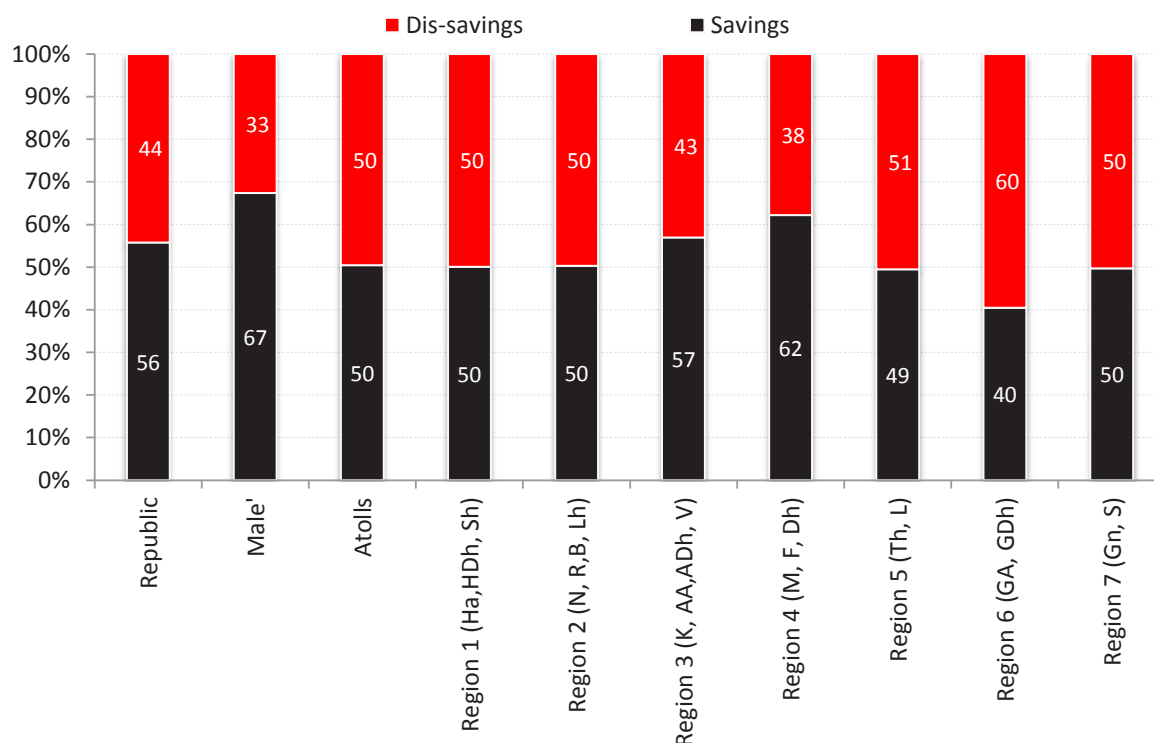


Figure 5.2 shows that Male' shared 61 percent of the total savings and 32 percent of the total dis-savings. Figure 5.1 shows that although most number of households which reported savings was from region 4, Figure 5.2 shows that the region contributed 4 percent of the total savings. The region which contributed least was region 6. As for dis-savings, after Male', regions 1 and 3 showed highest contribution with 15 percent and 13 percent, respectively.

Figure 5.2: Percentage share total savings and dis-savings by locality, 2009/10

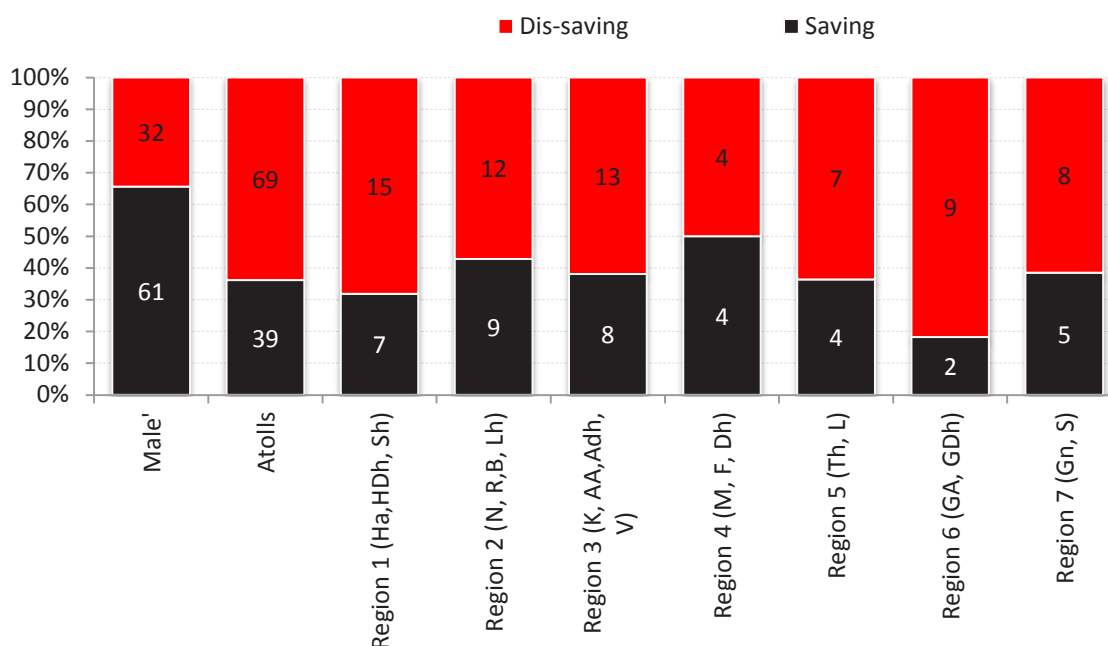
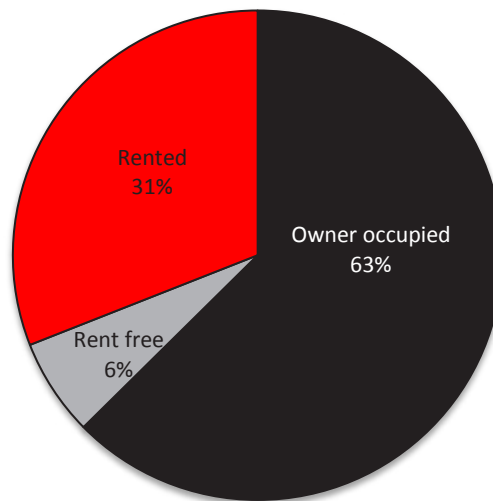


Figure 5.3: Annual Savings by tenure type in Male', 2009/10



In HIES 2009/2010, it was evident in Male' that the households living on rented accommodation had a lower saving comparatively with the households living in owner occupied or rent free dwellings. Figure 5.3 shows that in Male' only 31 percent of the savings are from households that live in rented accommodation while 63 percent are contributed by the households dwelling in owner occupied dwelling and 6 percent who lives in rent free accommodation.

For the following analysis, the expenditures on consumer durables are excluded from the total expenditures as shown in Table 5.4. The actual total annual expenditure is 7,488 million rufiyaa where as the expenditure used in the following analysis is 6,687 million rufiyaa.

Table 5.4: Expenditure, income and savings and dis-savings (in Rf millions)

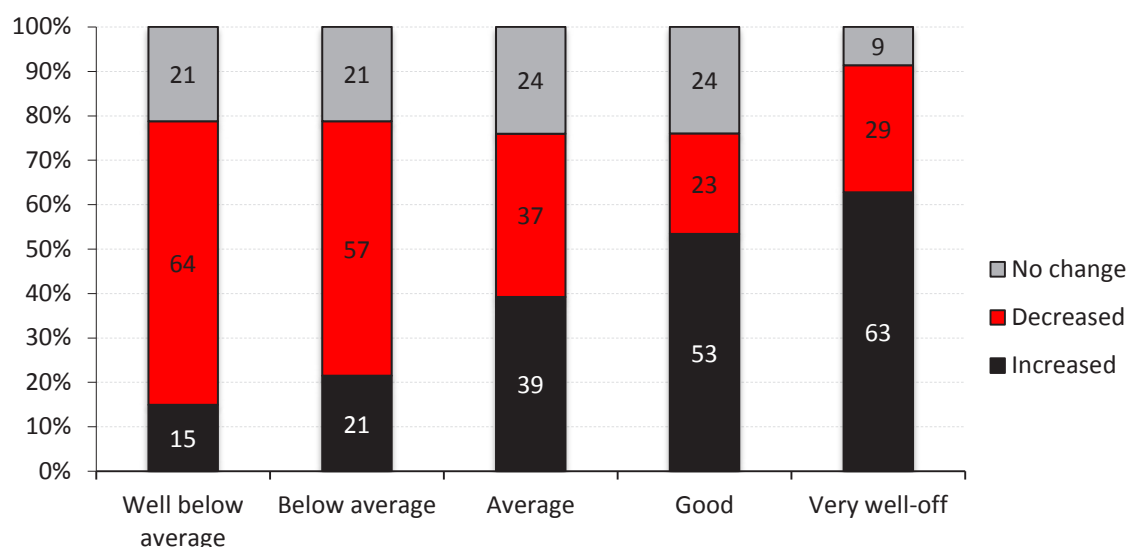
Locality	Annual Saving				Annual Dis-saving			
	Number of households	Expenditure (mill Rf)	Income (mill RF)	Saving (mill Rf)	Number of households	Expenditure (mill Rf)	Income (mill RF)	Dis-Saving (mill Rf)
Republic	29,102	3,696	7,691	3,995	18,201	2,991	1,809	-1,181
Male'	10,610	1,960	4,355	2,395	4,179	1,154	775	-378
Atolls	18,491	1,736	3,336	1,600	14,023	1,837	1,034	-803
Region 1 (Ha, HDh, Sh)	4,137	322	598	276	3,376	436	247	-190
Region 2 (N, R, B, Lh)	4,109	325	669	344	3,254	315	184	-131
Region 3 (K, AA, ADh, V)	2,359	348	679	331	1,390	325	151	-174
Region 4 (M, F, Dh)	1,495	167	338	172	671	100	56	-45
Region 5 (Th, L)	2,055	169	325	156	1,449	172	96	-76
Region 6 (GA, GDh)	1,835	161	271	110	2,009	238	137	-101
Region 7 (Gn, S)	2,503	244	456	212	1,874	250	164	-86

In HIES 09/10, total annual savings is approximately 4 billion Rufiyaa of which 60 percent was contributed from Male', and 40 from the atolls. Among atolls, region 2 and 3 showed the highest savings. Among the atolls, Region 3 showed the highest average annual savings. The total annual dis-savings were reported as 1.18 billion Rufiyaa. Atolls shared 68 percent of this dis-saving while Male' shared 32 percent. Among the atolls, regions 1 and 3 showed the highest amount of dis-saving with 16 percent and 15 percent respectively. Region 3 also showed the highest average annual dis-savings.

5.3 Perceptions of households status and income changes

Majority of the households tend to accurately explain their economic status in the community. This can be seen in figure 5.4 where 64 percent of the households who reported to be well below average compared to the households within the community said that income has decreased compared to 2005.

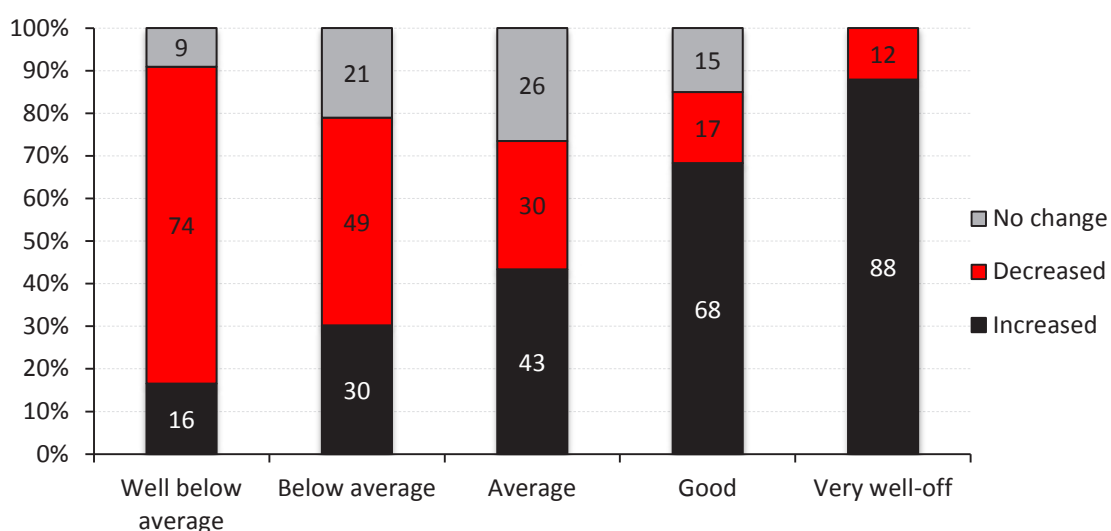
Figure 5.4: Perception of change in household incomes, Republic, 2009/10



On the other hand 63 percent of the households who reported to be very well off compared to the households within the community said that income of their has increased compared to 2005.

In Male' a larger portion of the households who perceived to be well below average reported that the their income has decreased and 88 percent of the population who reported to be very well off compared to the households in the community reported to have increased in their incomes.

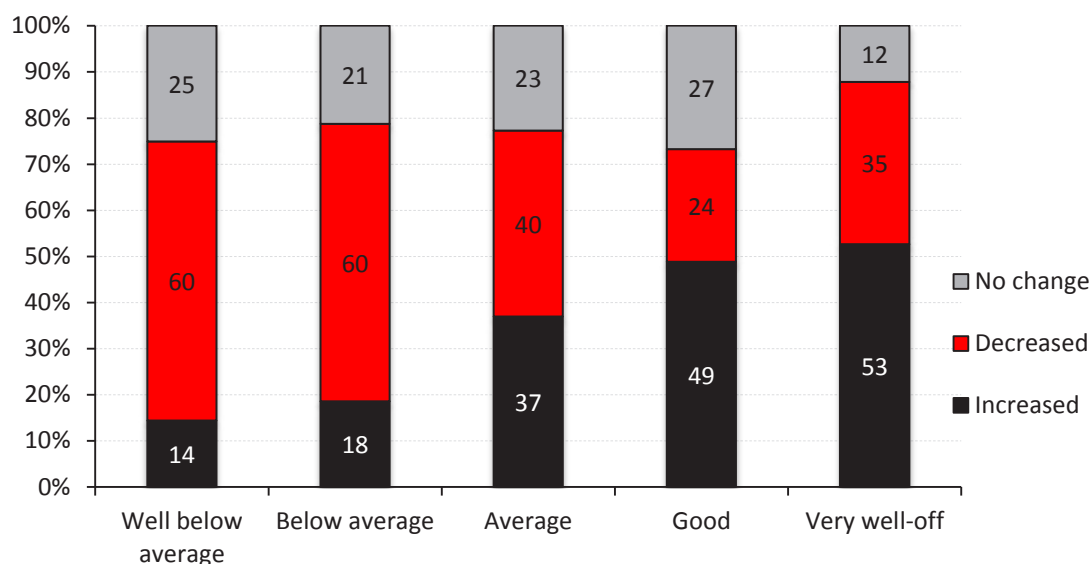
Figure 5.5: Perception of change in household incomes, Male', 2009/10



Most of the households in Male', that is 69 percent perceived that their household is 'average' among the community followed by the households who reported to be 'good' which contributed 13 percent. (see Figure 5.7)

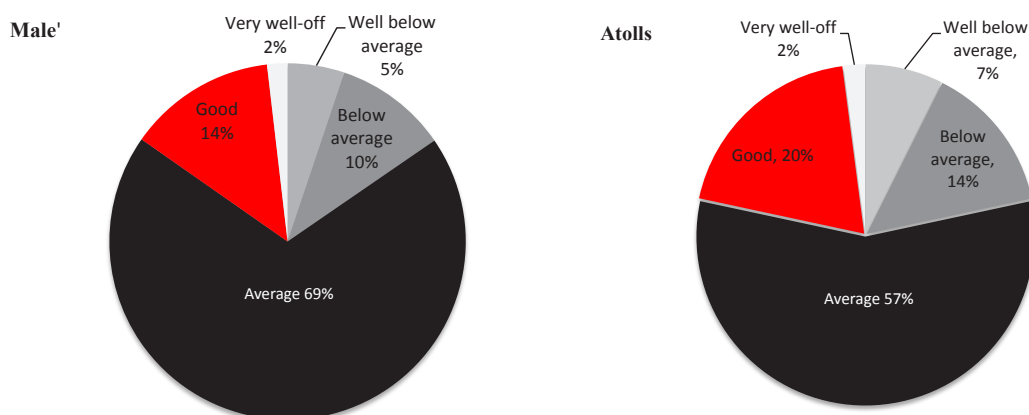
As for atolls, the overall picture is similar to Male'. As the household status improves the proportion of the households which stated that the incomes have increased, also goes up. Most of the households considering their household status to be 'below average' and 'well-below average' compared with other households in their community reported that their incomes have decreased. (see Figure 5.6–)

Figure 5.6: Perception of change in household incomes, Atolls, 2009/10



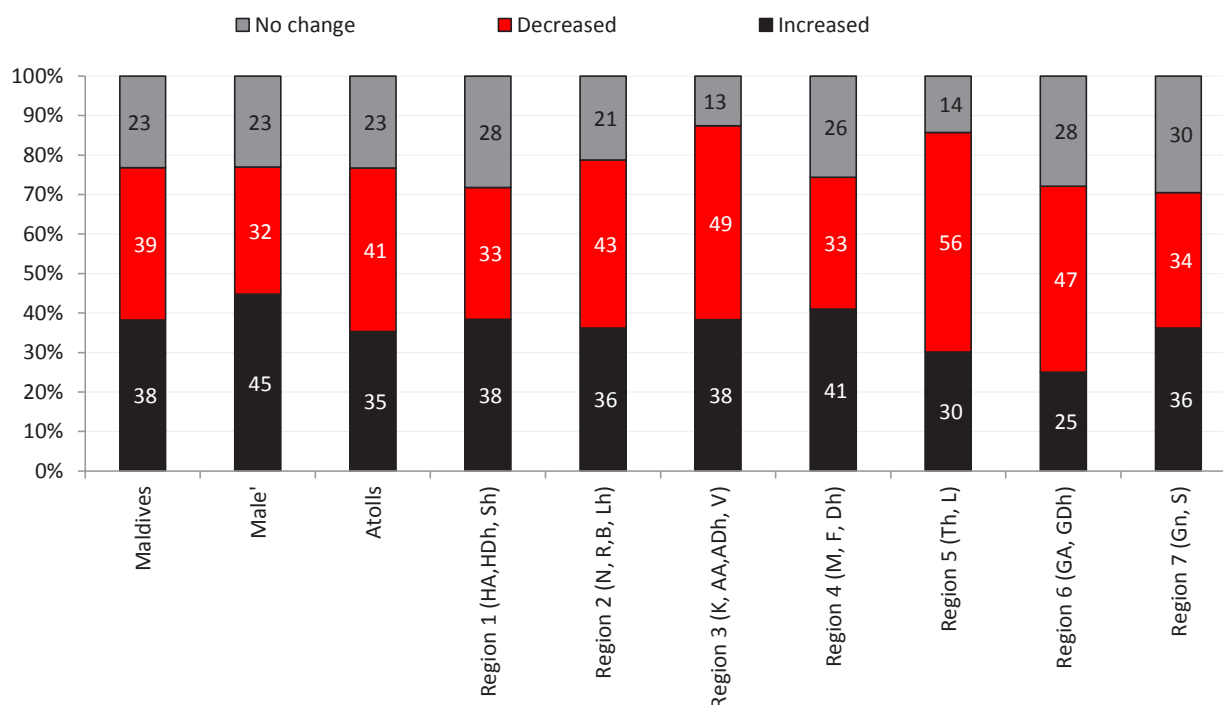
Likewise roughly half the households which consider their household's status as 'good' and as 'very well-off' reported that their incomes have increased. Even in atolls majority with 57 percent reported that their household status is 'average' among the community followed by 'good' with 20 percent. Just 2 percent reported as 'very well-off' and 7 percent as 'well below average'. (see Figure 5.7)

Figure 5.7: Perception of household status within the community, 2009/10



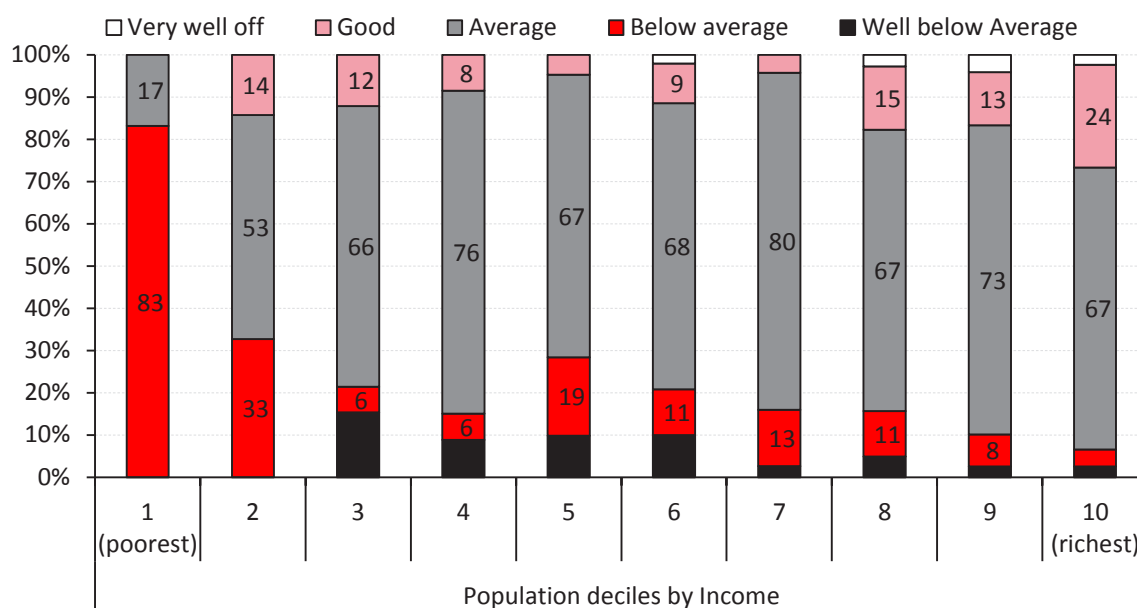
Since the majority of the households in the atolls (41 percent) have stated to have a decrease in income, it is important to know which regions are contributing to it. The majority of households in regions 2 (N, R, B, Lh), 3(K, AA, ADh, V), 5(Th, L) and 6(GA, GDh) have reported a decrease in income. However majority of the households in regions 1(Ha, HDh, Sh), 4(M, F, Dh) and 7(Gn, S) stated that the incomes did increase when compared to 2005.

Figure 5.8: Perception on change in household Incomes by locality, 2009/10



When perception of household status was compared with actual standing of the household in terms of income, 83 percent of the poorest deciles in Male' reported as 'below average'. Among the richest 10 percent, two thirds of the households described as an 'average' household among the community. Most number of household which portrayed themselves as 'well below average' fell in the 3th decile and most of household which stated as 'very well-off' were classed in the 9th decile.

Figure 5.9: Perception of household status within the community in Male', 2009/10



When perception of household status was compared with actual standing in Atolls, larger chunk in all deciles reported as an 'average' household among the community. As expected most number of households which categorized them as 'well below average' actually fell into the poorest decile. However the majority of the households which stated 'very well off' were in the 8th decile. (Refer to figure 5.9)

Figure 5.10: Perception of household status within the community in Atolls, 2009/10



5.4 Comparison with HIES 2002/03

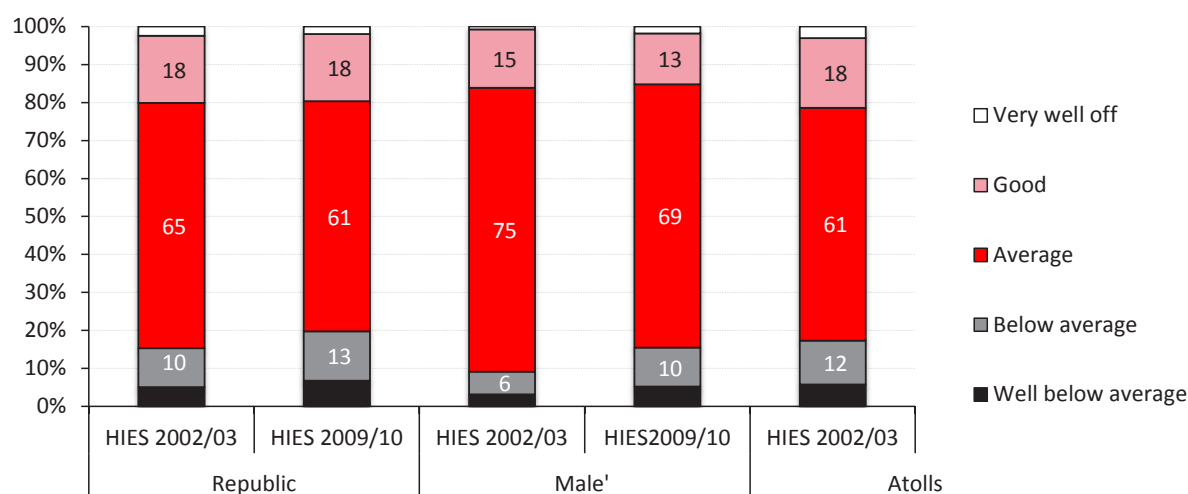
When these outcomes were compared with the HIES 2002 / 2003, overall perceptions are worse off, that is the households which reported 'well below average' and 'below average' have increased and the 'averages', 'goods' and 'very well off' have decreased or increase insignificantly. The households which stated as 'well below average' and 'below average' in both Male' and atolls also showed the same pattern as national. However the households which stated 'good' in atolls increased by 1.2 percentage points in the current HIES. Likewise the households which stated 'very well-off' in Male' increased by 1.1 percentage points. Nevertheless, households which stated 'very well-off' in atolls decreased by 1 percentage point. (see Table 5.5)

Table 5.5: Comparison of HIES 2002/03 and HIES 2009/10 on the shares of perception of household status in percentages.

Perception	Republic			Male'			Atolls		
	HIES 02/03	HIES 09/10	change	HIES 02/03	HIES 09/10	change	HIES 02/03	HIES 09/10	change
Well below average	5.1	6.7	1.6	3.1	5.2	2.1	5.7	7.4	1.7
Below average	10.2	13.0	2.8	6.0	10.3	4.2	11.6	14.2	2.7
Average	64.6	60.6	-4.0	74.7	69.3	-5.4	61.2	56.7	-4.5
Good	17.6	17.7	0.0	15.4	13.4	-2.0	18.4	19.6	1.2
Very well off	2.5	2.0	-0.5	0.8	1.8	1.1	3.1	2.1	-1.0

In terms of contribution the patterns of both HIES 02/03 and HIES 09/10 are identical. Majority have stated 'average' followed by the households who stated 'good'. Marginal number of households has stated as 'very well-off' in both HIES.

Figure 5.11: Comparison of perception of household status within the community, 2009/10



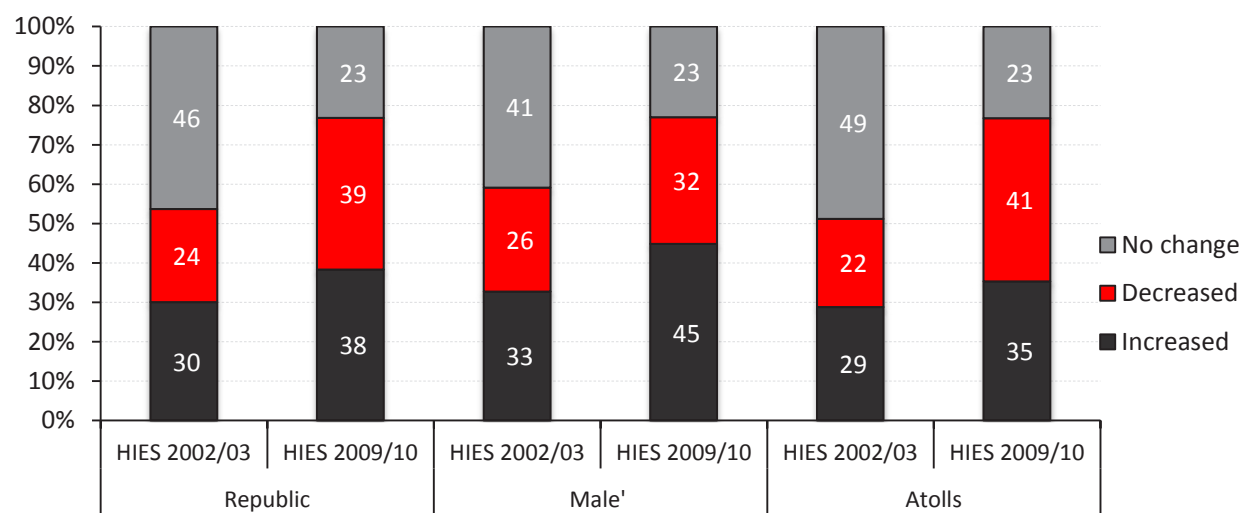
When the outcomes of income change were compared with the HIES 02 / 03 and HIES 09/10, the households which stated that the incomes have increased, rose by 27 percent nationally. The households which stated that the income decreased also rose by 64 percent owing to the results of the Atolls which showed a growth of 86 percent.

Table 5.6: Comparison of HIES 2002/03 and HIES 2009/10 on shares of income change in percentage points.

	Republic			Male'			Atolls		
	HIES 02/03	HIES 09/10	change	HIES 02/03	HIES 09/10	change	HIES 02/03	HIES 09/10	change
Increased	30.1	38.2	8.2	32.7	44.8	12.1	28.8	35.3	6.5
Decreased	23.6	38.6	15.0	26.4	32.2	5.8	22.3	41.4	19.1
No change	46.4	23.2	-23.2	40.9	23.0	-17.9	48.9	23.3	-25.6

According to HIES 09/10, in Male' 45 percent of the households stated that the income has increased in contrast to the Atolls where 41 percent of the households reported that their income decreased compared to 2005. In HIES 02/03, the largest proportion i.e. 41 percent of households in Male' stated that the income have not changed compared to the previous 5 years (i.e 1997), whereas the in the current HIES the largest proportion stated that the income has increased compared to 2005. As for Atolls the prevalent amount of households stated that the income has not changed in HIES 02/03, in contrast to observations of HIES 09/10 where 41 percent reported a decrease in their incomes.

Figure 5.12: Comparison of change in incomes, by locality, 2009/10



6.1 Introduction

The Statistics Division of the Department of National Planning (DNP/SD) conducts Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES) in the Maldives. HIES 2009-2010 is the second such nationwide survey conducted in the country. 39 islands were randomly selected from all 20 Atolls and the capital Male' with a sample of 2,060 households.

The first nationwide HIES conducted in 2002-2003 covered 834 households from the capital Male' and 40 islands randomly selected from all the Atolls.

DNP plans to conduct a nationwide HIES every 5 years in the future.

6.2 Main Aim and Purpose

6.2.1 Objective of the survey

The main objective of HIES is to produce reliable statistics on different components of income and expenditure of households in Male' and the Atolls to assess the economic well-being of the population. Specifically, the results will be used to bring about improvements in the national accounts, consumer price index and the vulnerability and poverty statistics of the country.

6.2.2 Importance and Use of HIES results

HIES results will be of great statistical significance for socio-economic analysis. HIES results will be particularly essential and used for following purposes:

- To show the most recent composition of consumption expenditure of households which will be used to update the CPI weights
- To improve GDP estimates particularly for the components of final consumption expenditure of households, income and outlay and savings.
- To measure living standard and indicate the gap between different social strata
- To analyze distribution of households in terms of income groups and proper statistical measure of income inequality such as Gini coefficient.
- To measure the poverty situation of households and update the existing poverty estimates and indicators.

6.3 Methodology

6.3.1 Sample Design

Stratification

Since the income opportunities and expenditure pattern in Male' is very different from the rest of the country, Male' was treated separately; specifically Male' and Atolls were treated as two domains. This is

to facilitate to produce separate estimates for Male' like other national surveys.

Six strata blocks were allocated according to the proportion of population in Male'. A total of 40 sample blocks and 15 randomly selected households from each block were included in the sample.

Stratification in the Atolls were done by population and then by region. Hence, all those islands with a population of above 2000 persons were selected. A minimum sample of 20 households was allocated for each selected island less than 1500 population and for larger islands; sample was increased by 20 households for every 1500 population.

Post-Enumeration adjustments

The sample design described above provides the appropriate raising factors for the households if the survey is carried out precisely according to the design and the sample totals happen to agree with the population estimates available from the census projections. In general, this is not the case.

The number of households surveyed is smaller than the number selected in the sample, even when households were replaced at design stage. There were 2 households which refused and were not able to replace because it was too late to replace when the household totally refused. The other households removed from the sample were

- The households with no data for both income and expenditure
- The households with no data on expenditure
- The households with expenditure less than 7 rufiyaa per person per day for Male' and less than 4 rufiyaa per person per day for Atolls.

Sample survey gives only an estimate of the population and its characteristics within the accuracy aimed for at the design stage. Each sample will therefore; provide somewhat different aggregates for the population. In order to be able to compare the survey results with other data series, it is easiest to make an adjustment to the survey results reflecting the difference between the population totals implicit in the survey and the population projections of 2010.

Table 6.1 Population Collaborating Factors by Area and Gender

	HIES Survey results			Population projections of administrative islands(2010)			Collaborating factors		
Stratum	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Maldives	275,012	143,982	131,030	306,730	157,675	149,055	1.12	1.10	1.14
Male'	77,203	38,758	38,445	109,494	55,379	54,115	1.42	1.43	1.41
Atolls	197,809	105,224	92,585	197,236	102,296	94,940	1.00	0.97	1.03

As some of the information in the survey is gender-specific, the implied population totals for males and females have also been compared with the population estimates by gender. All these comparisons have been done for both Male' and the Atolls separately. As a result, 2 sets of raising factors were put forward from these adjustments. For information collected and aggregated at the individual level, the gender-specific raising factors are used and all other information is raised using the household raising factors.

Total Expenditure:

Total Expenditure includes total cost from both individual and household dairies, whether it is purchased, own produced, purchased from salary in kind or gift received. It also includes rent, expenses on travel abroad and durables.

To calculate poverty, hajj expenditure on travel abroad, rent, durables and once off expenses such as weddings is removed from total expenditure.

6.3.2 Enumeration and analytical problems

Expenditure being the key component of the HIES, the survey used two methods to collect the household expenditure. The recall method being used to capture those expenditures which are not considered as daily expenditures. The respondents remarked as some recall periods were too long and was unable to recall which somewhat lead to low response and incompleteness in filing both expenditure diaries; as well as the sections on durables and travel abroad in household form. To gather the current expenditures of the households, a diary was kept in the households for a period of one month. Special consideration was given during the enumeration to reduce the non responses. The households which cooperated were awarded with gift vouchers to acknowledge their input for filling the expenditure diaries for one month. Also an agreement which helped in lowering the refusals was signed before hand with the households to provide full support till the end of the survey period. However, some households had to be replaced even after the agreement has been signed. In Male' household agreements were signed, household and individual forms were completed and diaries were handed over to the household on the first day of the survey.

6.4 Data Entry, Editing and Processing

Data entry for the HIES was done manually by key operators by entering the data to a program developed by Microsoft Access 2007. To minimize the data entry errors the data entry forms in the program were designed to resemble the survey questionnaire. Additionally most of the skips in the questionnaire and the answer category ranges associated with the questions were also incorporated in the data entry program. The tested data entry program was resided in a computer server to which 8 data entry workstations were connected and the data entered were stored in the server.

For the data entry of Male' and atolls key operators were hired on contract basis. One day training was given to the data entry operators to familiarize them with the forms and understand the concepts of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey. 600 households of Male' was entered by using 8 operators from February to end of March. And 1460 households of Atolls were entered by using 8 operators from August to end of December.

Following are the main database edits undertaken:

- Checked all the skips and removed the unnecessary data fields, checked for outliers and checked for data entry mistakes.
- In the expenditure diary if an item was recorded without a value, the value of the product was added during the editing stage.
- The purchases made for business use were identified and removed from the database.
- In the travel abroad section the other expenditure was distributed accordingly. 50% of the other expenditure was distributed to main purpose and the other 50% was distributed as follows:

Table 6.2 Other Expenditure distribution of travel abroad

	Share in %
Food	46.96
Accommodation	31.82
Transport	8.28
Other	12.94

Table 6.3 Codes used for travel abroad

Codes used for travel abroad are as follows:

	Travel by air	Main purpose	Food	Accommodation	Transport	Other
Medical	66110M	931M	6329003M	63110M	64M	353M
Leisure	66110L	63110M	6329003L	63110L	64L	353L
Education	66110L	92E	6329003E	63110E	64E	353E
Hajj	66110L	95910H	6329003H	63110H	64H	353H

- In the dairy if there is a known expense of travel abroad and if the purpose is unknown then it is treated as medical expense.
- Some earners did not report industry and occupation these earners were distributed to manufacturing sector as the sector representation was low in the survey.

In the expenditure dairies the data was collected for previous 12 months, previous 3 months and current month. Therefore to convert all data into the same platform the calculation was undertaken as follows:

- If it is previous 12 months those with current month were added and then divide by 13 to make it to a monthly figure.
- If the data is to be collected for previous 3 months those with current month were added and divided by 4 to convert all to a monthly number.

6.4.1 Field Operation

HIES field operation commenced with Male' on 27 September 2009, split over three rounds from September 2009 to January 2010. Expenditure dairies in Male' were maintained during October, November and December 2009. Field operation in Male' was carried out by 35 enumerators who were hired and trained prior to field operation which got completed on 20 January 2010.

HIES field operations in the Atolls commenced on 24 February 2010, spread over four different rounds during February to September 2010. Expenditure dairies were maintained during March, April, May and August 2010. A total of 39 islands were selected for the enumeration and at least 1 island from each atoll was surveyed.

A total of 22 enumerators from Male' were trained and dispatched to the Atolls for the field operation in the selected islands. These teams spent 9 days in each selected island. For enumeration in the atolls at least 1 trained enumerator from Male' per block was send to each island. These enumerators were paired with the enumerators selected from the islands. However two enumerators from Male' were sent to islands with one sample block. For islands with three or more blocks an additional supervisor was sent from the trained personnel or the trained enumerator sent from Male' will work as a supervisor. Field works in the Atolls were completed on 10th September 2010.

Household Income and Expenditure survey data was collected by interview method. Although this method is time consuming and costly, the data collection from this technique is considered to provide the most accurate, data because the questions could be lengthy and the interviewer could get a more in-depth response from the respondent. Interviewers can probe and persuade respondents to answer the questions and can stress the importance of the survey.

There were 8 different questionnaires. This includes:

- Listing form (Form 1) is used to enumerate all the structures and households in the selected Enumeration block in preparation for the actual household survey. One set of

- forms to be completed for each selected enumeration block.
- Household form, (Form 2) consists of information on housing, household composition, household durables, and travel by members of the household, investment and financial status of household. One form has to be completed for each household.
- Household member form (Individual form), (Form 3) consists of basic demographic characteristics on all household members, education for those aged 6 years and above and identifies the labour force. One column on the form needs to be completed for each member of the household.
- Employment and income form (Form 4) consists of information on employment and income, one form to be completed for each member of the household who is aged fifteen years and over and who is working or is an income recipient.
- Expenditure forms (Form 5) and, (Form 6), For Male' and the Atoll Islands, Form 5 is used to record the household expenditures and Form 6 to record the personal expenditures of individual household members over the age of 15. Thus, a Form 5 will be filled for each household, while every individual member 15 years of age and above, who earns, fills a Form 6 to record his/her personal expenditure diary.
- Summary form (Form 7) consist the summary information of the household. After all the information for the household and its members were received, this form was used to calculate the household income and expenditure and to calculate the expenditure per day and expenditure per person for a household.
- ICT form (Form 8) consists of information related to the information communication technology (ICT). Accessibility, usage and expenditures on ICT by the household's members aged 4 years and above were recorded in this form.

6.4.2 Coding

The coding of data of Male' commenced from 18 January 2010 till 11 February 2010 with a group of 12 coders who also worked as enumerators in the survey. In order to reduce the coding errors and also to maintain consistency, 2 staff from the Statistics Division was assigned as supervisors during the coding operation.

The classification used to code industry was International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) Rev. 3 and to code occupation, International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO) 88 was used. Central Product Classification (CPC) Ver.1.0 was used to give code for food and non-food items in the diaries. Atoll Island codes were the codes used in Census 2006. ISIC, ISCO and Atoll Island codes were in four digit level. CPC codes were given at 7 digit level for food items and at 5 digit level for non-food items. Classification used are attached in annex

6.4.3 Survey Budget and Expenditure

HIES 2009/2010 was spread into 2 calendar years due to budget constraints. Survey in Male' was done in 2009 with the amount available in that year budget. To conduct the HIES in the atolls a large some of budget was required and the amount was included in 2010 budget. The total amount spent for the whole survey was Rf 3,001,447.12. Larger proportion of the budget was spent for the transportation and for the allowances of the field enumerators. A summary of the expenditure is attached in the annex 5.

6.5 Limitations

Sample surveys are limited in that they are assumed to represent the part of the population that was not included in the sample. Surveys have various sampling and non sampling errors, such an assumption may not always be correct. In the HIES 2009/2010 an important limitation is that no conclusions can be drawn from the information on the situation in any particular atoll; as the survey was designed to represent for Male' and at the 7 regions at the most disaggregated level. Also the regions in HIES 2009/2010 is different from previous HIES, hence the two HIESs is not comparable at regional level.

The survey design of HIES does not include resorts and industrial islands. Hence the direct incomes and expenditures of this particular population will not be accounted. If a person was not living in the household during the survey period the income the income of that person was recorded as transfer income. This limitation resulted in the employment in tourism industry lower compared to census 2006.

6.6 Sampling Errors

Sampling errors refers to the difference between the estimate based on a sample and its 'true' population value that would result if the whole population has been surveyed. The extent of sampling error of an estimate under a particular sample design is assessed by the variability of the estimate across all possible samples under the design. One common measure of this variability is given by the standard error (SE), which is the standard deviation of the sampling distribution of the estimate. Another measure is the relative standard error (RSE), which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage to the estimate. The smaller the RSE, the more precise is the estimate.

The difference between standard error (SE) and relative standard error (RES) are that the standard error (SE) measure indicates the extent to which a survey estimate is likely to deviate from the true population and is expressed as a number. The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a fraction of the estimate and is usually displayed as a percentage. Estimates with a RSE of 25% or greater are subject to high sampling error and should be used with caution.

The reliability of estimates can also be assessed in terms of a confidence interval. Confidence intervals represent the range in which the population value is likely to lie. They are constructed using the estimate of the population value and its associated standard error. For example, there is approximately a 95% chance (i.e. 19 chances in 20) that the population value lies within two standard errors of the estimates, so the 95% confidence interval is equal to the estimate plus or minus two standard errors

6.6.1 Results on sampling errors for selected Attributes in HIES 2009/10

Estimated sampling errors of some selected estimates in the HIES 2009/10 report are in Table 1.7.1. Relative standard errors (RSE) of selected estimates in the table are between 0.16 and 2.71 percent.

Table 6.4: Sampling Errors of Selected Attributes of Household, HIES 2009/10

	Sample Estimate	Standard Error	Relative Standard Error (%)	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower	Upper
Monthly Household Expenditure					
Less than 450	2,135	55.4	2.59	2,026	2,243
450 - 749	3,890	34.9	0.90	3,822	3,958
750 - 1199	6,675	34.2	0.51	6,608	6,742
1200 - 1799	10,250	36.7	0.36	10,178	10,321
1800 - 2399	13,521	47.5	0.35	13,428	13,614
2400 - 4199	17,753	40.5	0.23	17,673	17,832
4200 - 5999	21,719	91.9	0.42	21,539	21,899
6000 - 8999	31,598	171.2	0.54	31,263	31,934
9000 - 11999	33,836	278.9	0.82	33,289	34,382
More than 12000	81,350	498.1	0.61	80,374	82,326
Total	13,283	22.2	0.17	13,239	13,326
Expenditure Per Person Per Day (Expppd)					
Republic	54.1	0.2	0.31	53.8	54.4
Male'	60.9	0.4	0.59	60.2	61.6
Atolls	50.4	0.2	0.36	50.0	50.7
Average Monthly Household Expenditure by type of Goods and Services					
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	2,888	9.2	0.32	2,870	2,906
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	326	8.2	2.52	310	342
Clothing and footwear	508	5.1	1.00	498	518
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	3,150	13.0	0.41	3,124	3,175
Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	1,030	7.3	0.71	1,015	1,044
Health	1,418	18.1	1.28	1,382	1,453
Transport	1,442	12.2	0.84	1,418	1,466
Communication	835	6.7	0.80	822	848
Recreation and culture	774	13.7	1.78	747	801
Education	619	14.5	2.34	591	648
Restaurant and Hotels	1,200	18.0	1.50	1,165	1,236
Miscellaneous goods and services	958	8.9	0.93	941	976
Religious	2,370	64.3	2.71	2,244	2,496
Total	13,283	22.2	0.17	13,239	13,326
Monthly Household Income from All Sources					
Less than 450	1,815	36.0	1.98	1,744	1,885
450 - 749	3,623	38.8	1.07	3,547	3,699
750 - 1199	5,934	39.4	0.66	5,857	6,012
1200 - 1799	9,632	42.3	0.44	9,549	9,715
1800 - 2399	12,574	46.4	0.37	12,483	12,665
2400 - 4199	20,366	45.2	0.22	20,277	20,454
4200 - 5999	29,834	86.3	0.29	29,665	30,003
6000 - 8999	35,206	116.9	0.33	34,977	35,435
9000 - 11999	56,716	284.3	0.50	56,158	57,273
More than 12000	82,356	276.5	0.34	81,814	82,898
Total	16,736	26.5	0.16	16,684	16,788

A1.1 The Frame

Required data for sampling were obtained from the population and housing census 2006. The country consists of 20 administrative atolls comprising of 194 inhabited islands. For political purpose these 20 administrative atolls are grouped as 7 regions. The capital Male' has separate administrative status. The frame for Male' consists of 6 wards and 324 enumeration blocks. HIES uses the area frame as a basis, to make the sample representative for the administrative and geographic structure of the country. All the inhabited islands have clearly marked census enumeration blocks, which were used in the sampling. Major characteristics of the HIES sampling frame are given below. A total of 880 blocks and 45,993 households were in the 194 inhabited islands of the country.

Table A1.1: Number of Households and Enumeration Blocks by Region

Regions	Number of administrative atolls	Number of inhabited islands	Number of households	Number of enumeration blocks
Region 1 (HA, HDh, Sh)	3	45	7,502	128
Region 2 (N, R, B, Lh)	4	45	7,330	126
Region 3 (K, AA, ADh, V)	4	32	3,491	66
Region 4 (M, F, Dh)	3	20	2,120	39
Region 5 (Th, L)	2	25	3,415	61
Region 6 (GA, GDh)	2	20	3,602	54
Region 7 (Gn, S)	2	7	4,426	82
Atolls	20	193	31,886	556
Male'	-	1	14,107	324
Republic	20	194	45,993	880

A1.2 Stratification

Stratification allows proper allocation of sample in different groups and makes it more representative. The purpose of the stratification is to divide the population into relatively homogeneous groups and thereby reduce the total variation by the margin of inter-group variation.

It was essential to treat Male' separately in the whole sampling procedure. As the income opportunities and expenditure pattern in Male' is very much different from the rest of the country. It is also necessary to produce separate estimates for Male' like in all other national surveys in Maldives. So, there are two domains of the survey namely: Male' and Atolls.

In order to avoid the listing of all the households, the stratification in Male' was done by wards to make the sample spread over different urban areas. Male' has 6 wards including Vilingilli and Hulhumale'. For each of the 6 strata blocks were allocated according to the proportion of population. A total of 40 sample blocks and 15 randomly selected households from each block were included in the sample.

Atolls are too big to take as sampling unit and the size of islands in terms of the number of households varies from merely 20 to 1,500. Initially, it was thought to split some big islands and combine smaller islands to get evenly distributed area units. Alternatively, census enumeration blocks were chosen as primary sampling units for practical considerations. The size of enumeration blocks varies from 20 to 64 households. A minimum sample of 20 households was allocated for each selected island less than 1500 population. For larger islands, sampling rate was increased by 20 households for every 1500 population. Stratification in the Atolls were done by population and then by region. Hence, all those islands with a population of above 2000 persons were selected as seen from table 1.2.

Table A1.2: Stratification in Atolls by population size

Population Stratification	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Total islands in sample	Total Islands
less than 500	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	7	72
500 - 1000	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	8	59
1001 - 2000	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	9	47
2001 - 3000	3	2	1	-	1	-	2	9	9
3000+	1	2	-	-	-	1	2	6	6
Total	7	7	6	5	5	4	5	39	193

Table A1.3: Number of households to be sampled by islands

Name of the island	Number of sample households per island
S. Hithadhoo	140
Gn. Fuvammulah	120
Hdh. Kulhudhuffushi	100
Lh. Hinnavaru, Lh. Naifaru, Gdh. Thinadhoo	60
Ha.Hoarafushi, Ha.Ihavandhoo, Ha.Dhidhdhoo, R.Ugoofaaru, B.Thulhaadhoo, B.Eydhafushi, K.Maafushi, Adh.Mahibadhoo, Dh.Kudahuvadhoo, L.Gamu, S.Maradhoo, S.Feydhoo	40
Hdh.Kunburudhoo, Sh.Feevah, Sh.Komandoo, N.Lhohi, R.Kinolhas, K.Thulusdhoo, Aa.Ukulhas, Adh.Fenfushi, V.Felidhoo, M.Muli, F.Feeali, Th.Vandhoo, Th.Thimarafushi, Ga.Dheevadhoo, Ga.Nilandhoo, Gdh.Gadhdhoo,	20

A1.3 Sample size and sample allocation

Allocation of sample in domains was based in proportion to the number of households identified in the population and housing Census 2006. The sample selected from Male' included 40 enumeration blocks and 600 households as given in table 1.4. This is a 12% sample of total blocks and 4.3% of total households in Male'.

Table A1.4 Sample allocation in male'

Ward	Total Population	Total Number of Blocks	Total Number of Households	Sample	
				Number of blocks	Number of households
Henveiru	23,597	77	3,316	10	150
Galolhu	19,414	60	2,633	6	90
Machchangoalhi	19,580	57	2,573	8	120
Maafannu	29,964	108	4,132	12	180
Villingili	6,956	16	1,005	3	45
Hulhumale'	2,866	6	344	1	15
Total	102,377	324	14,003	40	600

The sample selected from Atolls included 72 enumeration blocks and 1460 households as given in table A1.2. This is a 30% sample of total blocks and 11 % of total households in Atolls.

Table A1.6: Sample allocation by strata

Population Stratification	Number of islands	Population	Number of households	Sampling islands per strata	Number of households per strata
less than 500	72	21,882	4,373	7	140
500 - 1000	59	41,279	7,345	8	160
1001 - 2000	47	64,173	10,999	9	260
2001 - 3000	9	21,829	3,406	9	360
more than 3000	6	35,245	5,763	6	540
Total	193	184,408	31,886	39	1,460

Table A1.5: Sample allocation in atolls

Province / Atoll / Island		Total Population	Total Number of Blocks	Total Number of Households	Sample	
					Number of Blocks	Number of households
Region 1		41,358		7,502		
	Total (Selected Islands)	16,325	56	2,664	14	280
1	Ha. Hoarafushi	2,204	7	375	2	40
2	Ha. Ihavandhoo	2,447	7	305	2	40
3	Ha. Dhidhdhoo	2,512	9	454	2	40
4	Hdh. Kunburudhoo	85	1	26	1	20
5	Hdh. Kulhudhuffushi	6,998	26	1,123	5	100
6	Sh. Feevah	746	2	133	1	20
7	Sh. Komandoo	1,333	4	248	1	20
Region 2		41,897		7,330		
	Total (Selected Islands)	14,757	46	2,388	14	280
1	N. Lhohi	552	2	87	1	20
2	R. Kinolhas	345	1	66	1	20
3	R. Ugoofaaru	2,988	8	472	2	40
4	B. Thulhaadhoo	1,759	6	313	2	40
5	B. Eydhafushi	2,409	8	363	2	40
6	Lh. Hinnavaru	3,017	9	482	3	60
7	Lh. Naifaru	3,687	12	605	3	60
Region 3		23,427		3,491		
	Total (Selected Islands)	6,551	16	843	8	160
1	K. Thulusdhoo	1,148	2	187	1	20
2	K. Maafushi	2,000	3	180	2	40
3	Aa. Ukulhas	615	2	96	1	20
4	Adh. Fenfushi	560	2	101	1	20
5	Adh. Mahibadhoo	1,780	6	205	2	40
6	V. Felidhoo	448	1	74	1	20
Region 4		13,036		2,120		
	Total (Selected Islands)	3,726	10	625	6	120
1	M. Mulhi	746	2	115	1	20
2	M. Naalaafushi	321	1	70	1	20
3	F. Feeali	741	2	128	1	20
4	F. Dharanboodhoo	279	1	40	1	20
5	Dh. Kudahuvadhoo	1,639	4	272	2	40
Region 5		20,194		3,415		
	Total (Selected Islands)	6,494	19	1,089	7	140
1	Th. Vandhoo	268	1	44	1	20
2	Th. Veymandoo	928	2	157	1	20
3	Th. Thimarafushi	1,237	4	222	1	20
4	L. Isdhoo	1,559	4	267	2	40
5	L. Gamu	2,502	8	399	2	40
Region 6		18,998		3,602		
	Total (Selected Islands)	6,895	19	1,255	6	120
1	Ga. Dhevadhoo	480	1	105	1	20
2	Ga. Nilandhoo	534	1	94	1	20
3	Gdh. Gadhdhoo	1,439	5	328	1	20
4	Gdh. Thinadhoo	4,442	12	728	3	60
Region 7		25,498		4,426		
	Total (Selected Islands)	22,893	73	3,866	18	360
1	Gn. Fuvammulah	7,636	27	1,332	6	120
2	S. Maradhoo Feydhoo	1,025	3	183	1	20
3	S. Maradhoo	2,043	6	347	2	40
4	S. Feydhoo	2,724	9	511	2	40
5	S. Hithadhoo	9,465	28	1,493	7	140
Selected islands- Total		77,641	239	12,730	73	1,460
Atoll admin islands total		184,408	556	31,886		

A1.4 Weight Estimation

The weighting procedure for HIES required two steps.

In Male' first step was calculation for wards and the calculation for households as the second step. Male' was stratified in to 6 wards. The total sample was allocated to each ward using proportional allocation. SRS sample of blocks selected within each stratum. The design weight was computed as;

$$w_{bi} = \frac{N}{n} = \frac{1}{f}$$

The proportional sampling design weight does not vary much across the strata. At the estimation stage, design weight may undergo some changes to adjust the difference of the number of households in the frame and in the actual list as well as the non-response.

In the Atolls the first step was calculation of region weights and the second step was calculation of enumeration blocks weight. And then adjustments were made for non-response.

A1.5 Non-response adjustment

Response rate was calculated as ratio between number of households which responded and number of selected households in the stratum. Non-response adjustment is defined as:

$$W_r = \frac{\text{\# of sample } (n)}{\text{\# responding}}$$

The final weight after the non-response adjustment for households is:

$$W_F = W_{bi} \times W_r$$

Where W_{bi} = Base/design weight for i-th sample area,
 W_r = Adjustment for non-response

Table A1.7: Design weight calculation for Male'

Male'	Number of households in totals	Number of blocks in sample	Number of households in sample per block	Number of households in sample	Design weights
Henveyru	3,316	10	15	150	22.11
Galolhu	2,719	6	15	90	30.21
Machchangolhi	2,573	8	15	120	21.44
Maafannu	4,132	12	15	180	22.96
Viligili	1,005	3	15	45	22.33
Hulhumale'	344	1	15	15	22.93
Total	14,089	40		600	

Table A1.8 Design weight calculation for Atoll

Strata	Atoll	Island	Number of households	Number of blocks	Number of sample households	Estimation weight to blocks	Estimation weight to Strata	Design weights
Region 1								
	Hdh	Kuburudhoo	26	1	20	1.30	51.77	67.30
	Sh	Feevah	133	2	20	3.33	23.13	76.90
	Sh	Komandoo	248	4	20	3.10	38.08	118.05
	Ha	Hoarafushi	375	7	40	1.34	7.06	9.45
	Ha	Ihavandhoo	305	7	40	1.09	8.68	9.45
	Ha	Dhidhdhoo	454	9	40	1.26	7.49	9.45
	Hdh	Kulhudhuffushi	1123	26	100	0.43	26.00	11.23
Region 2								
	R	Kinolhas	66	1	20	3.30	16.59	54.75
	N	Lhohi	87	2	20	2.18	33.47	72.80
	B	Thulhaadhoo	313	6	40	1.30	54.77	71.43
	B	Eydhafushi	363	8	40	1.13	9.20	10.44
	R	Ugoofaaru	472	8	40	1.48	7.08	10.44
	Lh	Hinnavaru	482	9	60	0.89	10.15	9.06
	Lh	Naifaru	605	12	60	0.84	10.78	9.06
Region 3								
	V	Felidhoo	74	1	20	3.70	9.59	35.50
	Adh	Fenfushi	101	2	20	2.53	11.68	29.50
	AA	Ukulhas	96	2	20	2.40	12.29	29.50
	K	Thulusdhoo	187	2	20	4.68	7.60	35.53
	Adh	Mahibadhoo	205	6	40	0.85	20.80	17.76
	K	Maafushi	180	3	40	1.50	3.00	4.50
Region 4								
	F	Dharaboodhoo	40	1	20	2.00	4.24	8.48
	M	Naalaafushi	70	1	20	3.50	2.42	8.48
	M	Muli	115	2	20	2.88	9.99	28.73
	F	Feeali	128	2	20	3.20	8.98	28.73
	Dh	Kudahuvadhoo	272	4	40	1.70	9.29	15.80
Region 5								
	Th	Vandhoo	44	1	20	2.20	10.98	24.15
	Th	Veymandoo	157	2	20	3.93	14.85	58.30
	Th	Thimarafushi	222	4	20	2.78	12.32	34.18
	L	Isdhoo	267	4	40	1.67	10.24	17.09
	L	Gamu	399	8	40	1.25	8.00	9.98
Region 6								
	GA	Dheevadhoo	105	1	20	5.25	3.81	20.00
	GA	Nilandhoo	94	1	20	4.70	9.11	42.80
	Gdh	Gadhdhoo	328	5	20	3.28	24.66	80.90
	Gdh	Thinadhoo	728	12	60	1.01	12.00	12.13
Region 7								
	S	Maradhoo-feydhoo	183	3	20	3.05	12.18	37.15
	S	Maradhoo	347	6	40	1.45	7.42	10.73
	S	Feydhoo	511	9	40	1.42	7.56	10.73
	Gn	Foammulah	1332	27	120	0.41	28.63	11.77
	S	Hithadhoo	1493	28	140	0.38	26.49	10.09

Theory of Poverty Dominance

A2.1 Introduction

The measurement of poverty usually involves three main steps. First, the population is classified from poor to rich according to a living-standard indicator like per capita household income or expenditure. Second, given a living-standard indicator, a poverty line is drawn somewhere. Third, given a ranking from poor to rich according to a selected living-standard indicator, and given a chosen poverty line, poverty under the poverty line is added in some way and expressed as a number, a poverty indicator. Examples of some simple but appealing poverty indicators are the headcount ratio, i.e. the proportion of the population under the poverty line, and the average shortfall of the poor, i.e. the distance of the average poor to the poverty line expressed as percentage of the poverty line. These indicators complement each other. The first indicator measures the incidence of poverty, and the second indicator measures the depth of poverty. More advanced poverty indicators allot a higher weight to the poorest of the poor than to those just under the poverty line.

A2.2 Vulnerability and Poverty Indicators

A poverty indicator measures the extent of poverty given a ranking from poor to rich according to a chosen living-standard indicator and given a chosen poverty line.

A2.2.1 The Headcount Ratio

The most popular poverty indicator is the headcount ratio or headcount index, defined as the number of poor as a proportion of the population.

$$H = \frac{q}{n}$$

where: H is the headcount ratio or headcount index
 q is the number of poor
 n is the total population size

The headcount index ranges from zero (nobody is poor) to one (everybody is poor). The strength of H is its simplicity and its appeal. Although the headcount index may give a first crude impression of the extent of poverty, it is a meagre poverty index because it completely ignores the depth of poverty. It does not differentiate between extremely low incomes and incomes just below the poverty line. Further, and even more important, is the observation that H is a dangerous poverty indicator if used for analysing the success of anti-poverty policies. Successful anti-poverty policies aimed at persons just below the poverty line will reduce the headcount ratio, whereas successful policies aimed at raising the well-being of the poorest of the poor will not affect the headcount ratio if their new living standard is still below the poverty line. In other words, the H makes it more rewarding to support those just under the poverty line than to support the poorest of the poor.

A2.2.2 The average income shortfall

A simple and widely used indicator for the depth of poverty is the average income shortfall, defined as the distance of the average poor to the poverty line as a proportion of the poverty line.

$$I = \frac{1}{q} \sum_{i=1}^q \frac{z - y_i}{z} = 1 - \frac{\mu_q}{z}$$

where: I is the average income shortfall

y_i is the living standard indicator of the household i

z is the poverty line

μ_q is the living standard indicator of the average poor

The average income shortfall ranges from zero (nobody is poor) to one (the living standard indicator of all the poor is zero). The strength of I , like that of H , is its simplicity and its appeal. As a poverty indicator, I is a poor indicator because it completely ignores the number of the poor. Further, like H , I is a dangerous poverty indicator if used for evaluating the success of anti-poverty programmes. When the income of a person just below the poverty line increases such that he is no longer poor, poverty according to the average income shortfall will increase rather than decline. Both H and I are partial poverty indicators. Each indicator describes only one aspect of poverty, and as such they are useful. They complement each other.

A2.2.3 The Poverty Gap Ratio

The poverty gap ratio (PGR) is defined here as the average income shortfall normalised to the total population size rather than to the number of poor.

$$I = \frac{1}{q} \sum_{i=1}^q \frac{z - y_i}{z} = 1 - \frac{\mu_q}{z}$$

The poverty gap ratio includes both the incidence H and the depth of poverty I .

The meaning of the PGR can be illustrated by the following example. Consider two regions A and B. The poverty line in both regions is set at one dollar per day. Assume that the headcount ratios in regions A and B are 40 percent and 20 percent, respectively, and that the average income of the poor is 0.8 dollar in region A and 0.6 dollar in region B, respectively. According to the PGR, region A and B face the same extent of poverty. In region A, 40 percent of the population has an income shortfall of 20 percent, so that the PGR is 0.08 (=0.4*0.2). In region B, 20 percent of the population has an income shortfall of 40 percent, so that the PGR is also 0.08 (=0.2*0.4).

A2.3 A Non-Dichotomous Concept of Vulnerability and Poverty

The second step in poverty measurement, after having ranked the population from poor to rich according to a chosen living-standard indicator, is to define the poverty line. The poverty line is the norm below which people are labelled as poor and above which people are considered as non-poor.

Most disputes, both academic and political, about the incidence and depth of poverty in a country, its regional location and its development over time, focus on the definition of the poverty line. Being a norm, the definition of any poverty line, is subject to value judgements.

In poor countries, the poverty line is commonly set at subsistence level, but what is the level of subsistence for each dimension of poverty and vulnerability? In rich countries, poverty is often considered as a relative concept. The level of the poverty line is there often expressed as a percentage of the mean or median. Such ambiguous choices often induce controversy, especially because the incidence of poverty can be very sensitive to the level of the poverty line. The higher the poverty line the more people fall under that line.

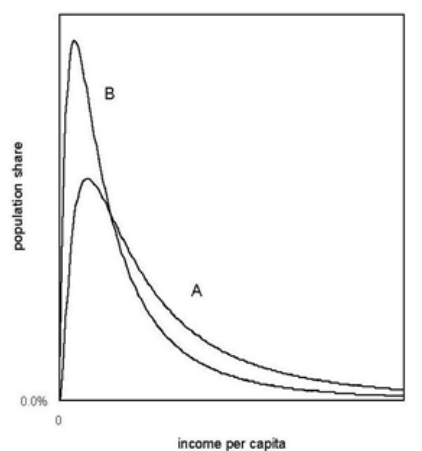
A dichotomous concept of poverty implies that a clear distinction can be made between the poor and the non-poor. A person is considered poor if his income (or other living standard) is below a certain poverty line, and he is considered not poor if he is above that line. Such a sharp distinction between the poor and the non-poor is not very realistic. A gradual transition from poverty towards non-poverty seems more appropriate. Then, poverty becomes a non-dichotomous concept.

A2.4 Measuring Poverty Dominance without Poverty Lines

The previous sections have shown that the choice of the poverty line and the choice of the poverty indicator are not straightforward, but subject to uncertainties and arbitrariness. However, that does not mean that nothing can be said about poverty comparisons between regions. The new and rapidly developing theory of poverty dominance makes it possible to compare poverty situations between regions without knowing the level of the poverty line or the proper poverty indicator. Considerable progress has been made in this field during the last decade, mainly by Atkinson , Foster and Shorrocks , Ravallion , and Jenkins and Lambert . The next section presents an introduction of this new theory. In the presentation we shall use income as the living standard indicator, but the theory is also applicable to other living standard indicators as well as for multi-dimensional living standard indicators.

A2.5 The Theory of Poverty Dominance

Consider two hypothetical regions A and B with their respective income distributions. Figure 1 shows their frequency distributions, i.e. the population share for each per capita income in the two regions. Suppose that both distributions have the same income range and a common but unknown poverty line z . Country A is richer on average, and the income inequality is higher in A than in B

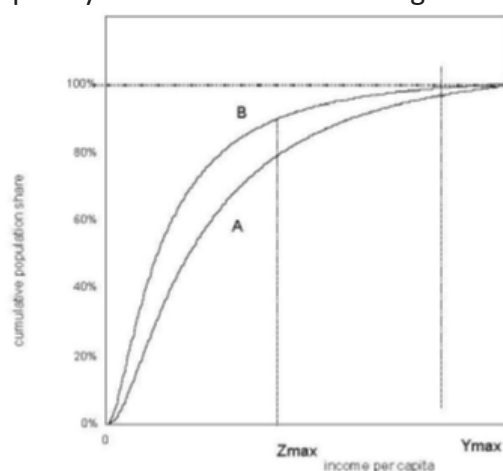


The cumulative frequency distributions in Figure 2 can be read in an alternative way. The x-axis contains all incomes per capita. That means that the unknown poverty line must be somewhere on the x-axis, although we do not know where. If the cumulative frequency distribution of country B is everywhere above that of country A, as in Figure 2, it means that the cumulative population share in B is higher than in A for all income levels, including the unknown poverty line. Interpreted in that way, the y-axis is actually the headcount ratio H and the x-axis is actually the unknown poverty line z . Therefore, we may conclude from Figure 2 that, according to the headcount ratio, poverty is definitely higher in B than in A.

If the two curves intersect, the income level of the intersection point is relevant (see Figure 3). If they intersect at an income level that is too high to be a reasonable poverty line, we can still say that, according to the headcount ratio, poverty is higher in B than in A, for all reasonable poverty lines. In other words, the poverty dominance condition according to the headcount ratio applies for non-intersecting cumulative frequency distributions and for cumulative frequency distributions that do not intersect in the interval $z < z_{\max}$, where $z_{\max}$ is the maximum poverty line. The poverty dominance condition according to the headcount ratio is called the first-order dominance condition.

If the two curves intersect at a point that reasonably could be a poverty line, the ranking is inconclusive according to the first-order dominance criterion.

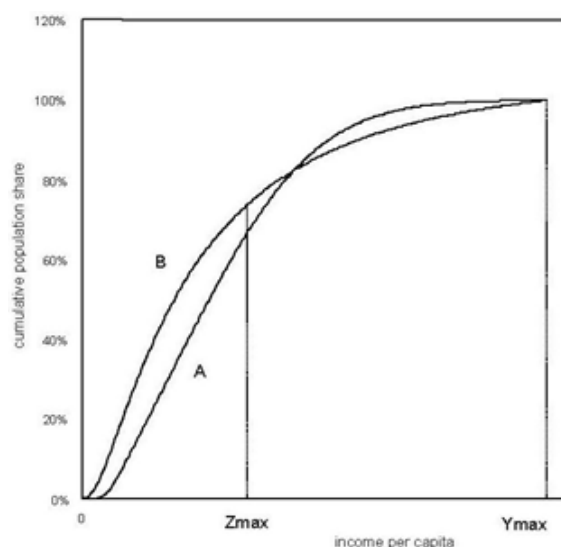
A2. Figure 2. Cumulative frequency distributions for two regions A and B



In that case, aggregate poverty indicators accounting also for the depth of poverty have to be examined. Figure 4 shows the (normalised) PGR on the y-axis and per capita income on the x-axis. Figure 4 can be derived from Figure 3. They have the same x-axis, while $PGR (= H \cdot I)$, the y-axis of Figure 4, is actually the area under the curve of Figure 3 (normalised by z)

If the PGR of region B is everywhere above that of region A, as in Figure 4, we may conclude that, according to the PGR, poverty is definitely higher in B than in A, whatever the level of the poverty line. Again, that conclusion holds for non-intersecting curves and for intersecting points in the interval $z > z_{\max}$.

A2. Figure 3. Intersecting cumulative frequency distributions for regions A and B



This test is called the second-order dominance criterion, because it can be proved mathematically that poverty dominance of region B over A. This test is called the second-order dominance according to the first-order dominance condition, implies also poverty dominance of region B over A according to the second-order dominance condition.

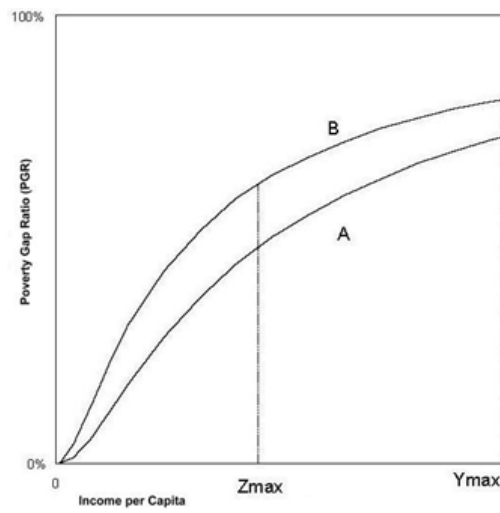
The area under B in Figure 3 is always larger than the area under A for all poverty lines. This theorem is not valid in the reverse order.

A2.2. Empirical Application to Maldives

First, the usual poverty indicators like the headcount ratio and the poverty gap index are presented. These indicators are meaningful because they are appealing. As far as poverty dominance is concerned, the previous section has shown that when atoll B is poverty dominant over atoll A for a certain living standard indicator according to the headcount criterion, then it necessary follows that B is also poverty dominant according to the PGR for that living standard indicator.

This theorem is not valid in the reverse order. The second-order dominance condition does not imply the first-order dominance condition. The theory of poverty dominance will be applied to the 20 atolls of Maldives. Wherever possible, the households are the units of analysis. In other cases, the islands are the units of analysis for constructing the living standard distributions within atolls. In cases where the first-order dominance criterion is inconclusive, we shall continue with the second-order dominance criterion based on the PGR- curve.

A2. Figure 4 Poverty gap index for two regions A and B



A3.1 Households and their members

A3.1.1 Household

A Household may be either:

- a) A single person household who makes provision for his own food and other essentials of living without combining with any other person and has no usual place of residence else where.
- b) Multi-person household, i.e. a group of two or more persons who make some common provision for food or other essentials of living and have no usual place of residence else where.

Note: Multi-person households may be sub-divided into three different types, although this sub-division is not used for this survey, it improves understanding of the household concept.

The three sub-groups are:

Nuclear household, defined as a household consisting entirely of a family nucleus. The family nucleus is a mother and/or father living together with or without one or more never-married children. Couples living in consensual unions are considered married for this purpose.

Extended household, defined as a household consisting entirely of related persons. These may, but need not, include one or more nuclear families.

Composite household defined as a household consisting of some non-related persons, whether or not by themselves or attached to one or more (related) nuclear families.

A3.1.2 Household members

Household members are all such persons in a household who normally live and eat together and consider the living quarter/space occupied by them as their usual place of residence. Such persons may be related or unrelated to each other. All such persons who normally live and eat in the household and are present at the time of enumeration and those who are temporarily absent for reasons such as, visiting, traveling in connection with business, attending schools, colleges or other educational institutions, admitted in hospitals, etc., shall be treated as household members. Visitors, purely temporary boarders and lodgers, transients, servants and guests, etc. who consider their usual place of residence to be elsewhere but are found staying with the sample household are not household members.

A3.1.3 Head of household

- a) If a person lives alone, that person will be considered as the head of the household.
- b) If a group of persons live and eat together as defined above, the head of the household shall be that persons who is considered as the head by the household members. When husband, wife, married and unmarried children form one household, the husband is generally reported as the “head”. In cases where the husband works on a resort island, it is not uncommon for the household to report him as the head. When parents, brothers and sisters comprise a household, either a parent, or the eldest brother or sister, is generally taken, as the head of the household.
- c) When a household consists of several unrelated persons either the respondent may be relied upon or you may arbitrarily select the eldest one as the “head”.
- d) It is the safest and most convenient way to ask the household about their head. In special dwelling units the resident person in-charge (e.g. manager) may be reported as the “head”.

A3.2. Activity status

The activity status of a person defines his/her participation in economic or other activities during a specified period of time. The question is asked from all household members who have attained the age of fifteen. The basic distinction in activity status is between those who are economically active and those who are not. A secondary breakdown is, for those who are economically active, whether they are employed or unemployed at the time of enumeration. For those not economically active, three broad types of activity, studying, doing homework and doing nothing specifically, are distinguished.

It is, however, possible that a person doing homework or studying for most of the time still spends some time to earn some money. In other words, they may have part-time jobs. The information on these activities should also be captured and the questionnaire is designed in such a way that this can indeed be done.

A3.2.1 Economically active population (currently active or the labour force)

The economically active population consists of all persons (15 years of age and over) who are either **employed** or **unemployed**, as defined below. Household chores such as preparing the food, cleaning the house, taking care of children, or collecting firewood for the use of the household, were not considered to be productive activities unless they were performed for pay.

A3.2.1.1 Employed population

The employed comprises of all persons (15 years of age and over) who, during the reference week, were at work or with a job but not at work in paid employment or self-employment.

At work: persons in paid employment who during the reference week performed some work (at least one hour during the reference week) for wage or salary, in cash or in kind and persons in self-employ-

ment who during the reference period performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash and in kind.

With a job but not at work: persons, who are in either paid employment or self-employment, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily not at work during the reference period (due to sickness, leave, bad weather, etc) and has a formal attachment to their job. (as evidenced by eg: a continued receipt of wage/salary, an assurance of return to work following a short duration of absence). Persons with an enterprise (eg: a business enterprise, service undertaking etc), who were temporarily not at work during the reference period are also included in this category.

A3.2.1.2 Unemployed population, (Refer page 29)

A3.2.1.3 Not Economically Active population, (Refer page 46)

A3.2.2 Labour force participation rate

Labour force participation rate is the number of economically active persons as a percent of the population 15 years of age and over. This represents the overall extent of participation of the population in economic activity.

A3.2.3 Employment status

This is defined as the status of an economically active individual with respect to his/her employment. He or she may be classified as an employer, employee, own account worker, unpaid family worker, or other, as defined below:

- a) Employer: A person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more paid workers (employees).
- b) Employee: A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rate or any pay in kind, either on casual or regular basis.
- c) Own account worker: (employing only unpaid family worker): A person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no paid employees. (he/she may utilise unpaid family workers.) This category also includes persons engaged only in production for own consumption.
- d) Unpaid family worker: A person who worked at least one hour during the last week preceding the date of enumeration, without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household.
- e) Group worker: A person who works as a group worker, whether he/she gets any income or not.

A3.2.4 Industry

Industries are classified according to the United Nations “International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC)”, revision 3. The ISIC classification has been adapted and only codes for activities taking place within Maldives have been given.

A3.2.5 Occupation

The classification of occupations should be based on trade, profession or type of work performed by the individual, irrespective of the branch of economic activity to which he/she is attached. Proprietors or owners who mainly perform the same work as that performed by employees in their own or similar enterprise should be assigned to the same occupational group to which the employees are assigned.

Particular attention should be paid to obtain full information. Avoid recording answers like worker, owner, employee, proprietor, and foreman, because those wordings are vague and inadequate to properly classify the individuals.

A3.3. Consumption expenditure

Included in household consumption expenditures are indirect taxes, such as sales taxes and payments made in connection with the use (consumption) of goods and services.

Durable goods include those items with a life expectancy of one year or more such as furniture and fixtures, clocks, wrist watches, television, radio, cutlery, kitchen utensils, etc.

Non-durable goods include those items with a life expectancy of less than one year such as food, clothing, fuel and lighting, footwear, medicines, etc.

A3.4. Household income

For household income and expenditure purposes, household income is the sum of money income and income “in kind” and consists of receipts which, as a rule, are of a recurring nature and accrue to the household or to individual members of the household regularly at annual or at more frequent intervals. Household income is derived from the following main sources: employees’ salaries, wages and other related receipts from employers, operating surplus from non-agricultural and non-financial sector employing less than 10 persons and operating surplus from agriculture, withdrawal from entrepreneurial income for proprietors engaging ten or more persons in sectors mentioned above, income from personal investment (rent, interest and dividends) and royalties. For purposes of household surveys it is convenient to include as income bonuses and gratuities, pensions, social security benefits, tuition fee, other subsidiary sources, receipts from zakat, usher, scholarships, and other periodical receipts like remittances from overseas, alimony, in heritage or trust fund.

Household income “in kind” includes wage payments in kind, goods and services transferred free of charge by an enterprise (including farm) to an employee and to the household of the owner or part owner of the enterprise; it also includes the value of home produced and consumed within the same household (e.g. agricultural products, livestock products). Where an employee buys from his employer, for his household consumption, goods and service at concessionary prices and thus obtains a significant advantage, the value of these concessions may also be taken into account as income “in kind”. Remittances in kind, gifts and assistance, zakat and other transfers in kind are considered income “in kind”.

The estimated net rental value of owner-occupied housing is in principle also to be treated as income “in kind” and, similarly, the estimated gross rental value to the occupier of rent-free housing, whether obtained as wages “in kind” or otherwise.

A3. 4.1 Wages and salaries in cash

For household income and expenditure survey purposes, this concept relates to earners’ net remuneration or net pay from their occupations. It should include:

- a) Direct wages and salaries for time worked, or work done, covering the five following categories:
 - i) Straight time pay of time-rated workers;
 - ii) Incentive pay of time-rated workers;
 - iii) Earnings of piece workers;
 - iv) Premium pay for overtime, shift, night and holiday work;
 - v) Commissions paid to sales and other personnel. Included are:
 - Premiums for seniority, special skills, geographical zone differentials, responsibility premiums, dirt, danger and discomfort allowances, cost-of-living allowances (e.g. dearness allowance), other regular allowances (e.g. house rent and conveyance allowance).
- b) Remuneration for time not worked comprises direct payments to employees in respect of public holidays, annual vacations and other time off with pay granted by the employer.

For purposes of this survey the wages and salaries in cash concept **does not cover:**

- a) Direct taxes and contributions of employees to social security and pension schemes, life insurance premium, union dues and any other similar contribution;
- b) Employers’ contributions for their employees paid to social security, provident fund and pension schemes and also the benefits received by employees under these schemes;
- c) Payments “in kind” which are treated separately.

A3.4.2 Other incomes (in cash and kind)

- a) Bonuses and gratuities cover seasonal (e.g. Eid bonus) or end-of-year bonuses, additional payments in respect of vacation periods (supplementary to the normal pay) and the profit-sharing bonuses paid by the employers to the employees.
- b) Pensions usually refer to recurrent periodical payments received by a person after retirement from government service, private or public enterprise due to past contributions into a pension scheme.
- c) Social security benefits are payments made at recurrent intervals to individuals under a social security scheme. This may include benefits for medical care, sickness, unemployment and old age, employment injury, invalidity, etc.
- d) Income receipts from lodgers and boarders include the cash receipts in return for living quarters and food provided.
- e) Profits (interest) are additional moneys received and paid in respect of banks, post offices and other deposits, bills, bonds and other loans paid and received. For purposes of household income and expenditure survey, profits/interest received in the form of

goods and services should be covered in the household consumption expenditure, Form 3, under “Unpaid and Consumed” expenditures ‘received from assistance, gifts and other sources’.

f) Rent is the actual money income paid and received for the use of land, buildings (commercial and dwellings), plant, machinery and other equipment, furniture and fixtures, office equipment and other assets. For purposes of household income and expenditure survey, property rented by the household to be used for common household facilities should be treated under household consumption expenditure, e.g. rent paid for household dwelling. Receipts and payments for land and other properties are kept separate, as these constitute different types of payments in national accounting terms.

A3.4.3 Consumption aggregate, (refer page 14- 16)

QUESTIONNAIRES
ENGLISH

Department of National Planning
Ministry of Finance and Treasury

Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2009

Listing Form
Form 1

Confidentiality: The use of the information obtained from this survey on individual's or specific household's in manner that will disclose the identity of any person or institution is prohibited. The information obtained will be published to represent the whole population.

1. Atoll and island (Ward for Male)

2. Block number

Survey month: of

Number of forms filled for the block of

Serial number of unit (1)	Name of the unit (2)	Is this unit in use		Is there any household living in this unit		Number of households living in this unit (5)	Type of household				Household serial number		Number of persons living in this household		Name of the household head (11)	Serial number of sample draw (For Administrative office use)	
		1. Yes	2. No (END)	1. Yes	2. No (END)		1. Only Maldivians	2. Maldivians and Foreigners	3. Only Foreigners	4. Diplomatic (Foreigners / end)	Maldivians	Foreigners	Maldivians	Foreigners		Maldivians	Foreigners
		(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)		(8)	(9)	(10)	(12)	(13)						
Total of previous page																	
		1	2	1	2		1	2	3	4							
		1	2	1	2		1	2	3	4							
		1	2	1	2		1	2	3	4							
		1	2	1	2		1	2	3	4							
		1	2	1	2		1	2	3	4							
		1	2	1	2		1	2	3	4							
		1	2	1	2		1	2	3	4							
		1	2	1	2		1	2	3	4							
		1	2	1	2		1	2	3	4							
		1	2	1	2		1	2	3	4							
		1	2	1	2		1	2	3	4							
		1	2	1	2		1	2	3	4							
		1	2	1	2		1	2	3	4							
		1	2	1	2		1	2	3	4							
		1	2	1	2		1	2	3	4							
		1	2	1	2		1	2	3	4							
		1	2	1	2		1	2	3	4							
		1	2	1	2		1	2	3	4							
		1	2	1	2		1	2	3	4							
		1	2	1	2		1	2	3	4							
		1	2	1	2		1	2	3	4							
Total																	

Enumerator (1) _____ Signature (1): _____

Enumerator (2) _____ Signature (2): _____

Date: _____

 Department of National Planning Ministry of Finance and Treasury Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2009		Household Form Form 2		Confidentiality: The use of the information obtained from this survey on individual's or specific household's in manner that will disclose the identity of any person or institution is prohibited. The information obtained will be published to represent the whole population.																
IDENTIFICATION		1. Atoll and island (Ward for Male): 2. Block Number: 3. Name of the unit: 4. Serial number of household (as in listing form of col. 7): 5. Name of the household head: 6. Name of the respondent: 7. Contact number:																		
1. LIVING CONDITION																				
1. Type of dwelling unit occupied by the household? 1. House 2. Flat/ Apartment/ Complex		7. What is the type of tenure of the housing unit occupied by the household? 1. Owner occupied  (Skip to Q.9) 2. Rent free  (Skip to Q.9) 3. Rented <i>(Note: If rent is paid by the employer, code should be 3)</i>																		
2. What is the area of the part occupied by the household? (Square feet)		8. Rent paid for the past month (in Rufiyya)? R																		
3. How many floors does this household live in ?		9. During the past 12 months, has there been any alteration or new construction made to the housing premise of the household?																		
4. How many couples live in the household? <i>(Include members gone abroad for temporary use)</i>		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Yes</th> <th style="width: 50%;">No</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Amount (RF)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Yes	No	Amount (RF)	1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2	
Yes	No	Amount (RF)																		
1	2																			
1	2																			
1	2																			
1	2																			
5. How many couples have separate rooms? <i>(Not sharing with children except childrens under 2yrs)</i>																				
6. How many rooms are used for living by the occupants of the household? <i>(Total: Including the living room, dining room and kitchen, storage, sitting room etc)</i> 1. Total 2. No. of rooms used for sleeping																				
Official use		Enumerator (1): Signature : Enumerator (2): Signature : Date : Editor : Signature : Date : Coder : Signature : Date :																		

2. CONSUMER DURABLE

10. What are the durable goods available and purchased for household use during the past one year? If the item was taken as an installment, write the amount paid during the past year. *(Consumer durables are items that last for more than one year)*

1. Do you have following items used in the household?				2. Do you have or purchased any transport and communication equipment?				3. Do you have any audiovisual equipment?						
Items	Availability		Purchased 12 months		Items	Availability		Purchased past year		Items	Availability		Purchased past year	
	1. Yes	2. No	No. of items	value in Rf		1. Yes	2. No	No. of items	value in Rf		1. Yes	2. No	No. of items	value in Rf
1. Washing machine	1	2			1. Bicycle	1	2			1. Radio / Cassette player	1	2		
2. Sewing machine	1	2			2. Cycle	1	2			2. TV	1	2		
3. Iron	1	2			3. Car	1	2			3. DVD & alike	1	2		
4. Fan	1	2			4. Pickup / Lorry	1	2			4. Compact set	1	2		
5. Gas cooker	1	2			5. Dhoani / Speed boat	1	2			5. Play Station	1	2		
6. Refrigerator / Fridge	1	2			6. Telephone	1	2			6. Camera	1	2		
7. Water Pump	1	2			7. Mobile Phone	1	2			7. Video Camera	1	2		
8. Oven/ Microwave	1	2			8. Fax Machine	1	2			8. Computer/ Laptop	1	2		
9. Mixture/ Grinder	1	2			9.	1	2			9. Dish/ Cable TV	1	2		
10. Toaster	1	2			10.	1	2			10. Mp3 player/ iPod	1	2		
11. Rice cooker	1	2			11.	1	2			11. PSP	1	2		
12. Air conditioner	1	2			12.	1	2			12.	1	2		
13. Generator	1	2			13.	1	2			13.	1	2		
14. Electric kettle	1	2			14.	1	2			14.	1	2		
15.	1	2			15.	1	2			15.	1	2		
Column total (A)					Column total (B)					Column total (C)				
Annual total (A+B+C)					Annual total (A+B+C)					Annual total (A+B+C)				

During the past year, was any of this above items;				During the past year, was any of this above items;				During the past year, was any of this above items;			
1.1 Sold				2.1 Sold				3.1 Sold			
Yes	No	Amount received		Yes	No	Amount received		Yes	No	Amount received	
1	2			1	2			1	2		
1.2 Expenses				2.2 Expenses				3.2 Expenses			

TRAVEL ABROAD

11. During the past 12 months have any of the household members traveled abroad for the given purpose? **(Excluding business expenses and official expenses)**

Purpose of travelling (If the purpose of traveling is more than one, per trip, then note the expenses under the main purpose)	Did anybody travel? 1. Yes 2. No	Total number of trips	Other than from household members the travel expenses fully cover by others?	Expenses incurred by household members (Excluding money spent on capital goods and business)
	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	Purchase of air ticket Rf	Other costs Rf
1. Medical	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
2. Education/ training	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
3. Holiday/ leisure	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
4. Hajj/ Umra	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
Total →			(A)	(B)
Grand Total (A) + (B)			R	

12. During the past 12 months did any member of the household transfer money abroad for education or medical purpose or for any other purpose ? (Business expenses are excluded)
(Excluding above expenses)

1. Yes _____ 2. No ☐ (Skip to Q.14)

13. Purpose if money transferred abroad?
(Business expenses will not be included)

1. Students Studying abroad Rf _____

2. Medical treatment Rf _____

3. Family members living abroad Rf _____

4. Other purpose (specify) _____

14. Do you have foreign domestic salaried servants?
1. Yes _____ 2. No ☐ (Skip to Q.17)

15. How many servants and what was the salary given for them during the past month ?
No. of servants _____ Rf _____

16. Did any of them send any amount of money abroad during the past month?
Rf _____

4. Perception of economic status and well being

17. Compared to 2005 has there been any change in household income?
1. Increased
2. Decreased
3. No change

18. Compared to 2005 has there been any change in living standard of this ?
household?
1. Increased
2. Decreased
3. No change

19. Compare your household's economic position with others in the community?
1. Poor
2. Below average
3. Average
4. Good
5. Excellent



Department of National Planning
Ministry of Finance and Treasury

Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2009

Individual Form
Form 3

Confidentiality: The use of the information obtained from this survey on individual's or specific household's in manner that will disclose the identity of any person or institution is prohibited.
The information obtained will be published to represent the whole population.

Number of form filled for the household of

Survey month:

7. Contact phone number

8. Total number of persons in the household (includes all persons who take meals and sleep regularly in the household and who have no regular place for eating but sleeps in the household. Domestic servants are excluded)

9. Number of persons less than 15 years in the household

10. Number of persons 15 years and above in the household

11. Number of children of this household who are studying in elsewhere

1. Atoll and island (Ward for Male')

2. Block Number (only for Male')

3. Name of the unit

4. Household serial number (as in form 1)

5. Name of the household head

6. Name of a contact person for additional information

Female Male Total

IDENTIFICATION

Identification of person to whom individual diary is given

INDIVIDUAL INFORMATION

1. Name and the Person Number

		ALL AGES															
		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2. Sex	1. Female 2. Male	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
3. Age in complete year (enter 00 if less than one year)																	
4. Nationality	1. Maldivian 2. Foreigner	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
5. Relationship with the household head	1. Household head 2. Spouse 3. Child 4. Step child 5. Brother / sister 6. Grand child 7. Parents / step parents 8. Son / daughter in-law 9. Other relative 10. Non-relative	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Person Number	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALL AGES																
6. Household membership status?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1. Family member	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2. Paying member	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3. Guest	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4. Local domestic servant	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5. Others																
7. Did you normally take meals from the household during the past month?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1. Yes	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2. No																
8. Did you normally spend the night in the household during the past month?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1. Yes	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2. No																
EDUCATION																
FOR PERSONS 6 YEARS AND ABOVE																
9. Did you attend any educational institute?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1. Yes	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2. No																
10. Do you attend any educational institute now?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1. Yes	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2. No  (Skip to Q.17)																
11. What is the educational level that you are currently attending?																
01-12 grade attending now (To specify grade)																
13. Other	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13

Person Number	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
12. What is the highest level of education achieved?																
20. Below grade 1	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
01-12 Highest grade completed (To specify grade)																
13. Certificate from abroad	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14. Diploma level	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15. Degree and above	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16. Vocational training local	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17. Local certificate	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18. Functional literacy	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19. Literacy (just able to read and write)	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
00 None / illiterate	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
NUPTUALITY AND FERTILITY																
FOR PERSONS 15 YEARS AND ABOVE																
13. What is your marital status?																
1. Never married	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Married	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3. Divorced	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4. Widowed	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
If male, go to Q. 16																
14. Did you have any live births?																
1. Yes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. No	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
(Go to Q. 16)																
15. Out of the total live births how many children survived?																

Person Number	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Employment																
16. At any time during the past month, were you engaged in any activity that generated income (eg. Giving tuition, growing trees, sewing, making short eats, unpaid family workers)? (For salaried persons on leave, circle code 1) 1. Yes ☐ (skip to Q.22) 2. No	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
17. During the past month did you search for a job or make any attempt to start an income generating activity? 1. Yes 2. No	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
18. If you get a job within the next 2 weeks will you be able to start working? 1. Yes 2. No	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
19. What is the main reason why you did not work during the past month? 1. Inability to find suitable work 2. Parents, spouse disapproves 3. Due to poor health 4. Due to house work/baby sitting/family responsibilities 5. Income recipient (rental income, remittances) ☐ (skip to Q.22) 6. Lack of employment opportunities 7. Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
20. When was the last time that you were engaged in an activity that generated an income? 1. Never 2. 2002 to present	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

 Department of National Planning Ministry of Finance and Treasury Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2009		Income Form Form 4		Confidentiality: The use of the information obtained from this survey on individual's or specific household's in manner that will disclose the identity of any person or institution is prohibited. The information obtained will be published to represent the whole population.	
IDENTIFICATION		Survey month:			
1. Atoll and Island (Ward for Male')		4. Serial number of household			
2. Block Number (Only for Male')		5. Name of the person			
3. Name of the unit		6. Person Number			
FOR PERSONS 15 YEARS AND ABOVE					
2. SECONDARY OCCUPATION					
1. PRIMARY OCCUPATION		9. What was the income generating activity on which you spent most of your time during the last month other than the primary activity? (Industry) ISIC CODE			
1. What was the income generating activity on which you spent most of your time during the last month? (Industry) ISIC CODE		10. Describe the specific type of job or designation of the job (Occupation) ISCO CODE			
2. Describe the specific type of job or designation of the job (Occupation) ISCO CODE		11. Name of the place of work			
3. Name of the place of work		12. What was the type of the establishment? 1. Government office 2. Independent organisation 3. Company (Public/Private) 4. Private enterprises which are not companies 5. Maldives Police Services 6. MNDF 7. Private house/Own home/Private farmer 8. No permanent location			
4. What was the type of the establishment? 1. Government office 2. Independent organisation 3. Company (Public/Private) 4. Private enterprises which are not companies 5. Maldives Police Services 6. MNDF 7. Private house/Own home/Private farmer 8. No permanent location		13. On daily average, how many hours did you spend on this activity?			
5. On daily average, how many hours did you spend on this activity?		14. During the past 12 months, for how many months were engaged in this activity?			
6. During the past 12 months, for how many months were engaged in this activity?		15. What is your employment status of this occupation? 1. Employer (with employees) 2. Employee 3. Own account worker 4. Group worker 5. Family worker			
7. What is your employment status of this occupation? 1. Employer (with employees) 2. Employee 3. Own account worker 4. Group worker 5. Family worker		8. During the past month, were you engaged in any income generating activity other than the primary activity? 1. Yes 2. No ☐ (skip to 16)			

3. INCOME

ONLY FOR EMPLOYEES

16. Income earned during the past month from the primary and other occupation?	Primary occupation	Other occupation	Total
16.1 Wages and salaries(including service/food allowances)	[] Rufiyaa	[] Rufiyaa	[] Rufiyaa
16.2 Overtime, bonus, commission, living allowances	[] Rufiyaa	[] Rufiyaa	[] Rufiyaa
16.3 Uniform, laundry allowance and the like	[] Rufiyaa	[] Rufiyaa	[] Rufiyaa
16.4 Travel expenses (on official purposes)	[] Rufiyaa	[] Rufiyaa	[] Rufiyaa
16.5 Services in kind (medical care, accommodation)	[] Rufiyaa	[] Rufiyaa	[] Rufiyaa
16.6 Goods in kind (Clothing, food, other goods)	[] Rufiyaa	[] Rufiyaa	[] Rufiyaa
Total	[] Rufiyaa	[] Rufiyaa	[] Rf
• Specify the goods and services received in kind from primary occupation: (Details of 16.5, 16.6) • Specify the goods and services received in kind from other occupation: (Details of 16.5, 16.6)			
17. How much profit did you make from own- account or family business during the past month?	[] Rufiyaa	[] Rufiyaa	[] Rf
18. How much did you receive as property income during the past month?	1. Dividends [] Rufiyaa 2. Renting of goods [] Rufiyaa 3. Rent of building [] Rufiyaa 4. Rent of land [] Rufiyaa • Specify types of goods and places rented.....		[] Rf
19. How much did you receive as other benefits during the past month?	1. Assistance from government 1.1. Retirement benefit for those aged 65 and above 1.2. 1.3. 2. Pension 3. Assistance from family or friends in Maldives, outside the household 4. Assistance from family or friends abroad 8. Other sources (<i>assistance from the household members to be excluded</i>)		[] Rf
Total Income (A)			[] Rf

4. EXPENDITURE

20. Howmuch money did you spend on household use during the past month?		Rufiyaa
21. Howmuch money did you spend on personal use during the past month?		Rufiyaa
22. Howmuch money did you spend on other uses, excluding household and personal use, during the past month?		
1. Given to friends and relatives who live in Maldives who are not included in the household		Rufiyaa
2. Given to friends and relatives abroad		Rufiyaa
3. Others		Rufiyaa
Total Expenditure (B)		Rufiyaa

• Difference between Income and Expenditure

Total Income (A)	-	Total Expenditure (B)	=	
				Rufiyaa

Comments	
23. Normally, do you cover all your expenditure from your monthly income? 1. Always  (skip to Q.25) 2. Most of the time 3. Rarely 4. Never	
24. If expenses exceeds the income, how do you overcome the additional expenses? 1. Savings  (skip to Q.25) 2. Selling belongings 3. Loans (from household members) 4. Aids from relatives who are not household members 5. Buying goods for credit 6. Others (specify)	
If you have circled code 2 in Q.23, go to Q. 25	
25. In average, how much money do you save monthly? (in Rufiyaa) 1. Less than 500 2. 500 - 1000 3. 1000 - 3000 4. 3000 - 6000 5. 6000 - 10000 6. More than 10000	

Department of National Planning Ministry of Finance and Treasury Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2009		Household Diary Form 5	Confidentiality: The use of the information obtained from this survey on individual's or specific household's in manner that will disclose the identity of any person or institution is prohibited. The information obtained will be published to represent the whole population.
1. Atoll and island 2. Name of the unit 3. Household Serial Number 4. Block number 	Survey month 		

Please do not repeat the figures already quoted in the Individual Expenditure form (6) to the Household Expenditure form(5)

1. Acquiring furniture and other household equipments						within 12 months (Including the current month)					
Serial number	CPC code	Item	Unit of Quantity (in kg, Litres, Piece)	Quantity bought	Total cost (Estimate the price of the gifts) (Rufiyaa)	means of acquiring				Source	
						1. Purchased	2. Own production	3. Salary in kind	4. Gifted	1. Local product	2. Imported
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)				(8)	
1	38140	Sofa set				1	2	3	4	1	2
2	38140	Bed room set				1	2	3	4	1	2
3	38150	Mattress				1	2	3	4	1	2
4	87240	Maintenance of furniture				1	2	3	4	1	2
5	27120	Bed sheet				1	2	3	4	1	2
6	27130	Curtain				1	2	3	4	1	2
7	42916	Spoon, Fork, etc				1	2	3	4	1	2
8	42913	Knife				1	2	3	4	1	2
9	42913	Can opener				1	2	3	4	1	2
10	44621	Ironing board				1	2	3	4	1	2
11	36330	Table cloth				1	2	3	4	1	2
12	38130	Dining room set				1	2	3	4	1	2
13	48420	Wall clock				1	2	3	4	1	2
14	38140	Cupboard				1	2	3	4	1	2
15	38140	Table				1	2	3	4	1	2
16	38119	Chair				1	2	3	4	1	2
17						1	2	3	4	1	2
18						1	2	3	4	1	2
19						1	2	3	4	1	2
20						1	2	3	4	1	2
21						1	2	3	4	1	2
22						1	2	3	4	1	2
23						1	2	3	4	1	2
24						1	2	3	4	1	2
25						1	2	3	4	1	2
26						1	2	3	4	1	2
27						1	2	3	4	1	2
28						1	2	3	4	1	2
29						1	2	3	4	1	2
30						1	2	3	4	1	2
31						1	2	3	4	1	2
Annual total											
Monthly total = Annual total / 12											
Page total											

2. Expenditure on sustainable maintenance of Households						within 12 months (Including the current month)					
Serial number	CPC code	Item	Unit of Quantity (in kg, Litres, Piece)	Quantity bought	Total cost (Estimate the price of the gifts) (Rufiyaa)	means of acquiring				Source	
						1. Purchased	2. Own production	3. Salary in kind	4. Gifted	1. Local product	2. Imported
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)				(8)	
1	31410	plywood sheets				1	2	3	4	1	2
2	37440	cement				1	2	3	4	1	2
3	37540	Mushi (....)				1	2	3	4	1	2
4	35110	Paint /varunees				1	2	3	4	1	2
5	27230	Carpet				1	2	3	4	1	2
6	38930	Canvasses				1	2	3	4	1	2
7	35110	paint				1	2	3	4	1	2
8	37210	toilet bowl				1	2	3	4	1	2
9	37210	wash basin				1	2	3	4	1	2
10	36930	Toilet shower				1	2	3	4	1	2
11						1	2	3	4	1	2
12						1	2	3	4	1	2
13						1	2	3	4	1	2
14						1	2	3	4	1	2
15						1	2	3	4	1	2
16						1	2	3	4	1	2
17						1	2	3	4	1	2
18						1	2	3	4	1	2
19						1	2	3	4	1	2
20						1	2	3	4	1	2
21						1	2	3	4	1	2
22						1	2	3	4	1	2
23						1	2	3	4	1	2
24						1	2	3	4	1	2
25						1	2	3	4	1	2
26						1	2	3	4	1	2
27						1	2	3	4	1	2
28						1	2	3	4	1	2
29						1	2	3	4	1	2
30						1	2	3	4	1	2
31						1	2	3	4	1	2
33						1	2	3	4	1	2
34						1	2	3	4	1	2
35						1	2	3	4	1	2
36						1	2	3	4	1	2
37						1	2	3	4	1	2
38						1	2	3	4	1	2
39						1	2	3	4	1	2
Annual total											
Monthly total = Annual total / 12											
Page total											

within the last 1 month

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY 2009 - 2010

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY 2009 - 2010

Current month expenses

Comments

1- Always adequate (END) 2- Adequate most of the time 3- sometimes adequate 4- Never adequate

6- Others (Specify)

Department of National Planning Ministry of Finance and Treasury Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2009		 Individual Diary Form 6		Confidentiality: The use of the information obtained from this survey on individual's or specific household's in manner that will disclose the identity of any person or institution is prohibited. The information obtained will be published to represent the whole population.			
1. Atoll and island 		5. Name of the person 		6. Person number 			
2. Name of the unit 		6. Person number 		Survey month 			
3. Household Serial Number 							
4. Block number 							

Please do not repeat the figures already quoted in the Household Expenditure form (5) to the Individual Expenditure form(6)

1. Stable food and other food items						current month expenditure					
Date	CPC code	Item	Unit of Quantity (in kg, Litres, Piece)	Quantity bought	Total cost (Estimate the price of the gifts) (Rufiyaa)	means of acquiring				Source	
						1. Purchased	2. Own production	3. Salary in kind	4. Gifted	1. Local product	2. Imported
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)				(8)	
	2124001	Tuna cans		 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
	2371002	Noodles		 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
	2441001	Mineral water		 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
	2112202	Sausage		 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
	0292001	Egg		 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
	2140001	Juice		 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
	2391199	Coffee		 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
	2343001	Bread		 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
	2342001	Biscuit		 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
	0131001	Banana		 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
	2399906	Short eats		 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
	2399907	Rice parcel / Pizza , etc		 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
	6329002	Eating out at Restaurants/Cefes		 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
	6329002	Having tea/coffee at Restaurants/Cefes		 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
	2291001	Baby milk powder		 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
	2315001	Nestum		 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
	2291002	Baby food		 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
	2367002	Candy (sweets)		 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
	2399902	Packed food (chicken rings, etc)		 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
	2343005	Cake		 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
	2365001	Chocolate		 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
	2297099	Ice Cream		 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
	2449001	Soft drinks (coca Kola, etc)		 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
	2501001	Cigarette		 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
	2153001	Superi, Killi, Hedhibilei(Beatle nut)		 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
				 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
				 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
				 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
				 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
				 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
				 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
				 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
				 	 	1	2	3	4	1	2
Page total					 						

Current month expenses

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY 2009 - 2010

Current month expenses

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY 2009 - 2010

Current month expenses

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY 2009 - 2010

During the past 3 months

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY 2009 - 2010

Current month expenses

During the past 3 months

134

9.1. Clothing and footwear						Current month expenses					
Date	CPC code	Item	Unit of Quantity (in kg, Litres, Piece)	Quantity bought	Total cost (Estimate the price of the gifts) (Rufiyaa)	means of acquiring				Source	
						1. Purchased	2. Own production	3. Salary in kind	4. Gifted	1. Local product	2. Imported
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)				(8)	
	26610	Material				1	2	3	4	1	2
	86322	Tailoring				1	2	3	4	1	2
	28235	Children's dress / babies cloth (ready made)				1	2	3	4	1	2
	28233	Women's dress (ready made)				1	2	3	4	1	2
	28232	Mens shirt (ready made)				1	2	3	4	1	2
	28231	Pants / Jeans (ready made)				1	2	3	4	1	2
	32193	Diapers / Nappies				1	2	3	4	1	2
	29340	Kids shoes				1	2	3	4	1	2
	29330	Evening shoes				1	2	3	4	1	2
	28238	Scarf				1	2	3	4	1	2
						1	2	3	4	1	2
						1	2	3	4	1	2
						1	2	3	4	1	2
						1	2	3	4	1	2
						1	2	3	4	1	2
						1	2	3	4	1	2
						1	2	3	4	1	2
						1	2	3	4	1	2
Monthly total											

9.2. Clothing and footwear						During the past 3 months					
	26610	Material				1	2	3	4	1	2
	86322	Tailoring				1	2	3	4	1	2
	28235	Children's dress / babies cloth (ready made)				1	2	3	4	1	2
	28235	Children's T shirt (ready made)				1	2	3	4	1	2
	28233	Women's dress (ready made)				1	2	3	4	1	2
	28233	Women's T shirt (ready made)				1	2	3	4	1	2
	28232	Mens shirt (ready made)				1	2	3	4	1	2
	28231	Pants / Jeans (ready made)				1	2	3	4	1	2
	28237	Ladies undergarments				1	2	3	4	1	2
	28232	Gents undergarments				1	2	3	4	1	2
	32193	Diapers / Nappies				1	2	3	4	1	2
	29340	Kids shoes				1	2	3	4	1	2
	29330	Evening shoes				1	2	3	4	1	2
	28210	Socks				1	2	3	4	1	2
	29420	Sports shoes (Tennis)				1	2	3	4	1	2
	28238	Scarf				1	2	3	4	1	2
						1	2	3	4	1	2
						1	2	3	4	1	2
Total for 3 months											
Monthly total = Total for 3 months / 3											
Page total											

Current month expenses

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY 2009 - 2010

Current month expenses

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY 2009 - 2010


 Department of National Planning
 Ministry of Finance and Treasury
Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2009

5. For which of the following purposes did you use the mobile phone for in the past 12 months? (Multiple responses)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1. Making phone calls	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2. Sending SMS/MMS	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3. Chatting/Instant messaging or posting information to social network sites	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4. Getting information via the internet/browsing	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5. Sending or receiving email																			
6. Did you, for any reason change your mobile service provider during the last 12 months? (If YES what is the reason)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1. Yes - due to dissatisfaction in the quality of service	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2. Yes - due to dissatisfaction in the cost of service	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3. Yes - other reason	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4. Did not change																			
7. How much did u spent on mobile phone services during the last 12 months?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1. Less than or equal to 100	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2. Between Rf 101 and Rf 500	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3. Between Rf 501 and 750	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4. Between Rf 751 and Rf 1000	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5. More than Rf 1000																			
8. Have you used a computer in the last 12 months?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1. Yes	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2. No																			
9. Have you used the internet in the last 12 months?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1. Yes (Individuals above 15 years go to Q.11)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2. No  (End)																			
10. Do you use the internet under the parental supervision?	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1. No	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2. Under a Parental Control service	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3. Not under any Parental Control service but under supervision																			

[illegible]

QUESTIONNAIRES
DHIVEHI

[illegible]

١١ ١٢ ١٣ ١٤ ١٥ ١٦ ١٧ ١٨ ١٩ ٢٠ ٢١ ٢٢ ٢٣ ٢٤ ٢٥ ٢٦ ٢٧ ٢٨ ٢٩ ٣٠ ٣١ ٣٢ ٣٣ ٣٤ ٣٥ ٣٦ ٣٧ ٣٨ ٣٩ ٤٠ ٤١ ٤٢ ٤٣ ٤٤ ٤٥ ٤٦ ٤٧ ٤٨ ٤٩ ٥٠ ٥١ ٥٢ ٥٣ ٥٤ ٥٥ ٥٦ ٥٧ ٥٨ ٥٩ ٦٠ ٦١ ٦٢ ٦٣ ٦٤ ٦٥ ٦٦ ٦٧ ٦٨ ٦٩ ٧٠ ٧١ ٧٢ ٧٣ ٧٤ ٧٥ ٧٦ ٧٧ ٧٨ ٧٩ ٨٠ ٨١ ٨٢ ٨٣ ٨٤ ٨٥ ٨٦ ٨٧ ٨٨ ٨٩ ٩٠ ٩١ ٩٢ ٩٣ ٩٤ ٩٥ ٩٦ ٩٧ ٩٨ ٩٩ ١٠٠

[illegible][illegible]

00766 210 2 010 900 11 000 4.

[illegible]

1. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$
2. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{10}{18} = \frac{5}{9}$
3. $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{7}{8} = \frac{21}{40}$
4. $\frac{4}{7} \times \frac{9}{10} = \frac{36}{70} = \frac{18}{35}$
5. $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{11}{12} = \frac{55}{96}$

[illegible]

- [illegible]

16	15	14	13	12	11	10	09	08	07	06	05	04	03	02	01	درجہ شہریت
ذریعہ درجہ شہریت																
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6. قومی شہریت رکھنے والے تمام افراد کو شامل کریں؟
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1. قومی شہریت رکھنے والے تمام افراد کو شامل کریں؟
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2. قومی شہریت رکھنے والے تمام افراد کو شامل کریں؟
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3. قومی شہریت رکھنے والے تمام افراد کو شامل کریں؟
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4. قومی شہریت رکھنے والے تمام افراد کو شامل کریں؟
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5. قومی شہریت رکھنے والے تمام افراد کو شامل کریں؟
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7. قومی شہریت رکھنے والے تمام افراد کو شامل کریں؟
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1. قومی شہریت رکھنے والے تمام افراد کو شامل کریں؟
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2. قومی شہریت رکھنے والے تمام افراد کو شامل کریں؟
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8. قومی شہریت رکھنے والے تمام افراد کو شامل کریں؟
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1. قومی شہریت رکھنے والے تمام افراد کو شامل کریں؟
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2. قومی شہریت رکھنے والے تمام افراد کو شامل کریں؟
مجموعہ																
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9. قومی شہریت رکھنے والے تمام افراد کو شامل کریں؟
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1. قومی شہریت رکھنے والے تمام افراد کو شامل کریں؟
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2. قومی شہریت رکھنے والے تمام افراد کو شامل کریں؟
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10. قومی شہریت رکھنے والے تمام افراد کو شامل کریں؟
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1. قومی شہریت رکھنے والے تمام افراد کو شامل کریں؟
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2. قومی شہریت رکھنے والے تمام افراد کو شامل کریں؟
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	11. قومی شہریت رکھنے والے تمام افراد کو شامل کریں؟
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	12. قومی شہریت رکھنے والے تمام افراد کو شامل کریں؟
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13. قومی شہریت رکھنے والے تمام افراد کو شامل کریں؟

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY 2009 - 2010

4. نمبر

20. اے کوئی چیز بے قیمت پر خریدی ہو تو اس کی قیمت _____ ہے۔	
21. اے کوئی چیز بے قیمت پر خریدی ہو تو اس کی قیمت _____ ہے۔	
22. اے کوئی چیز بے قیمت پر خریدی ہو تو اس کی قیمت _____ ہے۔	
1. اے کوئی چیز بے قیمت پر خریدی ہو تو اس کی قیمت _____ ہے۔	
2. اے کوئی چیز بے قیمت پر خریدی ہو تو اس کی قیمت _____ ہے۔	
3. اے کوئی چیز بے قیمت پر خریدی ہو تو اس کی قیمت _____ ہے۔	

23. اے کوئی چیز بے قیمت پر خریدی ہو تو اس کی قیمت _____ ہے۔	

24. اے کوئی چیز بے قیمت پر خریدی ہو تو اس کی قیمت _____ ہے۔	

25. اے کوئی چیز بے قیمت پر خریدی ہو تو اس کی قیمت _____ ہے۔	

2009/10

2009/10

2009/10

2009/10

2009/10

2009/10

2009/10

2009/10

2009/10

2009/10

2009/10

2009/10

1. ڏيکاريل ٽيبل ۾ ڏنل سڀئي انگ ۽ اکر ۽ ٻيا انگ ۽ اکر ۽ ٻيا انگ ۽							

12 دَسْتَوَرَوَرِي قَوَمَتِي (دَوَسْتَوَرَوَرِي سَر)

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY 2009 - 2010

3.1. $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$

[illegible]

جَدِّی زُحَر

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY 2009 - 2010

جَدِّی زَمَعَر

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY 2009 - 2010

حَدَّثَنَا زَيْدُ بْنُ جَرَرٍ

٥٠٠

١. اَلْهَدْيُ هُوَ الْوَهْدَانُ (سِدْرًا) ٢. يَسُرُّ رُسْمَهُ وَهَدَاةً ٣. دَفَعْتُ رِسْمَهُ وَهَدَاةً ٤. قَرَوْنَا فَوْقَ قَوْمٍ سَهْلَةٍ

1. χ^2 بحر معروضات

2. χ^2 بحر معروضات

3. χ^2 بحر معروضات

4. χ^2 بحر معروضات

5. χ^2 بحر معروضات

6. χ^2 بحر معروضات

جَدَدُی زَمَعَرُ

[illegible]

دودری زمر

[illegible]

جَدِّی زَمَعَر

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY 2009 - 2010

حَدَّثَنَا زَيْدُ بْنُ جُرَيْجٍ

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY 2009 - 2010

مؤلفہ 3 و سترور

7. 3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1									

مؤخر 3 وسمو

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY 2009 - 2010

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جَدِّی زَمَرَقَر

9.2. د شته دې ټوليز نومونه										ټوليز نومونه 3 د شته دې			
2	1	4	3	2	1					ټوليز نومونه	26610		
2	1	4	3	2	1					ټوليز نومونه	86322		
2	1	4	3	2	1					ټوليز نومونه (ټوليز نومونه)	28235		
2	1	4	3	2	1					ټوليز نومونه (ټوليز نومونه)	28235		
2	1	4	3	2	1					ټوليز نومونه (ټوليز نومونه)	28233		
2	1	4	3	2	1					ټوليز نومونه (ټوليز نومونه)	28233		
2	1	4	3	2	1					ټوليز نومونه (ټوليز نومونه)	28232		
2	1	4	3	2	1					ټوليز نومونه (ټوليز نومونه)	28231		
2	1	4	3	2	1					ټوليز نومونه (ټوليز نومونه)	28237		
2	1	4	3	2	1					ټوليز نومونه (ټوليز نومونه)	28232		
2	1	4	3	2	1					ټوليز نومونه (ټوليز نومونه)	32193		
2	1	4	3	2	1					ټوليز نومونه (ټوليز نومونه)	29340		
2	1	4	3	2	1					ټوليز نومونه (ټوليز نومونه)	29330		
2	1	4	3	2	1					ټوليز نومونه (ټوليز نومونه)	28210		
2	1	4	3	2	1					ټوليز نومونه (ټوليز نومونه)	29420		
2	1	4	3	2	1					ټوليز نومونه (ټوليز نومونه)	28238		
2	1	4	3	2	1								
								3 د شته دې					
								3 د شته دې / 3 د شته دې					
								ټوليز نومونه					

10. اِنْدِرَا/اَبْرَهْمَ تَعْمَدُ نَعْمُو زَمَقَرِيو (زِمَرْ تَوَمَرِيو زَمَقَرِ دَسَمُو).

[illegible]

 قومی شماریاتی ادارہ قومی شماریاتی ادارہ قومی شماریاتی ادارہ		2009 / 2010 2009 / 2010 2009 / 2010		قومی شماریاتی ادارہ قومی شماریاتی ادارہ قومی شماریاتی ادارہ	
1 1 1		2 2 2		3 3 3	
4 4 4		5 5 5		6 6 6	
7 7 7		8 8 8		9 9 9	
10 10 10		11 11 11		12 12 12	
13 13 13		14 14 14		15 15 15	
16 16 16		17 17 17		18 18 18	
19 19 19		20 20 20		21 21 21	
22 22 22		23 23 23		24 24 24	
25 25 25		26 26 26		27 27 27	
28 28 28		29 29 29		30 30 30	
31 31 31		32 32 32		33 33 33	
34 34 34		35 35 35		36 36 36	
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247 247 247		248</			

16	15	14	13	12	11	10	09	08	07	06	05	04	03	02	01	دېرش شپږمه برخه
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	12. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	15. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه
																16. د پرمختلونکو کورنۍ لخوا ترسره شوې ټولنیزه خدمتونه

16	15	14	13	12	11	10	09	08	07	06	05	04	03	02	01	درجہ کی شرح
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14. ٹیبلٹوں کے استعمال سے تھوڑے وقت میں خون کی سطح 1. 400 2. 200 (بڑھ)
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	15. ٹیبلٹوں کے استعمال سے تھوڑے وقت میں خون کی سطح 1. 200 سے 250 تک 2. 201 سے 500 تک 3. 501 سے 750 تک 4. 751 سے 1000 تک 5. 1000 سے 1500 تک
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16. ٹیبلٹوں کے استعمال سے تھوڑے وقت میں خون کی سطح 1. 400 - 500 2. 500 - 750 3. 750 - 1000 4. 1000 - 1500
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
درجہ کی شرح																

Staff Involved in the Survey

No	Name	Questionnaire Preparation & Designing	Tabulation Plan	Survey Preparation & Administrative work	Training materials & Manual Preparation	Enumerators Training (Male' / Atoll)	Data Collection	Data Editing & Coding	Data Process & Tabulation	Data Cleaning & Analysis
1	Abdul Rasheed			√						
2	Abdulla Abdul Rahmaan					√	√			
3	Ahmed Nihad *	√								
4	Aishath Aaniya *	√		√	√	√	√	√		
5	Aishath Hassan									√
6	Aishath Laila *	√	√	√	√	√				√
7	Aishath Leeza *	√	√						√	
8	Aishath Shahuda *	√	√	√		√				√
9	Aishath Suzee *	√		√	√	√	√	√		
10	Aishath Yumna Rasheed			√						
11	Ali Afzal					√	√			
12	Aminath Najma			√			√			
13	Ashiyath Shazna *	√		√	√					
14	Fathimath Hana Mansoor	√								√
15	Fathimath Hashiya *	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		
16	Fathimath Nihan *	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
17	Fathmath Riyaza								√	√
18	Fathimath Shazna			√	√		√	√		
19	Fathimath Shifaza		√	√		√	√			√
20	Fathimath Shifaza Rasheed *	√		√	√	√	√			
21	Haseena Mohamed			√						
22	Hassan Hameed					√	√			
23	Hassan Shiyan Abdulla			√						
24	Hudha Haleem			√				√		
25	Idham Fahumy *	√				√				
26	Loona Abdul Hakeem					√	√			
27	Mariyam Mirfath					√	√			√
28	Mariyam Niyaf *	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
29	Nazima Shareef								√	√
30	Mohamed Mushthaq Saeed *	√								
31	Mubah Mohamed					√	√			
32	Naseema Moosa			√						
33	Rafa Ibrahim Manik			√		√	√			
34	Rasheedha Najeeb	√		√		√	√			
35	Shiunyma Basheer			√						
36	Zumna Hassan Manik			√						

* Core Group: Mainly involved in designing the questionnaire.

Survey Budget

Detail	Male'	Atolls	Total
Printing			
Questionnaire printing	62,733.00	33,257.52	95,990.52
Report printing			62,175.00
Book Printing			81,500.00
Allowances			
Field Operation (diary maintaining)	277,792.00	542,781.00	820,573.00
Editing and Coding	34,558.00	92,249.00	126,807.00
Data Entry	41,056.00	83,717.00	124,773.00
preparation			8,090.00
Enumerator Training	12,800.00	13,650.00	26,450.00
Other expenses			
Transportation			400,312.00
stationary			88,661.00
Advertising			24,690.48
Accomodation			95,400.00
Food			96,042.10
Incidental			5,399.00
Phone Allowance			37,081.00
Office Staff Allowance			8,750.00
Gifts for households			1,012,696.00
Postage			15,000.00
Consultation fee			34,297.50
Foreign HIES			59,500.00
Other expenses *			354,530.94
Grand Total			3,578,718.54

Expenditure

Table E-1	Number of households, persons and expenditures, by per capita expenditure groups, 2009-2010
Table E-2	Number of households, persons and expenditure, by household size, 2009-2010
Table E-3	Number of households by household size and type, by per capita expenditure groups, 2009-2010
Table E-4	Number of persons in households by household size and type, by per capita expenditure groups, 2009-2010
Table E-5	Household monthly expenditures by COICOP groups and household size, 2009-2010
Table E-6	Percentage shares of household expenditure by COICOP groups and household size, 2009-2010
Table E-7	Per capita monthly expenditures by COICOP groups and household size, 2009-2010
Table E-8	Total monthly household expenditures by COICOP groups and population deciles, 2009-2010
Table E-9	Percentage shares of total monthly household expenditures by COICOP groups and population deciles, 2009-2010
Table E-10	Per capita monthly expenditures by COICOP groups and population deciles, 2009-2010
Table E-11	Total monthly household expenditure on goods and services, by COICOP group and sub-groups, 2009-2010
Table E-12	Total monthly household expenditure spent in Maldives and abroad, by COICOP groups, 2009-2010
Table E-13	Total monthly household expenditure on travel abroad by purpose of travel, by COICOP groups, 2009-2010
Table E-14	Total annual household expenditure on travel abroad by purpose of travel, by expenditure type, 2009-2010
Table E-15	Money transferred abroad by households annually, by purpose, 2009-2010
Table E-16	Households by tenure type and expenditure on rent, by locality, 2009-2010
Table E-17	Per capita monthly expenditures by tenure type, 2009-2010
Table E-18	Total monthly household expenditures and percentage shares, by tenure type, 2009-2010
Table E-19	Households living in rented accommodation and expenditure on rent paid for living quarters, by per capita expenditure groups, 2009-2010
Table E-20	Number of households reporting construction activities during the past year, by type and expenditures, 2009-2010
Table E-21	Number of households by expenditure on domestic worker, 2009-2010
Table EC-1	Total monthly household expenditure on goods and services, by COICOP groups and sub-groups, 2002-2003 and 2009-2010
Table EC-2	Total monthly household expenditure on goods and services, by CPC and COICOP groups, 2002-2003 and 2009-2010

Income

Table I-1	Number of households, persons and monthly incomes, by per capita income groups, 2009-2010
Table I-2	Number of households, earners and total income by source, by per capita income groups, 2009-2010
Table I-3	Number of households, earners and average income by source, by per capita income groups, 2009-2010
Table I-4	Distribution of employees by monthly basic salary from primary occupation, 2009-2010
Table I-5	Household's perception of change in household incomes, by per capita income groups, 2009-2010
Table I-6	Household's perception of household status within the community, as compared to 2005, by per capita income groups, 2009-2010
Table I-7	Household's perceptions of change in household incomes as compared to 2005 and household status in the community, 2009-2010
Table: IC-1	Number of households and distribution of total household income by source, 2002-2003 and 2009-2010
Table: IC-2	Household income per month by deciles and percentage shares, 2002-2003 and 2009-2010

Economic activity

Table EA1	Population 15 years of age and over by type of activity, 2009-2010 (Unemployed population is based on ILO definition of seeking and available for work)
Table EA-2	Population 15 years of age and over by type of activity, 2009-2010 (Unemployed population is based on a broader definition including discouraged workers)
Table EA-3	Employed population and percentage shares, by occupational groups and sex, 2009-2010
Table EA-4	Number of employed persons by occupation, and income groups, 2009-10
Table EA-5	Employed Population by time spent on primary job/work, by occupation and sex, 2009-2010
Table EA-6	Employed population by occupation and educational attainment, 2009-2010
Table EA-7	Employed population and percentage shares by industry and sex, 2009-2010
Table EA-8	Number of employed persons by industry and income groups, 2009-2010
Table EA-9	Employed Population By Status In Employment In Primary job/Work By Industry, 2009-2010
Table EA-10	Employed population by status in employment and marital status, 2009-2010
Table EA-11	Employed population by industry and occupational groups, 2009-2010
Table EA-12	Employed persons by industry and occupation groups by average monthly income from primary job/work, 2009-2010
Table EA-C- 1	Population 15 years of age and over, in administrative islands, by type of activity, Census 2006 (Unemployed population is based on ILO definition of seeking and available for work)
Table EA-C- 2	Population 15 years of age and over, in administrative islands, by type of activity, Census 2006 (Unemployed population is based on a broader definition including discouraged workers)

Durable goods

Table D-1	Availability of selected durable goods in households, by type of good, 2009-2010

Summary of Income and Expenditure by regions, 2009-2010

Expenditure Summary

	Number of Households	Number of Persons	Total monthly household Expenditure	Average Monthly Expenditure per HH (Rf)	Monthly Expenditure per capita (Rf)	Household Share (%)	Population Share (%)	Average household size	Expenditure Share (%)
Maldives	49,321	306,730	655,130,921	13,283	2,136	100.0	100.0	6.2	100.0
Male'	15,637	109,494	304,227,000	19,456	2,778	31.7	35.7	7.0	46.4
Atolls	33,684	197,236	350,903,921	10,417	1,779	68.3	64.3	5.9	53.6
HA, HDh, Sh	8,149	44,688	76,758,367	9,420	1,718	16.5	14.6	5.5	11.7
N, R, B, Lh	7,527	45,640	62,328,629	8,280	1,366	15.3	14.9	6.1	9.5
K, AA, ADh, V	3,809	26,074	62,345,780	16,367	2,391	7.7	8.5	6.8	9.5
M, F, Dh	2,252	14,090	27,126,194	12,048	1,925	4.6	4.6	6.3	4.1
Th, L	3,592	20,566	33,291,878	9,268	1,619	7.3	6.7	5.7	5.1
GA, GDh	3,856	20,829	39,459,284	10,233	1,894	7.8	6.8	5.4	6.0
Gn, S	4,499	25,348	49,593,789	11,023	1,956	9.1	8.3	5.6	7.6

Note: All households included in expenditure summary table

Income Summary

	Number of Households	Number of Persons	Total Monthly Income (Rf)	Average Monthly Income per HH (Rf)	Monthly Income per capita (Rf)	Household Share (%)	Population Share (%)	Average household size	Income Share (%)
Maldives	47,303	288,262	791,672,053	16,736	2,746	100.0	100.0	6.1	100.0
Male'	14,789	100,550	427,531,609	28,909	4,252	31.3	34.9	6.8	54.0
Atolls	32,514	187,712	364,140,443	11,200	1,940	68.7	65.1	5.8	46.0
HA, HDh, Sh	7,513	39,643	70,406,472	9,372	1,776	15.9	13.8	5.3	8.9
N, R, B, Lh	7,363	44,289	71,092,261	9,656	1,605	15.6	15.4	6.0	9.0
K, AA, ADh, V	3,749	25,738	69,167,315	18,450	2,687	7.9	8.9	6.9	8.7
M, F, Dh	2,166	13,285	32,839,330	15,163	2,472	4.6	4.6	6.1	4.1
Th, L	3,504	19,736	35,011,055	9,991	1,774	7.4	6.8	5.6	4.4
GA, GDh	3,843	20,714	33,947,614	8,833	1,639	8.1	7.2	5.4	4.3
Gn, S	4,376	24,307	51,676,396	11,809	2,126	9.3	8.4	5.6	6.5

Note: Only the households with income reported by all earners are included in income summary table

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table E -1 Number of households, persons and expenditures, by per capita expenditure groups, 2009-2010

Per capita monthly expenditure Groups	Number of Households	Number of Persons	Average HH size	Household Shares (%)	Population Shares (%)	Total Monthly Expenditure (Rf)	Average monthly household expenditure (Rf)	Per capita monthly Expenditure (Rf)	Expenditure Shares (%)	Daily expenditure per person (Rf)
Republic										
less than 450	1,265	7,508	5.9	2.6	2.4	2,701,347	2,135	360	0.4	12
450 - 749	4,533	29,528	6.5	9.2	9.6	17,633,011	3,890	597	2.7	20
750 - 1199	8,620	59,534	6.9	17.5	19.4	57,535,261	6,675	966	8.8	32
1200 - 1799	10,130	69,717	6.9	20.5	22.7	103,833,012	10,250	1,489	15.8	50
1800 - 2399	8,495	55,556	6.5	17.2	18.1	114,852,241	13,521	2,067	17.5	69
2400 - 4199	10,349	59,181	5.7	21.0	19.3	183,728,089	17,753	3,104	28.0	103
4200 - 5999	3,380	14,963	4.4	6.9	4.9	73,416,387	21,719	4,907	11.2	164
6000 - 8999	1,710	7,426	4.3	3.5	2.4	54,045,860	31,598	7,278	8.2	243
9000 - 11999	438	1,434	3.3	0.9	0.5	14,829,680	33,836	10,340	2.3	345
More than 12000	400	1,883	4.7	0.8	0.6	32,556,033	81,350	17,285	5.0	576
Total all groups	49,321	306,730	6.2	100	100	655,130,921	13,283	2,136	100	71
Male'										
less than 450	134	1,226	9.1	0.9	1.1	446,836	3,329	365	0.1	12
450 - 749	564	4,976	8.8	3.6	4.5	3,052,319	5,412	613	1.0	20
750 - 1199	1,154	10,468	9.1	7.4	9.6	10,027,255	8,686	958	3.3	32
1200 - 1799	2,543	20,977	8.2	16.3	19.2	31,937,447	12,559	1,523	10.5	51
1800 - 2399	3,326	25,537	7.7	21.3	23.3	53,443,914	16,069	2,093	17.6	70
2400 - 4199	4,707	30,642	6.5	30.1	28.0	96,934,089	20,594	3,163	31.9	105
4200 - 5999	1,890	8,909	4.7	12.1	8.1	44,001,845	23,287	4,939	14.5	165
6000 - 8999	799	4,452	5.6	5.1	4.1	32,265,832	40,402	7,248	10.6	242
9000 - 11999	265	1,149	4.3	1.7	1.0	11,786,792	44,423	10,260	3.9	342
More than 12000	255	1,160	4.5	1.6	1.1	20,330,673	79,683	17,530	6.7	584
Total all groups	15,637	109,494	7.0	100	100	304,227,000	19,456	2,778	100	93
Atolls										
less than 450	1,131	6,282	5.6	3.4	3.2	2,254,512	1,993	359	0.6	12
450 - 749	3,969	24,551	6.2	11.8	12.4	14,580,693	3,674	594	4.2	20
750 - 1199	7,466	49,066	6.6	22.2	24.9	47,508,007	6,364	968	13.5	32
1200 - 1799	7,587	48,740	6.4	22.5	24.7	71,895,565	9,476	1,475	20.5	49
1800 - 2399	5,169	30,020	5.8	15.3	15.2	61,408,327	11,881	2,046	17.5	68
2400 - 4199	5,642	28,540	5.1	16.8	14.5	86,794,001	15,383	3,041	24.7	101
4200 - 5999	1,491	6,054	4.1	4.4	3.1	29,414,542	19,732	4,859	8.4	162
6000 - 8999	912	2,974	3.3	2.7	1.5	21,780,028	23,887	7,324	6.2	244
9000 - 11999	173	285	1.6	0.5	0.1	3,042,888	17,594	10,663	0.9	355
More than 12000	145	724	5.0	0.4	0.4	12,225,360	84,282	16,893	3.5	563
Total all groups	33,684	197,236	5.9	100	100	350,903,921	10,417	1,779	100	59

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table E-2 Number of households, persons and expenditure, by household size, 2009-2010

Household size	Number of Households	Household Shares (%)	Number of Persons	% of Persons	Total Expenditures	per capita monthly expenditure
Republic						
1 or 2	4,180	8.5	6,435	2.1	21,501,156	3,341
3	2,880	5.8	7,800	2.5	24,589,246	3,152
4	6,423	13.0	23,244	7.6	61,487,501	2,645
5	8,507	17.2	40,100	13.1	91,865,537	2,291
6	6,720	13.6	38,611	12.6	90,933,396	2,355
7	5,607	11.4	37,759	12.3	76,967,146	2,038
8	4,737	9.6	37,097	12.1	68,966,974	1,859
9	1,384	2.8	12,252	4.0	18,717,266	1,528
10 or 11	4,861	9.9	48,152	15.7	95,535,372	1,984
12 or 13	2,964	6.0	36,954	12.0	67,506,868	1,827
14 +	1,057	2.1	18,325	6.0	37,060,460	2,022
Total	49,321	100	306,730	100	655,130,921	2,136
Male'						
1 or 2	249	1.6	283	0.3	1,986,732	7,013
3	988	6.3	2,241	2.0	12,322,992	5,500
4	1,395	8.9	4,747	4.3	21,343,996	4,496
5	2,648	16.9	12,021	11.0	42,171,972	3,508
6	2,638	16.9	14,961	13.7	46,897,908	3,135
7	1,955	12.5	13,302	12.1	35,703,554	2,684
8	1,503	9.6	11,938	10.9	29,833,883	2,499
9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 or 11	2,002	12.8	19,112	17.5	43,139,144	2,257
12 or 13	1,663	10.6	20,394	18.6	43,851,900	2,150
14 +	596	3.8	10,496	9.6	26,974,919	2,570
Total	15,637	100	109,494	100	304,227,000	2,778
Atolls						
1 or 2	3,931	11.7	6,151	3.1	19,514,423	3,172
3	1,893	5.6	5,559	2.8	12,266,254	2,206
4	5,028	14.9	18,497	9.4	40,143,505	2,170
5	5,859	17.4	28,079	14.2	49,693,565	1,770
6	4,083	12.1	23,651	12.0	44,035,488	1,862
7	3,652	10.8	24,457	12.4	41,263,593	1,687
8	3,234	9.6	25,159	12.8	39,133,091	1,555
9	1,384	4.1	12,252	6.2	18,717,266	1,528
10 or 11	2,859	8.5	29,041	14.7	52,396,228	1,804
12 or 13	1,301	3.9	16,561	8.4	23,654,968	1,428
14 +	461	1.4	7,829	4.0	10,085,541	1,288
Total	33,684	100	197,236	100	350,903,921	1,779

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table E-3 Number of households by household size and type, by per capita expenditure groups, 2009-2010

Per capita monthly expenditure groups	Number of Households	Number of Households by type				Number of households by household size										
		Nuclear	Extended	Non related	Individual	1 or 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or 11	12 or 13	14 +
less than 450	1,265	442	735	0	89	131	161	104	258	92	195	45	0	195	38	45
450 - 749	4,533	1,921	2,497	13	102	396	141	434	773	801	473	645	99	415	262	93
750 - 1199	8,620	2,726	5,652	0	242	424	217	860	1,588	1,001	1,440	802	440	919	669	260
1200 - 1799	10,130	3,582	6,414	0	135	456	597	1,212	1,488	1,028	1,082	1,570	413	1,212	801	270
1800 - 2399	8,495	3,055	5,186	0	254	673	378	1,102	1,169	1,579	826	1,019	238	1,019	647	235
2400 - 4199	10,349	3,451	6,460	89	350	858	644	1,546	2,252	1,548	1,128	857	194	798	395	129
4200 - 5999	3,380	1,506	1,551	0	323	544	391	699	757	274	372	72	0	210	62	0
6000 - 8999	1,710	614	919	11	166	417	225	382	129	262	36	119	0	52	89	0
9000 - 11999	438	128	173	0	137	174	28	54	60	122	0	0	0	0	0	0
More than 12000	400	115	177	0	108	108	98	30	31	13	55	0	0	41	0	25
Total all groups	49,321	17,539	29,763	112	1,906	4,180	2,880	6,423	8,507	6,720	5,607	4,737	1,384	4,861	2,964	1,057
less than 450	134	40	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	31	0	0	32	0	Male
450 - 749	564	222	342	0	0	0	0	0	85	111	40	64	0	114	117	33
750 - 1199	1,154	291	863	0	0	0	30	0	85	151	146	90	0	324	228	100
1200 - 1799	2,543	711	1,832	0	0	0	59	55	288	359	370	500	0	374	390	148
1800 - 2399	3,326	1,102	2,197	0	27	27	158	215	420	611	442	288	0	484	536	146
2400 - 4199	4,707	1,430	3,219	0	58	58	172	515	1,098	849	725	421	0	483	272	113
4200 - 5999	1,890	807	1,000	0	82	82	314	335	526	255	145	62	0	139	31	0
6000 - 8999	799	263	536	0	0	0	141	219	54	140	26	78	0	52	89	0
9000 - 11999	265	92	145	0	29	29	28	26	60	122	0	0	0	0	0	0
More than 12000	255	91	111	0	54	54	85	30	31	0	31	0	0	0	0	25
Total all groups	15,637	5,049	10,339	0	249	249	988	1,395	2,648	2,638	1,955	1,503	0	2,002	1,663	596
less than 450	1,131	401	641	0	89	131	161	104	258	52	165	45	0	163	38	Atolls
450 - 749	3,969	1,699	2,155	13	102	396	141	434	688	690	433	582	99	301	146	60
750 - 1199	7,466	2,435	4,789	0	242	424	187	860	1,503	850	1,294	711	440	595	441	161
1200 - 1799	7,587	2,871	4,582	0	135	456	538	1,157	1,201	669	713	1,070	413	838	411	122
1800 - 2399	5,169	1,953	2,988	0	228	647	220	887	749	968	385	339	238	535	111	89
2400 - 4199	5,642	2,021	3,241	89	291	800	472	1,032	1,154	699	403	436	194	315	123	16
4200 - 5999	1,491	699	551	0	241	462	77	363	230	19	226	10	0	71	32	0
6000 - 8999	912	351	383	11	166	417	84	163	75	122	10	41	0	0	0	0
9000 - 11999	173	36	28	0	109	145	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
More than 12000	145	24	66	0	55	55	13	0	0	13	24	0	0	41	0	0
Total all groups	33,684	12,490	19,424	112	1,657	3,931	1,893	5,028	5,859	4,083	3,652	3,234	1,384	2,859	1,301	461

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table E-4 Number of persons in households by household size and type, by per capita expenditure groups, 2009-2010

Per capita Expenditure Group		Number of Households	Number of persons by household type				Number of members by HH size												Republic
			Nuclear	Extended	Non related	Individual	1 or 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or 11	12 or 13	14 +		
1	less than 450	7,508	2,140	5,283	-	86	170	477	385	1,284	536	1,284	327	-	1,919	454	671		
2	450 - 749	29,528	9,684	19,714	26	103	686	414	1,684	3,702	4,654	3,214	5,047	874	4,163	3,460	1,629		
3	750 - 1199	59,534	13,405	45,889	-	240	599	616	3,220	7,665	5,776	9,660	6,277	3,894	9,084	8,452	4,291		
4	1200 - 1799	69,717	16,470	53,112	-	135	769	1,718	4,592	6,978	5,886	7,246	12,251	3,681	12,043	10,033	4,518		
5	1800 - 2399	55,556	13,124	42,172	-	260	1,090	1,008	3,967	5,558	9,183	5,651	4,918	2,082	10,145	7,791	4,164		
6	2400 - 4199	59,181	13,715	44,845	266	356	1,363	1,777	5,453	10,360	8,737	7,606	6,763	1,721	7,886	4,922	2,594		
7	4200 - 5999	14,963	5,231	9,405	-	327	764	939	2,316	3,533	1,559	2,476	573	-	2,043	759	-		
8	6000 - 8999	7,426	1,565	5,661	33	167	664	568	1,332	608	1,517	247	940	-	467	1,083	-		
9	9000 - 11999	1,434	459	832	-	144	214	64	195	273	689	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10	More than 12000	1,883	411	1,358	-	115	115	220	100	139	75	374	-	-	402	-	458		
Total all groups		306,730	76,202	228,271	325	1,932	6,435	7,800	23,244	40,100	38,611	37,759	37,097	12,252	48,152	36,954	18,325		

Per capita Expenditure Group		Number of Households	Number of persons by household type				Number of members by HH size												Male¹
			Nuclear	Extended	Non related	Individual	1 or 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or 11	12 or 13	14 +		
1	less than 450	1,226	227	998	-	-	-	-	-	-	227	209	-	-	324	-	465		
2	450 - 749	4,976	1,361	3,615	-	-	-	-	-	389	628	274	506	-	1,104	1,553	521		
3	750 - 1199	10,468	1,661	8,806	-	-	-	68	-	389	857	994	719	-	3,039	2,796	1,606		
4	1200 - 1799	20,977	3,741	17,236	-	-	134	186	1,303	2,041	2,511	3,007	2,286	-	4,657	6,398	2,706		
5	1800 - 2399	25,537	5,310	20,196	-	30	358	731	1,904	3,461	4,990	4,820	4,931	3,346	4,666	3,331	2,349		
6	2400 - 4199	30,642	6,275	24,300	-	67	390	1,751	4,990	4,820	4,931	4,988	496	-	1,261	383	-		
7	4200 - 5999	8,909	2,938	5,878	-	93	712	1,142	2,391	1,444	794	179	617	-	467	1,083	-		
8	6000 - 8999	4,452	735	3,716	-	321	371	90	243	273	689	-	-	-	-	-	458		
9	9000 - 11999	1,149	389	727	-	33	64	90	273	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10	More than 12000	1,160	309	790	-	61	194	100	100	139	-	208	-	-	-	-	-		
Total all groups		109,494	22,947	86,264	-	283	2,241	4,747	12,021	14,961	13,302	11,938	-	19,112	20,394	10,496	-		

Per capita Expenditure Group		Number of Households	Number of persons by household type				Number of members by HH size												Atolls
			Nuclear	Extended	Non related	Individual	1 or 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or 11	12 or 13	14 +		
1	less than 450	6,282	1,912	4,284	-	86	170	477	385	1,284	309	1,074	327	-	1,596	454	206		
2	450 - 749	24,551	8,323	16,099	26	103	686	414	1,684	3,313	4,027	2,939	4,541	874	3,059	1,907	1,108		
3	750 - 1199	49,066	11,743	37,083	-	240	599	616	3,220	7,276	4,918	8,667	5,585	3,894	6,045	5,656	2,685		
4	1200 - 1799	48,740	12,729	35,876	-	135	769	1,583	4,406	5,674	3,846	4,735	8,284	3,681	8,450	5,183	2,127		
5	1800 - 2399	30,020	7,814	21,976	-	230	1,060	650	3,237	3,654	5,723	2,644	2,631	2,082	5,488	1,393	1,458		
6	2400 - 4199	28,540	7,440	20,545	266	289	1,296	1,386	3,702	5,370	3,917	2,675	3,416	1,721	3,220	1,591	245		
7	4200 - 5999	6,054	2,283	3,527	-	234	671	227	1,174	1,143	114	1,488	78	-	782	377	-		
8	6000 - 8999	2,974	830	1,944	33	167	664	247	585	365	722	68	323	-	-	-	-		
9	9000 - 11999	285	70	104	-	111	181	-	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10	More than 12000	-	102	567	-	54	54	27	-	-	75	166	-	-	402	-	-		
Total all groups		197,236	53,255	142,007	325	1,649	6,151	5,559	18,497	28,079	23,651	24,457	25,159	12,252	29,041	16,561	7,829		

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table E-5 Household monthly expenditures by COICOP groups and household size, 2009-2010

Household size	Total monthly household expenditures by COICOP groups (Rf)												
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13
	Foods and beverages	Tobacco and chewing products	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water and electricity	Household operations	Health	Transport	Communications	Recreation and Culture	Education	Hotels, Cafes And Restaurants	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	Religious expenses
1 or 2	4,106,036	272,712	676,315	3,157,536	2,407,255	3,441,843	1,640,134	1,005,694	1,207,979	330,769	1,906,980	1,056,878	291,023
3	4,940,234	152,977	1,033,397	6,214,118	2,061,034	1,804,042	1,616,952	1,527,625	969,049	1,389,888	1,292,663	1,587,268	-
4	13,762,493	561,181	2,094,845	12,844,650	5,821,066	5,171,185	6,668,154	3,358,684	2,866,868	1,135,357	2,811,077	4,136,663	255,278
5	20,973,185	722,335	3,121,777	21,684,176	7,372,186	7,683,156	6,456,352	5,006,857	5,404,521	2,435,950	5,038,666	5,704,721	261,655
6	19,723,324	809,123	3,046,597	21,638,955	7,469,408	7,488,022	7,075,915	5,241,588	5,948,880	2,261,231	4,148,767	5,626,934	454,650
7	17,706,195	990,348	2,552,836	17,391,683	5,545,382	4,971,674	5,745,111	3,989,092	3,757,041	2,538,651	4,696,625	4,979,839	2,102,669
8	15,797,810	561,587	2,262,205	15,351,912	5,532,557	5,350,632	4,584,694	4,337,347	3,069,956	2,194,742	2,860,834	6,819,233	243,466
9	4,989,707	143,169	928,542	2,863,542	1,668,715	2,298,639	1,223,917	1,060,445	682,131	326,890	963,494	1,496,203	71,871
10 or 11	20,329,639	902,414	3,210,979	22,195,811	6,072,239	11,645,484	7,893,913	5,484,937	3,108,568	1,537,754	5,550,315	7,274,182	329,136
12 or 13	13,597,430	923,441	2,186,677	19,537,240	4,517,168	5,166,639	4,668,388	4,527,723	2,982,607	1,193,143	3,106,537	4,864,390	235,485
14 +	6,216,377	137,842	965,595	6,209,801	1,702,483	4,032,257	4,036,694	1,985,493	2,185,668	1,924,121	5,080,728	2,378,682	204,721
Total	142,142,430	6,177,129	22,079,766	149,089,424	50,169,491	59,053,574	51,610,224	37,525,487	32,183,268	17,268,496	37,456,687	45,924,993	4,449,952
Male													
1 or 2	346,544	6,670	55,228	410,087	282,833	98,007	82,749	141,875	81,862	86,196	259,176	110,122	25,382
3	1,713,020	38,405	373,835	4,282,188	688,730	692,478	624,456	811,708	528,886	1,129,776	746,059	693,451	-
4	3,495,487	100,783	495,808	7,496,224	1,545,643	1,309,078	1,754,315	1,168,342	1,057,983	271,827	1,073,377	1,470,576	104,551
5	7,340,471	105,608	1,096,287	14,987,798	2,755,041	3,088,051	3,034,154	2,190,305	1,871,750	1,240,159	2,109,150	2,284,139	69,059
6	9,061,532	231,214	1,106,642	14,926,026	3,153,627	2,712,509	4,159,817	2,898,030	2,049,114	1,310,876	2,385,526	2,803,140	99,855
7	6,369,840	142,899	794,582	11,832,431	2,008,875	2,045,280	2,678,417	1,763,989	1,300,224	864,623	2,705,571	2,026,462	1,170,359
8	5,384,707	154,594	846,392	8,872,616	2,249,331	1,513,981	2,006,751	1,998,394	1,261,070	1,165,281	1,284,113	3,096,654	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 or 11	8,081,755	254,877	1,333,440	15,557,077	2,415,119	2,122,697	3,291,371	2,622,041	1,631,572	962,778	1,884,879	2,981,538	-
12 or 13	7,975,668	361,753	1,266,330	15,885,370	2,594,957	2,649,658	2,743,842	2,768,744	1,597,710	793,634	2,221,594	2,960,363	32,278
14 +	3,383,940	32,799	589,122	4,872,161	1,003,706	3,227,313	2,809,890	1,451,079	1,906,729	1,442,381	4,431,420	1,650,842	173,537
Total	53,152,966	1,429,601	7,957,666	99,121,979	18,697,862	19,459,051	23,185,763	17,814,506	13,286,901	9,267,531	19,100,866	20,077,287	1,675,021
Atolls													
1 or 2	3,759,492	266,043	621,087	2,747,449	2,124,421	3,343,837	1,557,385	863,819	1,126,116	244,573	1,647,804	946,757	265,641
3	3,227,214	114,572	659,561	1,931,930	1,372,304	1,111,564	992,497	715,918	440,162	260,112	546,604	893,817	-
4	10,267,005	460,398	1,599,037	5,348,426	4,275,423	3,862,108	4,913,839	2,190,342	1,808,885	863,530	1,737,700	2,666,087	150,727
5	13,632,714	616,727	2,025,491	6,696,377	4,617,145	4,595,105	3,422,198	2,816,553	3,532,771	1,195,791	2,929,516	3,420,582	192,596
6	10,661,792	577,909	1,939,955	6,712,930	4,315,780	4,775,513	2,916,098	2,343,558	3,899,766	950,355	1,763,241	2,823,795	354,795
7	11,336,354	847,449	1,758,254	5,559,252	3,536,507	2,926,394	3,066,694	2,225,104	2,456,817	1,674,028	1,991,053	2,953,377	932,309
8	10,413,103	406,994	1,415,813	6,479,296	3,283,225	3,836,652	2,577,943	2,338,953	1,808,886	1,029,461	1,576,721	3,722,579	243,466
9	4,989,707	143,169	928,542	2,863,542	1,668,715	2,298,639	1,223,917	1,060,445	682,131	326,890	963,494	1,496,203	71,871
10 or 11	12,247,884	647,537	1,877,539	6,638,735	3,657,120	9,522,787	4,602,543	2,862,897	1,476,996	574,976	3,665,436	4,292,644	329,136
12 or 13	5,621,762	561,688	920,348	3,651,870	1,922,211	2,516,981	1,924,546	1,758,979	1,384,898	399,509	884,944	1,904,027	203,207
14 +	2,832,437	105,044	376,472	1,337,639	698,777	804,944	1,226,804	534,414	278,940	481,740	649,308	727,840	31,184
Total	88,989,464	4,747,528	14,122,100	49,967,446	31,471,629	39,594,522	28,424,461	19,710,981	18,896,367	8,000,964	18,355,820	25,847,707	2,774,931

Table E-6 Percentage shares of household expenditure by COICOP groups and household size, 2009-2010

Household size	Expenditures shares by COICOP groups (%)												
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13
	Foods and beverages	Tobacco and chewing products	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water and electricity	Household operations	Health	Transport	Communications	Recreation And Culture	Education	Hotels, Cafes And Restaurants	Miscellaneous Goods And Services	Religious expenses
Republic													
1 or 2	19.1	1.3	3.1	14.7	11.2	16.0	7.6	4.7	5.6	1.5	8.9	4.9	1.4
3	20.1	0.6	4.2	25.3	8.4	7.3	6.6	6.2	3.9	5.7	5.3	6.5	0.0
4	22.4	0.9	3.4	20.9	9.5	8.4	10.8	5.5	4.7	1.8	4.6	6.7	0.4
5	22.8	0.8	3.4	23.6	8.0	8.4	7.0	5.5	5.9	2.7	5.5	6.2	0.3
6	21.7	0.9	3.4	23.8	8.2	8.2	7.8	5.8	6.5	2.5	4.6	6.2	0.5
7	23.0	1.3	3.3	22.6	7.2	6.5	7.5	5.2	4.9	3.3	6.1	6.5	2.7
8	22.9	0.8	3.3	22.3	8.0	7.8	6.6	6.3	4.5	3.2	4.1	9.9	0.4
9	26.7	0.8	5.0	15.3	8.9	12.3	6.5	5.7	3.6	1.7	5.1	8.0	0.4
10 or 11	21.3	0.9	3.4	23.2	6.4	12.2	8.3	5.7	3.3	1.6	5.8	7.6	0.3
12 or 13	20.1	1.4	3.2	28.9	6.7	7.7	6.9	6.7	4.4	1.8	4.6	7.2	0.3
14 +	16.8	0.4	2.6	16.8	4.6	10.9	10.9	5.4	5.9	5.2	13.7	6.4	0.6
Total	21.7	0.9	3.4	22.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	5.7	4.9	2.6	5.7	7.0	0.7
Male'													
1 or 2	17.4	0.3	2.8	20.6	14.2	4.9	4.2	7.1	4.1	4.3	13.0	5.5	1.3
3	13.9	0.3	3.0	34.7	5.6	5.6	5.1	6.6	4.3	9.2	6.1	5.6	0.0
4	16.4	0.5	2.3	35.1	7.2	6.1	8.2	5.5	5.0	1.3	5.0	6.9	0.5
5	17.4	0.3	2.6	35.5	6.5	7.3	7.2	5.2	4.4	2.9	5.0	5.4	0.2
6	19.3	0.5	2.4	31.8	6.7	5.8	8.9	6.2	4.4	2.8	5.1	6.0	0.2
7	17.8	0.4	2.2	33.1	5.6	5.7	7.5	4.9	3.6	2.4	7.6	5.7	3.3
8	18.0	0.5	2.8	29.7	7.5	5.1	6.7	6.7	4.2	3.9	4.3	10.4	0.0
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 or 11	18.7	0.6	3.1	36.1	5.6	4.9	7.6	6.1	3.8	2.2	4.4	6.9	0.0
12 or 13	18.2	0.8	2.9	36.2	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.3	3.6	1.8	5.1	6.8	0.1
14 +	12.5	0.1	2.2	18.1	3.7	12.0	10.4	5.4	7.1	5.3	16.4	6.1	0.6
Total	17.5	0.5	2.6	32.6	6.1	6.4	7.6	5.9	4.4	3.0	6.3	6.6	0.6
Atolls													
1 or 2	19.3	1.4	3.2	14.1	10.9	17.1	8.0	4.4	5.8	1.3	8.4	4.9	1.4
3	26.3	0.9	5.4	15.7	11.2	9.1	8.1	5.8	3.6	2.1	4.5	7.3	0.0
4	25.6	1.1	4.0	13.3	10.7	9.6	12.2	5.5	4.5	2.2	4.3	6.6	0.4
5	27.4	1.2	4.1	13.5	9.3	9.2	6.9	5.7	7.1	2.4	5.9	6.9	0.4
6	24.2	1.3	4.4	15.2	9.8	10.8	6.6	5.3	8.9	2.2	4.0	6.4	0.8
7	27.5	2.1	4.3	13.5	8.6	7.1	7.4	5.4	6.0	4.1	4.8	7.2	2.3
8	26.6	1.0	3.6	16.6	8.4	9.8	6.6	6.0	4.6	2.6	4.0	9.5	0.6
9	26.7	0.8	5.0	15.3	8.9	12.3	6.5	5.7	3.6	1.7	5.1	8.0	0.4
10 or 11	23.4	1.2	3.6	12.7	7.0	18.2	8.8	5.5	2.8	1.1	7.0	8.2	0.6
12 or 13	23.8	2.4	3.9	15.4	8.1	10.6	8.1	7.4	5.9	1.7	3.7	8.0	0.9
14 +	28.1	1.0	3.7	13.3	6.9	8.0	12.2	5.3	2.8	4.8	6.4	7.2	0.3
Total	25.4	1.4	4.0	14.2	9.0	11.3	8.1	5.6	5.4	2.3	5.2	7.4	0.8

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table E-7 Per capita monthly expenditures by COICOP groups and household size, 2009-2010

Household size	Per capita monthly expenditure (Rf)	Per capita monthly expenditures by COICOP groups (Rf)												
		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13
		Foods and beverages	Tobacco and chewing products	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water and electricity	Household operations	Health	Transport	Communications	Recreation And Culture	Education	Hotels, Cafes And Restaurants	Miscellaneous Goods And Services	Religious expenses
Republic														
1 or 2	3,341	638	42	105	491	374	535	255	156	188	51	296	164	45
3	3,152	633	20	132	797	264	231	207	196	124	178	166	203	-
4	2,645	592	24	90	553	250	222	287	144	123	49	121	178	11
5	2,291	523	18	78	541	184	192	161	125	135	61	126	142	7
6	2,355	511	21	79	560	194	194	183	136	154	59	107	146	12
7	2,038	469	26	68	461	147	132	152	106	100	67	124	132	56
8	1,859	426	15	61	414	149	144	124	117	83	59	77	184	7
9	1,528	407	12	76	234	136	188	100	87	56	27	79	122	6
10 or 11	1,984	422	19	67	461	126	242	164	114	65	32	115	151	7
12 or 13	1,827	368	25	59	529	122	140	126	123	81	32	84	132	6
14 +	2,022	339	8	53	339	93	220	220	108	119	105	277	130	11
Total	2,136	463	20	72	486	164	193	168	122	105	56	122	150	15
Male'														
1 or 2	7,013	1,223	24	195	1,448	998	346	292	501	289	304	915	389	90
3	5,500	765	17	167	1,911	307	309	279	362	236	504	333	309	-
4	4,496	736	21	104	1,579	326	276	370	246	223	57	226	310	22
5	3,508	611	9	91	1,247	229	257	252	182	156	103	175	190	6
6	3,135	606	15	74	998	211	181	278	194	137	88	159	187	7
7	2,684	479	11	60	890	151	154	201	133	98	65	203	152	88
8	2,499	451	13	71	743	188	127	168	167	106	98	108	259	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 or 11	2,257	423	13	70	814	126	111	172	137	85	50	99	156	-
12 or 13	2,150	391	18	62	779	127	130	135	136	78	39	109	145	2
14 +	2,570	322	3	56	464	96	307	268	138	182	137	422	157	17
Total	2,778	485	13	73	905	171	178	212	163	121	85	174	183	15
Atolls														
1 or 2	3,172	611	43	101	447	345	544	253	140	183	40	268	154	43
3	2,206	580	21	119	348	247	200	179	129	79	47	98	161	-
4	2,170	555	25	86	289	231	209	266	118	98	47	94	144	8
5	1,770	486	22	72	238	164	164	122	100	126	43	104	122	7
6	1,862	451	24	82	284	182	202	123	99	165	40	75	119	15
7	1,687	464	35	72	227	145	120	125	91	100	68	81	121	38
8	1,555	414	16	56	258	130	152	102	93	72	41	63	148	10
9	1,528	407	12	76	234	136	188	100	87	56	27	79	122	6
10 or 11	1,804	422	22	65	229	126	328	158	99	51	20	126	148	11
12 or 13	1,428	339	34	56	221	116	152	116	106	84	24	53	115	12
14 +	1,288	362	13	48	171	89	103	157	68	36	62	83	93	4
Total	1,779	451	24	72	253	160	201	144	100	96	41	93	131	14

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table E-8 Total monthly household expenditures by COICOP groups and population deciles, 2009-2010

COICOP groups	Total monthly household expenditure	Population Deciles by Per capita Expenditure (Rf)										Republic	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
01 Foods and beverages	142,142,430	7,449,255	9,515,822	10,808,161	11,494,876	13,389,308	13,978,158	14,721,734	17,011,954	19,893,528	23,879,634		
02 Tobacco and chewing products	6,177,129	402,071	398,904	761,021	419,823	961,568	645,926	560,677	579,161	684,569	763,408		
03 Clothing and footwear	22,079,766	723,004	935,385	1,218,520	2,056,384	1,917,676	2,157,229	2,076,040	2,933,367	3,031,934	5,030,228		
04 Housing, water and electricity	149,089,424	2,665,198	4,913,324	5,670,818	6,493,723	7,741,516	13,174,240	13,106,220	22,927,662	27,756,409	44,640,314		
05 Household operations	50,169,491	1,357,099	2,057,180	2,911,004	3,093,026	4,007,598	3,593,673	4,932,613	6,322,613	8,219,776	13,673,753		
06 Health	59,063,574	636,158	1,055,960	2,064,846	3,191,020	5,083,033	4,339,550	6,072,067	6,984,762	7,884,333	21,743,846		
07 Transport	51,610,224	371,398	982,352	1,533,985	2,662,477	3,397,191	4,354,896	7,058,049	4,971,591	8,556,472	17,721,812		
08 Communications	37,525,487	775,846	1,406,565	1,852,522	2,720,372	2,921,614	3,283,572	4,646,125	4,700,028	5,539,763	9,679,076		
09 Recreation and Culture	32,183,268	544,342	999,976	1,606,125	1,747,488	1,973,569	1,806,890	2,554,547	2,811,557	4,636,281	13,502,544		
10 Education	17,268,496	396,398	593,680	870,824	993,001	922,893	2,795,017	1,318,950	1,771,526	2,407,692	5,198,514		
11 Hotels, Cafes and Restaurants	37,456,687	240,656	471,428	788,064	1,578,021	2,104,017	2,165,148	4,209,949	3,549,955	5,586,138	16,763,313		
12 Miscellaneous Goods and Services	45,924,993	1,197,674	1,919,872	2,068,220	2,913,487	3,197,872	3,504,626	3,753,944	5,535,251	7,638,157	14,196,397		
13 Religious expenses	4,449,952	5,957	28,287	36,962	398,461	142,223	152,238	156,940	459,370	815,485	2,254,030		
Total	655,130,921	16,765,056	25,278,686	32,191,073	39,762,159	47,757,552	55,951,271	65,168,925	80,558,796	102,650,536	189,046,868		

COICOP groups	Total monthly household expenditure	Population Deciles by Per capita Expenditure (Rf)										Male ¹	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
01 Foods and beverages	53,152,966	1,511,300	1,799,067	1,574,148	2,809,004	3,006,272	4,790,519	6,209,019	7,417,943	9,688,520	14,347,173		
02 Tobacco and chewing products	1,429,601	22,970	20,021	4,013	76,889	94,700	286,148	149,465	167,123	284,460	323,813		
03 Clothing and footwear	7,957,666	141,243	110,955	106,393	350,146	305,538	753,512	884,775	1,175,845	1,392,996	2,736,263		
04 Housing, water and electricity	99,121,979	371,321	1,349,004	1,135,611	2,481,891	3,745,866	8,305,073	8,075,782	16,492,205	20,700,543	36,464,683		
05 Household operations	18,697,862	225,511	295,051	355,966	555,828	865,247	997,482	1,994,378	2,351,298	3,536,120	7,520,981		
06 Health	19,469,051	81,989	217,986	126,901	736,814	608,711	1,414,419	1,994,694	2,688,456	3,017,236	8,571,844		
07 Transport	23,185,763	79,594	303,729	237,739	733,768	1,174,708	1,755,186	3,090,585	2,218,629	3,560,194	10,031,630		
08 Communications	17,814,506	97,786	249,521	241,137	949,272	904,049	1,343,987	2,190,698	2,398,740	2,716,606	6,722,711		
09 Recreation and Culture	13,286,901	86,854	219,376	179,925	592,197	670,140	669,357	1,319,263	1,191,059	2,172,919	6,185,812		
10 Education	9,267,531	51,940	15,136	258,192	239,383	264,450	642,738	722,037	914,969	1,756,291	4,402,396		
11 Hotels, Cafes and Restaurants	19,100,866	60,737	168,221	97,260	639,416	760,214	962,859	2,131,649	1,962,293	2,398,008	9,920,209		
12 Miscellaneous Goods and Services	20,077,287	243,945	252,034	193,986	569,430	659,857	1,310,116	1,794,718	2,211,272	3,719,634	9,122,295		
13 Religious expenses	1,675,021	-	15,985	-	195,965	-	15,984	46,574	142,466	3,064	1,254,983		
Total	304,227,000	2,975,192	5,016,087	4,511,271	10,990,002	13,055,751	23,247,380	30,603,635	41,332,298	54,946,591	117,604,793		

COICOP groups	Total monthly household expenditure	Population Deciles by Per capita Expenditure (Rf)										Abols	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
01 Foods and beverages	88,989,464	5,937,955	7,716,755	9,234,013	8,685,873	10,383,036	9,187,639	8,512,714	9,594,011	10,205,008	9,532,461		
02 Tobacco and chewing products	4,747,528	379,101	378,883	757,008	342,934	866,868	359,778	411,212	412,039	400,109	439,595		
03 Clothing and footwear	14,122,100	581,761	824,430	1,112,127	1,706,238	1,612,138	1,403,717	1,191,265	1,757,522	1,638,938	2,293,965		
04 Housing, water and electricity	49,567,446	2,293,877	3,564,320	4,535,207	4,011,832	3,995,650	4,869,167	5,030,439	6,435,457	7,055,866	8,175,631		
05 Household operations	31,471,629	1,131,588	1,762,130	2,555,038	2,537,198	3,142,350	2,596,278	2,939,305	3,971,316	4,683,656	6,152,771		
06 Health	39,594,522	554,169	837,974	1,937,944	2,454,206	4,472,322	2,925,130	4,077,373	4,296,305	4,867,097	13,172,002		
07 Transport	28,424,461	291,804	678,623	1,296,246	1,928,710	2,222,483	2,599,710	3,967,464	2,752,962	4,996,278	7,690,182		
08 Communications	19,710,981	678,060	1,157,045	1,611,385	1,771,100	2,017,566	1,939,588	2,455,428	2,301,288	2,823,158	2,956,365		
09 Recreation and Culture	18,896,367	457,488	780,550	1,426,200	1,155,290	1,303,430	1,137,532	1,235,285	1,620,498	2,463,362	7,316,732		
10 Education	8,000,964	344,458	578,544	612,632	753,618	658,443	2,152,278	596,914	856,557	651,401	796,118		
11 Hotels, Cafes and Restaurants	18,355,820	179,918	303,207	690,804	938,606	1,343,803	1,202,288	2,078,300	1,587,662	3,188,130	6,843,104		
12 Miscellaneous Goods and Services	25,847,707	953,729	1,667,838	1,874,234	2,344,057	2,537,490	2,194,330	1,959,225	3,323,979	3,918,522	5,074,102		
13 Religious expenses	2,774,931	5,957	12,302	36,962	202,495	142,223	136,254	110,367	316,904	812,420	999,047		
Total	350,903,921	13,789,864	20,262,599	27,679,801	28,832,157	34,697,801	32,703,891	34,565,290	39,226,498	47,703,945	71,442,075		

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table E-9 Percentage shares of total monthly household expenditures by COICOP groups and population deciles, 2009-2010

COICOP groups	Population Deciles by Per capita Expenditure										Republic
	All Deciles	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01 Foods and beverages	21.7	44.4	37.6	33.6	28.9	28.0	25.0	22.6	21.1	19.4	12.6
02 Tobacco and chewing products	0.9	2.4	1.6	2.4	1.1	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4
03 Clothing and footwear	3.4	4.3	3.7	3.8	5.2	4.0	3.9	3.2	3.6	3.0	2.7
04 Housing, water and electricity	22.8	15.9	19.4	17.6	16.3	16.2	23.5	20.1	28.5	27.0	23.6
05 Household operations	7.7	8.1	8.1	9.0	7.8	8.4	6.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	7.2
06 Health	9.0	3.8	4.2	6.4	8.0	10.6	7.8	9.3	8.7	7.7	11.5
07 Transport	7.9	2.2	3.9	4.8	6.7	7.1	7.8	10.8	6.2	8.3	9.4
08 Communications	5.7	4.6	5.6	5.8	6.8	6.1	5.9	7.1	5.8	5.4	5.1
09 Recreation And Culture	4.9	3.2	4.0	5.0	4.4	4.1	3.2	3.9	3.5	4.5	7.1
10 Education	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.5	1.9	5.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.7
11 Hotels, Cafes And Restaurants	5.7	1.4	1.9	2.4	4.0	4.4	3.9	6.5	4.4	5.4	8.9
12 Miscellaneous Goods And Services	7.0	7.1	7.6	6.4	7.3	6.7	6.3	5.8	6.9	7.4	7.5
13 Religious expenses	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
COICOP groups	Population Deciles by Per capita Expenditure										Male
	All Deciles	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01 Foods and beverages	17.5	50.8	35.9	34.9	25.7	23.0	20.6	20.3	17.9	17.6	12.2
02 Tobacco and chewing products	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
03 Clothing and footwear	2.6	4.7	2.2	2.4	3.2	2.3	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3
04 Housing, water and electricity	32.6	12.5	26.9	25.2	22.7	28.7	35.7	26.4	39.9	37.7	31.0
05 Household operations	6.1	7.6	5.9	7.9	5.1	6.6	4.3	6.5	5.7	6.4	6.4
06 Health	6.4	2.8	4.3	2.8	6.7	4.7	6.1	6.5	6.5	5.5	7.3
07 Transport	7.6	2.7	6.1	5.3	6.7	9.0	7.6	10.1	5.4	6.5	8.5
08 Communications	5.9	3.3	5.0	5.3	8.7	6.9	5.8	7.2	5.8	4.9	5.7
09 Recreation And Culture	4.4	2.9	4.4	4.0	5.4	5.1	2.9	4.3	2.9	4.0	5.3
10 Education	3.0	1.7	0.3	5.7	2.2	2.0	2.8	2.4	2.2	3.2	3.7
11 Hotels, Cafes And Restaurants	6.3	2.0	3.4	2.2	5.9	5.8	4.1	7.0	4.7	4.4	8.4
12 Miscellaneous Goods And Services	6.6	8.2	5.0	4.3	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.9	5.3	6.8	7.8
13 Religious expenses	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
COICOP groups	Population Deciles by Per capita Expenditure										Atolls
	All Deciles	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01 Foods and beverages	25.4	43.1	38.1	33.4	30.1	29.9	28.1	24.6	24.5	21.4	13.3
02 Tobacco and chewing products	1.4	2.7	1.9	2.7	1.2	2.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.6
03 Clothing and footwear	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	5.9	4.6	4.3	3.4	4.5	3.4	3.2
04 Housing, water and electricity	14.2	16.6	17.6	16.4	13.9	11.5	14.9	14.6	16.4	14.8	11.4
05 Household operations	9.0	8.2	8.7	9.2	8.8	9.1	7.9	8.5	10.1	9.8	8.6
06 Health	11.3	4.0	4.1	7.0	8.5	12.9	8.9	11.8	11.0	10.2	18.4
07 Transport	8.1	2.1	3.3	4.7	6.7	6.4	7.9	11.5	7.0	10.5	10.8
08 Communications	5.6	4.9	5.7	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.9	7.1	5.9	5.9	4.1
09 Recreation And Culture	5.4	3.3	3.9	5.2	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.6	4.1	5.2	10.2
10 Education	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.6	1.9	6.6	1.7	2.2	1.4	1.1
11 Hotels, Cafes And Restaurants	5.2	1.3	1.5	2.5	3.3	3.9	3.7	6.0	4.0	6.7	9.6
12 Miscellaneous Goods And Services	7.4	6.9	8.2	6.8	8.1	7.3	6.7	5.7	8.5	8.2	7.1
13 Religious expenses	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.7	1.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table E-10

Per capita monthly expenditures by COICOP groups and population deciles, 2009-2010

Republic

COICOP groups	Per capita monthly expenditure (Rf)	Population Deciles by Per capita Expenditure									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01 Foods and beverages	463	232	310	353	377	434	456	482	552	648	819
02 Tobacco and chewing products	20	13	13	25	14	31	21	18	19	22	26
03 Clothing and footwear	72	23	30	40	67	62	70	68	95	99	173
04 Housing, water and electricity	486	83	160	185	213	251	430	429	744	904	1,531
05 Household operations	164	42	67	95	101	130	117	161	205	268	469
06 Health	193	20	34	67	105	165	142	199	227	257	746
07 Transport	168	12	32	50	87	110	142	231	161	279	608
08 Communications	122	24	46	60	89	95	107	152	153	181	332
09 Recreation And Culture	105	17	33	52	57	64	59	84	91	151	463
10 Education	56	12	19	28	33	30	91	43	58	78	178
11 Hotels, Cafes And Restaurants	122	7	15	26	52	68	71	138	115	182	575
12 Miscellaneous Goods And Services	150	37	62	68	96	104	114	123	180	249	487
13 Religious expenses	15	0	1	1	13	5	5	5	15	27	77
Total	2,136	522	822	1,051	1,304	1,547	1,827	2,132	2,615	3,345	6,483

Male'

COICOP groups	Per capita monthly expenditure (Rf)	Population Deciles by Per capita Expenditure									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01 Foods and beverages	485	275	302	361	338	358	377	433	472	594	801
02 Tobacco and chewing products	13	4	3	1	9	11	23	10	11	17	18
03 Clothing and footwear	73	26	19	24	42	36	59	62	75	85	153
04 Housing, water and electricity	905	68	226	261	298	446	653	563	1,049	1,270	2,037
05 Household operations	171	41	50	82	67	103	78	139	150	217	420
06 Health	178	15	37	29	89	72	111	139	171	185	479
07 Transport	212	15	51	55	88	140	138	216	141	218	560
08 Communications	163	18	42	55	114	108	106	153	153	167	376
09 Recreation And Culture	121	16	37	41	71	80	53	92	76	133	346
10 Education	85	9	3	59	29	31	51	50	58	108	246
11 Hotels, Cafes And Restaurants	174	11	28	22	77	91	76	149	125	147	554
12 Miscellaneous Goods And Services	183	44	42	45	68	79	103	125	141	228	510
13 Religious expenses	15	-	3	-	24	-	1	3	9	-	70
Total	2,778	542	842	1,036	1,314	1,555	1,828	2,134	2,629	3,370	6,570

Atolls

COICOP groups	Per capita monthly expenditure (Rf)	Population Deciles by Per capita Expenditure									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01 Foods and beverages	451	223	311	351	392	462	513	524	636	709	847
02 Tobacco and chewing products	24	14	15	29	15	39	20	25	27	28	39
03 Clothing and footwear	72	22	33	42	77	72	78	73	116	114	204
04 Housing, water and electricity	253	86	144	173	181	178	272	310	427	491	726
05 Household operations	160	42	71	97	114	140	145	181	263	326	546
06 Health	201	21	34	74	111	199	163	251	285	338	1,170
07 Transport	144	11	27	49	87	99	145	244	182	347	683
08 Communications	100	25	47	61	80	90	108	151	153	196	263
09 Recreation And Culture	96	17	31	54	52	58	64	76	107	171	650
10 Education	41	13	23	23	34	29	120	37	57	45	71
11 Hotels, Cafes And Restaurants	93	7	12	26	42	60	67	128	105	222	608
12 Miscellaneous Goods And Services	131	36	67	71	106	113	123	121	220	272	451
13 Religious expenses	14	0	0	1	9	6	8	7	21	56	89
Total	1,779	518	818	1,054	1,300	1,543	1,827	2,129	2,600	3,316	6,345

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table E-11 Total monthly household expenditure on goods and services, by COICOP group and sub-groups, 2009-2010

COICOP groups and sub-groups	Total household expenditure (Rf)			(% shares)		
	Republic	Male'	Atolls	Republic	Male'	Atolls
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	655,130,921	304,227,000	350,903,921	100.0	100.0	100.0
01 FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	142,142,430	53,152,966	88,989,464	21.7	17.5	25.4
01.1 Food	129,221,314	47,604,835	81,616,480	19.7	15.6	23.3
01.1.1 Bread and cereals	26,016,895	8,307,450	17,709,445	4.0	2.7	5.0
01.1.2 Meat	5,585,947	3,117,061	2,468,886	0.9	1.0	0.7
01.1.3 Fish	19,277,796	8,181,510	11,096,286	2.9	2.7	3.2
01.1.4 Milk, cheese and eggs	25,981,273	8,562,274	17,418,999	4.0	2.8	5.0
01.1.5 Oils and fats	5,216,511	1,549,514	3,666,997	0.8	0.5	1.0
01.1.6 Fruit	13,940,113	4,273,986	9,666,127	2.1	1.4	2.8
01.1.7 Vegetables	12,819,244	4,837,125	7,982,118	2.0	1.6	2.3
01.1.8 Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	7,316,360	2,214,484	5,101,876	1.1	0.7	1.5
01.1.9 Food products n.e.c.	13,067,176	6,561,430	6,505,746	2.0	2.2	1.9
01.2 NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	12,921,115	5,548,131	7,372,984	2.0	1.8	2.1
01.2.1 Coffee, tea and cocoa	3,416,794	1,162,705	2,254,089	0.5	0.4	0.6
01.2.2 Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	9,504,322	4,385,426	5,118,896	1.5	1.4	1.5
02 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO AND NARCOTICS	6,177,129	1,429,601	4,747,528	0.9	0.5	1.4
02.2 TOBACCO	6,177,129	1,429,601	4,747,528	0.9	0.5	1.4
02.2.0 Tobacco	6,177,129	1,429,601	4,747,528	0.9	0.5	1.4
03 CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	22,079,766	7,957,666	14,122,100	3.4	2.6	4.0
03.1 CLOTHING	16,747,238	6,476,100	10,271,138	2.6	2.1	2.9
03.1.1 Clothing materials	3,277,903	1,128,484	2,149,420	0.5	0.4	0.6
03.1.2 Garments	11,708,732	4,774,192	6,934,540	1.8	1.6	2.0
03.1.3 Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	1,753,243	566,064	1,187,179	0.3	0.2	0.3
03.1.4 Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	7,360	7,360	-	0.0	0.0	-
03.2 FOOTWEAR	5,332,528	1,481,566	3,850,962	0.8	0.5	1.1
03.2.1 Shoes and other footwear	5,332,528	1,481,566	3,850,962	0.8	0.5	1.1
04 HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	149,089,424	99,121,979	49,967,446	22.8	32.6	14.2
04.1 ACTUAL RENTALS FOR HOUSING	73,252,269	69,610,974	3,641,295	11.2	22.9	1.0
04.1.1 Actual rentals paid by tenants	73,252,269	69,610,974	3,641,295	11.2	22.9	1.0
04.3 MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF THE DWELLING	18,547,272	3,181,116	15,366,155	2.8	1.0	4.4
04.3.1 Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	14,311,149	1,230,566	13,080,583	2.2	0.4	3.7
04.3.2 Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	4,236,123	1,950,551	2,285,572	0.6	0.6	0.7
04.4 WATER SUPPLY AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES RELATING TO THE DWELLING	11,320,920	10,218,803	1,102,117	1.7	3.4	0.3
04.4.1 Water supply	9,992,113	9,305,666	686,447	1.5	3.1	0.2
04.4.2 Refuse collection	1,319,097	913,137	405,960	0.2	0.3	0.1
04.4.3 Sewerage collection	9,711	-	9,711	0.0	-	0.0
04.5 ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	45,968,964	16,111,086	29,857,878	7.0	5.3	8.5
04.5.1 Electricity	32,675,761	11,961,363	20,714,398	5.0	3.9	5.9
04.5.2 Gas	9,841,209	2,566,914	7,274,295	1.5	0.8	2.1
04.5.3 Liquid fuels	3,449,092	1,581,480	1,867,612	0.5	0.5	0.5
04.5.4 Solid fuels	2,902	1,329	1,573	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table E-11 Cont....					
05 FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE					
05.1 FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS, CARPETS AND OTHER FLOOR COVERINGS					
05.1.1 Furniture and furnishings	12,989,558	4,664,987	8,324,571	2.0	1.5
05.1.2 Carpets and other floor coverings	12,531,720	4,473,053	8,058,667	1.9	1.5
05.1.3 Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor coverings	208,054	38,048	170,006	0.0	0.0
05.2 HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES	249,783	153,886	95,898	0.0	0.1
05.2.0 Household textiles	1,847,779	746,514	1,101,265	0.3	0.2
05.3 HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES	1,847,779	746,514	1,101,265	0.3	0.2
05.3.1 Major household appliances whether electric or not	14,697,916	5,952,406	8,745,511	2.2	2.0
05.3.2 Small electric household appliances	11,857,572	4,855,215	7,002,357	1.8	1.6
05.3.3 Repair of household appliances	2,509,728	888,689	1,621,039	0.4	0.3
05.4 GLASSWARE, TABLEWARE AND HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS	330,617	208,501	122,116	0.1	0.1
05.4.0 Glassware, tableware and household utensils	4,322,247	1,895,053	2,427,194	0.7	0.6
05.5 Major tools and equipment	4,322,247	1,895,053	2,427,194	0.7	0.6
05.5.1 Major tools and equipment	2,739,698	523,462	2,216,236	0.4	0.2
05.5.2 Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	1,418,068	301,913	1,116,156	0.2	0.1
05.6 GOODS AND SERVICES FOR ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	1,321,630	221,549	1,100,081	0.2	0.1
05.6.1 Non-durable household goods	13,572,293	4,915,441	8,656,852	2.1	1.6
05.6.2 Domestic services and household services	9,476,486	2,900,211	6,576,274	1.4	1.0
06 HEALTH	4,095,807	2,015,229	2,080,578	0.6	0.7
06 HEALTH (travel abroad for medical purpose)	59,053,574	19,459,051	39,594,522	9.0	6.4
06.1 MEDICAL PRODUCTS, APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT	20,480,228	8,273,490	12,206,738	3.1	2.7
06.1.1 Pharmaceutical products	17,488,635	4,692,195	12,796,440	2.7	1.5
06.1.2 Other medical products	13,191,336	3,046,858	10,144,478	2.0	1.0
06.1.3 Therapeutic appliances and equipment	905,380	475,058	430,322	0.1	0.2
06.2 OUT-PATIENT SERVICES	3,391,919	1,170,279	2,221,641	0.5	0.4
06.2.1 Medical Services	19,667,334	5,790,432	13,876,902	3.0	1.9
06.2.2 Dental services	15,998,794	4,531,867	11,466,926	2.4	1.5
06.2.3 Paramedical services	1,020,067	609,045	411,021	0.2	0.2
06.3 HOSPITAL SERVICES	2,648,473	649,519	1,998,954	0.4	0.2
06.3.0 Hospital services	1,417,377	702,934	714,443	0.2	0.2
07 TRANSPORT	1,417,377	702,934	714,443	0.2	0.2
07 LAND TRANSPORT (during travel abroad for various purposes)	51,610,224	23,185,763	28,424,461	7.9	7.6
07.1 PURCHASE OF VEHICLES	2,433,357	1,102,290	1,331,067	0.4	0.4
07.1.1 Motor cars	11,360,617	6,229,716	5,130,901	1.7	2.0
07.1.2 Motorcycles	2,647,020	1,773,657	873,362	0.4	0.6
07.1.3 Bicycles	8,078,634	4,421,550	3,657,084	1.2	1.5
07.2 OPERATION OF PERSONAL TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	634,964	34,509	600,455	0.1	0.0
07.2.1 Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment	3,950,984	1,182,922	2,768,062	0.6	0.4
07.2.2 Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	926,523	388,256	538,267	0.1	0.1
07.2.3 Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment	1,830,289	100,929	1,729,360	0.3	0.0
07.3 TRANSPORT SERVICES	1,194,172	693,737	500,435	0.2	0.2
07.3.2 Passenger transport by road	33,865,266	14,670,835	19,194,431	5.2	4.8
07.3.3 Passenger transport by air	5,413,851	2,244,573	3,169,278	0.8	0.7
07.3.3 Passenger transport by air (Air ticket for travel abroad for various purposes)	1,969,186	895,486	1,073,700	0.3	0.3
07.3.4 Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	19,277,793	9,005,613	10,272,179	2.9	3.0
07.3.6 Other purchased transport services	6,972,988	2,416,584	4,556,403	1.1	0.8
	231,449	108,578	122,870	0.0	0.0

Table E-11 Cont....

08 COMMUNICATION	37,525,487	17,814,506	19,710,981	5.7	5.9	5.6
08.1. POSTAL SERVICES	39,938	61,885	32,053	0.0	0.0	0.0
08.1.0 Postal services (S)	93,938	61,885	32,053	0.0	0.0	0.0
08.2. TELEPHONE AND TELEFAX EQUIPMENT	8,003,314	4,201,022	3,802,292	1.2	1.4	1.1
08.2.0 Telephone and telefax equipment (D)	8,003,314	4,201,022	3,802,292	1.2	1.4	1.1
08.3. TELEPHONE AND TELEFAX SERVICES	29,428,235	13,551,599	15,876,636	4.5	4.5	4.5
08.3.0 Telephone and telefax services (S)	29,428,235	13,551,599	15,876,636	4.5	4.5	4.5
09 RECREATION AND CULTURE	32,183,268	13,286,901	18,896,367	4.9	4.4	5.4
09 96L Recreational services (travel abroad for holiday/leisure)	2,752,520	1,972,336	780,184	0.4	0.6	0.2
09.1. AUDIO-VISUAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND INFORMATION PROCESSING EQUIPMENT	15,186,335	6,972,663	8,213,673	2.3	2.3	2.3
09.1.1 Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	7,009,648	3,049,307	3,960,341	1.1	1.0	1.1
09.1.2 Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments	933,744	582,668	351,076	0.1	0.2	0.1
09.1.3 Information processing equipment	6,646,291	2,831,107	3,815,184	1.0	0.9	1.1
09.1.4 Recording media	189,169	141,661	47,508	0.0	0.0	0.0
09.1.5 Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	407,483	367,919	39,564	0.1	0.1	0.0
09.2. OTHER MAJOR DURABLES FOR RECREATION AND CULTURE	4,872,839	38,246	4,834,593	0.7	0.0	1.4
09.2.1 Major durables for outdoor recreation	4,548,650	-	4,548,650	0.7	-	1.3
09.2.2 Musical instruments and major durables for indoor recreation	58,662	38,246	20,416	0.0	0.0	0.0
09.2.3 Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture	265,528	-	265,528	0.0	-	0.1
09.3. OTHER RECREATIONAL ITEMS AND EQUIPMENT, GARDENS AND PETS	3,617,662	1,497,752	2,119,910	0.6	0.5	0.6
09.3.1 Games, toys and hobbies	2,383,791	1,096,876	1,286,915	0.4	0.4	0.4
09.3.2 Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation	604,032	253,166	350,866	0.1	0.1	0.1
09.3.3 Gardens, plants and flowers	507,747	73,056	434,691	0.1	0.0	0.1
09.3.4 Pets and related products	122,093	74,654	47,438	0.0	0.0	0.0
09.4. RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL SERVICES	1,543,147	1,040,120	503,026	0.2	0.3	0.1
09.4.1 Recreational and sporting services	579,712	484,242	95,470	0.1	0.2	0.0
09.4.2 Cultural services	963,435	555,878	407,556	0.1	0.2	0.1
09.5. NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY	4,210,765	1,765,784	2,444,981	0.6	0.6	0.7
09.5.1 Books	2,061,817	766,071	1,295,746	0.3	0.3	0.4
09.5.2 Newspapers and periodicals	120,043	111,299	8,745	0.0	0.0	0.0
09.5.3 Miscellaneous printed matter	31,012	18,559	12,452	0.0	0.0	0.0
09.5.4 Stationery and drawing materials	1,997,893	869,856	1,128,038	0.3	0.3	0.3

Table E-11 Cont....

		17,268,496	9,267,531	8,000,964	2.6	3.0	2.3
10 EDUCATION							
10.92E Education (Education services abroad)		2,173,624	1,554,468	619,156	0.3	0.5	0.2
10.1 PRE-PRIMARY AND PRIMARY EDUCATION		3,465,771	1,482,688	1,983,083	0.5	0.5	0.6
10.1.0 Pre-primary and primary education		3,465,771	1,482,688	1,983,083	0.5	0.5	0.6
10.2 SECONDARY EDUCATION		8,877,767	4,964,616	3,913,151	1.4	1.6	1.1
10.2.0 Secondary education		8,877,767	4,964,616	3,913,151	1.4	1.6	1.1
10.3 POST-SECONDARY NON-TERTIARY EDUCATION		534,445	212,241	322,204	0.1	0.1	0.1
10.3.0 Post-secondary non-tertiary education		534,445	212,241	322,204	0.1	0.1	0.1
10.4 TERTIARY EDUCATION		38,844	-	38,844	0.0	-	0.0
10.4.0 Tertiary education		38,844	-	38,844	0.0	-	0.0
10.5 EDUCATION NOT DEFINABLE BY LEVEL		2,178,044	1,053,518	1,124,526	0.3	0.3	0.3
10.5.0 Education not definable by level		2,178,044	1,053,518	1,124,526	0.3	0.3	0.3
11 RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS		37,456,687	19,100,866	18,355,820	5.7	6.3	5.2
11.1 CATERING SERVICES		27,582,844	14,589,570	12,993,274	4.2	4.8	3.7
11.1.1 Restaurants, cafés and the like		27,582,844	14,589,570	12,993,274	4.2	4.8	3.7
11.2 ACCOMMODATION SERVICES		9,873,843	4,511,296	5,362,547	1.5	1.5	1.5
11.2.0 Accommodation services		463,494	254,599	208,895	0.1	0.1	0.1
11.2.0 Accommodation services (during travel abroad)		9,410,349	4,256,698	5,153,651	1.4	1.4	1.5
12 MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES		45,924,993	20,077,287	25,847,707	7.0	6.6	7.4
12 Miscellaneous goods and services (during travel abroad)		3,826,836	1,731,039	2,095,797	0.6	0.6	0.6
12.1 PERSONAL CARE		29,908,642	12,005,306	17,903,336	4.6	3.9	5.1
12.1.1 Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments		580,159	362,813	217,346	0.1	0.1	0.1
12.1.3 Other appliances, articles and products for personal care		29,328,483	11,642,494	17,685,990	4.5	3.8	5.0
12.3 PERSONAL EFFECTS N.E.C.		3,006,304	1,354,041	1,652,263	0.5	0.4	0.5
12.3.1 Jewellery, clocks and watches		1,361,950	627,431	734,519	0.2	0.2	0.2
12.3.2 Other personal effects		1,644,354	726,609	917,744	0.3	0.2	0.3
12.5 INSURANCE		134,052	69,119	64,934	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.5.3 Insurance connected with health		134,052	69,119	64,934	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.6 OTHER SERVICES N.E.C		86,520	77,161	9,359	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.6.2 Other financial services n.e.c.		86,520	77,161	9,359	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.7 OTHER SERVICES N.E.C.		8,962,639	4,840,621	4,122,018	1.4	1.6	1.2
12.7.0 Other services n.e.c.		8,962,639	4,840,621	4,122,018	1.4	1.6	1.2
13 RELIGIOUS SERVICES		4,449,952	1,675,021	2,774,931	0.7	0.6	0.8
13.6 RELIGIOUS SERVICES		4,449,952	1,675,021	2,774,931	0.7	0.6	0.8
13.6.1 95910 Religious services		165,051	97,886	67,165	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.6.1 95910H Religious services (Travel abroad for Hajj)		4,284,901	1,577,135	2,707,766	0.7	0.5	0.8

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table E-12 Total monthly household expenditure spent in Maldives and abroad, by COICOP groups, 2009-2010

COICOP groups	Total monthly expenditure					
	Republic	Male' Value (Rf)	Atolls	Republic % shares	Male' % shares	Atolls
a. Expenditure in Maldives	655,130,921	304,227,000	350,903,921	100	100	100
01 Foods and beverages	576,603,507	268,471,890	308,131,617	100	100	100
02 Tobacco and chewing products	142,142,430	53,152,966	88,989,464	24.7	19.8	28.9
03 Clothing and footwear	6,177,129	1,429,601	4,747,528	1.1	0.5	1.5
04 Housing, water and electricity	22,079,766	7,957,666	14,122,100	3.8	3.0	4.6
05 Household operations	149,089,424	99,121,979	49,967,446	25.9	36.9	16.2
06 Health	50,169,491	18,697,862	31,471,629	8.7	7.0	10.2
07 Transport	38,573,346	11,185,561	27,387,785	6.7	4.2	8.9
08 Communications	29,899,075	13,077,859	16,821,215	5.2	4.9	5.5
09 Recreation And Culture	37,525,487	17,814,506	19,710,981	6.5	6.6	6.4
10 Education	29,430,748	11,314,565	18,116,183	5.1	4.2	5.9
11 Hotels, Cafes And Restaurants	15,094,871	7,713,063	7,381,808	2.6	2.9	2.4
12 Miscellaneous Goods And Services	14,158,531	8,562,128	5,596,403	2.5	3.2	1.8
13 Religious expenses	42,098,157	18,346,247	23,751,910	7.3	6.8	7.7
	165,051	97,886	67,165	0.0	0.0	0.0
b. Expenditure Abroad	78,527,414	35,755,110	42,772,304	100	100	100
06 Health	20,480,228	8,273,490	12,206,738	26.1	23.1	28.5
07 Transport	21,711,149	10,107,904	11,603,246	27.6	28.3	27.1
09 Recreation And Culture	2,752,520	1,972,336	780,184	3.5	5.5	1.8
10 Education	2,173,624	1,554,468	619,156	2.8	4.3	1.4
11 Hotels, Cafes And Restaurants	23,298,156	10,538,738	12,759,417	29.7	29.5	29.8
12 Miscellaneous Goods And Services	3,826,836	1,731,039	2,095,797	4.9	4.8	4.9
13 Religious expenses	4,284,901	1,577,135	2,707,766	5.5	4.4	6.3

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table E-13

Total monthly household expenditure on travel abroad by purpose of travel, by COICOP groups, 2009-2010

COICOP groups	Total monthly expenditure (Rf)	Total monthly expenditure on travel abroad (Rf)	% share of expenditure on travel abroad	Expenditure during travel abroad by purpose of travel (Rf)			
				Medical	Education	Leisure/holiday	Hajj
Republic							
01 Foods and beverages	142,142,430	-	-	-	-	-	-
02 Tobacco and chewing products	6,177,129	-	-	-	-	-	-
03 Clothing and footwear	22,079,766	-	-	-	-	-	-
04 Housing, water and electricity	149,089,424	-	-	-	-	-	-
05 Household operations	50,169,491	-	-	-	-	-	-
06 Health	59,053,574	20,480,228	34.7	20,480,228	-	-	-
07 Transport	51,610,224	21,711,149	42.1	15,416,633	1,319,013	2,218,715	2,756,788
08 Communications	37,525,487	-	-	-	-	-	-
09 Recreation And Culture	32,183,268	2,752,520	8.6	-	-	2,752,520	-
10 Education	17,268,496	2,173,624	12.6	-	2,173,624	-	-
11 Hotels, Cafes And Restaurants	37,456,687	23,298,156	62.2	16,134,324	1,712,381	2,168,435	3,283,016
12 Miscellaneous Goods And Services	45,924,993	3,826,836	8.3	2,650,141	281,267	356,176	539,251
13 Religious expenses	4,449,952	4,284,901	96.3	-	-	-	4,284,901
Total	655,130,921	78,527,414	12.0	54,681,326	5,486,285	7,495,847	10,863,956
Male'							
01 Foods and beverages	53,152,966	-	-	-	-	-	-
02 Tobacco and chewing products	1,429,601	-	-	-	-	-	-
03 Clothing and footwear	7,957,666	-	-	-	-	-	-
04 Housing, water and electricity	99,121,979	-	-	-	-	-	-
05 Household operations	18,697,862	-	-	-	-	-	-
06 Health	19,459,051	8,273,490	42.5	8,273,490	-	-	-
07 Transport	23,185,763	10,107,904	43.6	6,483,130	745,262	1,834,148	1,045,364
08 Communications	17,814,506	-	-	-	-	-	-
09 Recreation And Culture	13,286,901	1,972,336	14.8	-	-	1,972,336	-
10 Education	9,267,531	1,554,468	16.8	-	1,554,468	-	-
11 Hotels, Cafes And Restaurants	19,100,866	10,538,738	55.2	6,517,856	1,224,610	1,553,806	1,242,467
12 Miscellaneous Goods And Services	20,077,287	1,731,039	8.6	1,070,590	201,148	255,220	204,081
13 Religious expenses	1,675,021	1,577,135	94.2	-	-	-	1,577,135
Total	304,227,000	35,755,110	11.8	22,345,065	3,725,488	5,615,510	4,069,047
Atolls							
01 Foods and beverages	88,989,464	-	-	-	-	-	-
02 Tobacco and chewing products	4,747,528	-	-	-	-	-	-
03 Clothing and footwear	14,122,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
04 Housing, water and electricity	49,967,446	-	-	-	-	-	-
05 Household operations	31,471,629	-	-	-	-	-	-
06 Health	39,594,522	12,206,738	30.8	12,206,738	-	-	-
07 Transport	28,424,461	11,603,246	40.8	8,933,504	573,751	384,567	1,711,424
08 Communications	19,710,981	-	-	-	-	-	-
09 Recreation And Culture	18,896,367	780,184	4.1	-	-	780,184	-
10 Education	8,000,964	619,156	7.7	-	619,156	-	-
11 Hotels, Cafes And Restaurants	18,355,820	12,759,417	69.5	9,616,468	487,771	614,629	2,040,549
12 Miscellaneous Goods And Services	25,847,707	2,095,797	8.1	1,579,552	80,119	100,956	335,170
13 Religious expenses	2,774,931	2,707,766	97.6	-	-	-	2,707,766
Total	350,903,921	42,772,304	12.2	32,336,261	1,760,797	1,880,336	6,794,909

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table E-14 Total annual household expenditure on travel abroad by purpose of travel, by expenditure type, 2009-2010

Purpose of overseas travel	Number of households	% share of households	Annual household expenditure on travel abroad by type of spending (Rf per year)							Average household annual expenditure on travel abroad (Rf)	
			Total expenditure on travel abroad	% share of total expenditure	Expenditure on purpose of travel (medical/holiday/education/hajj)	air travel	Other transport	Food	Accommodation		other expenses
Republic											
Medical Travel	15,380	74.4	656,175,917	69.6	245,762,735	164,807,602	20,191,999	115,410,181	78,201,702	31,801,698	42,665
Holiday / Leisure	2,017	9.8	89,950,159	9.5	33,030,240	23,905,555	2,719,027	15,511,001	10,510,222	4,274,113	44,588
Education / Training	1,892	9.2	65,835,418	7.0	26,083,489	13,679,547	2,148,606	12,248,806	8,299,766	3,375,203	34,800
Hajj / Umra	1,383	6.7	130,367,478	13.8	51,418,817	28,940,807	4,140,650	23,483,688	15,912,499	6,471,016	94,240
Total	20,672	100.0	942,328,972	100.0	356,295,281	231,333,511	29,200,282	166,653,676	112,924,190	45,922,031	45,584
All households											
Male'											
Medical Travel	6,560	71.6	268,140,783	62.5	99,281,884	69,628,954	8,168,602	46,622,773	31,591,495	12,847,076	40,878
Holiday / Leisure	1,474	16.1	67,386,123	15.7	23,668,029	20,057,357	1,952,421	11,114,506	7,531,167	3,062,643	45,711
Education / Training	846	9.2	44,705,851	10.4	18,653,614	7,403,725	1,539,418	8,759,737	5,935,580	2,413,778	52,856
Hajj / Umra	287	3.1	48,828,566	11.4	18,925,620	10,977,326	1,567,041	8,887,471	6,022,132	2,448,975	169,897
Total	9,167	100.0	429,061,322	100.0	160,529,146	108,067,361	13,227,482	75,384,487	51,080,374	20,772,471	46,805
All households											
Atolls											
Medical Travel	8,820	76.7	388,035,135	75.6	146,480,852	95,178,648	12,023,397	68,787,408	46,610,207	18,954,622	43,993
Holiday / Leisure	543	4.7	22,564,036	4.4	9,362,211	3,848,198	766,606	4,396,494	2,979,056	1,211,470	41,541
Education / Training	1,046	9.1	21,129,567	4.1	7,429,875	6,275,822	609,188	3,489,069	2,364,186	961,426	20,200
Hajj / Umra	1,096	9.5	81,538,912	15.9	32,493,197	17,963,481	2,573,609	14,596,217	9,890,367	4,022,041	74,400
Total	11,505	100.0	513,267,650	100.0	195,766,136	123,266,150	15,972,800	91,269,189	61,843,816	25,149,559	44,611
All households											

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table E-15 Money transfered abroad by households annually, by purpose , 2009-2010

Purpose of money transfer	Total Number of households	Number of households	% share of households	Money transferred by households per year Rf)	Average amount per household per year (Rf)
Republic					
All	49,321				
Students residing abroad		3,073	6.2	122,398,168	39,824
Medical purpose		1,966	4.0	18,706,769	9,514
Family members living abroad		592	1.2	7,203,567	12,170
Other		290	0.6	24,443,217	84,232
Total		5,922	12.0	172,751,721	29,172
Male'					
All	15,637				
Education / Training		1,842	11.8	82,231,698	44,635
Medical Travel		585	3.7	9,878,061	16,896
Family members		225	1.4	2,585,863	11,491
Other		59	0.4	2,994,418	50,524
Total		2,711	17.3	97,690,040	36,032
Atolls					
All	33,684				
Education / Training		1,231	3.7	40,166,470	32,624
Medical Travel		1,382	4.1	8,828,707	6,390
Family members		367	1.1	4,617,704	12,587
Other		231	0.7	21,448,799	92,884
Total		3,211	9.5	75,061,681	23,380

Note: Money transferred abroad by the households will not be included as part of household expenditure in any table.

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table E-17 Per capita monthly expenditures by tenure type, 2009-2010

Foods and beverages	Monthly per capita expenditures (Rf)									
	Owner Occupied			Rented			Rent Free			Atolls
	Republic	Male'	Atolls	Republic	Male'	Atolls	Republic	Male'	Atolls	
Foods and beverages	458	486	450	481	482	466	497	515	476	
Tobacco and chewing products	22	15	24	11	11	5	18	18	19	
Clothing and footwear	69	65	70	80	79	120	88	77	102	
Housing, water and electricity	268	330	252	1,442	1,470	481	272	311	224	
Household operations	158	159	158	179	181	108	198	165	238	
Health	201	197	202	168	169	136	137	105	176	
Transport	162	234	144	197	198	170	149	159	136	
Communications	110	149	100	166	168	97	173	227	107	
Recreation And Culture	101	128	94	112	112	106	159	156	162	
Education	48	79	40	86	87	45	88	106	66	
Hotels, Cafes And Restaurants	119	222	93	128	129	74	155	209	91	
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	144	197	130	166	168	116	199	224	168	
Religious expenses	18	32	14	-	-	8	13	23	-	
Total	1,878	2,293	1,773	3,216	3,253	1,934	2,146	2,296	1,966	

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table E-18 Total monthly household expenditures and percentage shares, by tenure type, 2009-2010

COICOP groups	Total monthly household expenditure (Rf)					
	Owner Occupied			Rented		
	Republic	Male'	Atolls	Republic	Male'	Atolls
Foods and beverages	109,566,103	23,569,288	85,996,816	27,395,808	26,655,121	740,687
Tobacco and chewing products	5,356,052	708,170	4,647,881	628,435	620,350	8,085
Clothing and footwear	16,589,055	3,139,939	13,449,117	4,573,036	4,381,937	191,099
Housing, water and electricity	64,149,784	16,008,171	48,141,613	82,110,007	81,344,801	765,206
Household operations	37,904,239	7,728,806	30,175,433	10,202,653	10,030,421	172,231
Health	48,074,487	9,528,589	38,545,898	9,551,386	9,334,791	216,595
Transport	38,839,195	11,328,940	27,510,255	11,222,207	10,951,558	270,649
Communications	26,295,952	7,243,374	19,052,578	9,432,189	9,277,790	154,398
Recreation And Culture	24,164,860	6,202,289	17,962,570	6,364,848	6,195,664	169,184
Education	11,460,045	3,843,532	7,616,513	4,891,511	4,819,728	71,783
Hotels, Cafes And Restaurants	28,564,700	10,754,271	17,810,430	7,274,004	7,157,136	116,868
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	34,395,634	9,527,729	24,867,905	9,457,325	9,272,801	184,524
Religious expenses	4,305,612	1,544,038	2,761,574	12,957	-	12,957
Total	449,665,718	111,127,135	338,538,582	183,116,365	180,042,100	3,074,265
Shares of monthly total household expenditure (%)						
Foods and beverages	24.4	21.2	25.4	15.0	14.8	24.1
Tobacco and chewing products	1.2	0.6	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Clothing and footwear	3.7	2.8	4.0	2.5	2.4	6.2
Housing, water and electricity	14.3	14.4	14.2	44.8	45.2	24.9
Household operations	8.4	7.0	8.9	5.6	5.6	5.6
Health	10.7	8.6	11.4	5.2	5.2	7.0
Transport	8.6	10.2	8.1	6.1	6.1	8.8
Communications	5.8	6.5	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.0
Recreation And Culture	5.4	5.6	5.3	3.5	3.4	5.5
Education	2.5	3.5	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.3
Hotels, Cafes And Restaurants	6.4	9.7	5.3	4.0	4.0	3.8
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	7.6	8.6	7.3	5.2	5.2	6.0
Religious expenses	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	-	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rent Free						
	Republic	Male'	Atolls	Republic	Male'	Atolls
Foods and beverages	5,180,518	2,928,557	2,251,962			
Tobacco and chewing products	192,643	101,081	91,562			
Clothing and footwear	917,675	435,791	481,885			
Housing, water and electricity	2,829,633	1,769,007	1,060,626			
Household operations	2,062,599	938,635	1,123,965			
Health	1,427,700	595,671	832,029			
Transport	1,548,822	905,265	643,557			
Communications	1,797,347	1,293,342	504,005			
Recreation And Culture	1,653,561	888,947	764,613			
Education	916,939	604,270	312,669			
Hotels, Cafes And Restaurants	1,617,983	1,189,460	428,523			
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	2,072,035	1,276,757	795,278			
Religious expenses	131,384	130,983	400			
Total	22,348,839	13,057,765	9,291,074			

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table E-19 Households living in rented accommodation and expenditure on rent paid for living quarters, by per capita expenditure groups, 2009-2010

Per capita monthly expenditure groups	Total Households	Households in rented premises	Total monthly household expenditure (Rf)	Monthly household expenditure on rent for living quarter (Rf)	Average monthly rent for living quarters by rented households (Rf)	Total monthly household expenditure on rent (Rf)	Share of expenditure on rent (%)	Share of Households in rented premises (%)
								Republic
less than 450	1,265	0	2,701,347	-	-	-	-	-
450 - 749	4,533	0	17,633,011	-	-	-	-	-
750 - 1199	8,620	303	57,535,261	1,402,921	4,635	1,505,442	2.6	3.5
1200 - 1799	10,130	871	103,833,012	4,529,701	5,202	4,885,681	4.7	8.6
1800 - 2399	8,495	1,647	114,852,241	10,444,046	6,341	11,326,592	9.9	19.4
2400 - 4199	10,349	3,159	183,728,089	26,068,580	8,252	28,698,800	15.6	30.5
4200 - 5999	3,380	1,486	73,416,387	12,873,807	8,666	14,151,018	19.3	44.0
6000 - 8999	1,710	613	54,045,860	8,252,924	13,463	9,198,951	17.0	35.8
9000 - 11999	438	235	14,829,680	1,603,925	6,834	2,189,335	14.8	53.5
More than 12000	400	97	32,556,033	908,791	9,382	1,296,449	4.0	24.2
Total	49,321	8,410	655,130,921	66,084,696	7,858	73,252,269	11.2	17.1
								Male¹
less than 450	134	0	446,836	-	-	0	-	-
450 - 749	564	0	3,052,319	-	-	0	-	-
750 - 1199	1,154	258	10,027,255	1,304,170	5,063	1,316,818	13.1	22.3
1200 - 1799	2,543	768	31,937,447	4,418,100	5,753	4,466,905	14.0	30.2
1800 - 2399	3,326	1,586	53,443,914	10,338,742	6,520	10,631,854	19.9	47.7
2400 - 4199	4,707	3,137	96,934,089	26,021,015	8,294	27,492,885	28.4	66.7
4200 - 5999	1,890	1,467	44,001,845	12,827,022	8,741	13,729,204	31.2	77.7
6000 - 8999	799	602	32,265,832	8,241,512	13,700	8,967,719	27.8	75.3
9000 - 11999	265	235	11,786,792	1,603,925	6,834	1,800,924	15.3	88.5
More than 12000	255	85	20,330,673	885,966	10,368	1,204,667	5.9	33.5
Total	15,637	8,138	304,227,000	65,640,451	8,066	69,610,974	22.9	52.0
								Atolls
less than 450	1,131	0	2,254,512	-	-	-	-	-
450 - 749	3,969	0	14,580,693	-	-	-	-	-
750 - 1199	7,466	45	47,508,007	98,751	2,191	188,625	0.4	0.6
1200 - 1799	7,587	103	71,895,565	111,601	1,087	418,777	0.6	1.4
1800 - 2399	5,169	61	61,408,327	105,303	1,712	694,738	1.1	1.2
2400 - 4199	5,642	22	86,794,001	47,565	2,196	1,205,915	1.4	0.4
4200 - 5999	1,491	18	29,414,542	46,785	2,569	421,815	1.4	1.2
6000 - 8999	912	11	21,780,028	11,413	1,000	231,232	1.1	1.3
9000 - 11999	173	0	3,042,888	-	-	388,411	12.8	0.0
More than 12000	145	11	12,225,360	22,825	2,000	91,782	0.8	7.9
Total	33,684	272	350,903,921	444,244	1,634	3,641,295	1.0	0.8

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Tables: E-20: Number of households reporting construction activities during the past year, by type and expenditures, 2009-2010

Types of construction work	Total Number of households	Number of households reporting construction activity	% share of households undertaking construction	Total annual household expenditure on construction (Rf)	Average household annual expenditure on construction (Rf)
Republic					
All	49,321				
New construction		12,566	25.5	644,248,796	51,268
Repairs and maintenance		14,885	30.2	235,954,024	15,852
Digging of wells		1,402	2.8	5,837,152	4,163
Land clearing for construction		969	2.0	7,652,216	7,897
Total all type of construction		29,823	60.5	893,692,188	29,967
Male'					
All	15,637				
New construction		1,993	12.7	112,788,329	56,600
Repairs and maintenance		5,032	32.2	110,353,275	21,930
Digging of wells		73	0.5	214,318	2,929
Land clearing for construction		0	0.0	0	0
Total all type of construction		7,098	45.4	223,355,922	31,467
Atolls					
All	33,684				
New construction		10,574	31.4	531,460,467	50,263
Repairs and maintenance		9,853	29.3	125,600,749	12,747
Digging of wells		1,329	3.9	5,622,834	4,231
Land clearing for construction		969	2.9	7,652,216	7,897
Total all type of construction		22,725	67.5	670,336,266	29,498

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table E-21: Number of households by expenditure on domestic worker, 2009-2010

Per capita monthly expenditure groups	Total households employing domestic workers	% share of households employing domestic workers	Monthly hh expenditure by number of domestic workers (Rf)				Total household monthly expenditure on domestic workers (Rf)	Average monthly household expenditure on domestic workers (Rf)
			1	2	3 or more	Not Stated		
Republic								
less than 450	89	0.2	16,124	159,202	-	-	175,326	1,963
450 - 749	239	0.5	334,387	88,445	286,233	-	709,065	2,973
750 - 1199	319	0.6	392,216	63,404	881,229	-	1,336,849	4,185
1200 - 1799	490	1.0	782,571	325,498	-	-	1,108,069	2,260
1800 - 2399	558	1.1	757,785	87,901	103,588	-	949,274	1,701
2400 - 4199	1,004	2.0	1,604,364	274,285	-	-	1,878,650	1,871
4200 - 5999	507	1.0	789,930	-	517,189	704,060	2,011,178	3,970
6000 - 8999	203	0.4	301,970	-	233,208	-	535,178	2,633
9000 - 11999	117	0.2	163,157	-	170,648	-	333,804	2,851
More than 12000	90	0.2	133,603	-	195,026	-	328,629	3,655
Total	3,617	7.3	5,276,107	998,735	2,387,122	704,060	9,366,023	2,590
All households	49,321							
Male'								
less than 450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
450 - 749	54	0.3	-	88,445	286,233	-	374,678	6,949
750 - 1199	96	0.6	131,891	-	113,765	-	245,656	2,551
1200 - 1799	189	1.2	273,144	105,639	-	-	378,783	2,001
1800 - 2399	449	2.9	663,995	87,901	-	-	751,896	1,674
2400 - 4199	646	4.1	1,050,307	183,142	-	-	1,233,449	1,910
4200 - 5999	209	1.3	382,138	-	-	-	382,138	1,829
6000 - 8999	157	1.0	229,661	-	233,208	-	462,869	2,940
9000 - 11999	117	0.7	163,157	-	170,648	-	333,804	2,851
More than 12000	77	0.5	96,261	-	195,026	-	291,287	3,798
Total	1,995	12.8	2,990,552	465,127	998,881	-	4,454,560	2,233
All households	15,637							
Atolls								
less than 450	89	0.3	16,124	159,202	-	-	175,326	1,963
450 - 749	185	0.5	334,387	-	-	-	334,387	1,812
750 - 1199	223	0.7	260,325	63,404	767,464	-	1,091,193	4,890
1200 - 1799	301	0.9	509,428	219,859	-	-	729,287	2,422
1800 - 2399	109	0.3	93,790	-	103,588	-	197,378	1,813
2400 - 4199	358	1.1	554,058	91,143	-	-	645,201	1,800
4200 - 5999	298	0.9	407,792	-	517,189	704,060	1,629,041	5,474
6000 - 8999	46	0.1	72,309	-	-	-	72,309	1,578
9000 - 11999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 12000	13	0.0	37,342	-	-	-	37,342	2,827
Total	1,622	4.8	2,285,554	533,608	1,388,242	704,060	4,911,463	3,028
All households	33,684							

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table EC-2 cont....

COICOP groups and sub-groups	Total household expenditure (Rf) 2009-2010				Total household expenditure (Rf) 2002-2003				Total household expenditure (% shares) 2009-2010				Total household expenditure (% shares) 2002-2003			
	Male'		Atolls		Male'		Atolls		Male'		Atolls		Male'		Atolls	
	Republic		Republic		Republic		Atolls		Republic		Atolls		Republic		Atolls	
05.3.3 Repair of household appliances (S)	330,617	208,501	122,116		1,505	1,505			0.1	0.1	0.0		0.0	0.0		
05.4 GLASSWARE, TABLEWARE AND HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS	4,322,247	1,895,053	2,427,194		223,339	96,743		126,597	0.7	0.6	0.7		0.1	0.1		0.1
05.4.0 Glassware, tableware and household utensils (SD)	4,322,247	1,895,053	2,427,194		223,339	96,743		126,597	0.7	0.6	0.7		0.1	0.1		0.1
05.5 TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT FOR HOUSE AND GARDEN	2,739,698	523,462	2,216,236		404,753	217,416		187,337	0.4	0.2	0.6		0.1	0.2		0.1
05.5.1 Major tools and equipment (D)	1,418,068	301,913	1,116,156		335,072	188,152		146,930	0.2	0.1	0.3		0.1	0.1		0.1
05.5.2 Small tools and miscellaneous accessories (SD)	1,321,630	221,549	1,100,081		69,681	29,264		40,417	0.1	0.1	0.3		0.0	0.0		0.0
05.6 GOODS AND SERVICES FOR ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	13,572,293	4,915,441	8,656,852		6,995,465	2,925,066		4,066,399	2.1	1.6	2.5		2.0	2.1		2.0
05.6.1 Non-durable household goods (ND)	9,476,486	2,900,211	6,576,274		6,525,057	2,572,229		3,952,828	1.4	1.0	1.9		1.9	1.8		1.9
05.6.2 Domestic services and household services (S)	4,095,807	2,015,229	2,080,578		470,408	356,837		113,571	0.6	0.7	0.6		0.1	0.3		0.1
06 HEALTH	59,053,574	19,459,051	39,594,522		31,602,291	6,787,898		24,814,394	9.0	6.4	11.3		9.2	4.9		12.1
06. TRAVEL ABROAD (HEALTH)	20,480,228	8,273,490	12,206,738		16,478,923	1,140,027		15,338,895	3.1	2.7	3.5		4.8	0.8		7.5
06.1 MEDICAL PRODUCTS, APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT	17,488,635	4,692,195	12,796,440		4,066,313	1,010,192		3,056,121	2.7	1.5	3.6		1.2	0.7		1.5
06.1.1 Pharmaceutical products (ND)	13,191,336	3,046,858	10,144,478		3,599,186	859,122		2,740,063	2.0	1.0	2.9		1.0	0.6		1.3
06.1.2 Other medical products (ND)	905,380	475,058	430,322		372,853	64,532		308,321	0.1	0.2	0.1		0.1	0.0		0.1
06.1.3 Therapeutic appliances and equipment (D)	3,391,919	1,170,279	2,221,641		94,274	86,537		7,737	0.5	0.4	0.6		0.0	0.1		0.0
06.2 OUT-PATIENT SERVICES	19,667,334	5,790,432	13,876,902		8,593,090	2,963,618		5,629,473	3.0	1.9	4.0		2.5	2.1		2.7
06.2.1 Medical Services (S)	15,998,794	4,531,867	11,466,926		7,827,869	2,230,208		5,597,661	2.4	1.5	3.3		2.3	1.6		2.7
06.2.2 Dental services (S)	1,020,067	609,045	411,021		698,154	666,342		31,812	0.2	0.2	0.1		0.2	0.5		0.0
06.2.3 Paramedical services (S)	2,648,473	649,519	1,998,954		67,068	67,068			0.4	0.2	0.6		0.0	0.0		-
06.3 HOSPITAL SERVICES	1,417,377	702,934	714,443		2,463,965	1,674,060		789,905	0.2	0.2	0.2		0.7	1.2		0.4
06.3.0 Hospital services (S)	1,417,377	702,934	714,443		2,463,965	1,674,060		789,905	0.2	0.2	0.2		0.7	1.2		0.4
07 TRANSPORT	51,610,224	23,185,763	28,424,461		19,283,929	9,098,029		10,185,900	7.9	7.6	8.1		5.6	6.5		4.9
07. TRAVEL ABROAD (Land transport during different purposes of travel)	2,433,357	1,102,290	1,331,067		1,620,671	307,972		1,312,698	0.4	0.4	0.4		0.5	0.2		0.6
07.1 PURCHASE OF VEHICLES	11,360,617	6,229,716	5,130,901		5,117,372	3,402,547		1,714,825	1.7	2.0	1.5		1.5	2.4		0.8
07.1.1 Motor cars (D)	2,647,020	1,773,657	873,362		1,120,292	382,282		738,010	0.4	0.6	0.2		0.3	0.3		0.4
07.1.2 Motorcycles (D)	8,078,634	4,421,550	3,657,084		3,185,001	2,740,461		444,540	1.2	1.5	1.0		0.9	2.0		0.2
07.1.3 Bicycles (D)	634,964	34,509	600,455		812,079	600,455		532,275	0.1	0.0	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.3
07.2 OPERATION OF PERSONAL TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	3,950,984	1,182,922	2,768,062		276,228	134,889		141,339	0.6	0.4	0.8		0.1	0.1		0.1
07.2.1 Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment (S)	926,523	388,256	538,267		7,443	491		6,953	0.1	0.1	0.2		0.0	0.0		0.0
07.2.2 Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment (ND)	1,830,289	100,929	1,729,360		186,645	52,258		134,387	0.3	0.0	0.5		0.1	0.0		0.1
07.2.3 Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment (S)	1,194,172	693,737	500,435		-	-		-	0.2	0.2	0.1		-	-		-
07.2.4 Other services in respect of personal transport equipment (S)	-	-	-		82,140	82,140		-	-	-	-		-	0.1		-
07.3 TRANSPORT SERVICES	33,865,266	14,670,835	19,194,431		12,269,658	5,252,620		7,017,038	5.2	4.8	5.5		3.6	3.8		3.4
07.3.2 Passenger transport by road (S)	5,413,851	2,244,573	3,169,278		2,215,942	1,152,841		1,063,101	0.8	0.7	0.9		0.6	0.8		0.5
07.3.3 Passenger transport by air (S)	1,969,186	895,486	1,073,700		436,942	40,615		396,327	0.3	0.3	0.3		0.1	0.0		0.2
07.3.3 Travel abroad (Air Ticket for different purpose of travel)	19,277,793	9,005,613	10,272,179		6,553,635	3,264,769		3,288,866	2.9	3.0	2.9		1.9	2.3		1.6
07.3.4 Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway (S)	6,972,988	2,416,584	4,556,403		3,063,140	794,395		2,268,745	1.1	0.8	1.3		0.9	0.6		1.1
07.3.6 Other purchased transport services (S)	231,449	108,578	122,870		-	-		-	0.0	0.0	0.0		-	-		-
08 COMMUNICATION	37,525,487	17,814,506	19,710,981		14,517,232	9,156,843		5,360,389	5.7	5.9	5.6		4.2	6.6		2.6
08.1 POSTAL SERVICES	93,938	61,885	32,053		84,008	41,440		42,568	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
08.1.0 Postal services (S)	93,938	61,885	32,053		84,008	41,440		42,568	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
08.2 TELEPHONE AND TELEFAX EQUIPMENT	8,003,314	4,201,022	3,802,292		1,628,713	623,070		1,005,643	1.2	1.4	1.1		0.5	0.4		0.5
08.2.0 Telephone and telefax equipment (D)	8,003,314	4,201,022	3,802,292		1,628,713	623,070		1,005,643	1.2	1.4	1.1		0.5	0.4		0.5
08.3 TELEPHONE AND TELEFAX SERVICES	29,428,235	13,551,592	15,876,636		12,804,511	8,492,333		4,312,178	4.5	4.5	4.5		3.7	6.1		2.1
08.3.0 Telephone and telefax services (S)	29,428,235	13,551,599	15,876,636		12,804,511	8,492,333		4,312,178	4.5	4.5	4.5		3.7	6.1		2.1
09 RECREATION AND CULTURE	32,183,268	13,286,901	18,896,367		18,495,626	8,982,043		9,517,582	4.9	4.4	5.4		5.4	6.5		4.6
09. TRAVEL ABROAD (Recreational purpose)	2,752,520	1,972,336	780,184		1,408,943	1,324,832		84,112	0.4	0.6	0.2		0.4	1.0		0.0
09.1 AUDIO-VISUAL PHOTOGRAPHIC AND INFORMATION PROCESSING	15,186,335	6,972,663	8,213,673		7,403,459	4,192,069		3,211,389	2.3	2.3	2.3		2.1	3.0		1.6
09.1.1 Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound (S)	7,009,648	3,049,307	3,960,341		4,533,363	2,301,993		2,231,370	1.1	1.0	1.1		1.3	1.7		1.1
09.1.2 Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instrument (D)	933,744	582,668	351,076		360,116	170,265		189,851	0.1	0.2	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1
09.1.3 Information processing equipment (D)	6,646,291	2,831,107	3,815,184		1,626,600	1,626,798		639,803	1.0	0.9	1.1		0.7	1.2		0.3
09.1.4 Recording media (SD)	189,169	141,661	47,508		243,379	93,014		150,365	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.1		0.1
09.1.5 Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment (S)	407,483	367,919	39,564		-	-		-	0.1	0.1	0.0		-	-		-
09.2 OTHER MAJOR DURABLES FOR RECREATION AND CULTURE	4,872,839	38,246	4,834,593		1,697,103	133,051		1,564,052	0.7	0.0	1.4		0.5	0.1		0.8

Table EC-2 cont.....

COICOP groups and sub-groups	Total household expenditure (Rf) 2009-2010				Total household expenditure (Rf) 2002-2003				Total household expenditure (% shares) 2009-2010				Total household expenditure (% shares) 2002-2003			
	Republic	Male'	Atolls		Republic	Male'	Atolls		Republic	Male'	Atolls		Republic	Male'	Atolls	
09.2.1 Major durables for outdoor recreation (D)	4,548,650	-	4,548,650		1,113,169	2,588	1,110,581		0.7	-	1.3		0.3	0.0	0.5	
09.2.2 Musical instruments and major durables for indoor recreation (D)	58,662	38,246	20,416		583,934	130,463	453,471		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.1	0.2	
09.2.3 Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation a	265,528	-	265,528		-	-	-		0.0	-	0.1		-	-	-	
09.3 OTHER RECREATIONAL ITEMS AND EQUIPMENT, GARDENS AND	3,617,662	1,497,752	2,119,910		2,666,306	935,316	1,730,991		0.6	0.5	0.6		0.8	0.7	0.8	
09.3.1 Games, toys and hobbies (SD)	2,383,791	1,096,876	1,286,915		2,580,522	889,959	1,690,562		0.4	0.4	0.4		0.7	0.6	0.8	
09.3.2 Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation (SD)	604,032	253,166	350,866		50,374	12,363	38,010		0.1	0.1	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	
09.3.3 Gardens, plants and flowers (ND)	507,747	73,056	434,691		31,789	31,789	-		0.1	0.0	0.1		0.0	0.0	-	
09.3.4 Pets and related products (ND)	122,093	74,654	47,438		3,622	1,204	2,418		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	
09.4 RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL SERVICES	1,543,147	1,040,120	503,026		1,585,959	938,809	647,151		0.2	0.3	0.1		0.5	0.7	0.3	
09.4.1 Recreational and sporting services (S)	579,712	484,242	95,470		268,277	267,030	1,247		0.1	0.2	0.0		0.1	0.2	0.0	
09.4.2 Cultural services (S)	963,435	555,878	407,556		1,317,683	671,779	645,904		0.1	0.2	0.1		0.4	0.5	0.3	
09.5 NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY	4,210,765	1,765,784	2,444,981		3,737,856	1,457,967	2,279,889		0.6	0.6	0.7		1.1	1.0	1.1	
09.5.1 Books (SD)	2,061,817	766,071	1,295,746		3,276,135	1,209,803	2,066,332		0.3	0.3	0.4		0.9	0.9	1.0	
09.5.2 Newspapers and periodicals (ND)	120,043	111,299	8,745		356,846	209,799	147,048		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.2	0.1	
09.5.3 Miscellaneous printed matter (ND)	31,012	18,559	12,452		896	896	-		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	-	
09.5.4 Stationery and drawing materials (ND)	1,997,893	869,856	1,128,038		103,978	37,469	66,510		0.3	0.3	0.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	
10 EDUCATION	17,268,496	9,267,531	8,000,964		10,964,252	6,474,504	4,489,747		2.6	3.0	2.3		3.2	4.7	2.2	
10.1 TRAVEL ABROAD (Educational purpose)	2,173,624	1,554,468	619,156		1,081,934	964,871	117,063		0.3	0.5	0.2		0.3	0.7	0.1	
10.1 PRE-PRIMARY AND PRIMARY EDUCATION	3,465,771	1,482,688	1,983,083		3,845,729	1,501,124	2,344,604		0.5	0.5	0.6		1.1	1.1	1.1	
10.1.0 Pre-primary and primary education (S)	3,465,771	1,482,688	1,983,083		3,845,729	1,501,124	2,344,604		0.5	0.5	0.6		1.1	1.1	1.1	
10.2 SECONDARY EDUCATION	8,877,767	4,964,616	3,913,151		3,482,504	2,164,929	1,317,575		1.4	1.6	1.1		1.0	1.6	0.6	
10.2.0 Secondary education (S)	8,877,767	4,964,616	3,913,151		3,482,504	2,164,929	1,317,575		1.4	1.6	1.1		1.0	1.6	0.6	
10.3 POST-SECONDARY NON-TERTIARY EDUCATION	534,445	212,241	322,204		422,152	340,420	81,732		0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.2	0.0	
10.3.0 Post-secondary non-tertiary education (S)	534,445	212,241	322,204		422,152	340,420	81,732		0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.2	0.0	
10.4 TERTIARY EDUCATION	38,844	-	38,844		-	-	-		0.0	-	0.0		-	-	-	
10.4.0 Tertiary education (S)	38,844	-	38,844		-	-	-		0.0	-	0.0		-	-	-	
10.5 EDUCATION NOT DEFINABLE BY LEVEL	2,178,044	1,053,518	1,124,526		2,131,934	1,503,160	628,773		0.3	0.3	0.3		0.6	1.1	0.3	
10.5.0 Education not definable by level (S)	2,178,044	1,053,518	1,124,526		2,131,934	1,503,160	628,773		0.3	0.3	0.3		0.6	1.1	0.3	
11 RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	37,456,687	19,100,866	18,355,820		18,421,199	4,740,360	13,680,839		5.7	6.3	5.2		5.3	3.4	6.6	
11.1 CATERING SERVICES	27,582,844	14,589,570	12,993,274		11,411,205	3,555,512	7,855,693		4.2	4.8	3.7		3.3	2.6	3.8	
11.1.1 Restaurants, cafés and the like (S)	27,582,844	14,589,570	12,993,274		11,411,205	3,555,512	7,855,693		4.2	4.8	3.7		3.3	2.6	3.8	
11.2 ACCOMMODATION SERVICES	9,873,843	4,511,296	5,362,547		7,009,994	1,184,848	5,825,146		1.5	1.5	1.5		2.0	0.9	2.8	
11.2.0 Accommodation services (S)	9,873,843	4,511,296	5,362,547		7,009,994	1,184,848	5,825,146		1.5	1.5	1.5		2.0	0.9	2.8	
11.2.0 Travel abroad (Accommodation for different purposes of travel)	9,410,349	4,256,698	5,153,651		6,228,229	1,183,537	5,044,692		1.4	1.4	1.5		1.8	0.9	2.5	
12 MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	45,924,993	20,077,287	25,847,707		19,520,676	8,058,419	11,462,257		7.0	6.6	7.4		5.7	5.8	5.6	
12 TRAVEL ABROAD (Miscellaneous expenses during different purposes o	3,826,836	1,731,039	2,095,797		2,532,787	481,300	2,051,487		0.6	0.6	0.6		0.7	0.3	1.0	
12.1 PERSONAL CARE	29,908,642	12,005,306	17,903,336		15,022,156	6,198,280	8,823,876		4.6	3.9	5.1		4.4	4.5	4.3	
12.1.1 Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments (S)	580,159	362,813	217,346		578,623	380,709	197,915		0.1	0.1	0.1		0.2	0.3	0.1	
12.1.2 Electric appliances for personal care (SD)	-	-	-		452,544	173,901	278,643		-	-	-		0.1	0.1	0.1	
12.1.3 Other appliances, articles and products for personal care (ND)	29,328,483	11,642,494	17,685,990		13,990,989	5,643,670	8,347,319		4.5	3.8	5.0		4.1	4.1	4.1	
12.3 PERSONAL EFFECTS N.E.C.	3,006,304	1,354,041	1,652,263		541,165	145,019	396,146		0.5	0.4	0.5		0.2	0.1	0.2	
12.3.1 Jewellery, clocks and watches (D)	1,361,950	627,431	734,519		69,818	14,792	55,026		0.2	0.2	0.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	
12.3.2 Other personal effects (SD)	1,644,354	726,609	917,744		471,347	130,227	341,120		0.3	0.2	0.3		0.1	0.1	0.2	
12.5 INSURANCE	134,052	69,119	64,934		36,773	-	36,773		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	-	0.0	
12.5.3 Insurance connected with health (S)	134,052	69,119	64,934		-	-	-		0.0	0.0	0.0		-	-	-	
12.5.4 Insurance connected with transport (S)	-	-	-		36,773	-	36,773		-	-	-		0.0	-	0.0	
12.6 FINANCIAL SERVICES N.E.C.	86,520	77,161	9,359		1,387,795	1,233,820	153,975		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.4	0.9	0.1	
12.6.1 Fism (S)	-	-	-		1,387,795	1,233,820	153,975		-	-	-		-	-	-	
12.6.2 Other financial services n.e.c. (S)	86,520	77,161	9,359		-	-	-		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.4	0.9	0.1	
12.7 OTHER SERVICES N.E.C	8,962,639	4,840,621	4,122,018		-	-	-		1.4	1.6	1.2		-	-	-	
12.7.0 Other services n.e.c. (S)	8,962,639	4,840,621	4,122,018		-	-	-		1.4	1.6	1.2		-	-	-	
13 RELIGIOUS SERVICES (S)	4,449,952	1,675,021	2,774,931		603,516	289,745	313,771		0.7	0.6	0.8		0.2	0.2	0.2	
13.6 RELIGIOUS SERVICES	4,449,952	1,675,021	2,774,931		603,516	289,745	313,771		0.7	0.6	0.8		0.2	0.2	0.2	
13.6.1 Travel abroad (Hajj)	4,284,901	1,577,135	2,707,766		603,516	289,745	313,771		0.7	0.5	0.8		0.2	0.2	0.2	
13.6.1 Religious services (S)	165,051	97,886	67,165		-	-	-		0.0	0.0	0.0		-	-	-	

Source: Household income and expenditure survey

Table EC-2 Total monthly household expenditure on goods and services, by CPC and COICOP groups, 2002-2003 and 2009-2010

COICOP			CPC		Types of Expenditure		Total household expenditure (Rf) 2009-2010			Total household expenditure (Rf) 2002-2003			
Republic			Male'		Atolls		Republic			Male'		Atolls	
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON GOODS AND SERVICES			655,130,921	304,227,000	350,903,921		345,024,026	139,143,128	205,880,897				
001 FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES			142,142,430	53,152,966	88,989,464		121,881,668	37,749,716	84,131,952				
001.1 FOOD			129,221,314	47,604,835	81,616,480		115,587,006	35,642,666	79,944,340				
001.1.1 Bread and cereals (ND)			26,016,895	8,307,450	17,709,445		19,647,130	5,734,417	13,912,713				
001.1.1.1 Maize (corn)			21,503	6,983	14,520		127,876	3,401	124,475				
001.1.1.1.1 Barley			3,696	928	2,768								
001.1.1.1.1.1 Rye, oats			11,743	8,847	2,896								
001.1.1.1.1.1.1 Other cereals			43,758	9,088	34,670		61,422		61,422				61,422
001.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Wheat or meslin flour			4,087,248	985,645	3,101,603		4,272,529	1,040,126	3,232,403				3,232,403
001.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Cereal flours other than of wheat or meslin			23,077	16,695	6,382		4,517	2,469	2,047				2,047
001.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Cereal groats, meal and pellets n.e.c.			7,253	6,722	531								
001.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Other cereal grain products (including corn flakes)			1,288,128	555,300	732,828		683,853	546,009	137,844				137,844
001.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Rice, semi- or wholly milled			7,910,339	2,140,584	5,769,755		6,195,330	1,644,421	4,550,908				4,550,908
001.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Mixes and doughs for the preparation of bakers' wares			124,901	28,143	96,758								
001.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Gingerbread and the like; sweet biscuits; waffles and wafers			5,497,899	1,448,355	4,049,545		3,340,022	638,265	2,701,758				2,701,758
001.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Other bread and other bakers' wares			4,157,239	2,154,356	2,002,883		3,289,144	1,416,772	1,872,373				1,872,373
001.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Uncooked pasta, not stuffed or otherwise prepared			2,798,970	919,337	1,879,633		1,671,035	441,551	1,229,483				1,229,483
001.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Pasta, cooked, stuffed or otherwise prepared; couscous			41,141	26,466	14,675		1,402	1,402					
001.1.2 Meat (ND)			5,585,947	3,117,061	2,468,886		2,946,548	1,722,647	1,223,901				
001.1.2.1 Sheep and goats, live			286,743	286,743									
001.1.2.1.1 Poultry, live			14,820		14,820		667,083	145,071	522,012				
001.1.2.1.1.1 Other live animals			61,368	11,048	50,321								
001.1.2.1.1.1.1 Meat of bovine animals, frozen			139,092	88,026	51,066		154,458	102,615	51,843				
001.1.2.1.1.1.1.1 Meat of goats, fresh, chilled or frozen			35,105		35,105								
001.1.2.1.1.1.1.1.1 Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules, or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen													
001.1.2.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Meat and edible offal of poultry, fresh or chilled			6,738	1,095	5,643								
001.1.2.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Meat and edible offal of poultry, frozen			21,451	21,451									
001.1.2.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood; extracts and juices of meat, fish, crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates			4,990,306	2,687,021	2,303,285		2,125,007	1,474,961	650,046				
001.1.3 Fish and seafood (ND)			19,277,796	8,181,510	11,096,286		20,868,501	6,397,524	14,470,977				
001.1.3.1 Fish, fresh or chilled			30,324	21,676	8,648		12,948,732	3,782,894	9,165,837				
001.1.3.1.1 Other aquatic invertebrates, live, fresh or chilled			8,862,720	4,026,535	4,836,185								
001.1.3.1.1.1 Fish fillets, other fish meat and fish livers and roes, fresh or chilled			29,044	23,222	5,822								
001.1.3.1.1.1.1 Fish, fish filets, other fish meat and fish livers and roes, frozen			19,534	11,662	7,872								
001.1.3.1.1.1.1.1 Fish, fish filets, other fish meat and fish livers and roes, frozen			4,405	3,910	496								
001.1.3.1.1.1.1.1.1 Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish; edible fish meal			1,807,135	945,474	861,661		2,953,729	912,626	2,041,103				2,041,103
001.1.3.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Fish, otherwise prepared or preserved; caviar			8,540,156	3,155,904	5,384,251		4,957,655	1,695,990	3,261,665				3,261,665

Table EC-2

COICOP	CPC	Types of Expenditure	Total household expenditure (Rf) 2009-2010			Total household expenditure (Rf) 2002-2003		
			Republic	Male ⁱ	Atolls	Republic	Male ⁱ	Atolls
01.1.3	21250	Crustaceans, frozen; molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, frozen, dried, salted or in brine						
01.1.3	04110	Fish, live	14,802		14,802			
01.1.3	21240	Fish, otherwise prepared or preserved; caviar				4,215	4,215	2,373
01.1.3	21250	Crustaceans, frozen; molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, frozen, dried, salted or in brine						
01.1.4	Milk, cheese and eggs (ND)							
01.1.4	02910	Raw milk	25,981,273	8,562,274	17,418,999	17,118,833	6,215,406	10,903,427
01.1.4	02920	Eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked	1,599		1,599			
01.1.4	22110	Processed liquid milk	3,015,332	852,138	2,163,195	2,404,797	771,111	1,633,686
01.1.4	22120	Cream	4,167,616	1,246,757	2,920,860	1,420,124	948,422	471,702
01.1.4	22910	Milk and cream in solid forms	6,284	2,013	4,272			
01.1.4	22920	Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, other than in solid forms	15,927,747	5,505,933	10,421,813	11,740,491	3,678,100	8,062,391
01.1.4	22930	Yoghurt and other fermented or acidified milk and cream	1,332,066	337,837	994,230	1,382,811	669,481	713,330
01.1.4	22950	Cheese and curd	1,367,907	546,517	821,389	1,016	1,016	
01.1.4	22990	Dairy products n.e.c.	150,407	70,154	80,254	169,594	147,276	22,318
01.1.5	Oils and fats (ND)							
01.1.5	21630	Soya-bean, ground-nut, olive, sunflower-seed, safflower, cotton-seed, rape, colza and mustard oil, crude	5,216,511	1,549,514	3,666,997	4,076,908	1,244,112	2,832,796
01.1.5	21640	Palm, coconut, palm kernel, babassu and linseed oil, crude	111,494	86,121	25,373			
01.1.5	21650	Soya-bean, ground-nut, olive, sunflower-seed, safflower, cotton-seed, rape, colza and mustard oil and their fractions, refined but not chemically modified; other oils obtained solely from olives and sesame oil, and their fractions, whether or not refined,	49,747	41,562	8,185			
01.1.5	21670	Palm, coconut, palm kernel, babassu and linseed oil and their fractions, refined but not chemically modified; castor, tung and jojoba oil and fixed vegetable fats and oils (except maize oil) and their fractions n.e.c., whether or not refined, but not chem						
01.1.5	21680	Margarine and similar preparations	96,715	41,551	55,163			
01.1.5	22940	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	183,536	44,631	138,904			
01.1.5	21650	Soya-bean, ground-nut, olive, sunflower-seed, safflower, cotton-seed, rape, colza and mustard oil and their fractions, refined but not chemically modified; other oils obtained solely from olives and sesame oil, and their fractions, whether or not refined,	92,078	52,911	39,168	3,609,608	1,027,942	2,581,666
01.1.6	Fruit (ND)							
01.1.6	01310	Dates, figs, bananas, coconuts, brazil nuts, pineapples, avocados, mangoes, guavas, mangosteens, fresh or dried	13,940,113	4,273,986	9,666,127	27,774,544	7,495,765	20,278,779
01.1.6	01320	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	5,892,438	1,679,372	4,213,066	14,436,513	3,435,791	11,000,722
01.1.6	01330	Grapes, fresh	1,479,936	581,280	898,656	2,880,461	997,084	1,883,378
01.1.6	01340	Other fruit, fresh n.e.c.	207,965	93,113	114,852	302,060	214,319	87,741
01.1.6	01350	Other fruit, dried	556,024	61,065	494,960	665,471	194,551	470,920
01.1.6	01360	Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled	1,940,101	941,014	999,087	4,108,882	1,145,958	2,962,925
01.1.6	01430	Sunflower, sesamum, safflower, rape, colza and mustard seeds	626,584	9,138	617,447	123,909	28,006	95,903
01.1.6	01820	Sugar cane	1,163,029	214,757	948,271	458,482	158,386	300,096
			2,218	949	3,613			

Table EC-2

COICOP	CPC	Types of Expenditure	Total household expenditure (Rf) 2009-2010			Total household expenditure (Rf) 2002-2003		
			Republic	Male'	Atolls	Republic	Male'	Atolls
01.1.6	21510	Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen	42,391	23,903	18,487	3,139,810	836,423	2,303,388
01.1.6	21530	Nuts, ground-nuts, etc., roasted, salted or otherwise prepared n.e.c.	1,291,941	516,083	775,858	570,305	202,966	367,339
01.1.6	21540	Fruit and nuts provisionally preserved	715,804	142,984	572,819			
01.1.6	21550	Other preserved fruits	17,120	8,111	9,009	2,034		2,034
01.1.6	21320	Vegetables provisionally preserved						
01.1.6	21390	Other preserved vegetables (including dried vegetables, canned vegetables and vegetables preserved in vinegar)	12,819,244	4,837,125	7,982,118	1,086,616	282,282	804,333
01.1.7	Vegetables (ND)					13,319,302	3,625,769	9,693,532
01.1.7	01210	Potatoes	830,839	274,831	556,007	798,528	271,812	526,716
01.1.7	01220	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled	488,972	166,925	322,046	490,823	169,927	320,896
01.1.7	01239	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled n.e.c.	4,867,392	2,057,251	2,810,141	8,845,022	2,186,248	6,658,774
01.1.7	01240	Edible roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content	4,647,474	1,827,934	2,819,540	2,991,824	895,032	2,096,793
01.1.7	21310	Vegetables (uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water), frozen	4,110	4,010	100			
01.1.7	21390	Other preserved vegetables (including dried vegetables, canned vegetables and vegetables preserved in vinegar)	1,980,457	506,174	1,474,284	190,182	102,751	87,431
01.1.7	01239	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled n.e.c.				2,923		2,923
Table EC-2 CONT...								
01.1.8	Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery (ND)		7,316,360	2,214,484	5,101,876	5,275,670	1,228,299	4,047,371
01.1.8	21520	Jams, fruit jellies and fruit or nut puree and pastes	182,143	99,281	82,863	421,280	143,022	278,258
01.1.8	22970	Ice cream and other edible ice	963,136	404,082	559,054	20,361	9,692	10,669
01.1.8	23210	Glucose and glucose syrup; fructose and fructose syrup; invert sugar; sugars and sugar syrups n.e.c.; artificial honey; caramel	358,791	98,655	260,136	18,156	18,156	
01.1.8	23520	Refined cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter	4,001,844	739,863	3,261,981	4,474,961	795,610	3,679,351
01.1.8	23530	Refined cane or beet sugar, in solid form, containing added flavouring or colouring matter; maple sugar and maple syrup	28,971	9,572	19,399			
01.1.8	23650	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa (except sweetened cocoa powder), in bulk forms	980,066	533,728	446,338	83,643	77,565	6,078
01.1.8	23660	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa (except sweetened cocoa powder), other than in bulk forms	303,610	171,660	131,951	219,620	172,720	46,899
01.1.8	23670	Sugar confectionery (including white chocolate), not containing cocoa, fruit, nuts, fruit-peel and other parts of plants, preserved by sugar	497,799	157,644	340,155	37,650	11,534	26,116
01.1.9	Food products n.e.c. (ND)		13,067,176	6,561,430	6,505,746	4,559,569	1,978,725	2,580,844
01.1.9	01620	Spices, whether or not processed	2,122,139	600,968	1,521,171	2,182,519	609,717	1,572,802
01.1.9	16200	Salt and pure sodium chloride; sea water	616,118	126,013	490,105	572,881	137,680	435,201
01.1.9	23991	Homogenised preparations of meat, vegetables, fruit or nuts; preparations of milk, flour, meal, starch or malt extract, for infant use n.e.c.; homogenised composite food preparations						
01.1.9	23992	Soups and broths and preparations thereof	20,939		20,939		876	
01.1.9	23994	Vinegar and substitutes therefor obtained from acetic acid	11,408	8,202	3,206			
01.1.9	23995	Sauces; mixed condiments; mustard flour and meal; prepared mustard	740,853	280,352	460,501	280,666	163,340	117,326
01.1.9	23996	Yeasts; other single-cell micro-organisms, dead; prepared baking powders	36,209	3,057	33,151			
01.1.9	23999	Other food products n.e.c.	9,510,519	5,533,847	3,976,672	1,522,627	1,067,113	455,515
01.2 NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES								
01.2.1	Coffee, tea and cocoa (ND)		12,921,115	5,548,131	7,372,984	6,294,662	2,107,051	4,187,611
01.2.1	23640	Cocoa powder, sweetened	3,416,794	1,162,705	2,254,089	2,574,856	828,550	1,746,306
01.2.1			13,412	7,171	6,242			

Table EC-2

COICOP	CPC	Types of Expenditure	Total household expenditure (Rf) 2009-2010			Total household expenditure (Rf) 2002-2003		
			Republic	Male'	Atolls	Republic	Male'	Atolls
01.2.1	23911	Coffee, decaffeinated or roasted	2,470,288	774,598	1,695,690	1,068,895	413,473	655,422
01.2.1	23912	Coffee substitutes containing coffee; extracts, essences and concentrates of coffee, and preparations with a basis thereof or with a basis of coffee; roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes, and extracts, essences and concentrates thereof; co	117,646	102,617	15,028			
01.2.1	23913	Green tea (not fermented), black tea (fermented) and partly fermented tea, in immediate packings of a content not exceeding 3 kg	785,332	274,124	511,208	1,503,345	412,461	1,090,884
01.2.1	23914	Extracts, essences and concentrates of tea or mate, and preparations with a basis thereof or with a basis of tea or mate	30,116	4,195	25,921	2,616	2,616	
01.2.2	21400	Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices (ND)	9,504,322	4,385,426	5,118,896	3,719,806	1,278,500	2,441,306
01.2.2	21400	Fruit juices and vegetable juices	3,597,296	1,362,739	2,234,557	2,833,216	780,259	2,052,958
01.2.2	24410	Waters (including mineral waters and aerated waters), not sweetened nor flavoured, except natural water; ice and snow	3,595,099	2,377,057	1,218,042	511,810	431,993	79,817
01.2.2	24490	Other non-alcoholic beverages	2,311,927	645,630	1,666,297	374,779	66,249	308,531
02	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO AND NARCOTICS		6,177,129	1,429,601	4,747,528	6,570,965	2,250,375	4,320,591
02.2	TOBACCO		6,177,129	1,429,601	4,747,528	6,570,965	2,250,375	4,320,591
02.2.0	Tobacco (ND)		6,177,129	1,429,601	4,747,528	6,570,965	2,250,375	4,320,591
02.2.0	25010	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes of tobacco or tobacco substitutes	6,177,129	1,429,601	4,747,528	6,570,965	2,250,375	4,320,591
03	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR		22,079,766	7,957,666	14,122,100	17,063,938	6,807,938	10,255,565
03.1	CLOTHING		16,747,238	6,476,100	10,271,138	14,298,195	5,789,605	8,508,590
03.1.1	Clothing materials (SD)		3,277,903	1,128,484	2,149,420	3,679,751	1,151,492	2,528,258
03.1.1	26530	Woven fabrics of combed wool or of combed fine animal hair, containing 85% or more by weight of wool or fine animal hair	989		989			
03.1.1	26610	Woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton, weighing not more than 200 g/m ²	3,251,941	1,116,712	2,135,229	6,957	6,957	
03.1.1	26630	Woven fabrics of cotton, containing less than 85% by weight of cotton, mixed mainly or solely with man-made fibres	1,463		1,463			
03.1.1	27922	Nonwovens	1,841		1,841			
03.1.1	27992	Rubber thread and cord, textile covered; textile yarn and strip, impregnated or covered with rubber or plastics	21,669	11,771	9,898	3,900	3,900	
03.1.1	26330	Yarn of wool, containing less than 85% by weight of wool, put up for retail sale				2,477	2,477	
03.1.1	26610	Woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton, weighing not more than 200 g/m ²				3,665,125	1,144,535	2,520,590
03.1.1	26840	Terry towelling and similar woven terry fabrics (other than narrow fabrics) of cotton				1,291	1,291	
03.1.2	Garments (SD)		11,708,732	4,774,192	6,934,540	10,569,211	4,617,219	5,951,992
03.1.2	28210	Panty hose, tights, stockings, socks and other hosiery, knitted or crocheted	297,348	73,789	223,560	256,819	93,898	162,921
03.1.2	28221	Men's or boys' suits, coats, jackets, trousers, shorts and the like, knitted or crocheted	1,204	1,204		42,874	7,365	35,509
03.1.2	28226	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, knitted or crocheted						
03.1.2	28227	Babies' garments and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	114,599	31,666	82,932			
03.1.2	28231	Men's or boys' suits, coats, jackets, trousers, shorts and the like, of textile fabric, not knitted or crocheted	3,526	3,526		1,951,482	645,467	1,306,014
03.1.2	28232	Men's or boys' shirts, singlets, underpants, pyjamas, dressing gowns and similar articles, of textile fabric, not knitted or crocheted	2,504,446	891,892	1,612,553			
			2,347,457	1,033,895	1,313,562	2,348,777	1,241,152	1,107,625

Table EC-2

COICOP	CPC	Types of Expenditure	Total household expenditure (Rf) 2009-2010			Total household expenditure (Rf) 2002-2003		
			Republic	Male'	Atolls	Republic	Male'	Atolls
03.1.2	28233	Women's or girls' suits, coats, jackets, dresses, skirts, trousers, shorts and the like, of textile fabric, not knitted or crocheted	1,837,241	1,019,870	817,370	1,061,861	526,595	535,267
03.1.2	28234	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts, singlets, petticoats, panties, nightdresses, dressing gowns and similar articles, of textile fabric, not knitted or crocheted	237,796	126,090	111,706			
03.1.2	28235	Babies' garments and clothing accessories, of textile fabric, not knitted or crocheted	2,834,958	999,023	1,835,935	15,706		15,706
03.1.2	28236	Track suits, ski suits, swimwear and other garments, of textile fabric, not knitted or crocheted n.e.c.	8,065	1,804	6,261			
03.1.2	28237	Brassieres, girdles, corsets, braces, suspenders, garters and similar articles and parts thereof, whether or not knitted or crocheted	452,842	174,336	278,506	477,876	231,483	246,393
03.1.2	28250	Garments made up of felt or nonwovens; garments made up of textile fabrics impregnated or coated with plastics, rubber or other materials	491	491				
03.1.2	86322	Wearing apparel manufacturing services	1,068,761	416,606	652,155			
03.1.2	28224	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts, petticoats, panties, nightdresses, dressing gowns and similar articles, knitted or crocheted				3,257	1,120	2,137
03.1.2	28225	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted				21,544	18,484	3,059
03.1.2	28231	Men's or boys' suits, coats, jackets, trousers, shorts and the like, of textile fabric, not knitted or crocheted				2,205,824	918,555	1,287,269
03.1.2	28234	Women's or girls' blouses, shirts, singlets, petticoats, panties, nightdresses, dressing gowns and similar articles, of textile fabric, not knitted or crocheted				3,973	3,973	3,973
03.1.2	28330	Artificial fur and articles thereof (except headgear)				1,365	1,365	
03.1.2	32193	Toilet paper, handkerchiefs, towels, serviettes, napkins for babies, tampons, and similar household, sanitary or hospital articles, and articles of apparel, of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres						
03.1.2	86322	Wearing apparel manufacturing services				1,343,971	631,369	712,602
03.1.3	Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories (SD)		1,753,243	566,064	1,187,179	833,882	301,729	532,153
03.1.3	26350	Cotton sewing thread	39,717	8,732	30,985	42,276	13,937	28,339
03.1.3	26360	Cotton yarn (other than sewing thread), containing 85% or more by weight of cotton	548	368	180	2,042	448	1,594
03.1.3	27190	Other made-up textile articles (including floor-cloths, dish-cloths, dusters and similar cleaning cloths, life-jackets and life-belts)	42,094	27,010	15,084			
03.1.3	27911	Narrow woven fabrics; narrow fabrics of warp without weft assembled by adhesive (bolducs); labels, badges and similar articles of textile materials, not embroidered; braids in the piece; ornamental trimmings in the piece, without embroidery, other than kn						
03.1.3	27912	Tulles and other net fabrics, except woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics; lace in the piece, in strips or in motifs	52,034	45,943	6,091			
03.1.3	27913	Embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs	89,396	38,663	50,732	702		702
03.1.3	28238	Handkerchiefs, shawls, scarves, veils, ties, cravats, gloves and other made-up clothing accessories, of textile fabric, not knitted or crocheted; parts of garments or of clothing accessories, of textile fabric, not knitted or crocheted n.e.c.	86,490	40,558	45,931			
03.1.3	28262	Hats and other headgear, of felt, or plaited or made by assembling strips of any material, or knitted or crocheted or made up from lace or other textile fabric in the piece; hair-nets	1,152,304	311,789	840,515	37,246	12,889	24,357
03.1.3	28269	Other headgear except headgear of rubber or of plastics, safety headgear and asbestos headgear; head-bands, linings, covers, hat foundations, hat frames, peaks and chinstraps, for headgear	53,480	17,443	36,037			
			2,586	2,586				

Table EC-2

COICOP	CPC	Types of Expenditure	Total household expenditure (Rf) 2009-2010			Total household expenditure (Rf) 2002-2003		
			Republic	Male ¹	Atolls	Republic	Male ¹	Atolls
03.1.3	42997	Sewing needles, knitting needles, bodkins, crochet hooks, embroidery stilettes and similar articles, for use in the hand, of iron or steel; safety pins and other pins of iron or steel n.e.c.; clasps, frames with clasps, buckles, buckle-clasps, hooks, eyes	198,700		59,020	139,681	448	448
03.1.3	36260	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (including gloves) of vulcanised rubber other than hard rubber					1,837	152
03.1.4	97120	Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing (S)	7,360		7,360		6,957	6,957
03.1.4	97130	Dry cleaning services (including fur product cleaning services)	7,360		7,360			
03.1.4	97130	Other textile cleaning services						
03.2	FOOTWEAR		5,332,528	1,481,566	3,850,962	2,765,308	1,018,333	1,746,975
03.2.1	29310	Shoes and other footwear (SD)	5,332,528	1,481,566	3,850,962	2,765,308	1,018,333	1,746,975
03.2.1	29310	Waterproof footwear, with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics, other than footwear incorporating a protective metal toe-cap	965,929		775,081			
03.2.1	29320	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics, other than waterproof footwear, sports footwear and footwear incorporating a protective metal toe-cap						
03.2.1	29330	Footwear with uppers of leather, other than sports footwear, footwear incorporating a protective metal toe-cap and miscellaneous special footwear	781		781	10,152	7,323	2,828
03.2.1	29340	Footwear with uppers of textile materials, other than sports footwear	1,989,190		608,376	1,065,457	424,867	640,590
03.2.1	29420	Tennis shoes, basketball shoes, gym shoes, training shoes and the like	1,679,161		477,295	1,069,891	336,398	733,493
03.2.1	29510	Footwear incorporating a protective metal toe-cap	679,170		185,969	604,498	234,434	370,064
03.2.1	29520	Wooden footwear, miscellaneous special footwear and other footwear n.e.c.	18,297		18,297			
04	HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS							
04.1	ACTUAL RENTALS FOR HOUSING		149,089,424	99,121,979	49,967,446	49,839,114	31,777,391	18,061,723
04.1.1	Actual rentals paid by tenants (S)		73,252,269	69,610,974	3,641,295	18,659,643	18,224,064	435,578
04.1.1	72111	Renting or leasing services involving own or leased residential property	73,252,269		69,610,974	18,659,643	18,224,064	435,578
04.3	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF THE DWELLING		18,547,272	3,181,116	15,366,155	5,170,339	979,537	4,190,801
04.3.1	Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling (ND)		14,311,149	1,230,566	13,080,583	1,201,014	259,455	941,559
04.3.1	15310	Natural sands	635,351		604,514			
04.3.1	15320	Pebbles, gravel, broken or crushed stone, macadam; tarred macadam; granules, chippings and powder of stone						
04.3.1	31100	Wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm; railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood, not impregnated	55,501		31,108			
04.3.1	31410	Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood	566,527		13,117	13,525	4,536	8,989
04.3.1	31420	Other plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood	892,649		801,818			
04.3.1	31430	Particle board and similar board of wood or other ligneous materials	2,375		2,375			
04.3.1	31440	Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials	412,937		412,937			
04.3.1	31600	Builders' joinery and carpentry of wood (including cellular wood panels, assembled parquet panels, shingles and shakes)	21,144		21,144			
04.3.1	32194	Wallpaper and similar wall coverings; window transparencies of paper	626,444		611,465			
04.3.1	35110	Paints and varnishes (including enamels and lacquers); prepared pigments, prepared opacifiers and prepared colours, vitrifiable enamels and glazes, engobes, liquid lustres and similar preparations, of a kind used in the ceramic, enamelling or glass indust	64,991		8,529			
04.3.1	35490	Other chemical products n.e.c.						
04.3.1	36320	Tubes, pipes and hoses, and fittings therefor, of plastics	1,560,637		1,089,643	1,148,354	251,788	896,566
04.3.1	36980	Electrical insulating fittings of plastics	69,007		68,927			
04.3.1	37113	Float glass and surface ground or polished glass, in sheets	535,131		523,899			
04.3.1			2,574		2,574			
04.3.1			1,618		1,618			

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY 2009 - 2010

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Table EC-2

COICOP	CPC	Types of Expenditure	Total household expenditure (Rf) 2009-2010			Total household expenditure (Rf) 2002-2003		
			Republic	Male'	Atolls	Republic	Male'	Atolls
05.3.1	44821	Cooking appliances and plate warmers, non-electric, domestic, of iron or steel; cooking or heating apparatus of a kind used for domestic purposes, non-electric, of copper	11,472		2,331	475,553	259,989	215,564
05.3.1	44822	Stoves, grates, braziers and similar non-electric domestic appliances (other than cooking appliances and plate warmers) of iron or steel	1,276,212		560,865	42,758	22,753	20,005
05.3.1	44826	Water heaters, instantaneous or storage, non-electric	46,385		22,655			
05.3.1	46111	Motors of an output not exceeding 37.5 W; other DC motors; DC generators	18,870		5,270			
05.3.1	48243	Instruments and apparatus (except cathode-ray oscilloscopes and oscillographs) for measuring or checking voltage, current, resistance or power, without a recording device (except electricity production or supply meters)	1,394					
05.3.1	44621	Machinery for the manufacture or finishing of felt or nonwovens in the piece or in shapes; blocks for making hats; machinery for washing, wringing, ironing, pressing, bleaching, dyeing, dressing, finishing, coating or impregnating textile yarns, fabrics o				35,859	19,138	16,721
05.3.1	44816	Other small electric domestic appliances (including vacuum cleaners, kitchen waste disposers, food mixers, shavers, hair dryers, smoothing irons, coffee makers and toasters)				132,282	43,613	88,669
05.3.1	44817	Electric instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters; electric space heating apparatus and soil heating apparatus; ovens; cookers, cooking plates, boiling rings, grills and roasters				139,971	57,004	82,966
05.3.1	44824	Air heaters and hot air distributors, not electrically heated, incorporating a motor-driven fan or blower, of iron or steel				5,519	5,519	
05.3.2	Small electric household appliances (SD)		2,509,728		888,689	361,909	157,808	204,101
05.3.2	44816	Other small electric domestic appliances (including vacuum cleaners, kitchen waste disposers, food mixers, shavers, hair dryers, smoothing irons, coffee makers and toasters)	1,773,790		599,930	333,762	143,125	190,636
05.3.2	44817	Electric instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters; electric space heating apparatus and soil heating apparatus; ovens; cookers, cooking plates, boiling rings, grills and roasters	641,631		283,194	28,147	14,682	13,464
05.3.2	44825	Central heating boilers, for producing hot water or low pressure steam	24,526					
05.3.2	44831	Parts of the following appliances: electro-mechanical domestic appliances, shavers and hairclippers, with self-contained electric motor; electric instantaneous or storage water heaters, immersion heaters, space heating apparatus and soil heating apparatus	56,462		1,852			
05.3.2	46541	Parts of electric filament or discharge lamps; parts of arc lamps	5,688		2,639			
05.3.2	46542	Parts of portable electric lamps designed to function by their own source of energy (except those of cycles or motor vehicles); parts n.e.c. of lamps and lighting fittings; parts n.e.c. of illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like	7,632		1,074			
05.3.3	Repair of household appliances (S)		330,617		208,501	1,505	1,505	-
05.3.3	73230	Leasing or rental services concerning furniture and other household appliances	563		482			
05.3.3	86422	Metal treatment and coating services	1,091		1,091			
05.3.3	86423	General mechanical engineering services	178		178			
05.3.3	87151	Repair services of electrical household appliances	321,797		201,031			
05.3.3	87290	Maintenance and repair services of other goods n.e.c.	6,988		6,988			
05.3.3	87159	Maintenance and repair services of machinery and equipment n.e.c.				1,505	1,505	
05.4	GLASSWARE, TABLEWARE AND HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS		4,322,247		1,895,053	223,339	96,743	126,597
05.4.0	Glassware, tableware and household utensils (SD)		4,322,247		1,895,053	223,339	96,743	126,597

Table EC-2

COICOP	CPC	Types of Expenditure	Total household expenditure (Rf) 2009-2010			Total household expenditure (Rf) 2002-2003		
			Republic	Male'	Atolls	Republic	Male'	Atolls
05.4.0	31700	Packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, of wood; cable-drums of wood; pallets, box pallets and other load boards, of wood; casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood (including staves)	19,933	11,804	8,128			
05.4.0	31912	Tableware and kitchenware, of wood	15,689	3,677	12,012	277	82	195
05.4.0	31923	Manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork	44,146	506	43,640			
05.4.0	36490	Other articles for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plastics; stoppers, lids, caps and other closures, of plastics	718		718			
05.4.0	36940	Tableware, kitchenware, other household articles and toilet articles, of plastics	822,213	223,737	598,475			
05.4.0	37191	Bottles, jars, phials and other containers, of glass, of a kind used for the conveyance or packing of goods, except ampoules, stoppers, lids and other closures, of glass	7,532	4,126	3,406			
05.4.0	37193	Glassware of a kind used for table, kitchen, toilet, office, indoor decoration or similar purposes (except bottles, jars and the like, of glass, and ornaments of lamp-worked glass)	425,340	50,369	374,972			
05.4.0	37199	Articles of glass n.e.c. (including glass inners for vacuum flasks, signalling glassware, glass cubes for mosaics, glass beads, glass microspheres and ornaments of lamp-worked glass)	6,414		6,414			
05.4.0	37221	Ceramic tableware, kitchenware, other household articles and toilet articles	122,305	32,847	89,458	35,915	22,280	13,635
05.4.0	37222	Statuettes and other ornamental ceramic articles	15,765	9,675	6,090			
05.4.0	38999	Articles n.e.c. (including candles, tapers, skins of birds with their feathers, artificial flowers, entertainment articles, hand sieves, hand riddles, vacuum flasks, tailors dummies, animated displays used for shop window dressing, and parts n.e.c.)	2,322,883	1,401,256	921,627			
05.4.0	41548	Tin plates, sheets, strip and foil; tin powders and flakes	6		6			
05.4.0	42911	Sinks, wash-basins, baths and other sanitary ware and parts thereof, of iron, steel, copper or aluminium	5,509		5,509			
05.4.0	42912	Table, kitchen or other household articles and parts thereof, of iron, steel, copper or aluminium; pot scourers and scouring or polishing pads, gloves and the like, of iron or steel, copper or aluminium; iron or steel wool; hand-operated mechanical applia	121,468	27,898	93,570	38,289	18,490	19,799
05.4.0	42913	Knives (except for machines) and scissors, and blades therefor	87,375	24,610	62,765	76,128	16,602	59,526
05.4.0	42915	Other articles of cutlery; manicure or pedicure sets and instruments	1,128	788	340			
05.4.0	42916	Spoons, forks, ladles, skimmers, cake-servers, fish-knives, butter-knives, sugar tongs and similar kitchen or table ware	231,238	94,843	136,395	72,731	39,289	33,442
05.4.0	42931	Tanks, casks, drums, cans, boxes and similar containers (other than for compressed or liquefied gas) of iron, steel or aluminium, of a capacity not exceeding 300 litres, not fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment	3,062	1,872	1,190			
05.4.0	42993	Armoured or reinforced safes, strong-boxes and doors and safe deposit lockers for strong-rooms, cash or deed boxes and the like, of base metal	58,188		58,188			
05.4.0	43922	Weighing machinery (excluding balances of a sensitivity of 5 cg or better)	9,685	7,043	2,642			
05.4.0	86429	Other fabricated metal product manufacturing services and metal working services	1,648		1,648			
05.5 TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT FOR HOUSE AND GARDEN			2,739,698	523,462	2,216,236	404,753	217,416	187,337
05.5.1	Major tools and equipment (D)		1,418,068	301,913	1,116,156	335,072	188,152	146,920
05.5.1	43220	Pumps for liquids; liquid elevators	1,361,173	275,500	1,085,673	335,072	188,152	146,920

Table EC-2

COICOP	CPC	Types of Expenditure	Total household expenditure (Rf) 2009-2010			Total household expenditure (Rf) 2002-2003		
			Republic	Male'	Atolls	Republic	Male'	Atolls
05.5.2	49930	Vehicles n.e.c., not mechanically propelled	46,676		46,676	9,382		9,382
05.5.2	87290	Maintenance and repair services of other goods n.e.c.	569		569			
05.5.2	36940	Tableware, kitchenware, other household articles and toilet articles, of plastics				33,080		13,004
05.5.2	42921	Hand tools (including hand tools of a kind used in agriculture, horticulture or forestry, hand saws, files, pliers and metal cutting shears, hand-operated spanners, blow-lamps and clamps)				16,267		9,528
05.5.2	46212	Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits, for making connexions to or in electrical circuits, for a voltage not exceeding 1000 V				9,031		9,031
05.6	GOODS AND SERVICES FOR ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE		13,572,293	4,915,441	8,656,852	6,995,465	2,929,066	4,066,399
05.6.1	Non-durable household goods (ND)		9,476,486	2,900,211	6,576,274	6,525,057	2,572,229	3,952,828
05.6.1	27310	Twine, cordage, rope and cables	499,531	25,667	473,864			
05.6.1	27998	Textile products and articles for technical uses (including wicks, gas mantles, hosepiping, transmission or conveyor belts, bolting cloth and straining cloth)	121,543	43,458	78,085			
05.6.1	32152	Sacks and bags of paper	4,466	2,521	1,945			
05.6.1	34620	Pesticides	555,727	195,364	360,363	817,555		525,894
05.6.1	35322	Detergents and washing preparations	4,780,901	1,666,720	3,114,181	2,669,432		1,594,186
05.6.1	35331	Preparations for perfuming or deodorizing rooms	163,971	44,954	119,017	30,550		22,186
05.6.1	35332	Artificial waxes and prepared waxes	514		514			
05.6.1	35333	Polishes and creams, for footwear, furniture, floors, coachwork, glass or metal	307,082	189,526	117,557			
05.6.1	35334	Scouring pastes and powders and other scouring preparations	605,537	84,417	521,120			
05.6.1	35420	Glues and gelatine, peptones and their derivatives, and related products; caseinates and other casein derivatives; albuminates and other albumin derivatives						
05.6.1	36260	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (including gloves) of vulcanised rubber other than hard rubber	137,226	25,326	111,900			
05.6.1	36270	Articles of vulcanised rubber n.e.c.; hard rubber; articles of hard rubber	67,270	34,097	33,173			
05.6.1	36270	Articles of vulcanised rubber n.e.c.; hard rubber; articles of hard rubber	228,156	39,827	188,329			
05.6.1	36330	Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics, not self-adhesive, non-cellular and not reinforced, laminated, supported or similarly combined with other materials				167		167
05.6.1	36410	Sacks and bags, of plastics	81,892	57,638	24,255			
05.6.1	36920	Self-adhesive plates, sheets, film, foil, tape, strip and other flat shapes, of plastics	112,307	90,165	22,143			
05.6.1	36990	Articles of plastics n.e.c.	2,804	738	2,066			
05.6.1	38993	Brooms, brushes, hand-operated mechanical floor sweepers (not motorised), mops and feather dusters; prepared knots and tufts for broom or brush making; paint pads and rollers; squeegees (other than roller squeegees)	201,419	173,782	27,637			
05.6.1	38998	Matches	565,102	154,332	410,770	213,695		136,606
05.6.1	38999	Articles n.e.c. (including candles, tapers, skins of birds with their feathers, artificial flowers, entertainment articles, hand sieves, hand riddles, vacuum flasks, tailors dummies, animated displays used for shop window dressing, and parts n.e.c.)	3,867	3,402	465	25		25
05.6.1	41535	Foil, of aluminium, of a thickness not exceeding 0.2 mm						
05.6.1	42912	Table, kitchen or other household articles and parts thereof, of iron, steel, copper or aluminium; pot scourers and scouring or polishing pads, gloves and the like, of iron or steel, copper or aluminium; iron or steel wool; hand-operated mechanical applia	72,112	31,780	40,332	4,641		1,305
			16,969	16,483	487			
			632,107	4,799	627,308			

Table EC-2

COICOP	CPC	Types of Expenditure	Total household expenditure (Rf) 2009-2010			Total household expenditure (Rf) 2002-2003		
			Republic	Male'	Atolls	Republic	Male'	Atolls
05.6.1	24120	Ethyl alcohol and other spirits, denatured, of any strength				294		294
05.6.1	33330	Other light petroleum oils and light oils obtained from bituminous minerals (other than crude); light preparations n.e.c. containing not less than 70 per cent by weight of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals (other than crude), these				1,896,999	579,110	1,317,889
05.6.1	38911	Pens, duplicating stylos, pencils, pen-holders, pencil-holders and similar holders, and parts thereof; crayons, pencil leads, pastels, drawing charcoals and chalks				843,534	254,857	588,677
05.6.1	42999	Metal goods n.e.c. (including anchors, grapnels and parts thereof, of iron or steel; grinding balls and similar articles for mills, of iron or steel; gutters, roof capping, skylight frames and other fabricated building components, of zinc; base metal hat						
05.6.2	Domestic services and household services (S)		4,095,807	2,015,229	2,080,578	48,166	48,166	113,571
05.6.2	85330	General cleaning services	9,193	9,193		470,408	356,837	
05.6.2	98000	Domestic services	4,086,614	2,006,036	2,080,578	470,408	356,837	113,571
06	HEALTH		59,053,574	19,459,051	39,594,522	31,602,291	6,787,898	24,814,394
06	TRAVEL ABROAD (HEALTH)		20,480,228	8,273,490	12,206,738	16,478,923	1,140,027	15,338,895
06	Travel abroad (HEALTH)		20,480,228	8,273,490	12,206,738	16,478,923	1,140,027	15,338,895
06	931M	Travel abroad (Medical purpose)	20,480,228	8,273,490	12,206,738	16,478,923	1,140,027	15,338,895
06.1	MEDICAL PRODUCTS, APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT		17,488,635	4,692,195	12,796,440	4,066,313	1,010,192	3,056,121
06.1.1	Pharmaceutical products (ND)		13,191,336	3,046,858	10,144,478	3,599,186	859,122	2,740,063
06.1.1	01930	Plants and parts of plants used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes	4,353	1,536	2,816			
06.1.1	35260	Medicaments, for therapeutic or prophylactic uses	13,186,983	3,045,322	10,141,661	3,598,739	859,122	2,739,617
06.1.1	36270	Articles of vulcanised rubber n.e.c.; hard rubber, articles of hard rubber				446		446
06.1.2	Other medical products (ND)		905,380	475,058	430,322	372,853	64,532	308,321
06.1.2	35290	Other pharmaceutical products or articles for medical or surgical purposes						
06.1.2	48251	Hydrometers and similar floating instruments, thermometers, pyrometers, barometers, hygrometers and psychrometers	838,538	458,483	380,055	296,283	64,532	231,750
06.1.2	48253	Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis, for measuring or checking viscosity, porosity, expansion, surface tension or the like, or for measuring or checking quantities of heat, sound or light	65,763	16,576	49,188			
06.1.3	Therapeutic appliances and equipment (D)		1,079	1,079	1,079	76,570		76,570
06.1.3	48150	Other instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences (including syringes, needles, catheters, cannulae, ophthalmic instruments and appliances n.e.c. and electro-medical apparatus n.e.c.)	3,391,919	1,170,279	2,221,641	94,274	86,537	7,737
06.1.3	48160	Mechano-therapy appliances; massage apparatus; psychological aptitude-testing apparatus; ozone therapy, oxygen therapy, aerosol therapy, artificial respiration or other therapeutic respiration apparatus; other breathing appliances and gas masks (excluding						
06.1.3	48170	Orthopaedic appliances; splints and other fracture appliances; artificial parts of the body: hearing aids and other appliances which are worn or carried, or implanted in the body, to compensate for a defect or disability	13,278	2,636	10,642			
06.1.3	48312	Spectacles, goggles and the like, corrective, protective or other	3,235	1,114,457	2,204,491	94,274	86,537	7,737
06.1.3	48313	Frames and mountings for spectacles, goggles or the like	53,178	49,906	3,272			
06.2	OUT-PATIENT SERVICES		19,667,334	5,790,432	13,876,902	8,593,090	2,963,618	5,629,473
06.2.1	Medical Services (S)		15,998,794	4,531,867	11,466,926	7,827,869	2,230,208	5,597,661
06.2.1	93121	General medical services	7,991,690	3,078,198	4,913,492			
06.2.1	93122	Specialized medical services	8,007,104	1,453,669	6,553,434	7,827,869	2,230,208	5,597,661

Table EC-2

COICOP	CPC	Types of Expenditure	Total household expenditure (Rf) 2009-2010			Total household expenditure (Rf) 2002-2003		
			Republic	Male'	Atolls	Republic	Male'	Atolls
05.6.1	24120	Ethyl alcohol and other spirits, denatured, of any strength				294		294
05.6.1	33330	Other light petroleum oils and light oils obtained from bituminous minerals (other than crude); light preparations n.e.c. containing not less than 70 per cent by weight of petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals (other than crude), these				1,896,999	579,110	1,317,889
05.6.1	38911	Pens, duplicating stylos, pencils, pen-holders, pencil-holders and similar holders, and parts thereof; crayons, pencil leads, pastels, drawing charcoals and chalks				843,534	254,857	588,677
05.6.1	42999	Metal goods n.e.c. (including anchors, grappels and parts thereof, of iron or steel; grinding balls and similar articles for mills, of iron or steel; gutters, roof capping, skylight frames and other fabricated building components, of zinc; base metal hat				48,166	48,166	
05.6.2	Domestic services and household services (S)		4,095,807	2,015,229	2,080,578	470,408	356,837	113,571
05.6.2	85330	General cleaning services	9,193	9,193				
05.6.2	98000	Domestic services	4,086,614	2,006,036	2,080,578	470,408	356,837	113,571
06	HEALTH		59,053,574	19,459,051	39,594,522	31,602,291	6,787,898	24,814,394
06	TRAVEL ABROAD (HEALTH)		20,480,228	8,273,490	12,206,738	16,478,923	1,140,027	15,338,895
06	Travel abroad (HEALTH)		20,480,228	8,273,490	12,206,738	16,478,923	1,140,027	15,338,895
06	931M	Travel abroad (Medical purpose)	20,480,228	8,273,490	12,206,738	16,478,923	1,140,027	15,338,895
06.1	MEDICAL PRODUCTS, APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT		17,488,635	4,692,195	12,796,440	4,066,313	1,010,192	3,056,121
06.1.1	Pharmaceutical products (ND)		13,191,336	3,046,858	10,144,478	3,599,186	859,122	2,740,063
06.1.1	01930	Plants and parts of plants used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes	4,353	1,536	2,816			
06.1.1	35260	Medicaments, for therapeutic or prophylactic uses	13,186,983	3,045,322	10,141,661	3,598,739	859,122	2,739,617
06.1.1	36270	Articles of vulcanised rubber n.e.c.; hard rubber; articles of hard rubber				446		446
06.1.2	Other medical products (ND)		905,380	475,058	430,322	372,853	64,532	308,321
06.1.2	35290	Other pharmaceutical products or articles for medical or surgical purposes						
06.1.2	48251	Hydrometers and similar floating instruments, thermometers, pyrometers, barometers, hygrometers and psychrometers	838,538	458,483	380,055	296,283	64,532	231,750
06.1.2	48253	Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis, for measuring or checking viscosity, porosity, expansion, surface tension or the like, or for measuring or checking quantities of heat, sound or light	65,763	16,576	49,188			
06.1.3	Therapeutic appliances and equipment (D)		1,079	1,079	1,079	76,570		76,570
06.1.3	48150	Other instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences (including syringes, needles, catheters, cannulae, ophthalmic instruments and appliances n.e.c. and electro-medical apparatus n.e.c.)	3,391,919	1,170,279	2,221,641	94,274	86,537	7,737
06.1.3	48160	Mechano-therapy appliances; massage apparatus; psychological aptitude-testing apparatus; ozone therapy, oxygen therapy, aerosol therapy, artificial respiration or other therapeutic respiration apparatus; other breathing appliances and gas masks (excluding						
06.1.3	48170	Orthopaedic appliances; splints and other fracture appliances; artificial parts of the body; hearing aids and other appliances which are worn or carried, or implanted in the body, to compensate for a defect or disability	13,278	2,636	10,642			
06.1.3	48312	Spectacles, goggles and the like, corrective, protective or other	3,235	1,114,457	3,235	94,274	86,537	7,737
06.1.3	48313	Frames and mountings for spectacles, goggles or the like	3,318,949	49,906	3,272			
06.2	OUT-PATIENT SERVICES		19,667,334	5,790,432	13,876,902	8,593,090	2,963,618	5,629,473
06.2.1	Medical Services (S)		15,998,794	4,531,867	11,466,926	7,827,869	2,230,208	5,597,661
06.2.1	93121	General medical services	7,991,690	3,078,198	4,913,492			
06.2.1	93122	Specialized medical services	8,007,104	1,453,669	6,553,434	7,827,869	2,230,208	5,597,661

Table EC-2

COICOP	CPC	Types of Expenditure	Total household expenditure (Rf) 2009-2010			Total household expenditure (Rf) 2002-2003		
			Republic	Male'	Atolls	Republic	Male'	Atolls
07	Travel abroad (LAND TRANSPORT)		2,433,357	1,102,290	1,331,067	1,620,671	307,972	1,312,698
07	64E	Travel abroad (Educational purpose)	179,051	128,285	50,766	89,584	79,891	9,693
07	64H	Travel abroad (Hajj/Religious purpose)	345,054	214,467	130,587	49,971	23,991	25,980
07	64L	Travel abroad (Leisure/holiday purpose)	226,586	162,702	63,884	116,660	109,696	6,964
07	64M	Travel abroad (Medical purpose)	1,682,667	680,717	1,001,950	1,364,455	94,394	1,270,061
07.1	PURCHASE OF VEHICLES		11,360,617	6,229,716	5,130,901	5,117,372	3,402,547	1,714,825
07.1.1	Motor cars (D)		2,647,020	1,773,657	873,362	1,120,292	382,282	738,010
07.1.1	49113	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (except public-transport type vehicles, vehicles specially designed for travelling on snow, and golf cars and similar vehicles)	2,547,134	1,773,657	773,477	709,665	382,282	327,383
07.1.1	49114	Motor vehicles n.e.c. for the transport of goods	99,885		99,885	410,626		410,626
07.1.2	Motorcycles (D)		8,078,634	4,421,550	3,657,084	3,185,001	2,740,461	444,540
07.1.2	49911	Motorcycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with reciprocating internal combustion piston engine of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 50 cc	8,078,634	4,421,550	3,657,084	3,185,001	2,740,461	444,540
07.1.3	Bicycles (D)		634,964	34,509	600,455	812,079	279,804	532,275
07.1.3	49921	Bicycles and other cycles, not motorised	634,964	34,509	600,455	802,329	279,804	522,525
07.1.3	49930	Vehicles n.e.c., not mechanically propelled				9,750		9,750
07.2	OPERATION OF PERSONAL TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT		3,950,984	1,182,922	2,768,062	276,228	134,889	141,339
07.2.1	Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment (SD)		926,523	388,256	538,267	7,443	491	6,953
07.2.1	35490	Other chemical products n.e.c.	16,355		16,355			
07.2.1	36111	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber, of a kind used on motor cars	32,527		32,527			
07.2.1	36112	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber, of a kind used on motor cycles or bicycles	190,529		190,529			
07.2.1	36113	Other new pneumatic tyres, of rubber	4,506		4,506			
07.2.1	36114	Inner tubes, solid or cushion tyres, interchangeable tyre treads and tyre flaps, of rubber	5,142		5,142			
07.2.1	43230	Air or vacuum pumps; air or other gas compressors	288		288			
07.2.1	43240	Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats or the like	186,997		159,598			
07.2.1	43915	Oil filters, petrol filters and air intake filters for internal combustion engines	622		622			
07.2.1	49129	Other parts and accessories n.e.c. of motor vehicles (including brakes, gear boxes, axles, road wheels, suspension shock absorbers, radiators, silencers, exhaust pipes, clutches, steering wheels, steering columns, steering boxes, and parts thereof)	124,174	114,916	9,258			
07.2.1	49231	Parts and accessories for the goods of subclass 49210	221,333	221,333				
07.2.1	49941	Parts and accessories of motorcycles and side-cars	121,203	16,728	104,475			
07.2.1	49942	Parts and accessories of bicycles and other cycles, not motorised, and of invalid carriages	22,847	7,880	14,967			
07.2.1	42999	Metal goods n.e.c. (including anchors, grappels and parts thereof, of iron or steel; grinding balls and similar articles for mills, of iron or steel; gutters, roof capping, skylight frames and other fabricated building components, of zinc; base metal hat				491	491	
07.2.2	Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment (ND)		1,830,289	100,929	1,729,360	186,645	52,258	134,387
07.2.2	33380	Lubricating petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other heavy petroleum oils and heavy oils obtained from bituminous minerals (other than crude), and heavy preparations n.e.c. containing not less than 70 per cent by weight of petroleum		91,075	1,728,742			

Table EC-2

COICOP	CPC	Types of Expenditure	Total household expenditure (Rf) 2009-2010			Total household expenditure (Rf) 2002-2003		
			Republic	Male'	Atolls	Republic	Male'	Atolls
09.1.1	47323	Video recording or reproducing apparatus; camcorders and still image video cameras	298,703	152,647	146,056	770,477	286,314	484,164
09.1.1	47402	Parts for the goods of subclasses 47321 to 47323 and 47331	7,863	7,863				
09.1.1	47403	Parts for the goods of subclasses 47211, 47212, 47311 to 47313, 47332 and 48220						
09.1.1	47220	Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy; video phones	88,650	33,110	55,540	1,632,354	939,621	692,733
09.1.1	47331	Microphones and stands therefor; loudspeakers; headphones, earphones and combined microphone/speaker sets; audio-frequency electric amplifiers; electric sound amplifier sets				50,166	48,081	2,086
09.1.2	Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments (D)		933,744	582,668	351,076	360,116	170,265	189,851
09.1.2	47323	Video recording or reproducing apparatus; camcorders and still image video cameras						
09.1.2	48322	Photographic (including cinematographic) cameras	22,625	22,625		360,116	170,265	189,851
09.1.2	48323	Cinematographic projectors, slide projectors and other image projectors, except microform readers	889,848	560,043	329,805			
09.1.3	Information processing equipment (D)		21,271		21,271			
09.1.3	44914	Book-binding machinery; machinery for type-setting and the like; printing machinery and machines for uses ancillary to printing (except office type sheet fed offset printing machinery)	6,646,291	2,831,107	3,815,184	2,266,600	1,626,798	639,803
09.1.3	45130	Calculating machines; accounting machines, cash registers, postage-franking machines, ticket-issuing machines and similar machines, incorporating a calculating device	3,259		3,259			
09.1.3	45230	Digital automatic data processing machines, comprising in the same housing at least a central processing unit and an input and output unit, whether or not combined				3,380		3,380
09.1.3	45260	Input or output units, whether or not containing storage units in the same housing	54,693	21,123	33,570			
09.1.3	45270	Storage units	6,408,688	2,699,240	3,709,448	2,239,961	1,619,850	620,111
09.1.3	45280	Other units of automatic data processing machines n.e.c.	35,232	19,917	15,315	11,933	3,479	8,454
09.1.3	45290	Parts and accessories of computing machines	109,360	62,599	46,761	11,327	3,470	7,857
09.1.4	Recording media (SD)		5,618	5,168	450			
09.1.4	47510	Prepared unrecorded media for sound recording or similar recording of other phenomena (except cinematographic film and cards with magnetic stripe)	29,442	23,061	6,381	243,379	93,014	150,365
09.1.4	47520	Records, tapes and other recorded media for sound or other similarly recorded phenomena (except cinematographic film and cards with magnetic stripe)	189,169	141,661	47,508			
09.1.4	96111	Sound recording services	90,738	66,289	24,450	243,379	93,014	150,365
09.1.5	Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment (S)		68,919	45,861	23,058			
09.1.5	87130	Computer hardware servicing, repair and maintenance	29,511	29,511				
09.2	OTHER MAJOR DURABLES FOR RECREATION AND CULTURE		407,483	367,919	39,564			
09.2.1	Major durables for outdoor recreation (D)		407,483	367,919	39,564	1,697,103	133,051	1,564,052
09.2.1	49410	Sailboats (except inflatable), with or without auxiliary motor	4,548,650	38,246	4,834,593	1,113,169	2,588	1,110,581
09.2.1	27160	Tarpaulins, sails for boats etc., awnings, sunblinds, tents and camping goods (including pneumatic mattresses)	4,548,650		4,548,650	986,239	2,588	983,651
09.2.1	43110	Internal combustion piston engines, other than for motor vehicles and aircraft				98		98
09.2.2	Musical instruments and major durables for indoor recreation (D)		58,662	38,246	20,416	126,833		126,833
09.2.2	38310	Pianos and other keyboard stringed musical instruments	19,806		19,806	583,934	130,463	453,471
09.2.2	38320	Other string musical instruments	8,438	7,828	610			

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COICOP	CPC	Types of Expenditure	Total household expenditure (Rf) 2009-2010			Total household expenditure (Rf) 2002-2003		
			Republic	Male ¹	Atolls	Republic	Male ¹	Atolls
09.1.1	47323	Video recording or reproducing apparatus; camcorders and still image video cameras	298,703	152,647	146,056	770,477	286,314	484,164
09.1.1	47402	Parts for the goods of subclasses 47321 to 47323 and 47331	7,863	7,863				
09.1.1	47403	Parts for the goods of subclasses 47211, 47212, 47311 to 47313, 47332 and 48220	88,650	33,110	55,540	1,632,354	939,621	692,733
09.1.1	47220	Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line telegraphy; video phones						
09.1.1	47331	Microphones and stands therefor; loudspeakers; headphones, earphones and combined microphone/speaker sets; audio-frequency electric amplifiers; electric sound amplifier sets				50,166	48,081	2,086
09.1.2	Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments (D)		933,744	582,668	351,076	360,116	170,265	189,851
09.1.2	47323	Video recording or reproducing apparatus; camcorders and still image video cameras	22,625	22,625				
09.1.2	48322	Photographic (including cinematographic) cameras	889,848	560,043	329,805	360,116	170,265	189,851
09.1.2	48323	Cinematographic projectors, slide projectors and other image projectors, except microform readers	21,271		21,271			
09.1.3	Information processing equipment (D)		6,646,291	2,831,107	3,815,184	2,266,600	1,626,798	639,803
09.1.3	44914	Book-binding machinery; machinery for type-setting and the like; printing machinery and machines for uses ancillary to printing (except office type sheet fed offset printing machinery)	3,259		3,259			
09.1.3	45130	Calculating machines; accounting machines, cash registers, postage-franking machines, ticket-issuing machines and similar machines, incorporating a calculating device	54,693	21,123	33,570	3,380		3,380
09.1.3	45230	Digital automatic data processing machines, comprising in the same housing at least a central processing unit and an input and output unit, whether or not combined	6,408,688	2,699,240	3,709,448	2,239,961	1,619,850	620,111
09.1.3	45260	Input or output units, whether or not containing storage units in the same housing	35,232	19,917	15,315	11,933	3,479	8,454
09.1.3	45270	Storage units	109,360	62,599	46,761	11,327	3,470	7,857
09.1.3	45280	Other units of automatic data processing machines n.e.c.	5,618	5,168	450			
09.1.3	45290	Parts and accessories of computing machines	29,442	23,061	6,381			
09.1.4	Recording media (SD)		189,169	141,661	47,508	243,379	93,014	150,365
09.1.4	47510	Prepared unrecorded media for sound recording or similar recording of other phenomena (except cinematographic film and cards with magnetic stripe)	90,738	66,289	24,450	243,379	93,014	150,365
09.1.4	47520	Records, tapes and other recorded media for sound or other similarly recorded phenomena (except cinematographic film and cards with magnetic stripe)	68,919	45,861	23,058			
09.1.4	96111	Sound recording services	29,511	29,511				
09.1.5	Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment (S)		407,483	367,919	39,564			
09.1.5	87130	Computer hardware servicing, repair and maintenance	407,483	367,919	39,564			
09.2	OTHER MAJOR DURABLES FOR RECREATION AND CULTURE		4,872,839	38,246	4,834,593	1,697,103	133,051	1,564,052
09.2.1	Major durables for outdoor recreation (D)		4,548,650		4,548,650	1,113,169	2,588	1,110,581
09.2.1	49410	Sailboats (except inflatable), with or without auxiliary motor						
09.2.1	27160	Tarpaulins, sails for boats etc., awnings, sunblinds, tents and camping goods (including pneumatic mattresses)	4,548,650		4,548,650	986,239	2,588	983,651
09.2.1	43110	Internal combustion piston engines, other than for motor vehicles and aircraft				98		98
09.2.2	Musical instruments and major durables for indoor recreation (D)		58,662	38,246	20,416	126,833		126,833
09.2.2	38310	Pianos and other keyboard stringed musical instruments	19,806		19,806	583,934	130,463	453,471
09.2.2	38320	Other string musical instruments	8,438	7,828	610			
09.2.2	38340	Musical instruments, the sound of which is produced, or must be amplified, electrically	30,350	30,350				

Table EC-2

COICOP	CPC	Types of Expenditure	Total household expenditure (Rf) 2009-2010			Total household expenditure (Rf) 2002-2003		
			Republic	Male'	Atolls	Republic	Male'	Atolls
09.4.1	96620	Support services related to sports and recreation	29,891	29,586	306	61,891	60,645	1,247
09.4.1	96910	Amusement park and similar attraction services	35,728	34,263	1,465			
09.4.1	96990	Other recreation and amusement services n.e.c.	126,286	50,992	75,294			
09.4.1	97230	Physical well-being services	362,446	355,480	6,966	193,002	193,002	
09.4.2	Cultural services (S)		963,435	555,878	407,556	1,317,683	671,779	645,904
09.4.2	73220	Leasing or rental services concerning video tape	885		885	319,711	194,661	125,050
09.4.2	73290	Leasing or rental services concerning other goods n.e.c.	20,341		20,341			
09.4.2	83811	Portrait photography services	407,932	250,390	157,543	224,254	81,725	142,529
09.4.2	83820	Photography processing services	271,621	154,974	116,647	571,714	278,081	293,633
09.4.2	96151	Motion picture projection services	258,020	146,012	112,008	202,004	117,311	84,692
09.4.2	96230	Performing arts facility operation services	132		132			
09.4.2	96310	Services of performing artists	4,503	4,503				
09.5	NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY		4,210,765	1,765,784	2,444,981	3,737,856	1,457,967	2,279,889
09.5.1	Books (SD)		2,061,817	766,071	1,295,746	3,276,135	1,209,803	2,066,332
09.5.1	32210	Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter, in single sheets, other than advertising material	26,905	25,877	1,028			
09.5.1	32230	Printed books (except dictionaries and encyclopaedias and serial installments thereof), brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter, other than advertising material, not in single sheets; children's picture, drawing or colouring books	1,370,387	507,409	862,978	3,275,391	1,209,060	2,066,332
09.5.1	32600	Registers, account books, note books, letter pads, diaries and similar articles, blotting-pads, blenders, file covers, forms and other articles of stationery, of paper or paperboard						
09.5.1	86921	Printing services and services related to printing, on a fee or contract basis	538,580	139,001	399,579			
09.5.2	Newspapers and periodicals (ND)		125,945	93,784	32,161	743	743	
09.5.2	32300	Newspapers, journals and periodicals, appearing at least four times a week	120,043	111,299	8,745	356,846	209,799	147,048
09.5.2	32400	Newspapers, journals and periodicals, appearing less than four times a week	97,077	93,330	3,747	183,332	125,543	57,789
09.5.3	Miscellaneous printed matter (ND)		22,966	17,969	4,998	173,514	84,255	89,259
09.5.3	32520	Printed or illustrated postcards; printed cards bearing personal greetings or messages, with or without envelopes or trimmings	31,012	18,559	12,452	896	896	
09.5.3	32540	Printed pictures, designs and photographs	207		207			
09.5.3	32560	Transfers (decalcomanias) and printed calendars	10,100		10,100			
09.5.3	32590	Other printed matter	12,956	12,828	128	896	896	
09.5.4	Stationery and drawing materials (ND)		7,749	5,731	2,018			
09.5.4	26330	Yarn of wool, containing less than 85% by weight of wool, put up for retail sale	1,997,893	869,856	1,128,038	103,978	37,469	66,510
09.5.4	32137	Vegetable parchment, greaseproof papers, tracing papers and glassine and other glazed transparent or translucent papers	16,032	4,222	11,809			
09.5.4	32142	Paper and paperboard, creped, crinkled, embossed or perforated n.e.c.	27,591	8,989	18,602			
09.5.4	32149	Other paper and paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, coated, impregnated, covered, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed, in rolls or sheets	86,996	65,028	21,968	30,855	18,629	12,227
09.5.4	32153	Cartons, boxes, cases, record sleeves and other packing containers (except bags) of paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres; box files, letter trays, and similar articles, of paper or paperboard of a kind used in offices, shops or	13,066	6,378	6,688			
09.5.4	32191	Carbon paper, self-copy paper and other copying or transfer papers, not in bulk sizes; duplicator stencils and offset plates, of paper; gummed or adhesive paper	3,911	253	3,658			
			41,718	22,355	19,363			

Table EC-2

COICOP	CPC	Types of Expenditure	Total household expenditure (Rf) 2009-2010			Total household expenditure (Rf) 2002-2003		
			Republic	Male'	Atolls	Republic	Male'	Atolls
09.4.1	96620	Support services related to sports and recreation	29,891	29,586	306	61,891	60,645	1,247
09.4.1	96910	Amusement park and similar attraction services	35,728	34,263	1,465			
09.4.1	96990	Other recreation and amusement services n.e.c.	126,286	50,992	75,294			
09.4.1	97230	Physical well-being services	362,446	355,480	6,966	193,002	193,002	
09.4.2	Cultural services (S)		963,435	555,878	407,556	1,317,683	671,779	645,904
09.4.2	73220	Leasing or rental services concerning video tape	885		885	319,711	194,661	125,050
09.4.2	73290	Leasing or rental services concerning other goods n.e.c.	20,341		20,341			
09.4.2	83811	Portrait photography services	407,932	250,390	157,543	224,254	81,725	142,529
09.4.2	83820	Photography processing services	271,621	154,974	116,647	571,714	278,081	293,633
09.4.2	96151	Motion picture projection services	258,020	146,012	112,008	202,004	117,311	84,692
09.4.2	96230	Performing arts facility operation services	132		132			
09.4.2	96310	Services of performing artists	4,503	4,503				
09.5	NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY		4,210,765	1,765,784	2,444,981	3,737,856	1,457,967	2,279,889
09.5.1	Books (SD)		2,061,817	766,071	1,295,746	3,276,135	1,209,803	2,066,332
09.5.1	32210	Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter, in single sheets, other than advertising material	26,905	25,877	1,028			
09.5.1	32230	Printed books (except dictionaries and serial installments thereof), brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter, other than advertising material, not in single sheets; children's picture, drawing or colouring books	1,370,387	507,409	862,978	3,275,391	1,209,060	2,066,332
09.5.1	32600	Registers, account books, note books, letter pads, diaries and similar articles, blotting-pads, blenders, file covers, forms and other articles of stationery, of paper or paperboard	538,580	139,001	399,579			
09.5.1	86921	Printing services and services related to printing, on a fee or contract basis						
09.5.2	Newspapers and periodicals (ND)		125,945	93,784	32,161	743	743	
09.5.2	32300	Newspapers, journals and periodicals, appearing at least four times a week	120,043	111,299	8,745	356,846	209,799	147,048
09.5.2	32400	Newspapers, journals and periodicals, appearing less than four times a week	97,077	93,330	3,747	183,332	125,543	57,789
09.5.3	Miscellaneous printed matter (ND)		22,966	17,969	4,998	173,514	84,255	89,259
09.5.3	32520	Printed or illustrated postcards; printed cards bearing personal greetings or messages, with or without envelopes or trimmings	31,012	18,559	12,452	896	896	
09.5.3	32540	Printed pictures, designs and photographs	207		207			
09.5.3	32560	Transfers (decalcomanias) and printed calendars	10,100		10,100	896	896	
09.5.3	32590	Other printed matter	12,956	12,828	128			
09.5.4	Stationery and drawing materials (ND)		7,749	5,731	2,018			
09.5.4	26330	Yarn of wool, containing less than 85% by weight of wool, put up for retail sale	1,997,893	869,856	1,128,038	103,978	37,469	66,510
09.5.4	32137	Vegetable parchment, greaseproof papers, tracing papers and glassine and other glazed transparent or translucent papers	16,032	4,222	11,809			
09.5.4	32142	Paper and paperboard, creped, crinkled, embossed or perforated n.e.c.	27,591	8,989	18,602			
09.5.4	32149	Other paper and paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, coated, impregnated, covered, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed, in rolls or sheets	86,996	65,028	21,968	30,855	18,629	12,227
09.5.4	32153	Cartons, boxes, cases, record sleeves and other packing containers (except bags) of paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres; box files, letter trays, and similar articles, of paper or paperboard of a kind used in offices, shops or	13,066	6,378	6,688			
09.5.4	32191	Carbon paper, self-copy paper and other copying or transfer papers, not in bulk sizes; duplicator stencils and offset plates, of paper; gummed or adhesive paper	3,911	253	3,658			
			41,718	22,355	19,363			

Table EC-2

COICOP	CPC	Types of Expenditure	Total household expenditure (Rf) 2009-2010			Total household expenditure (Rf) 2002-2003		
			Republic	Male'	Atolls	Republic	Male'	Atolls
12	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES		45,924,993	20,077,287	25,847,707	19,520,676	8,058,419	11,462,257
12	TRAVEL ABROAD (OTHER PURPOSE)		3,826,836	1,731,039	2,095,797	2,532,787	481,300	2,051,487
12	Travel abroad (OTHER PURPOSE)		3,826,836	1,731,039	2,095,797	2,532,787	481,300	2,051,487
12	353E Travel abroad (education purpose)		281,267	201,148	80,119	140,002	124,854	15,148
12	353H Travel abroad (Hajj/religious purpose)		539,251	204,081	335,170	78,095	37,493	40,602
12	353L Travel abroad (Holiday/Leisure purpose)		356,176	255,220	100,956	182,317	171,433	10,884
12	353M Travel abroad (Medical purpose)		2,650,141	1,070,590	1,579,552	2,132,373	147,520	1,984,853
12.1	PERSONAL CARE		29,908,642	12,005,306	17,903,336	15,022,156	6,198,280	8,823,876
12.1.1	Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments (S)		580,159	362,813	217,346	578,623	380,709	197,915
12.1.1	97210 Hairdressing and barbers' services		421,459	226,634	194,825	528,548	331,179	197,369
12.1.1	97220 Cosmetic treatment, manicuring and pedicuring services		157,389	134,868	22,521	50,076	49,530	546
12.1.1	97290 Other beauty treatment services n.e.c.		1,311	1,311	-	-	-	-
12.1.2	Electric appliances for personal care (SD)		-	-	-	452,544	173,901	278,643
12.1.2	87151 Repair services of electrical household appliances		-	-	-	452,544	173,901	278,643
12.1.3	Other appliances, articles and products for personal care (ND)		29,328,483	11,642,494	17,685,990	13,990,989	5,643,670	8,347,319
12.1.3	32193 Toilet paper, handkerchiefs, towels, serviettes, napkins for babies, tampons, and similar household, sanitary or hospital articles, and articles of apparel, of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres		4,339,266	1,433,524	2,905,742	942,795	431,992	510,803
12.1.3	34140 Carboxylic acids and their anhydrides, halides, peroxides and peroxyacids and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives, except salicylic acid and its salts and esters and their salts		926	-	926	-	-	-
12.1.3	35321 Soap; organic surface-active products and preparations for use as soap; paper, wadding, felt and nonwovens, impregnated, coated or covered with soap or detergent		3,151,465	1,257,315	1,894,150	1,051,184	376,807	674,377
12.1.3	35323 Perfume and toilet preparations		20,631,944	8,457,238	12,174,706	10,697,194	4,309,771	6,387,423
12.1.3	38993 Brooms, brushes, hand-operated mechanical floor sweepers (not motorised), mops and feather dusters; prepared knots and tufts for broom or brush making; paint pads and rollers; squeegees (other than roller squeegees)		546,740	211,565	335,175	562,408	204,851	357,557
12.1.3	38994 Cigarette lighters and other lighters; smoking pipes and cigar or cigarette holders, and parts thereof; combs, hair-slides and the like; hairpins, curling pins, curling grips, hair-curlers and the like (except electro-thermic apparatus), and parts thereof		185,755	66,239	119,516	418,970	199,837	219,133
12.1.3	42914 Razors and razor blades (including razor blade blanks in strips)		460,603	211,413	249,190	317,229	119,202	198,027
12.1.3	42915 Other articles of cutlery: manicure or pedicure sets and instruments		11,785	5,200	6,585	1,210	1,210	-
12.3	PERSONAL EFFECTS N.E.C.		3,006,304	1,354,041	1,652,263	541,165	145,019	396,146
12.3.1	Jewellery, clocks and watches (D)		1,361,950	627,431	734,519	69,818	14,792	55,026
12.3.1	29230 Watch straps, except of metal		1,853	-	1,853	-	-	-
12.3.1	38240 Jewellery and other articles of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal; articles of natural or cultured pearls or precious or semi-precious stones (natural, synthetic or reconstructed)		731,556	332,911	398,645	3,524	2,542	982
12.3.1	38997 Imitation jewellery		245,345	146,760	98,585	32,306	12,249	20,056
12.3.1	48410 Watches		251,738	87,792	163,946	17,880	17,880	17,880
12.3.1	48420 Clocks		95,250	26,987	68,263	16,107	16,107	16,107
12.3.1	87220 Watches, clocks and jewellery repair services		36,208	32,982	3,226	-	-	-
12.3.2	Other personal effects (SD)		1,644,354	726,609	917,744	471,347	130,227	341,120
12.3.2	29220 Luggage, handbags and the like, of leather, composition leather, plastic sheeting, textile materials, vulcanized fibre or paperboard; travel sets for personal toilet, sewing or shoe or clothes cleaning		951,992	472,807	479,186	11,650	11,650	-
12.3.2	36930 Baths, wash-basins, lavatory pans and covers, flushing cisterns and similar sanitary ware, of plastics		39,020	3,300	35,719	15,353	15,353	-

Table EC-2

COICOP	CPC	Types of Expenditure	Total household expenditure (Rf) 2009-2010			Total household expenditure (Rf) 2002-2003		
			Republic	Male ¹	Atolls	Republic	Male ¹	Atolls
12.3.2	37193	Glassware of a kind used for table, kitchen, toilet, office, indoor decoration or similar purposes (except bottles, jars and the like, of glass, and ornaments of lamp-worked glass)						
12.3.2	99999	Other personal effects				11,547	6,264	5,283
12.5	INSURANCE							
12.5.3	Insurance connected with health (S)		134,052	69,119	64,934	394,484	58,647	335,837
12.5.3	71320	Accident and health insurance services	134,052	69,119	64,934	36,773	-	36,773
12.5.3	71420	Accident and health reinsurance services	27,748	27,748	-	-	-	-
12.5.4	Insurance connected with transport (S)		106,305	41,371	64,934			
12.5.4	71331	Motor vehicle insurance services	-	-	-	36,773	-	36,773
12.6	FINANCIAL SERVICES N.E.C		86,520	77,161	9,359	1,387,795	1,233,820	153,975
12.6.1	Financial services		-	-	-	1,387,795	1,233,820	153,975
12.6.1	85940	Duplicating services				10,957	10,957	
12.6.1	91111	Executive and legislative services				278,812	243,079	35,733
12.6.1	93329	Other social services without accommodation				1,098,026	979,784	118,242
12.6.2	Other financial services n.e.c. (S)		86,520	77,161	9,359	-	-	-
12.6.2	71100	Financial intermediation services, except investment banking, insurance services and pension services						
12.6.2	71200	Investment banking services	24,729	15,370	9,359			
12.6.2	71200	Investment banking services	61,791	61,791	-	-	-	-
12.7	OTHER SERVICES N.E.C		8,962,639	4,840,621	4,122,018	-	-	-
12.7.0	Other services n.e.c. (S)		8,962,639	4,840,621	4,122,018	-	-	-
12.7.0	84410	News agency services to newspapers and periodicals	1,535	1,535	-	-	-	-
12.7.0	85400	Packaging services	9,343	9,343	-	-	-	-
12.7.0	86140	Forestry and logging services	12,258	12,258	-	-	-	-
12.7.0	91111	Executive and legislative services	1,515,688	779,687	736,000			
12.7.0	97320	Undertaking services	549	549	549			
12.7.0	97990	Other miscellaneous services n.e.c.	7,423,267	4,050,056	3,373,212			
13	RELIGIOUS SERVICES (S)		4,449,952	1,675,021	2,774,931	603,516	289,745	313,771
13.6	RELIGIOUS SERVICES		4,449,952	1,675,021	2,774,931	603,516	289,745	313,771
13.6.1	Religious services (S)		4,449,952	1,675,021	2,774,931	603,516	289,745	313,771
13.6.1	95910	Religious services	165,051	97,886	67,165			
13.6.1	95910H	Travel abroad (Hajj)	4,284,901	1,577,135	2,707,766	603,516	289,745	313,771

Note: Travel abroad comprises of the expenditure incurred by local households overseas for medical care, education and Hajj /Umraa and Holiday/leisure purposes. It includes expenditure on transport, food, accommodation and miscellaneous expenses during travel abroad for these purposes . These are shaded for easy reference.

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table I-1 Number of households, persons and monthly incomes, by per capita income groups, 2009-2010

Per capita monthly Income Groups	Number of Reported Households	Number of Persons	Average HH size	Household Shares (%)	Population Shares (%)	Total Monthly Income (Rf)	Average Monthly household Income (Rf)	Per capita monthly Income (Rf)	Income Shares (%)
less than 450	3,135	19,964	6.4	6.6	6.9	5,688,244	1,815	285	Republic 0.7
450 - 749	3,694	21,714	5.9	7.8	7.5	13,383,208	3,623	616	1.7
750 - 1199	6,220	38,595	6.2	13.2	13.4	36,914,757	5,934	956	4.7
1200 - 1799	8,257	53,290	6.5	17.5	18.5	79,527,120	9,632	1,492	10.0
1800 - 2399	6,687	39,962	6.0	14.1	13.9	84,083,470	12,574	2,104	10.6
2400 - 4199	10,304	65,931	6.4	21.8	22.9	209,843,707	20,366	3,183	26.5
4200 - 5999	4,456	26,805	6.0	9.4	9.3	132,937,100	29,834	4,959	16.8
6000 - 8999	2,638	13,101	5.0	5.6	4.5	92,890,405	35,206	7,090	11.7
9000 - 11999	819	4,678	5.7	1.7	1.6	46,468,241	56,716	9,933	5.9
More than 12000	1,092	4,222	3.9	2.3	1.5	89,935,801	82,356	21,304	11.4
Total all groups	47,303	288,262	6.1	100	100	791,672,053	16,736	2,746	100
Male¹									
less than 450	91	743	8.2	0.6	0.7	271,927	2,983	366	0.1
450 - 749	227	1,608	7.1	1.5	1.6	1,033,096	4,552	643	0.2
750 - 1199	837	5,380	6.4	5.7	5.4	5,482,167	6,551	1,019	1.3
1200 - 1799	1,519	12,270	8.1	10.3	12.2	18,761,448	12,353	1,529	4.4
1800 - 2399	1,959	14,551	7.4	13.2	14.5	31,314,820	15,988	2,152	7.3
2400 - 4199	4,726	32,998	7.0	32.0	32.8	106,446,362	22,522	3,226	24.9
4200 - 5999	2,208	15,512	7.0	14.9	15.4	77,671,124	35,179	5,007	18.2
6000 - 8999	1,742	10,224	5.9	11.8	10.2	72,770,532	41,772	7,118	17.0
9000 - 11999	625	3,683	5.9	4.2	3.7	36,877,236	58,974	10,012	8.6
More than 12000	855	3,582	4.2	5.8	3.6	76,902,897	89,947	21,472	18.0
Total all groups	14,789	100,550	6.8	100	100	427,531,609	28,909	4,252	100
Atolls									
less than 450	3,044	19,220	6.3	9.4	10.2	5,416,318	1,780	282	1.5
450 - 749	3,467	20,106	5.8	10.7	10.7	12,350,111	3,562	614	3.4
750 - 1199	5,384	33,215	6.2	16.6	17.7	31,432,590	5,839	946	8.6
1200 - 1799	6,738	41,020	6.1	20.7	21.9	60,765,672	9,019	1,481	16.7
1800 - 2399	4,729	25,411	5.4	14.5	13.5	52,768,650	11,159	2,077	14.5
2400 - 4199	5,577	32,933	5.9	17.2	17.5	103,397,345	18,538	3,140	28.4
4200 - 5999	2,248	11,293	5.0	6.9	6.0	55,265,976	24,584	4,894	15.2
6000 - 8999	896	2,877	3.2	2.8	1.5	20,119,874	22,446	6,994	5.5
9000 - 11999	194	995	5.1	0.6	0.5	9,591,005	49,437	9,640	2.6
More than 12000	237	640	2.7	0.7	0.3	13,032,904	54,979	20,364	3.6
Total all groups	32,514	187,712	5.8	100	100	364,140,443	11,200	1,940	100

Note: Only the households with income reported by all earners are included in the tables on income groups.

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table I-2 Number of households, earners and total income by source, by per capita income groups, 2009-2010

Per capita monthly Income Groups	Number of Reported Households	total no of reported earners	Total monthly income by source (Rf)					Income shares (%)			
			total	wage	business	property	transfer	wage	business		transfer
									property	transfer	
Republic											
less than 450	3,135	4,274	5,688,244	534,983	2,339,076	6,719	2,807,466	9.4	41.1	0.1	49.4
450 - 749	3,694	5,797	13,383,208	3,652,803	4,214,868	143,400	5,372,137	27.3	31.5	1.1	40.1
750 - 1199	6,220	12,516	36,914,757	14,928,556	10,688,573	442,246	10,855,383	40.4	29.0	1.2	29.4
1200 - 1799	8,257	19,378	79,527,120	39,886,453	22,784,686	1,938,937	14,917,044	50.2	28.7	2.4	18.8
1800 - 2399	6,687	17,019	84,083,470	50,990,696	14,852,596	2,499,123	15,741,055	60.6	17.7	3.0	18.7
2400 - 4199	10,304	30,771	209,843,707	144,436,839	34,135,965	7,957,435	23,313,468	68.8	16.3	3.8	11.1
4200 - 5999	4,456	14,768	132,937,100	94,972,260	18,410,862	8,810,356	10,743,622	71.4	13.8	6.6	8.1
6000 - 8999	2,638	7,953	92,890,405	60,993,834	18,565,409	4,838,463	8,492,698	65.7	20.0	5.2	9.1
9000 - 11999	819	2,471	46,468,241	19,785,350	13,096,990	11,874,972	1,710,929	42.6	28.2	25.6	3.7
More than 12000	1,092	2,733	89,935,801	22,252,725	28,739,827	36,591,483	2,351,767	24.7	32.0	40.7	2.6
Total all groups	47,303	117,680	791,672,053	452,434,498	167,828,851	75,103,136	96,305,568	57.1	21.2	9.5	12.2
Male'											
less than 450	91	103	271,927	0	20,662	0	251,264	-	7.6	-	92.4
450 - 749	227	382	1,033,096	599,658	172,980	0	260,459	58.0	16.7	-	25.2
750 - 1199	837	1,392	5,482,167	3,799,967	896,751	140,307	645,143	69.3	16.4	2.6	11.8
1200 - 1799	1,519	3,358	18,761,448	13,474,045	2,403,853	1,420,047	1,463,502	71.8	12.8	7.6	7.8
1800 - 2399	1,959	5,077	31,314,820	23,953,348	3,663,096	1,942,639	1,755,737	76.5	11.7	6.2	5.6
2400 - 4199	4,726	13,642	106,446,362	82,468,370	9,335,672	5,877,515	8,764,804	77.5	8.8	5.5	8.2
4200 - 5999	2,208	8,032	77,671,124	59,495,595	6,430,222	6,916,244	4,829,063	76.6	8.3	8.9	6.2
6000 - 8999	1,742	5,996	72,770,532	50,613,179	12,477,825	4,365,009	5,314,518	69.6	17.1	6.0	7.3
9000 - 11999	625	1,964	36,877,236	16,850,057	7,820,885	11,069,339	1,136,954	45.7	21.2	30.0	3.1
More than 12000	855	2,248	76,902,897	19,486,301	19,209,386	35,944,429	2,262,781	25.3	25.0	46.7	2.9
Total all groups	14,789	42,194	427,531,609	270,740,522	62,431,332	67,675,530	26,684,226	63.3	14.6	15.8	6.2
Atolls											
less than 450	3,044	4,170	5,416,318	534,983	2,318,414	6,719	2,556,202	9.9	42.8	0.1	47.2
450 - 749	3,467	5,415	12,350,111	3,053,145	4,041,888	143,400	5,111,678	24.7	32.7	1.2	41.4
750 - 1199	5,384	11,124	31,432,590	11,128,589	9,791,822	301,939	10,210,240	35.4	31.2	1.0	32.5
1200 - 1799	6,738	16,020	60,765,672	26,412,408	20,380,832	518,890	13,453,542	43.5	33.5	0.9	22.1
1800 - 2399	4,729	11,942	52,768,650	27,037,348	11,189,500	556,484	13,985,318	51.2	21.2	1.1	26.5
2400 - 4199	5,577	17,130	103,397,345	61,968,469	24,800,293	2,079,920	14,548,663	59.9	24.0	2.0	14.1
4200 - 5999	2,248	6,735	55,265,976	35,476,664	11,980,640	1,894,112	5,914,559	64.2	21.7	3.4	10.7
6000 - 8999	896	1,957	20,119,874	10,380,655	6,087,584	473,455	3,178,180	51.6	30.3	2.4	15.8
9000 - 11999	194	507	9,591,005	2,935,292	5,276,104	805,633	573,975	30.6	55.0	8.4	6.0
More than 12000	237	485	13,032,904	2,766,424	9,530,440	647,054	88,986	21.2	73.1	5.0	0.7
Total all groups	32,514	75,486	364,140,443	181,693,976	105,397,518	7,427,606	69,621,342	49.9	28.9	2.0	19.1

Note: Reported earners are those persons who have reported themselves as income earners and also reported their incomes. It excludes those earners that did not report an income value in the survey. Each earner is counted once in the total.

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table I-3

Number of households, earners and average income by source, by per capita income groups, 2009-2010

Per capita monthly Income Groups	Number of Reported Households	number of reported earners				average monthly income per earner (Rf)				
		wage	business	property	transfer	total	wage	business	property	transfer
						Republic				
less than 450	3,135	360	2,534	13	1,699	1,331	1,487	923	500	1,653
450 - 749	3,694	1,138	2,577	81	2,700	2,309	3,211	1,636	1,779	1,989
750 - 1199	6,220	4,085	4,882	215	4,468	2,949	3,654	2,189	2,061	2,430
1200 - 1799	8,257	8,102	7,296	545	6,190	4,104	4,923	3,123	3,557	2,410
1800 - 2399	6,687	8,584	4,109	620	5,526	4,941	5,940	3,615	4,033	2,848
2400 - 4199	10,304	19,286	7,143	1,353	7,462	6,819	7,489	4,779	5,881	3,124
4200 - 5999	4,456	11,176	3,081	1,148	2,985	9,002	8,498	5,977	7,677	3,600
6000 - 8999	2,638	5,807	1,613	854	1,839	11,680	10,504	11,507	5,665	4,617
9000 - 11999	819	1,710	669	465	531	18,805	11,569	19,566	25,531	3,222
More than 12000	1,092	1,356	802	988	540	32,906	16,408	35,840	37,032	4,354
Total all groups	47,303	61,603	34,707	6,281	33,940	6,727	7,344	4,836	11,956	2,838

										Male'
less than 450	91	0	34	0	103	2,637	0	600	0	2,436
450 - 749	227	159	61	0	162	2,703	3,764	2,846	0	1,606
750 - 1199	837	917	224	35	309	3,939	4,144	4,011	4,000	2,091
1200 - 1799	1,519	2,295	594	283	577	5,587	5,872	4,046	5,015	2,535
1800 - 2399	1,959	3,820	809	348	607	6,167	6,270	4,530	5,586	2,892
2400 - 4199	4,726	10,471	1,416	844	2,646	7,803	7,876	6,595	6,963	3,312
4200 - 5999	2,208	6,541	954	715	1,121	9,670	9,096	6,739	9,675	4,309
6000 - 8999	1,742	4,503	1,005	706	1,087	12,137	11,240	12,418	6,181	4,889
9000 - 11999	625	1,321	489	389	330	18,778	12,751	16,000	28,431	3,449
More than 12000	855	1,104	601	952	474	34,216	17,643	31,976	37,755	4,769
Total all groups	14,789	31,132	6,186	4,273	7,416	10,132	8,697	10,093	15,840	3,598

										Atolls
less than 450	3,044	360	2,500	13	1,596	1,299	1,487	927	500	1,602
450 - 749	3,467	978	2,516	81	2,538	2,281	3,121	1,606	1,779	2,014
750 - 1199	5,384	3,169	4,659	180	4,160	2,826	3,512	2,102	1,682	2,455
1200 - 1799	6,738	5,807	6,702	262	5,612	3,793	4,548	3,041	1,981	2,397
1800 - 2399	4,729	4,763	3,300	272	4,919	4,419	5,676	3,390	2,047	2,843
2400 - 4199	5,577	8,815	5,728	509	4,816	6,036	7,030	4,330	4,086	3,021
4200 - 5999	2,248	4,635	2,126	433	1,864	8,205	7,655	5,634	4,377	3,173
6000 - 8999	896	1,304	609	148	752	10,281	7,961	10,003	3,201	4,225
9000 - 11999	194	389	181	76	201	18,908	7,550	29,223	10,631	2,851
More than 12000	237	252	201	36	66	26,845	10,987	47,381	17,937	1,355
Total all groups	32,514	30,471	28,521	2,009	26,524	4,824	5,963	3,695	3,697	2,625

Note: Earners reporting income from different sources will be included under all the sources they receive and hence adding total earners by income sources will not give total reported earners

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table I-4 Distribution of employees by monthly basic salary from primary occupation, 2009-2010

Person's monthly income Groups (Rf)	Republic					Male'					Atolls				
	Number of persons	Basic salary total (Rf)	Average basic salary per employee (Rf)	% of persons	cumulative % of persons	Number of persons	Basic salary total (Rf)	Average basic salary per employee (Rf)	% of persons	cumulative % of persons	Number of persons	Basic salary total (Rf)	Average basic salary per employee (Rf)	% of persons	cumulative % of persons
2500-999	1,027	644,661	628	1.7	1.7	107	78,661	733	0.3	0.3	920	566,000	615	3.0	3.0
1000-1499	1,076	1,198,336	1,113	1.8	3.4	176	199,736	1,137	0.6	0.9	901	998,600	1,109	2.9	6.0
1500-1999	1,447	2,313,009	1,598	2.4	5.8	229	388,339	1,693	0.7	1.7	1,218	1,924,670	1,580	4.0	10.0
2000-2499	2,054	4,185,766	2,038	3.3	9.1	718	1,468,337	2,045	2.3	4.0	1,336	2,717,429	2,035	4.4	14.3
2500-2999	1,566	4,106,302	2,622	2.6	11.7	531	1,389,329	2,617	1.7	5.7	1,035	2,716,973	2,624	3.4	17.7
3000-3499	4,477	13,926,702	3,110	7.3	19.0	1,568	4,828,719	3,079	5.1	10.8	2,909	9,097,983	3,127	9.5	27.2
3500-3999	3,486	12,745,551	3,656	5.7	24.6	1,226	4,435,223	3,618	4.0	14.8	2,260	8,310,328	3,677	7.4	34.6
4000-4499	5,091	21,018,670	4,129	8.3	32.9	2,095	8,611,377	4,110	6.8	21.5	2,996	12,407,293	4,142	9.8	44.5
4500-4999	3,529	16,443,759	4,659	5.7	38.7	1,122	5,196,426	4,630	3.6	25.2	2,407	11,247,333	4,672	7.9	52.3
5000-5499	5,235	26,626,795	5,086	8.5	47.2	2,173	11,018,074	5,071	7.0	32.2	3,063	15,608,720	5,097	10.0	62.4
5500-5999	2,956	16,792,111	5,681	4.8	52.0	1,303	7,418,894	5,695	4.2	36.4	1,653	9,373,217	5,671	5.4	67.8
6000-6499	3,687	22,432,453	6,084	6.0	58.0	1,537	9,305,255	6,054	5.0	41.4	2,150	13,127,198	6,105	7.0	74.8
6500-6999	2,000	13,405,241	6,703	3.3	61.3	939	6,264,565	6,672	3.0	44.5	1,061	7,140,675	6,730	3.5	78.3
7000-7999	5,289	38,608,608	7,300	8.6	69.9	2,760	19,969,691	7,237	8.9	53.4	2,530	18,638,917	7,368	8.3	86.6
8000-8999	4,573	37,697,722	8,244	7.4	77.4	3,187	26,168,701	8,211	10.3	63.7	1,386	11,529,020	8,320	4.5	91.1
9000-9999	3,309	30,566,774	9,237	5.4	82.8	2,664	24,548,824	9,215	8.6	72.4	645	6,017,950	9,326	2.1	93.2
10000-10999	3,885	39,593,118	10,192	6.3	89.1	2,928	29,841,554	10,191	9.5	81.9	956	9,751,564	10,195	3.1	96.4
11000-14999	4,031	49,319,117	12,235	6.6	95.6	3,563	43,673,831	12,258	11.5	93.4	468	5,645,286	12,065	1.5	97.9
15000-19999	1,448	23,920,487	16,523	2.4	98.0	1,365	22,472,198	16,467	4.4	97.8	83	1,448,289	17,455	0.3	98.2
20000-29999	412	9,798,676	23,782	0.7	98.7	341	8,053,723	23,632	1.1	98.9	71	1,744,952	24,501	0.2	98.4
30000-62500	310	12,365,883	39,949	0.5	99.2	304	12,170,912	40,001	1.0	99.9	5	194,970	37,000	0.0	98.4
More than 62500	28	1,776,642	62,500	0.0	99.2	28	1,776,642	62,500	0.1	100.0	-	-	-	0.0	98.4
Not stated	477	-	-	0.8	100.0	-	-	-	0.0	100.0	477	-	-	1.6	100.0
Total	61,394	399,486,383	6,507	100.0		30,863	249,279,013	8,077	100.0		30,530	150,207,370	4,920	100.0	

Note: Includes wages and salaries (including allowances such as food and service allowances) to employees from their primary job. It excludes other benefits (both in cash and kind) received from their primary job.

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table I-5: Household's perception of change in household incomes, by income groups, 2009-2010

Income change	households	monthly per capita income groups									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		less than Rf.450	Rf.450 - Rf.749	Rf.750 - Rf.1199	Rf.1200 - Rf.1799	Rf.1800 - Rf.2399	Rf.2400 - Rf.4199	Rf.4200 - Rf.5999	Rf.6000 - Rf.8999	Rf.9000 - Rf.11999	More than Rf.12000
Republic											
Increased	17,950	192	982	1,601	2,858	2,495	4,547	2,520	1,645	422	688
Decreased	18,103	2,307	1,799	2,986	3,171	2,427	3,397	1,137	555	110	214
No change	10,871	635	866	1,620	2,181	1,713	2,264	769	355	288	180
Not Stated	378	0	46	13	46	53	96	30	84	0	11
Total	47,303	3,135	3,694	6,220	8,257	6,687	10,304	4,456	2,638	819	1,092
Male'											
Increased	6,537	0	31	182	622	740	1,886	1,303	965	291	517
Decreased	4,722	91	196	343	603	726	1,512	517	429	110	193
No change	3,347	0	0	312	293	452	1,276	358	287	225	145
Not Stated	183	0	0	0	0	40	52	30	61	0	0
Total	14,789	91	227	837	1,519	1,918	4,675	2,178	1,681	625	855
Atolls											
Increased	11,413	192	952	1,419	2,236	1,754	2,660	1,217	680	131	171
Decreased	13,381	2,216	1,603	2,643	2,568	1,700	1,885	619	126	0	21
No change	7,524	635	866	1,309	1,888	1,261	987	412	68	63	35
Not Stated	196	0	46	13	46	13	45	0	23	0	11
Total	32,514	3,044	3,467	5,384	6,738	4,729	5,577	2,248	896	194	237

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table I-6: Household's perception of household status within the community, as compared to 2005, by income groups, 2009-2010

Household status	number of households	monthly per capita income groups										Republic
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		less than Rf.450	Rf.450 - Rf.749	Rf.750 - Rf.1199	Rf.1200 - Rf.1799	Rf.1800 - Rf.2399	Rf.2400 - Rf.4199	Rf.4200 - Rf.5999	Rf.6000 - Rf.8999	Rf.9000 - Rf.11999	More than Rf.12000	
Well below average	3,150	617	483	487	349	806	231	54	92	31	0	
Below average	6,111	943	797	939	1,153	752	1,144	173	139	0	71	
Average	28,501	1,298	1,720	3,923	5,240	4,004	6,607	2,859	1,520	647	683	
Good	8,299	258	637	845	1,437	1,004	1,874	1,093	724	141	285	
Vey well off	942	19	10	13	45	122	364	206	110	0	53	
Not Stated	300	0	46	13	32	0	84	71	53	0	0	
Total	47,303	3,135	3,694	6,220	8,257	6,687	10,304	4,456	2,638	819	1,092	

Household status	number of households	Male'										Atolls
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		less than Rf.450	Rf.450 - Rf.749	Rf.750 - Rf.1199	Rf.1200 - Rf.1799	Rf.1800 - Rf.2399	Rf.2400 - Rf.4199	Rf.4200 - Rf.5999	Rf.6000 - Rf.8999	Rf.9000 - Rf.11999	More than Rf.12000	
Well below average	756	0	0	110	153	184	186	31	92	0	0	
Below average	1,500	91	88	93	199	237	552	121	59	0	60	
Average	10,142	0	110	552	1,060	1,346	3,384	1,610	1,043	499	538	
Good	1,966	0	30	81	106	163	496	275	433	126	257	
Vey well off	271	0	0	0	0	30	57	101	84	0	0	
Not Stated	153	0	0	0	0	0	52	71	31	0	0	
Total	14,789	91	227	837	1,519	1,959	4,726	2,208	1,742	625	855	

Household status	number of households	Atolls										Atolls
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		less than Rf.450	Rf.450 - Rf.749	Rf.750 - Rf.1199	Rf.1200 - Rf.1799	Rf.1800 - Rf.2399	Rf.2400 - Rf.4199	Rf.4200 - Rf.5999	Rf.6000 - Rf.8999	Rf.9000 - Rf.11999	More than Rf.12000	
Well below average	2,394	617	483	377	196	622	44	23	0	31	0	
Below average	4,611	852	710	846	954	515	592	52	80	0	11	
Average	18,359	1,298	1,610	3,371	4,180	2,658	3,223	1,249	477	148	145	
Good	6,332	258	608	764	1,331	841	1,378	818	291	15	29	
Vey well off	671	19	10	13	45	93	307	105	26	0	53	
Not Stated	147	0	46	13	32	0	33	0	23	0	0	
Total	32,514	3,044	3,467	5,384	6,738	4,729	5,577	2,248	896	194	237	

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table 1-7

Household's perceptions of change in household incomes as compared to 2005 and household status in the community, 2009-2010

Income change	household status					Not Stated
	number of households	Well below average	Below average	Average	Good	Very well off
Increased	18,577	507	1,336	11,490	4,623	591
Decreased	18,945	2,010	3,606	11,105	1,914	269
No change	11,421	687	1,368	7,256	2,029	82
Not Stated	378	0	24	112	13	0
Total	49,321	3,204	6,334	29,964	8,578	942
Male'						
Increased	6,717	162	483	4,460	1,343	238
Decreased	5,195	563	795	3,436	327	33
No change	3,543	69	316	2,832	326	0
Not Stated	183	0	0	100	0	0
Total	15,637	794	1,595	10,829	1,996	271
Atolls						
Increased	11,860	345	852	7,029	3,280	353
Decreased	13,750	1,447	2,811	7,669	1,587	236
No change	7,878	618	1,051	4,424	1,703	82
Not Stated	196	0	24	12	13	0
Total	33,684	2,411	4,738	19,135	6,582	671
Total	33,684	2,411	4,738	19,135	6,582	671
Total	33,684	2,411	4,738	19,135	6,582	147

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table: IC-1

Number of households and distribution of total household income by source, 2002-2003 and 2009-2010

Source of income	2002-2003				2009/2010			
	Total household monthly Income		Number of Households		Total household monthly Income		Number of Households	
	Value (Rf)	Percent	Number	Percent	Value (Rf)	Percent	Number	Percent
Republic								
Total	408,381,820	100	42,526	100	791,672,053	100	47,303	100
Wages & Salary	202,128,259	49	34,415	81	452,434,498	57	30,339	64
Business	115,506,888	28	20,872	49	167,828,851	22	23,682	50
Property	28,963,332	7	4,813	11	75,103,136	9	5,389	11
Dividends	1,983,291	0	487	1	1,950,091	0	522	1
Rent	26,980,041	7	4387	10	73,153,045	9	5,035	11
Transfer	61,783,341	15	34,068	80	96,305,568	12	23,767	50
Old age pension					18,125,357	2	7,983	17
Male'								
Total	179,478,612	100	10,583	100	427,531,609	100	14,789	100
Wages & Salary	97,619,218	54	9,733	92	270,740,522	63	12,547	85
Business	42,588,719	24	4,550	43	62,431,332	15	4,737	32
Property	25,204,351	14	2,803	26	67,675,530	16	3,389	23
Dividends	1,834,552	1	266	3	1,256,606	0	419	3
Rent	23,369,800	13	2598	25	66,418,924	15	3,104	21
Transfer	14,066,324	8	7,900	75	26,684,226	6	5,016	34
Old age pension					2,562,702	1	1,076	7
Atolls								
Total	228,903,208	100	31,942	100	364,140,443	100	32,514	100
Wages & Salary	104,509,041	46	24,681	77	181,693,976	50	17,792	55
Business	72,918,169	32	16,322	51	105,397,518	30	18,945	58
Property	3,758,981	2	2,011	6	7,427,606	2	2,000	6
Dividends	148,740	0	221	1	693,485	0	103	0
Rent	3,610,241	2	1,789	6	6,734,122	2	1,931	6
Transfer	47,717,017	21	26,168	82	69,621,342	18	18,751	58
Old age pension					15,562,655	4	6,907	21

Note: Old age pension is a social security benefit given to all persons 65 years of age and above, starting in 2009. An amount of 2,000 Rf is given per person per month under this.

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table:IC-2 Household income per month by deciles and percentage shares, 2002-2003 and 2009-2010

Deciles	Total household monthly Income (Rf)					
	Republic		Male'		Atolls	
	2002/03	2009/10	2002/03	2009/10	2002/03	2009/10
Poorest 10%	7,686,072	9,774,034	1,054,167	535,256	6,631,905	9,238,778
Decile 2	9,682,369	22,237,684	1,088,022	1,210,895	8,594,347	21,026,789
Decile 3	13,587,198	31,400,492	435,254	6,055,315	13,151,944	25,345,176
Decile 4	16,716,526	40,776,607	1,788,854	7,801,556	14,927,672	32,975,051
Decile 5	19,862,022	50,481,129	5,521,762	14,921,016	14,340,260	35,560,113
Decile 6	26,618,294	58,989,216	3,513,429	24,206,714	23,104,865	34,782,502
Decile 7	34,332,054	78,460,548	14,057,381	38,059,114	20,274,673	40,401,434
Decile 8	41,485,106	99,624,019	18,892,047	48,712,572	22,593,059	50,911,447
Decile 9	63,210,219	136,696,640	39,807,963	78,384,317	23,402,257	58,312,323
Richest 10%	175,201,959	263,231,683	93,319,733	207,644,854	81,882,226	55,586,829
All Deciles	408,381,820	791,672,053	179,478,612	427,531,609	228,903,208	364,140,443

Deciles	Total household monthly Income (% shares)					
	Republic		Male'		Atolls	
	2002/03	2009/10	2002/03	2009/10	2002/03	2009/10
Poorest 10%	1.9	1.2	0.6	0.1	2.9	2.5
Decile 2	2.4	2.8	0.6	0.3	3.8	5.8
Decile 3	3.3	4.0	0.2	1.4	5.7	7.0
Decile 4	4.1	5.2	1.0	1.8	6.5	9.1
Decile 5	4.9	6.4	3.1	3.5	6.3	9.8
Decile 6	6.5	7.5	2.0	5.7	10.1	9.6
Decile 7	8.4	9.9	7.8	8.9	8.9	11.1
Decile 8	10.2	12.6	10.5	11.4	9.9	14.0
Decile 9	15.5	17.3	22.2	18.3	10.2	16.0
Richest 10%	42.9	33.3	52.0	48.6	35.8	15.3
All Deciles	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Population 15 years of Age and over by type of activity, 2009-2010
(Unemployed population is based on ILO definition of seeking and available for work)

Activity Status								
Age group	Total 15 years of age and over	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not Economically Active	Not Stated	Age specific activity rate %	Unemployment Rate %
Republic								
Both Sex	213,872	111,426	98,393	13,033	100,617	1,829	52.1	11.7
15-19	38,443	8,528	5,530	2,998	29,580	335	22.2	35.2
20-24	34,248	21,905	17,172	4,733	12,122	221	64.0	21.6
25-29	27,600	16,836	15,239	1,597	10,350	413	61.0	9.5
30-34	21,387	13,273	12,348	926	7,924	189	62.1	7.0
35-39	19,725	13,243	12,248	995	6,421	61	67.1	7.5
40-44	18,950	12,858	12,090	768	6,037	54	67.9	6.0
45-49	14,537	9,433	9,072	362	4,967	136	64.9	3.8
50-54	11,915	7,877	7,560	317	3,939	99	66.1	4.0
55-59	6,483	3,312	3,141	171	3,151	20	51.1	5.2
60-64	4,678	2,036	1,986	50	2,610	33	43.5	2.5
65+	15,520	2,030	1,913	117	13,305	186	13.1	5.8
Age not stated	387	95	95	0	211	81	0.0	0.0
Male	99,822	67,874	60,828	7,046	31,216	732	68.0	10.4
15-19	19,761	4,550	2,542	2,008	14,990	221	23.0	44.1
20-24	14,499	11,227	8,645	2,582	3,232	40	77.4	23.0
25-29	11,479	9,948	9,072	876	1,351	181	86.7	8.8
30-34	8,745	8,192	7,804	388	507	45	93.7	4.7
35-39	8,917	8,212	7,824	389	677	28	92.1	4.7
40-44	8,731	8,027	7,776	251	694	10	91.9	3.1
45-49	7,540	6,721	6,486	234	785	35	89.1	3.5
50-54	6,076	5,301	5,206	95	775	0	87.2	1.8
55-59	3,574	2,550	2,437	114	1,003	20	71.4	4.5
60-64	2,121	1,429	1,419	11	682	11	67.4	0.7
65+	8,072	1,693	1,594	99	6,319	60	21.0	5.8
Age not stated	306	24	24	0	201	81	0.0	0.0
Female	114,050	43,552	37,565	5,987	69,400	1,098	38.2	13.7
15-19	18,682	3,978	2,988	990	14,590	114	21.3	24.9
20-24	19,749	10,678	8,527	2,151	8,890	181	54.1	20.1
25-29	16,120	6,888	6,167	721	8,999	232	42.7	10.5
30-34	12,642	5,081	4,543	538	7,417	144	40.2	10.6
35-39	10,807	5,030	4,424	606	5,744	33	46.5	12.0
40-44	10,219	4,831	4,314	517	5,344	45	47.3	10.7
45-49	6,997	2,713	2,585	127	4,182	102	38.8	4.7
50-54	5,839	2,576	2,354	222	3,163	99	44.1	8.6
55-59	2,909	762	704	57	2,147	0	26.2	7.5
60-64	2,557	607	567	40	1,928	22	23.7	6.5
65+	7,448	337	319	19	6,985	126	4.5	5.5
Age not stated	81	71	71	0	10	0	0.0	0.0

Population 15 years of Age and over by type of activity, 2009-2010
(Unemployed population is based on ILO definition of seeking and available for work)

Activity Status								
Age group	Total 15 years of age and over	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not Economically Active	Not Stated	Age specific activity rate %	Unemployment Rate %
Male'								
Both sexes	82,289	43,782	39,775	4,006	37,849	658	53.2	9.2
15-19	15,920	3,825	2,655	1,170	11,973	122	24.0	30.6
20-24	15,831	10,251	8,751	1,500	5,447	133	64.8	14.6
25-29	11,459	7,412	6,940	472	3,940	108	64.7	6.4
30-34	8,262	5,419	5,214	204	2,807	36	65.6	3.8
35-39	7,031	4,442	4,099	343	2,556	33	63.2	7.7
40-44	7,464	4,977	4,904	73	2,487	0	66.7	1.5
45-49	4,576	2,953	2,953	0	1,594	29	64.5	0.0
50-54	4,323	2,536	2,404	132	1,707	80	58.7	5.2
55-59	2,432	1,060	977	83	1,371	0	43.6	7.8
60-64	1,433	551	522	29	882	0	38.4	5.3
65+	3,295	283	283	0	2,975	36	8.6	0.0
Age not stated	263	71	71	0	111	81	27.1	0.0
Male	39,849	27,822	25,657	2,165	11,719	308	69.8	7.8
15-19	8,392	2,095	1,372	723	6,175	122	25.0	34.5
20-24	7,454	5,653	4,876	778	1,774	28	75.8	13.8
25-29	4,916	4,220	3,927	293	618	78	85.9	6.9
30-34	3,761	3,545	3,448	97	216	0	94.3	2.7
35-39	3,349	3,178	3,058	119	172	0	94.9	3.8
40-44	3,708	3,459	3,422	37	248	0	93.3	1.1
45-49	2,462	2,156	2,156	0	305	0	87.6	0.0
50-54	2,099	1,855	1,820	34	244	0	88.4	1.9
55-59	1,337	920	837	83	417	0	68.8	9.0
60-64	749	458	458	0	291	0	61.1	0.0
65+	1,430	283	283	0	1,147	0	19.8	0.0
Age not stated	192	0	0	0	111	81	0.0	0.0
Female	42,439	15,959	14,118	1,841	26,131	349	37.6	11.5
15-19	7,528	1,731	1,284	447	5,797	0	23.0	25.8
20-24	8,376	4,598	3,876	722	3,673	105	54.9	15.7
25-29	6,544	3,192	3,013	179	3,322	30	48.8	5.6
30-34	4,500	1,873	1,767	107	2,591	36	41.6	5.7
35-39	3,682	1,264	1,041	223	2,385	33	34.3	17.7
40-44	3,757	1,518	1,482	36	2,239	0	40.4	2.4
45-49	2,114	797	797	0	1,289	29	37.7	0.0
50-54	2,224	681	584	98	1,462	80	30.6	14.4
55-59	1,095	140	140	0	954	0	12.8	0.0
60-64	684	93	64	29	591	0	13.6	31.0
65+	1,864	0	0	0	1,828	36	0.0	0.0
Age not stated	71	71	71	0	0	0	100.0	0.0

EA-1

Population 15 years of Age and over by type of activity, 2009-2010
(Unemployed population is based on ILO definition of seeking and available for work)

Activity Status								
Age group	Total 15 years of age and over	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not Economically Active	Not Stated	Age specific activity rate %	Unemployment Rate %
Atolls								
Both sexes	131,584	67,645	58,618	9,027	62,767	1,172	51.4	13.3
15-19	22,523	4,702	2,875	1,828	17,607	213	20.9	38.9
20-24	18,417	11,654	8,421	3,233	6,675	89	63.3	27.7
25-29	16,140	9,424	8,299	1,125	6,411	306	58.4	11.9
30-34	13,125	7,855	7,133	722	5,117	153	59.8	9.2
35-39	12,694	8,801	8,148	652	3,865	28	69.3	7.4
40-44	11,486	7,881	7,186	695	3,551	54	68.6	8.8
45-49	9,961	6,480	6,119	362	3,373	107	65.1	5.6
50-54	7,592	5,341	5,156	185	2,232	19	70.3	3.5
55-59	4,051	2,252	2,164	88	1,779	20	55.6	3.9
60-64	3,245	1,485	1,464	21	1,728	33	45.8	1.4
65+	12,226	1,747	1,630	117	10,329	150	14.3	6.7
Age not stated	124	24	24	0	100	0	19.3	0.0
Male	59,973	40,052	35,171	4,881	19,498	423	66.8	12.2
15-19	11,369	2,455	1,170	1,285	8,814	99	21.6	52.3
20-24	7,045	5,574	3,769	1,805	1,458	13	79.1	32.4
25-29	6,564	5,727	5,145	583	733	103	87.3	10.2
30-34	4,983	4,647	4,357	291	291	45	93.3	6.3
35-39	5,568	5,034	4,765	269	506	28	90.4	5.3
40-44	5,023	4,568	4,353	215	446	10	90.9	4.7
45-49	5,079	4,564	4,330	234	480	35	89.9	5.1
50-54	3,977	3,446	3,386	60	531	0	86.6	1.7
55-59	2,237	1,630	1,600	30	587	20	72.9	1.9
60-64	1,372	971	961	11	390	11	70.8	1.1
65+	6,642	1,409	1,311	99	5,172	60	21.2	7.0
Age not stated	114	24	24	0	90	0	20.9	0.0
Female	71,611	27,593	23,447	4,146	43,270	748	38.5	15.0
15-19	11,154	2,247	1,704	542	8,793	114	20.1	24.1
20-24	11,372	6,080	4,651	1,429	5,217	76	53.5	23.5
25-29	9,577	3,697	3,154	542	5,678	202	38.6	14.7
30-34	8,142	3,208	2,777	431	4,826	108	39.4	13.4
35-39	7,125	3,766	3,383	383	3,359	0	52.9	10.2
40-44	6,463	3,313	2,833	481	3,105	45	51.3	14.5
45-49	4,882	1,916	1,789	127	2,894	73	39.2	6.6
50-54	3,615	1,895	1,770	125	1,701	19	52.4	6.6
55-59	1,814	621	564	57	1,193	0	34.2	9.2
60-64	1,873	513	503	11	1,337	22	27.4	2.1
65+	5,584	337	319	19	5,157	90	6.0	5.5
Age not stated	10	0	0	0	10	0	0.0	0.0

EA-2

Population 15 years of age and over by type of activity, 2009-2010
(Unemployed population is based on a broader definition including discouraged workers)

Age group	Activity Status							
	Total 15 years of age and over	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not Economically Active	Not Stated	Age specific activity rate %	Unemployment Rate %
Republic								
Both Sexes	213,872	136,886	98,393	38,493	75,157	1,829	64.0	28.1
15-19	38,443	13,588	5,530	8,057	24,520	335	35.3	59.3
20-24	34,248	26,198	17,172	9,026	7,829	221	76.5	34.5
25-29	27,600	21,053	15,239	5,814	6,133	413	76.3	27.6
30-34	21,387	15,973	12,348	3,625	5,225	189	74.7	22.7
35-39	19,725	15,084	12,248	2,836	4,579	61	76.5	18.8
40-44	18,950	15,178	12,090	3,088	3,718	54	80.1	20.3
45-49	14,537	11,425	9,072	2,353	2,976	136	78.6	20.6
50-54	11,915	9,037	7,560	1,477	2,778	99	75.8	16.3
55-59	6,483	4,311	3,141	1,169	2,152	20	66.5	27.1
60-64	4,678	2,311	1,986	325	2,334	33	49.4	14.1
65+	15,520	2,523	1,913	610	12,812	186	16.3	24.2
Age not stated	387	206	95	111	100	81	0.0	0.0
Male								
Male	99,822	74,971	60,828	14,142	24,120	742	75.1	18.9
15-19	19,761	7,204	2,542	4,662	12,336	221	36.5	64.7
20-24	14,499	12,731	8,645	4,086	1,728	40	87.8	32.1
25-29	11,479	10,490	9,072	1,418	809	181	91.4	13.5
30-34	8,745	8,403	7,804	598	297	45	96.1	7.1
35-39	8,917	8,354	7,824	531	535	28	93.7	6.4
40-44	8,731	8,467	7,776	692	254	10	97.0	8.2
45-49	7,540	6,979	6,486	493	526	35	92.6	7.1
50-54	6,076	5,623	5,206	417	453	10	92.5	7.4
55-59	3,574	2,835	2,437	398	719	20	79.3	14.1
60-64	2,121	1,638	1,419	219	473	11	77.2	13.4
65+	8,072	2,112	1,594	518	5,900	60	26.2	24.5
Age not stated	306	135	24	111	90	81	0.0	0.0
Female								
Female	114,050	61,915	37,565	24,350	51,038	1,088	54.3	39.3
15-19	18,682	6,383	2,988	3,395	12,185	114	34.2	53.2
20-24	19,749	13,467	8,527	4,940	6,101	181	68.2	36.7
25-29	16,120	10,563	6,167	4,396	5,324	232	65.5	41.6
30-34	12,642	7,570	4,543	3,027	4,928	144	59.9	40.0
35-39	10,807	6,730	4,424	2,306	4,045	33	62.3	34.3
40-44	10,219	6,711	4,314	2,396	3,464	45	65.7	35.7
45-49	6,997	4,445	2,585	1,860	2,450	102	63.5	41.8
50-54	5,839	3,414	2,354	1,060	2,325	89	58.5	31.1
55-59	2,909	1,475	704	771	1,433	0	50.7	52.3
60-64	2,557	673	567	106	1,861	22	26.3	15.8
65+	7,448	410	319	92	6,912	126	5.5	22.4
Age not stated	81	71	71	0	10	0	0.0	0.0

EA-2

Population 15 years of age and over by type of activity, 2009-2010
(Unemployed population is based on a broader definition including discouraged workers)

Age group	Activity Status							
	Total 15 years of age and over	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not Economically Active	Not Stated	Age specific activity rate %	Unemployment Rate %
Male'								
Both Sexes	82,289	52,153	39,775	12,378	29,478	658	63.4	23.7
15-19	15,920	5,404	2,655	2,749	10,394	122	33.9	50.9
20-24	15,831	11,868	8,751	3,117	3,830	133	75.0	26.3
25-29	11,459	8,784	6,940	1,844	2,567	108	76.7	21.0
30-34	8,262	6,160	5,214	946	2,065	36	74.6	15.4
35-39	7,031	5,112	4,099	1,013	1,886	33	72.7	19.8
40-44	7,464	5,764	4,904	860	1,700	0	77.2	14.9
45-49	4,576	3,503	2,953	550	1,044	29	76.6	15.7
50-54	4,323	3,043	2,404	639	1,200	80	70.4	21.0
55-59	2,432	1,327	977	350	1,105	0	54.6	26.3
60-64	1,433	649	522	127	784	0	45.3	19.6
65+	3,295	355	283	72	2,903	36	10.8	20.3
Age not stated	263	182	71	111	0	81	69.1	60.8
Male	39,849	30,758	25,657	5,100	8,783	308	77.2	16.6
15-19	8,392	3,108	1,372	1,736	5,163	122	37.0	55.9
20-24	7,454	6,443	4,876	1,567	984	28	86.4	24.3
25-29	4,916	4,407	3,927	480	431	78	89.6	10.9
30-34	3,761	3,670	3,448	223	91	0	97.6	6.1
35-39	3,349	3,247	3,058	188	102	0	96.9	5.8
40-44	3,708	3,583	3,422	161	124	0	96.6	4.5
45-49	2,462	2,305	2,156	149	156	0	93.6	6.4
50-54	2,099	1,985	1,820	165	114	0	94.6	8.3
55-59	1,337	988	837	151	349	0	73.9	15.3
60-64	749	556	458	98	193	0	74.2	17.7
65+	1,430	355	283	72	1,075	0	24.8	20.3
Age not stated	192	111	0	111	0	81	57.6	100.0
Female	42,439	21,395	14,118	7,277	20,695	349	50.4	34.0
15-19	7,528	2,297	1,284	1,013	5,231	0	30.5	44.1
20-24	8,376	5,426	3,876	1,550	2,845	105	64.8	28.6
25-29	6,544	4,377	3,013	1,364	2,136	30	66.9	31.2
30-34	4,500	2,490	1,767	723	1,974	36	55.3	29.0
35-39	3,682	1,865	1,041	824	1,784	33	50.7	44.2
40-44	3,757	2,181	1,482	699	1,576	0	58.1	32.1
45-49	2,114	1,198	797	402	887	29	56.7	33.5
50-54	2,224	1,058	584	474	1,086	80	47.6	44.8
55-59	1,095	339	140	199	756	0	31.0	58.6
60-64	684	93	64	29	591	0	13.6	31.0
65+	1,864	0	0	0	1,828	36	0.0	0.0
Age not stated	71	71	71	0	0	0	100.0	0.0

EA-2 Population 15 years of age and over by type of activity, 2009-2010
(Unemployed population is based on a broader definition including discouraged workers)

Age group	Activity Status							
	Total 15 years of age and over	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not Economically Active	Not Stated	Age specific activity rate %	Unemployment Rate %
Atolls								
Both Sexes	131,584	84,733	58,618	26,115	45,679	1,172	64.4	30.8
15-19	22,523	8,183	2,875	5,308	14,127	213	36.3	64.9
20-24	18,417	14,329	8,421	5,909	3,999	89	77.8	41.2
25-29	16,140	12,269	8,299	3,970	3,566	306	76.0	32.4
30-34	13,125	9,813	7,133	2,680	3,159	153	74.8	27.3
35-39	12,694	9,972	8,148	1,824	2,693	28	78.6	18.3
40-44	11,486	9,414	7,186	2,228	2,018	54	82.0	23.7
45-49	9,961	7,921	6,119	1,803	1,932	107	79.5	22.8
50-54	7,592	5,994	5,156	838	1,579	19	79.0	14.0
55-59	4,051	2,984	2,164	820	1,047	20	73.7	27.5
60-64	3,245	1,662	1,464	198	1,550	33	51.2	11.9
65+	12,226	2,167	1,630	538	9,909	150	17.7	24.8
Age not stated	124	24	24	0	100	0	19.3	0.0
Male	59,973	44,213	35,171	9,042	15,336	433	73.7	20.5
15-19	11,369	4,097	1,170	2,926	7,173	99	36.0	71.4
20-24	7,045	6,288	3,769	2,519	744	13	89.3	40.1
25-29	6,564	6,083	5,145	938	378	103	92.7	15.4
30-34	4,983	4,732	4,357	375	206	45	95.0	7.9
35-39	5,568	5,107	4,765	342	433	28	91.7	6.7
40-44	5,023	4,884	4,353	531	129	10	97.2	10.9
45-49	5,079	4,674	4,330	344	370	35	92.0	7.4
50-54	3,977	3,638	3,386	252	339	10	91.5	6.9
55-59	2,237	1,848	1,600	248	369	20	82.6	13.4
60-64	1,372	1,082	961	121	280	11	78.8	11.2
65+	6,642	1,757	1,311	446	4,825	60	26.5	25.4
Age not stated	114	24	24	0	90	0	20.9	0.0
Female	71,611	40,520	23,447	17,073	30,343	738	56.6	42.1
15-19	11,154	4,086	1,704	2,382	6,953	114	36.6	58.3
20-24	11,372	8,041	4,651	3,390	3,255	76	70.7	42.2
25-29	9,577	6,186	3,154	3,031	3,188	202	64.6	49.0
30-34	8,142	5,081	2,777	2,304	2,953	108	62.4	45.3
35-39	7,125	4,865	3,383	1,482	2,260	0	68.3	30.5
40-44	6,463	4,530	2,833	1,697	1,888	45	70.1	37.5
45-49	4,882	3,247	1,789	1,458	1,563	73	66.5	44.9
50-54	3,615	2,356	1,770	586	1,239	9	65.2	24.9
55-59	1,814	1,136	564	572	678	0	62.6	50.4
60-64	1,873	580	503	77	1,270	22	31.0	13.3
65+	5,584	410	319	92	5,084	90	7.3	22.4
Age not stated	10	0	0	0	10	0	0.0	0.0

Table EA-3 Employed population and percentage shares, by occupational groups and sex, 2009-2010

Occupational groups (ISCO)	Republic				Male'				Atolls			
	Both sexes		Male		Both sexes		Male		Both sexes		Male	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	8,186	7,092	1,094		5,247	4,589	658		2,940	2,503	436	
Professionals	10,988	3,911	7,077		5,371	2,387	2,984		5,617	1,523	4,093	
Technicians and associate professionals	13,345	7,727	5,617		5,597	3,463	2,134		7,747	4,265	3,483	
Clerks	10,675	4,683	5,992		6,610	2,711	3,899		4,065	1,972	2,093	
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	9,473	6,405	3,067		5,187	3,793	1,393		4,286	2,612	1,674	
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	11,902	9,435	2,467		346	288	58		11,556	9,147	2,409	
Craft and related trades workers	12,732	6,829	5,903		3,271	2,239	1,032		9,461	4,590	4,871	
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6,260	6,001	259		1,622	1,622	0		4,638	4,379	259	
Elementary occupations	9,885	4,922	4,963		3,140	1,694	1,445		6,745	3,228	3,518	
Armed forces	2,312	2,187	125		2,009	1,897	113		302	290	12	
Not stated	2,636	1,636	1,000		1,374	974	401		1,262	662	599	
Total all groups	98,393	60,828	37,565		39,775	25,657	14,118		58,618	35,171	23,447	
Occupational groups (ISCO)	Republic				Male'				Atolls			
	Both sexes		Male		Both sexes		Male		Both sexes		Male	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	8.3	11.7	1.8	13.4	13.2	17.9	4.7	12.5	5.0	4.3	0.7	14.8
Professionals	11.2	6.4	11.6	64.4	13.5	9.3	21.1	55.6	9.6	2.6	7.0	72.9
Technicians and associate professionals	13.6	12.7	9.2	42.1	14.1	13.5	15.1	38.1	13.2	7.3	5.9	45.0
Clerks	10.8	7.7	9.9	56.1	16.6	10.6	27.6	59.0	6.9	3.4	3.6	51.5
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	9.6	10.5	5.0	32.4	13.0	14.8	9.9	26.9	7.3	4.5	2.9	39.1
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	12.1	15.5	4.1	20.7	0.9	1.1	0.4	16.7	19.7	15.6	4.1	20.8
Craft and related trades workers	12.9	11.2	9.7	46.4	8.2	8.7	7.3	31.6	16.1	7.8	8.3	51.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.4	9.9	0.4	4.1	4.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	7.9	7.5	0.4	5.6
Elementary occupations	10.0	8.1	8.2	50.2	7.9	6.6	10.2	46.0	11.5	5.5	6.0	52.1
Armed forces	2.3	3.6	0.2	5.4	5.1	7.4	0.8	5.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	4.0
Not stated	2.7	2.7	1.6	37.9	3.5	3.8	2.8	29.1	2.2	1.1	1.0	47.5
Total all groups	100.0	100.0	61.8	38.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	35.5	100.0	60.0	40.0	40.0

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table EA-4 Number of employed persons by occupation, and income groups, 2009-10

per capita monthly income groups												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Occupational Groups	All groups		Republic									
	less than Rf.450	Rf.450 - Rf.749	Rf.750 - Rf.1199	Rf.1200 - Rf.1799	Rf.1800 - Rf.2399	Rf.2400 - Rf.4199	Rf.4200 - Rf.5999	Rf.6000 - Rf.8999	Rf.9000 - Rf.11999	Rf.12000 - Rf.14999	More than Rf.15000	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	8,186	23	52	343	656	738	2,313	1,577	1,143	500	842	
Professionals	10,988	0	94	340	1,206	1,471	3,779	2,229	1,202	336	330	
Technicians and associate professionals	13,345	30	268	714	1,502	2,061	4,042	2,561	1,587	274	306	
Clerks	10,675	23	282	840	1,601	1,727	2,881	1,851	1,093	235	141	
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	9,473	44	127	977	1,140	1,650	3,073	1,360	618	349	135	
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	11,902	1,392	1,437	2,126	2,697	1,445	2,154	306	193	64	86	
Craft and related trades workers	12,732	1,144	1,005	1,583	2,363	1,468	3,092	1,205	516	187	169	
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6,260	229	358	809	1,510	709	1,701	625	173	146	0	
Elementary occupations	9,885	239	571	1,264	2,138	1,431	2,610	1,021	514	63	34	
Armed forces	2,312	0	0	25	210	334	604	583	345	199	11	
Not stated	2,636	191	378	418	506	607	257	16	197	33	31	
Total	98,393	3,316	4,573	9,439	15,529	13,642	26,507	13,336	7,581	2,385	2,087	
Male'												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Occupational Groups	All groups		Atolls									
	less than Rf.450	Rf.450 - Rf.749	Rf.750 - Rf.1199	Rf.1200 - Rf.1799	Rf.1800 - Rf.2399	Rf.2400 - Rf.4199	Rf.4200 - Rf.5999	Rf.6000 - Rf.8999	Rf.9000 - Rf.11999	Rf.12000 - Rf.14999	More than Rf.15000	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	5,247	0	30	116	200	498	1,519	804	978	377	725	
Professionals	5,371	0	65	27	195	477	1,886	1,174	999	285	264	
Technicians and associate professionals	5,597	0	29	151	379	693	1,582	1,294	1,108	180	181	
Clerks	6,610	0	0	183	633	1,128	1,802	1,533	997	216	118	
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	5,187	34	33	295	432	768	1,787	899	507	329	103	
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	346	0	0	0	27	30	142	0	30	32	86	
Craft and related trades workers	3,271	0	89	125	362	447	987	561	443	155	102	
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,622	0	0	60	175	306	684	194	136	68	0	
Elementary occupations	3,140	35	31	264	561	446	1,234	335	166	33	34	
Armed forces	2,009	0	0	0	166	277	515	529	323	199	0	
Not stated	1,374	172	142	251	195	169	185	0	197	33	31	
Total	39,775	241	420	1,472	3,326	5,236	12,323	7,323	5,885	1,906	1,644	
Atolls												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Occupational Groups	All groups		Atolls									
	less than Rf.450	Rf.450 - Rf.749	Rf.750 - Rf.1199	Rf.1200 - Rf.1799	Rf.1800 - Rf.2399	Rf.2400 - Rf.4199	Rf.4200 - Rf.5999	Rf.6000 - Rf.8999	Rf.9000 - Rf.11999	Rf.12000 - Rf.14999	More than Rf.15000	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	2,940	23	22	226	456	240	794	774	165	123	118	

Table EA-5 Employed Population by time spent on primary job/work, by occupation and sex, 2009-2010

Occupational Groups	Total Employed	Hours worked per week							Republic
		< 4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	>8	Not stated	
Both sexes	98,393	6,888	3,077	2,700	3,595	3,997	73,494	4,643	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	8,186	188	179	187	233	387	6,811	201	
Professionals	10,988	560	283	419	374	918	8,392	41	
Technicians and associate professionals	13,345	609	392	255	229	1,039	10,668	152	
Clerks	10,675	64	213	240	319	417	9,390	32	
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	9,473	94	68	202	154	194	8,520	240	
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	11,902	1,426	698	403	761	81	8,213	321	
Craft and related trades workers	12,732	3,129	737	771	696	293	6,397	710	
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6,260	29	71	172	273	83	5,542	90	
Elementary occupations	9,885	789	435	50	421	544	7,502	144	
Armed forces	2,312	-	-	-	134	41	2,047	89	
Not stated	2,636	-	-	-	-	-	13	2,623	
Males	60,828	1,337	1,041	979	1,696	1,706	51,306	2,763	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	7,092	124	93	175	204	352	5,943	201	
Professionals	3,911	66	109	164	76	197	3,293	5	
Technicians and associate professionals	7,727	296	96	53	99	413	6,739	32	
Clerks	4,683	-	54	13	160	138	4,318	-	
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	6,405	-	-	85	87	111	5,937	186	
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	9,435	429	450	53	344	62	7,871	225	
Craft and related trades workers	6,829	264	30	265	155	163	5,653	299	
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6,001	20	71	172	273	83	5,292	90	
Elementary occupations	4,922	138	138	-	175	145	4,314	12	
Armed forces	2,187	-	-	-	122	41	1,934	89	
Not stated	1,636	-	-	-	-	-	13	1,623	
Females	37,565	5,551	2,036	1,721	1,899	2,291	22,188	1,879	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	1,094	64	86	13	29	35	868	-	
Professionals	7,077	494	174	256	298	721	5,098	36	
Technicians and associate professionals	5,617	314	297	202	130	626	3,929	119	
Clerks	5,992	64	159	227	159	279	5,072	32	
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	3,067	94	68	117	68	84	2,583	53	
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	2,467	957	248	349	417	19	342	95	
Craft and related trades workers	5,903	2,864	708	506	540	129	744	411	
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	259	9	-	-	-	-	250	-	
Elementary occupations	4,963	652	297	50	245	399	3,188	132	
Armed forces	125	-	-	-	12	-	113	-	
Not stated	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	

Table EA-5 cont....

Employed Population by time spent on primary job/work, by occupation and sex, 2009-2010										Male'
Locality, sex and occupation	Total Employed		Hours worked per week							
	< 4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	> 8				
Both sexes	39,775	1,378	657	849	895	1,113	32,898	1,985		
Legislators, senior officials and managers	5,247	57	34	158	64	92	4,663	179		
Professionals	5,371	397	128	98	165	226	4,321	36		
Technicians and associate professionals	5,597	280	66	203	100	164	4,717	67		
Clerks	6,610	64	68	35	233	243	5,967	-		
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	5,187	35	-	114	32	142	4,759	104		
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	346	-	-	-	58	-	288	-		
Craft and related trades workers	3,271	516	220	143	95	87	2,175	34		
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,622	-	42	69	37	-	1,404	70		
Elementary occupations	3,140	28	98	29	-	130	2,822	31		
Armed forces	2,009	-	-	-	111	28	1,781	89		
Not stated	1,374	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,374		
Males	25,657	332	296	351	447	469	22,315	1,447		
Legislators, senior officials and managers	4,589	57	34	158	64	57	4,040	179		
Professionals	2,387	66	55	-	65	57	2,144	-		
Technicians and associate professionals	3,463	180	66	53	34	93	3,005	32		
Clerks	2,711	-	34	-	104	69	2,504	-		
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	3,793	-	-	71	32	111	3,510	69		
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	288	-	-	-	-	-	288	-		
Craft and related trades workers	2,239	-	30	-	-	54	2,121	34		
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,622	-	42	69	37	-	1,404	70		
Elementary occupations	1,694	28	34	-	-	-	1,632	-		
Armed forces	1,897	-	-	-	111	28	1,668	89		
Not stated	974	-	-	-	-	-	-	974		
Females	14,118	1,045	361	498	448	644	10,583	538		
Legislators, senior officials and managers	658	-	-	-	-	35	623	-		
Professionals	2,984	331	73	98	100	169	2,177	36		
Technicians and associate professionals	2,134	100	-	150	65	71	1,713	35		
Clerks	3,899	64	34	35	130	174	3,463	-		
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	1,393	35	-	43	-	32	1,249	35		
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	58	-	-	-	58	-	-	-		
Craft and related trades workers	1,032	516	190	143	95	33	55	-		
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Elementary occupations	1,445	-	64	29	-	130	1,191	31		
Armed forces	113	-	-	-	-	-	113	-		
Not stated	401	-	-	-	-	-	-	401		

Table EA-5 cont... Employed Population by time spent on primary job/work, by occupation and sex, 2009-2010

Locality, sex and occupation	Total Employed	Hours worked per week						>8	Not stated
		< 4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8			
Both sexes	58,618	5,510	2,420	1,851	2,700	2,884	40,596	2,657	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	2,940	130	144	30	169	295	2,148	22	
Professionals	5,617	163	155	321	209	691	4,071	5	
Technicians and associate professionals	7,747	329	326	52	130	875	5,951	84	
Clerks	4,065	-	145	205	86	174	3,423	32	
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	4,286	59	68	88	122	52	3,761	136	
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	11,556	1,426	698	403	703	81	7,924	321	
Craft and related trades workers	9,461	2,613	517	627	600	206	4,222	675	
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4,638	29	29	103	237	83	4,138	20	
Elementary occupations	6,745	761	337	21	421	414	4,680	113	
Armed forces	302	-	-	-	23	13	266	-	
Not stated	1,262	-	-	-	-	-	13	1,249	
Males	35,171	1,005	745	628	1,249	1,237	28,991	1,316	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	2,503	67	58	17	140	295	1,903	22	
Professionals	1,523	-	54	164	11	140	1,149	5	
Technicians and associate professionals	4,265	115	30	-	65	320	3,734	-	
Clerks	1,972	-	20	13	56	69	1,814	-	
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	2,612	-	-	13	54	-	2,427	118	
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	9,147	429	450	53	344	62	7,583	225	
Craft and related trades workers	4,590	264	-	265	155	109	3,532	264	
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4,379	20	29	103	237	83	3,888	20	
Elementary occupations	3,228	109	104	-	175	145	2,682	12	
Armed forces	290	-	-	-	11	13	266	-	
Not stated	662	-	-	-	-	-	13	649	
Females	23,447	4,506	1,675	1,223	1,451	1,647	11,605	1,341	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	436	64	86	13	29	-	245	-	
Professionals	4,093	163	101	158	198	551	2,921	-	
Technicians and associate professionals	3,483	214	297	52	65	555	2,217	84	
Clerks	2,093	-	125	192	30	105	1,609	32	
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	1,674	59	68	75	68	52	1,334	18	
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	2,409	997	248	349	359	19	342	95	
Craft and related trades workers	4,871	2,348	517	363	445	97	690	411	
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	259	9	-	-	-	-	250	-	
Elementary occupations	3,518	652	233	21	245	269	1,998	100	
Armed forces	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	
Not stated	599	-	-	-	-	-	-	599	

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table EA-6

Employed population by occupation and educational attainment, 2009-2010

Educational attainment	Total Employed	Occupation groups (ISCO)										Not stated
		Legislators senior officials and managers	Professionals	Technicians and associated professionals	Clerks	Service workers and shop and market sales workers	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Craft and related trade workers	Plant and mechnery workers	Elementary workers	Armed forces	
Republic												
Below grade 1	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	78	79	-	-
Grade 1-6	4,487	211	219	679	165	273	620	920	340	818	71	171
Grade 7	12,910	672	780	1,251	1,328	1,284	1,704	1,985	1,718	1,812	247	130
Grade 8-9	6,083	868	450	607	803	620	403	1,088	335	655	128	126
Grade 10	14,036	1,163	1,684	3,332	2,712	2,524	193	776	123	554	673	302
Grade 11	99	47	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	33
Grade 12	1,914	127	331	520	592	192	32	32	-	32	-	54
Certificate from abroad	16,244	817	2,568	3,118	3,279	2,152	703	1,085	562	271	617	1,071
Diploma level	4,448	767	2,054	530	478	36	77	118	-	-	330	57
Degree and above	2,059	717	892	252	13	77	-	32	-	-	42	34
Vocational training local	2,621	291	454	810	271	486	80	58	-	83	68	20
Local certificate	3,280	855	850	459	154	166	130	229	171	235	-	32
Functional literacy	23,317	1,379	575	1,592	611	1,256	6,195	4,714	2,096	4,384	42	472
Literacy	4,825	226	44	99	190	232	1,395	1,289	541	730	37	41
None/ illiterate	551	-	-	-	-	42	259	75	131	43	-	-
Not stated	1,322	45	78	94	79	134	112	287	166	188	48	92
Total	98,393	8,186	10,988	13,345	10,675	9,473	11,902	12,732	6,260	9,885	2,312	2,636
Male'												
Below grade 1	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	35	-	-
Grade 1-6	1,309	143	134	159	62	93	-	182	160	172	61	143
Grade 7	3,719	274	296	276	666	430	-	526	522	513	155	61
Grade 8-9	3,313	630	232	352	679	261	-	568	164	252	118	57
Grade 10	8,782	1,002	1,074	1,856	2,002	1,560	28	300	45	160	590	164
Grade 11	68	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Grade 12	1,462	127	225	365	485	192	-	-	-	32	-	37
Certificate from abroad	7,234	628	766	1,171	1,745	1,373	34	244	182	94	554	443
Diploma level	3,007	582	1,335	248	325	36	-	95	-	-	330	57
Degree and above	1,725	682	632	226	-	77	-	32	-	-	42	34
Vocational training local	1,361	158	172	300	192	423	-	-	-	72	45	-
Local certificate	1,349	238	364	184	113	113	57	57	69	124	-	32
Functional literacy	5,077	702	99	363	249	438	198	942	418	1,404	42	221
Literacy	565	46	-	36	27	35	28	132	28	195	37	-
None/ illiterate	29	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	707	-	43	62	66	129	-	192	-	87	36	92
Total	39,775	5,247	5,371	5,597	6,610	5,187	346	3,271	1,622	3,140	2,009	1,374
Atolls												
Below grade 1	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	44	44	-	-
Grade 1-6	3,179	69	84	521	104	179	620	738	180	646	10	28
Grade 7	9,191	399	484	975	662	854	1,704	1,459	1,196	1,299	92	69
Grade 8-9	2,770	238	218	255	124	359	403	521	171	404	10	69
Grade 10	5,254	161	610	1,477	710	964	165	476	77	394	83	137
Grade 11	31	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Grade 12	451	-	107	156	108	-	32	32	-	-	-	17
Certificate from abroad	9,010	189	1,802	1,948	1,534	779	669	841	381	177	64	628
Diploma level	1,441	186	719	281	154	-	77	24	-	-	-	-
Degree and above	333	35	260	26	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vocational training local	1,259	133	282	510	79	63	80	58	-	11	22	20
Local certificate	1,931	617	486	275	41	53	73	172	102	112	-	-
Functional literacy	18,240	677	476	1,229	362	819	5,997	3,772	1,678	2,980	-	252
Literacy	4,261	180	44	64	163	197	1,366	1,157	514	535	-	41
None/ illiterate	522	-	-	-	-	13	259	75	131	43	-	-
Not stated	615	45	35	31	13	5	112	95	166	101	12	-
Total	58,618	2,940	5,617	7,747	4,065	4,286	11,556	9,461	4,638	6,745	302	1,262

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table EA-7
Employed population and percentage shares by industry and sex, 2009-2010

Industry / Activity (ISIC)	Number of persons									
	Republic					Male ¹				
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Atolls
Agriculture and forestry	4,121	1,654	2,467	120	58	4,001	62	0	1,592	2,409
Fishing	10,284	10,284	0	270	0	10,015	270	0	10,015	0
Quarrying	261	261	0	34	0	227	34	0	227	0
Manufacturing	8,976	3,027	5,949	2,064	1,132	6,912	931	1,132	2,096	4,816
Electricity, gas and water	1,737	1,687	49	391	0	1,345	391	0	1,296	49
Construction	4,459	4,229	230	1,842	205	2,617	1,637	205	2,592	25
Wholesale and retail trade	11,026	7,152	3,874	7,464	2,191	3,562	5,272	2,191	1,880	1,682
Hotels and restaurants	6,257	4,382	1,875	2,354	589	3,903	1,764	589	2,617	1,285
Transport, storage and communication	8,392	7,180	1,212	5,308	955	3,085	4,352	955	2,828	257
Financial intermediation	1,046	464	583	815	523	231	293	523	171	60
Real estate, renting and business activities	1,387	1,043	344	1,149	334	238	815	334	229	9
Public administration and defense	17,001	11,494	5,507	9,774	3,017	7,227	6,756	3,017	4,738	2,490
Education	10,875	2,962	7,913	3,964	2,954	6,911	1,010	2,954	1,952	4,959
Health and social work	6,579	1,818	4,761	1,490	1,145	5,089	346	1,145	1,472	3,617
Other community, social and personal services activities	2,684	1,448	1,236	1,232	507	1,451	725	507	723	728
Private households with employed persons	599	70	529	69	0	530	69	0	70	460
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	74	37	36	62	36	12	25	36	12	0
Not stated	2,636	1,636	1,000	1,374	401	1,262	974	401	662	599
Total all groups	98,393	60,828	37,565	39,775	14,118	58,618	25,657	14,118	35,171	23,447
Industry / Activity (ISIC)	Percentage shares (%)									
	Republic					Male ¹				
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Atolls
Agriculture and forestry	4.2	2.7	6.6	0.3	0.4	48.4	0.2	0.4	6.8	10.3
Fishing	10.5	16.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	17.1	1.1	0.0	17.1	0.0
Quarrying	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0
Manufacturing	9.1	5.0	15.8	5.2	8.0	54.9	3.6	8.0	11.8	20.5
Electricity, gas and water	1.8	2.8	0.1	1.0	0.0	2.3	1.5	0.0	2.3	0.2
Construction	4.5	7.0	0.6	4.6	1.5	11.1	6.4	1.5	4.5	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade	11.2	11.8	10.3	18.8	15.5	29.4	20.5	15.5	6.1	7.2
Hotels and restaurants	6.4	7.2	5.0	5.9	4.2	25.0	6.9	4.2	6.7	5.5
Transport, storage and communication	8.5	11.8	3.2	13.3	6.8	18.0	17.0	6.8	5.3	8.0
Financial intermediation	1.1	0.8	1.6	2.0	3.7	64.1	1.1	3.7	0.4	0.3
Real estate, renting and business activities	1.4	1.7	0.9	2.9	2.4	29.1	3.2	2.4	0.4	0.0
Public administration and defense	17.3	18.9	14.7	24.6	21.4	30.9	26.3	21.4	12.3	10.6
Education	11.1	4.9	21.1	10.0	20.9	74.5	3.9	20.9	11.8	5.6
Health and social work	6.7	3.0	12.7	3.7	8.1	76.8	1.3	8.1	8.7	4.2
Other community, social and personal services activities	2.7	2.4	3.3	3.1	3.6	41.2	2.8	3.6	2.5	3.1
Private households with employed persons	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.2
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	58.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Not stated	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.5	2.8	29.1	3.8	2.8	2.2	2.6
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total all groups	100	100	100	100	100	35.5	100	100	100	40.0

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table EA-8

Number of employed persons by industry and income groups, 2009-2010

Industry / Activity (ISIC)	All groups	per capita monthly income groups										Republic
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		less than Rf.450	Rf.450 - Rf.749	Rf.750 - Rf.1199	Rf.1200 - Rf.1799	Rf.1800 - Rf.2399	Rf.2400 - Rf.4199	Rf.4200 - Rf.5999	Rf.6000 - Rf.8999	Rf.9000 - Rf.11999	More than Rf.12000	
A Agriculture and forestry	4,121	245	413	597	800	580	1,097	110	157	64	58	
B Fishing	10,284	1,366	1,306	1,947	2,746	1,050	1,366	395	61	20	28	
C Quarrying	261	12	34	74	31	31	78	0	0	0	0	
D Manufacturing	8,976	980	806	1,108	1,727	966	1,832	912	420	96	129	
E Electricity, gas and water	1,737	0	40	292	361	195	662	63	99	0	25	
F Construction	4,459	88	158	737	790	424	1,199	511	204	132	214	
G Wholesale and retail trade	11,026	44	462	893	1,594	1,630	3,189	1,280	1,141	506	285	
H Hotels and restaurants	6,257	104	85	676	919	1,264	1,990	598	401	43	176	
I Transport, storage and communication	8,392	44	160	809	1,006	1,201	2,441	1,300	862	315	254	
J Financial intermediation	1,046	0	0	10	0	30	316	248	384	0	58	
K Real estate, renting and business activities	1,387	10	33	55	117	279	230	233	243	95	92	
L Public administration and defense	17,001	76	223	513	1,801	2,238	5,299	3,932	1,798	705	414	
M Education	10,875	35	256	476	1,816	1,786	3,569	1,847	719	165	207	
N Health and social work	6,579	0	71	393	899	826	2,036	1,645	509	176	24	
O Other community, social and personal services	2,684	61	134	327	301	474	764	180	361	36	46	
P Private households with employed persons	599	58	13	103	113	59	181	5	22	0	45	
Q Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	74	0	0	12	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	
Not stated	2,636	191	378	418	506	607	257	16	197	33	31	
Total	98,393	3,316	4,573	9,439	15,529	13,642	26,507	13,336	7,581	2,385	2,087	

Table EA-8

Industry / Activity (ISIC)	All groups	per capita monthly income groups										Male'
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		less than Rf.450	Rf.450 - Rf.749	Rf.750 - Rf.1199	Rf.1200 - Rf.1799	Rf.1800 - Rf.2399	Rf.2400 - Rf.4199	Rf.4200 - Rf.5999	Rf.6000 - Rf.8999	Rf.9000 - Rf.11999	More than Rf.12000	
A Agriculture and forestry	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	32	58	
B Fishing	270	0	0	0	60	64	117	0	0	0	28	
C Quarrying	34	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
D Manufacturing	2,064	0	0	80	224	302	517	353	389	96	102	
E Electricity, gas and water	391	0	0	0	36	28	182	63	58	0	25	
F Construction	1,842	0	26	125	208	99	653	327	169	100	134	
G Wholesale and retail trade	7,464	34	92	270	702	1,139	2,429	1,037	1,069	487	203	
H Hotels and restaurants	2,354	0	0	164	167	414	761	340	289	43	176	
I Transport, storage and communication	5,308	0	0	283	409	736	1,559	1,045	790	256	230	
J Financial intermediation	815	0	0	0	0	0	208	201	360	0	46	
K Real estate, renting and business activities	1,149	0	33	45	106	203	187	154	233	95	92	
L Public administration and defense	9,774	35	29	122	704	1,140	3,088	2,506	1,251	601	297	
M Education	3,964	0	62	54	488	545	1,462	659	478	64	152	
N Health and social work	1,490	0	0	78	0	114	499	427	310	63	0	
O Other community, social and personal services	1,232	0	0	0	27	248	476	149	262	36	35	
P Private households with employed persons	69	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	35	
Q Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	
Not stated	1,374	172	142	251	195	169	185	0	197	33	31	
Total	39,775	241	420	1,472	3,326	5,236	12,323	7,323	5,885	1,906	1,644	

Table EA-8

Industry / Activity (ISIC)	All groups	per capita monthly income groups										Atolls
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		less than Rf.450	Rf.450 - Rf.749	Rf.750 - Rf.1199	Rf.1200 - Rf.1799	Rf.1800 - Rf.2399	Rf.2400 - Rf.4199	Rf.4200 - Rf.5999	Rf.6000 - Rf.8999	Rf.9000 - Rf.11999	More than Rf.12000	
A Agriculture and forestry	4,001	245	413	597	800	580	1,097	110	127	32	0	
B Fishing	10,015	1,366	1,306	1,947	2,686	986	1,249	395	61	20	0	
C Quarrying	227	12	0	74	31	31	78	0	0	0	0	
D Manufacturing	6,912	980	806	1,028	1,503	664	1,315	559	31	0	28	
E Electricity, gas and water	1,345	0	40	292	326	166	480	0	41	0	0	
F Construction	2,617	88	132	612	582	325	546	184	35	32	80	
G Wholesale and retail trade	3,562	10	370	623	893	491	759	243	72	19	82	
H Hotels and restaurants	3,903	104	85	512	752	850	1,229	257	112	0	0	
I Transport, storage and communication	3,085	44	160	526	597	466	881	255	72	59	24	
J Financial intermediation	231	0	0	10	0	30	108	47	24	0	12	
K Real estate, renting and business activities	238	10	0	9	11	76	43	79	11	0	0	
L Public administration and defense	7,227	41	194	392	1,097	1,098	2,211	1,426	547	104	117	
M Education	6,911	35	194	421	1,328	1,241	2,107	1,188	241	101	55	
N Health and social work	5,089	0	71	315	899	712	1,537	1,218	199	113	24	
O Other community, social and personal services	1,451	61	134	327	274	226	288	31	99	0	11	
P Private households with employed persons	530	58	13	103	113	25	181	5	22	0	10	
Q Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Not stated	1,262	20	236	168	311	438	73	16	0	0	0	
Total	58,618	3,074	4,154	7,967	12,203	8,406	14,184	6,013	1,696	479	442	

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table EA-9 Employed Population By Status In Employment In Primary job/Work By Industry, 2009-2010

Industry / Activity (ISIC)	Total employed	Status in employment					Republic	
		Employer / owner	Employee	Own-account worker	Group worker	Contributing family worker	Not stated	
A Agriculture and forestry	98,393	3,908	64,310	16,957	9,068	1,503	2,647	
B Fishing	4,121	152	52	3,556	113	248	-	
C Quarrying	10,284	543	1,410	1,797	6,220	291	23	
D Manufacturing	261	5	45	109	89	13	-	
E Electricity, gas and water	8,976	143	1,877	6,268	492	195	-	
F Construction	1,737	-	1,737	-	-	-	-	
G Wholesale and retail trade	4,459	528	1,699	891	1,341	-	-	
H Hotels and restaurants	11,026	1,502	8,099	898	111	414	-	
I Transport, storage and communication	6,257	400	5,552	155	62	87	-	
J Financial intermediation	8,392	479	6,527	677	535	174	-	
K Real estate, renting and business activities	1,046	-	1,046	-	-	-	-	
L Public administration and defense	1,387	73	1,041	212	61	-	-	
M Education	17,001	-	17,001	-	-	-	-	
N Health and social work	10,875	43	9,291	1,520	-	21	-	
O Other community, social and personal services activities	6,579	-	6,579	-	-	-	-	
P Private households with employed persons	2,684	40	2,227	361	19	38	-	
Q Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	599	-	52	512	26	9	-	
Not stated	74	-	74	-	-	-	-	
	2,636	-	-	-	-	13	2,623	

Table EA-9 Employed Population By Status In Employment In Primary job/Work By Industry, 2009-2011

Industry / Activity (ISIC)	Total employed	Status in employment				Male'	
		Employer / owner	Employee	Own-account worker	Group worker	Contributing family worker	Not stated
A Agriculture and forestry	39,775	1,722	33,004	3,026	459	190	1,374
B Fishing	120	62	-	58	-	-	-
C Quarrying	270	-	117	64	89	-	-
D Manufacturing	34	-	-	34	-	-	-
E Electricity, gas and water	2,064	62	822	1,115	30	35	-
F Construction	391	-	391	-	-	-	-
G Wholesale and retail trade	1,842	342	1,213	197	91	-	-
H Hotels and restaurants	7,464	806	5,884	584	98	90	-
I Transport, storage and communication	2,354	227	2,092	34	-	-	-
J Financial intermediation	5,308	129	4,930	132	90	27	-
K Real estate, renting and business activities	815	-	815	-	-	-	-
L Public administration and defense	1,149	62	844	182	61	-	-
M Education	9,774	-	9,774	-	-	-	-
N Health and social work	3,964	32	3,402	530	-	-	-
O Other community, social and personal services activities	1,490	-	1,490	-	-	-	-
P Private households with employed persons	1,232	-	1,133	62	-	38	-
Q Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	69	-	35	34	-	-	-
Not stated	62	-	62	-	-	-	-
	1,374	-	-	-	-	-	1,374

Table EA-9 Employed Population By Status In Employment In Primary job/Work By Industry, 2009-2010

Industry / Activity (ISIC)	Total employed	Status in employment					Atolls	
		Employer / owner	Employee	Own-account worker	Group worker	Contributing family worker	Not stated	
A Agriculture and forestry	58,618	2,186	31,306	13,931	8,610	1,313	1,272	
B Fishing	4,001	90	52	3,498	113	248	-	
C Quarrying	10,015	543	1,293	1,733	6,132	291	23	
D Manufacturing	227	5	45	75	89	13	-	
E Electricity, gas and water	6,912	81	1,055	5,154	462	160	-	
F Construction	1,345	-	1,345	-	-	-	-	
G Wholesale and retail trade	2,617	186	486	695	1,250	-	-	
H Hotels and restaurants	3,562	696	2,215	314	13	324	-	
I Transport, storage and communication	3,903	173	3,461	120	62	87	-	
J Financial intermediation	3,085	351	1,597	545	445	147	-	
K Real estate, renting and business activities	231	-	231	-	-	-	-	
L Public administration and defense	238	11	197	30	-	-	-	
M Education	7,227	-	7,227	-	-	-	-	
N Health and social work	6,911	10	5,889	990	-	21	-	
O Other community, social and personal services activities	5,089	-	5,089	-	-	-	-	
P Private households with employed persons	1,451	40	1,095	298	19	-	-	
Q Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	530	-	17	478	26	9	-	
Not stated	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	
	1,262	-	-	-	-	13	1,249	

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table EA-10 Employed population by status in employment and marital status, 2009-2010

Locality and marital status	Total employed	Status in employment					Not stated	Republic
		Employer / owner	Employee	Own-account worker	Group worker	Contributing family worker		
Both sexes	98,393	3,908	64,310	16,957	9,068	1,503	2,647	
Never married	18,419	234	14,479	1,645	1,262	134	664	
Married	72,018	3,614	45,207	13,113	7,224	1,150	1,709	
Divorced	6,215	47	3,780	1,554	538	171	125	
Widowed	1,340	13	628	622	-	20	57	
Not stated	401	-	215	22	44	28	91	
Males	60,828	3,583	38,866	7,278	8,651	803	1,647	
Never married	10,648	225	8,108	702	1,087	103	423	
Married	47,543	3,312	29,537	6,107	6,982	610	996	
Divorced	2,185	47	1,061	372	538	42	125	
Widowed	233	-	114	87	-	20	12	
Not stated	220	-	46	11	44	28	91	
Females	37,565	325	25,443	9,679	417	700	1,000	
Never married	7,771	9	6,371	944	175	31	242	
Married	24,475	302	15,670	7,007	243	540	713	
Divorced	4,030	-	2,718	1,182	-	130	-	
Widowed	1,107	13	515	535	-	-	45	
Not stated	181	-	169	12	-	-	-	

Table EA-10		Male'					
Locality and marital status	Total employed	Status in employment				Not stated	
		Employer / owner	Employee	Own-account worker	Group worker		Contributing family worker
Both sexes	39,775	1,722	33,004	3,026	459	190	1,374
Never married	9,675	182	8,738	374	-	55	326
Married	26,826	1,511	21,638	2,360	430	71	817
Divorced	2,774	30	2,347	228	28	35	106
Widowed	309	-	209	65	-	-	35
Not stated	192	-	73	-	-	28	91
Males	25,657	1,588	20,992	1,528	459	117	974
Never married	5,813	182	5,005	278	-	55	292
Married	18,808	1,377	15,233	1,249	430	33	485
Divorced	876	30	712	-	28	-	106
Widowed	42	-	42	-	-	-	-
Not stated	119	-	-	-	-	28	91
Females	14,118	134	12,012	1,499	-	73	401
Never married	3,862	-	3,733	95	-	-	34
Married	8,018	134	6,405	1,110	-	38	332
Divorced	1,898	-	1,635	228	-	35	-
Widowed	267	-	167	65	-	-	35
Not stated	73	-	73	-	-	-	-

Marital status	Total employed	Status in employment					Not stated	Atolls
		Employer / owner	Employee	Own-account worker	Group worker	Contributing family worker		
Both sexes	58,618	2,186	31,306	13,931	8,610	1,313	1,272	
Never married	8,744	52	5,741	1,272	1,262	78	338	
Married	45,192	2,104	23,569	10,754	6,794	1,079	892	
Divorced	3,441	17	1,433	1,326	509	136	20	
Widowed	1,031	13	420	557	-	20	22	
Not stated	209	-	143	22	44	-	-	
Males	35,171	1,995	17,874	5,750	8,192	686	673	
Never married	4,835	43	3,103	423	1,087	48	130	
Married	28,736	1,935	14,304	4,857	6,551	577	511	
Divorced	1,309	17	349	372	509	42	20	
Widowed	191	-	72	87	-	20	12	
Not stated	101	-	46	11	44	-	-	
Females	23,447	191	13,431	8,181	417	627	599	
Never married	3,909	9	2,638	848	175	31	208	
Married	16,457	168	9,265	5,897	243	502	382	
Divorced	2,132	-	1,084	954	-	95	-	
Widowed	841	13	348	470	-	-	10	
Not stated	108	-	97	12	-	-	-	

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table EA-11 Employed population by industry and occupational groups, 2009-2010

	Industry / Activity	Occupational groups										Republic	
		Total All occupations	Legislators, senior officials and managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerks	Service workers and shop and market sales workers	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Armed forces	Not stated
A	Agriculture and forestry	4,121	0	0	0	0	0	4,060	61	0	0	0	0
B	Fishing	10,284	411	0	136	23	0	7,753	0	1,960	0	0	0
C	Quarrying	261	5	0	0	0	0	0	242	13	0	0	0
D	Manufacturing	8,976	236	62	326	69	297	22	7,546	163	256	0	0
E	Electricity, gas and water	1,737	0	372	763	183	100	0	174	70	75	0	0
F	Construction	4,459	617	30	187	272	0	0	3,142	33	177	0	0
G	Wholesale and retail trade	11,026	2,440	393	566	3,592	2,803	25	337	237	632	0	0
H	Hotels and restaurants	6,257	1,008	100	496	1,048	1,638	42	455	376	1,094	0	0
I	Transport, storage and communication	8,392	774	376	1,796	1,621	742	0	79	2,158	847	0	0
J	Financial intermediation	1,046	146	78	217	492	80	0	0	0	34	0	0
K	Real estate, renting and business activities	1,387	160	329	372	231	204	0	0	0	91	0	0
L	Public administration and defense	17,001	1,757	649	4,084	1,987	2,523	0	406	534	2,750	2,312	0
M	Education	10,875	348	5,991	2,278	318	43	0	80	9	1,808	0	0
N	Health and social work	6,579	115	1,736	1,698	659	636	0	200	706	829	0	0
O	Other community, social and personal services activities	2,684	169	872	401	142	119	0	9	0	970	0	0
P	Private households with employed persons	599	0	0	0	0	288	0	0	0	311	0	0
Q	Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	74	0	0	25	36	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
	Not stated	2,636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,636
	Total all groups	98,393	8,186	10,988	13,345	10,675	9,473	11,902	12,732	6,260	9,885	2,312	2,636

Table EA-11 cont...

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY 2009 - 2010

Table EA-11 cont...		Employed population by industry and occupational groups, 2009-2010														Atolls	
A	Agriculture and forestry	4,001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	3,940	0	0	0	0	0	
B	Fishing	10,015	411	0	0	136	23	0	0	0	7,552	1,892	0	0	0	0	
C	Quarrying	227	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	0	13	0	0	0	0	
D	Manufacturing	6,912	103	0	0	116	10	235	0	6,146	22	93	186	0	0	0	
E	Electricity, gas and water	1,345	0	280	81	639	81	100	0	101	0	70	75	0	0	0	
F	Construction	2,617	29	0	61	26	61	0	0	2,334	0	33	135	0	0	0	
G	Wholesale and retail trade	3,562	833	0	28	28	1,576	729	0	92	0	57	248	0	0	0	
H	Hotels and restaurants	3,903	320	13	513	290	513	1,198	0	292	42	331	905	0	0	0	
I	Transport, storage and communication	3,085	91	26	824	824	438	108	0	12	0	1,227	359	0	0	0	
J	Financial intermediation	231	37	0	67	67	114	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
K	Real estate, renting and business activities	238	33	11	32	32	9	63	0	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	
L	Public administration and defense	7,227	820	55	2,337	2,337	612	974	0	70	0	235	1,822	302	0	0	
M	Education	6,911	137	3,697	1,767	1,767	104	43	0	51	0	9	1,103	0	0	0	
N	Health and social work	5,089	68	1,130	1,464	1,464	522	508	0	86	0	678	632	0	0	0	
O	Other community, social and personal services activities	1,451	52	405	22	22	0	63	0	9	0	0	900	0	0	0	
P	Private households with employed persons	530	0	0	0	0	0	253	0	0	0	0	277	0	0	0	
Q	Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	
	Not stated	1,262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,262	
Total all groups		58,618	2,940	5,617	7,747	4,065	4,286	11,556	9,461	4,638	6,745	302	1,262				

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table EA-12 Employed persons by industry and occupation groups by average monthly income from primary job/work, 2009-2010

Industry / Activity	Average monthly income (Rf)											Republic
	Average All occupations	Legislators, senior officials and managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerks	Service workers and shop and market sales workers	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Armed forces	Not stated
Agriculture and forestry	2,107	0	0	0	0	0	2,124	1,000	0	0	0	0
Fishing	3,288	4,540	0	4,003	1,000	0	3,051	0	3,937	0	0	0
Quarrying	4,518	5,260	0	0	0	0	0	4,669	1,500	0	0	0
Manufacturing	3,043	11,634	17,538	5,572	5,280	4,595	3,500	2,403	4,468	3,952	0	0
Electricity, gas and water	6,382	0	5,417	6,519	4,888	6,524	0	10,662	4,967	4,647	0	0
Construction	7,297	12,913	10,000	20,377	4,733	0	0	5,843	5,089	3,596	0	0
Wholesale and retail trade	7,033	14,264	7,634	7,805	3,927	4,764	7,000	6,306	5,998	6,536	0	0
Hotels and restaurants	7,786	13,315	8,019	11,295	6,038	7,469	8,667	5,631	5,899	4,735	0	0
Transport, storage and communication	7,968	11,865	12,581	8,621	8,223	7,495	0	11,789	5,343	7,236	0	0
Financial intermediation	10,455	17,601	14,041	10,499	8,247	8,040	0	0	0	9,000	0	0
Real estate, renting and business activities	8,831	20,984	11,468	7,521	5,309	3,438	0	0	0	4,299	0	0
Public administration and defense	8,741	13,632	9,562	7,592	7,245	10,236	0	7,887	7,250	5,161	11,232	0
Education	5,529	10,502	6,318	3,823	6,347	4,675	0	4,740	3,000	4,034	0	0
Health and social work	7,319	8,291	8,939	7,448	6,606	5,835	0	8,350	6,687	5,520	0	0
Other community, social and personal services activities	4,907	3,714	6,106	8,117	5,551	2,836	0	4,229	0	2,874	0	0
Private households with employed persons	1,754	0	0	0	0	2,222	0	0	0	1,319	0	0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	10,194	0	0	10,500	11,400	0	0	0	0	5,984	0	0
Not stated	294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294
Average all groups	6,134	12,842	7,435	7,314	5,957	6,886	2,763	3,963	5,235	4,802	11,232	294

Table EA-12 cont..														Male'
Agriculture and forestry	14,035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,035	0	0	0	0
Fishing	9,098	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,014	0	6,362	0	0
Quarrying	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,200	0	0	0
Manufacturing	5,515	13,639	17,538	5,042	5,687	4,420	0	0	0	0	4,595	2,988	2,663	0
Electricity, gas and water	8,925	0	10,905	8,424	5,462	0	0	0	0	0	12,143	0	0	0
Construction	9,552	13,055	10,000	13,950	4,678	0	0	0	0	0	7,670	0	4,000	0
Wholesale and retail trade	7,973	15,894	7,634	7,975	4,662	5,498	0	0	0	7,000	6,364	6,150	7,865	0
Hotels and restaurants	10,905	16,898	8,738	15,320	5,681	9,387	0	0	0	0	9,139	8,000	5,785	0
Transport, storage and communication	8,576	9,680	12,991	10,975	6,463	7,880	0	0	0	0	12,783	6,233	9,003	0
Financial intermediation	10,322	18,718	14,041	10,610	7,568	8,019	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,000	0
Real estate, renting and business activities	9,543	25,030	11,022	7,909	5,184	3,081	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public administration and defense	9,870	16,666	9,466	8,353	7,487	10,419	0	0	0	8,422	9,047	5,838	11,572	0
Education	6,158	12,045	6,739	3,779	5,868	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	4,367	0
Health and social work	8,869	6,500	9,630	10,420	6,680	7,683	0	0	0	0	9,588	10,000	6,963	0
Other community, social and personal services activities	6,768	4,695	6,867	8,198	5,551	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,336	0
Private households with employed persons	2,366	0	0	0	0	3,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	11,030	0	0	10,500	11,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106
Average all groups	8,300	14,770	8,456	8,769	5,997	7,554	11,189	6,586	6,722	6,241	11,572	6,241	11,572	106

Table EA-12 cont..														Atolls
Agriculture and forestry	1,751	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,762	1,000	0	0	0	0
Fishing	3,131	4,540	0	4,003	1,000	0	0	0	2,865	0	3,851	0	0	0
Quarrying	5,022	5,260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,243	1,500	0	0	0
Manufacturing	2,305	9,035	0	6,524	3,000	4,641	3,500	4,433	3,500	1,904	5,578	4,433	0	0
Electricity, gas and water	5,643	0	3,605	6,149	4,160	6,524	0	4,647	0	9,600	4,967	4,647	0	0
Construction	5,710	9,978	0	60,821	4,925	0	0	3,469	0	5,210	5,089	3,469	0	0
Wholesale and retail trade	5,064	11,121	0	4,598	2,987	2,675	0	4,479	0	6,151	5,516	4,479	0	0
Hotels and restaurants	5,905	5,609	3,000	8,429	6,410	6,764	8,667	4,516	0	3,675	5,611	4,516	0	0
Transport, storage and communication	6,922	28,194	7,105	5,843	12,974	5,235	0	4,666	0	6,000	4,666	4,835	0	0
Financial intermediation	10,924	14,358	0	10,250	10,495	8,160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real estate, renting and business activities	5,397	5,524	25,000	3,337	8,240	4,243	0	0	0	0	0	4,299	0	0
Public administration and defense	7,215	10,164	10,592	7,024	6,703	9,946	0	8,970	0	5,304	4,957	4,816	8,970	0
Education	5,169	8,122	6,058	3,835	7,334	4,675	0	3,820	0	4,593	3,000	3,820	0	0
Health and social work	6,865	9,500	8,569	6,973	6,587	5,370	0	5,069	0	6,710	6,552	5,069	0	0
Other community, social and personal services activities	3,326	1,481	5,229	6,729	0	2,689	0	2,526	0	4,229	0	2,526	0	0
Private households with employed persons	1,674	0	0	0	0	2,087	0	1,297	0	0	0	1,297	0	0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	5,984	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,984	0	0	0	5,984	0	0
Not stated	499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	499
Average all groups	4,665	9,400	6,459	6,263	5,893	6,077	2,511	4,131	4,715	3,056	4,715	4,131	8,970	499

Note: Includes wages and salaries and other benefits (both in cash and kind) to employees from their primary job and also income earned as business profits for those engaged in own or family businesses as their primary occupation

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

EA-C- 1 Population 15 yearsof Age and over, in administratrive islands,by type of activity, Census 2006
(Unemployed population is based on ILO definition of seeking and available for work)

Locality, sex & age	Total 15 years of age & over	Economically active			Not economically active	Not stated	Labour force participation rate	Unemployment rate
		Total	Employed	Unemployed				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Republic								
Both Sexes	193,771	104,161	98,941	5,220	77,607	12,003	53.8	5.0
15 - 19	38,441	9,799	8,538	1,261	26,952	1,690	25.5	12.9
20 - 24	31,340	18,905	17,550	1,355	11,206	1,229	60.3	7.2
25 - 29	22,332	14,526	13,959	567	6,931	875	65.0	3.9
30 - 34	19,014	12,825	12,368	457	5,426	763	67.5	3.6
35 - 39	17,101	11,575	11,172	403	4,858	668	67.7	3.5
40 - 44	15,104	10,226	9,867	359	4,284	594	67.7	3.5
45 - 49	13,014	8,925	8,593	332	3,615	474	68.6	3.7
50 - 54	7,659	5,175	4,998	177	2,228	256	67.6	3.4
55 - 59	5,670	3,718	3,611	107	1,777	175	65.6	2.9
60 - 64	5,431	3,116	3,037	79	2,160	155	57.4	2.5
65 +	13,792	5,366	5,243	123	8,137	289	38.9	2.3
Not stated	4,873	5	5	-	33	4,835	0.1	-
Male								
Male	91,799	61,232	58,691	2,541	24,118	6,449	66.7	4.1
15 - 19	18,768	5,219	4,499	720	12,713	836	27.8	13.8
20 - 24	13,626	10,139	9,472	667	2,915	572	74.4	6.6
25 - 29	9,719	8,150	7,883	267	1,146	423	83.9	3.3
30 - 34	8,417	7,391	7,219	172	674	352	87.8	2.3
35 - 39	7,714	6,893	6,750	143	524	297	89.4	2.1
40 - 44	7,066	6,305	6,167	138	493	268	89.2	2.2
45 - 49	6,321	5,618	5,467	151	493	210	88.9	2.7
50 - 54	3,870	3,327	3,245	82	416	127	86.0	2.5
55 - 59	2,858	2,357	2,296	61	418	83	82.5	2.6
60 - 64	2,718	2,012	1,963	49	624	82	74.0	2.4
65 +	7,638	3,818	3,727	91	3,687	133	50.0	2.4
Not stated	3,084	3	3	-	15	3,066	0.1	-
Female								
Female	101,972	42,929	40,250	2,679	53,489	5,554	42.1	6.2
15 - 19	19,673	4,580	4,039	541	14,239	854	23.3	11.8
20 - 24	17,714	8,766	8,078	688	8,291	657	49.5	7.8
25 - 29	12,613	6,376	6,076	300	5,785	452	50.6	4.7
30 - 34	10,597	5,434	5,149	285	4,752	411	51.3	5.2
35 - 39	9,387	4,682	4,422	260	4,334	371	49.9	5.6
40 - 44	8,038	3,921	3,700	221	3,791	326	48.8	5.6
45 - 49	6,693	3,307	3,126	181	3,122	264	49.4	5.5
50 - 54	3,789	1,848	1,753	95	1,812	129	48.8	5.1
55 - 59	2,812	1,361	1,315	46	1,359	92	48.4	3.4
60 - 64	2,713	1,104	1,074	30	1,536	73	40.7	2.7
65 and over	6,154	1,548	1,516	32	4,450	156	25.2	2.1
Not stated	1,789	2	2	0	18	1,769	0.1	-

EA-C- 1 CONT....

Locality, sex & age	Total 15 years of age & over	Economically active			Not economically active	Not stated	Labour force participation rate	Unemployment rate
		Total	Employed	Unemployed				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Male'								
Both Sexes	77,417	39,920	37,746	2,174	29,408	8,089	51.6	5.4
15 - 19	15,537	4,157	3405	752	10532	848	26.8	18.1
20 - 24	15,314	9,169	8480	689	5269	876	59.9	7.5
25 - 29	10,021	6,729	6510	219	2700	592	67.1	3.3
30 - 34	7,992	5,433	5285	148	2089	470	68.0	2.7
35 - 39	6,482	4,342	4243	99	1747	393	67.0	2.3
40 - 44	5,401	3,458	3363	95	1612	331	64.0	2.7
45 - 49	4,262	2,627	2544	83	1360	275	61.6	3.2
50 - 54	2,505	1,515	1475	40	831	159	60.5	2.6
55 - 59	1,815	1,015	996	19	699	101	55.9	1.9
60 - 64	1,480	670	656	14	728	82	45.3	2.1
65 +	2,752	805	789	16	1,834	113	29.3	2.0
Not stated	3,856	0	0	0	7	3,849	-	-
Male								
Male	37,944	24,782	23,684	1,098	8,731	4,431	65.3	4.4
15 - 19	7,340	2,310	1,875	435	4,614	416	31.5	18.8
20 - 24	7,182	5,137	4,803	334	1,614	431	71.5	6.5
25 - 29	4,900	4,023	3,914	109	578	299	82.1	2.7
30 - 34	3,945	3,398	3,336	62	313	234	86.1	1.8
35 - 39	3,247	2,867	2,831	36	190	190	88.3	1.3
40 - 44	2,603	2,282	2,244	38	160	161	87.7	1.7
45 - 49	2,076	1,795	1,766	29	150	131	86.5	1.6
50 - 54	1,319	1,098	1,077	21	136	85	83.2	1.9
55 - 59	940	752	739	13	134	54	80.0	1.7
60 - 64	712	496	488	8	173	43	69.7	1.6
65 +	1,323	624	611	13	666	33	47.2	2.1
Not stated	2,357	0	-	-	3	2,354	-	-
Female								
Female	39,473	15,138	14,062	1,076	20,677	3,658	38.4	7.1
15 - 19	8,197	1,847	1,530	317	5,918	432	22.5	17.2
20 - 24	8,132	4,032	3,677	355	3,655	445	49.6	8.8
25 - 29	5,121	2,706	2,596	110	2,122	293	52.8	4.1
30 - 34	4,047	2,035	1,949	86	1,776	236	50.3	4.2
35 - 39	3,235	1,475	1,412	63	1,557	203	45.6	4.3
40 - 44	2,798	1,176	1,119	57	1,452	170	42.0	4.8
45 - 49	2,186	832	778	54	1,210	144	38.1	6.5
50 - 54	1,186	417	398	19	695	74	35.2	4.6
55 - 59	875	263	257	6	565	47	30.1	2.3
60 - 64	768	174	168	6	555	39	22.7	3.4
65 +	1,429	181	178	3	1,168	80	12.7	1.7
Not stated	1,499	0	-	-	4	1,495	-	-

EA-C- 1 CONT....

Locality, sex & age	Total 15 years of age & over	Economically active			Not economically active	Not stated	Labour force participation rate	Unemployment rate
		Total	Employed	Unemployed				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Atolls								
Both Sexes	116,354	64,241	61,195	3,046	48,199	3,914	55.2	4.7
15 - 19	22,904	5,642	5,133	509	16,420	842	24.6	9.0
20 - 24	16,026	9,736	9,070	666	5,937	353	60.8	6.8
25 - 29	12,311	7,797	7,449	348	4,231	283	63.3	4.5
30 - 34	11,022	7,392	7,083	309	3,337	293	67.1	4.2
35 - 39	10,619	7,233	6,929	304	3,111	275	68.1	4.2
40 - 44	9,703	6,768	6,504	264	2,672	263	69.8	3.9
45 - 49	8,752	6,298	6,049	249	2,255	199	72.0	4.0
50 - 54	5,154	3,660	3,523	137	1,397	97	71.0	3.7
55 - 59	3,855	2,703	2,615	88	1,078	74	70.1	3.3
60 - 64	3,951	2,446	2,381	65	1,432	73	61.9	2.7
65 +	11,040	4,561	4,454	107	6,303	176	41.3	2.3
Not stated	1,017	5	5	0	26	986	0.5	-
Male	53,855	36,450	35,007	1,443	15,387	2,018	67.7	4.0
15 - 19	11,428	2,909	2,624	285	8,099	420	25.5	9.8
20 - 24	6,444	5,002	4,669	333	1,301	141	77.6	6.7
25 - 29	4,819	4,127	3,969	158	568	124	85.6	3.8
30 - 34	4,472	3,993	3,883	110	361	118	89.3	2.8
35 - 39	4,467	4,026	3,919	107	334	107	90.1	2.7
40 - 44	4,463	4,023	3,923	100	333	107	90.1	2.5
45 - 49	4,245	3,823	3,701	122	343	79	90.1	3.2
50 - 54	2,551	2,229	2,168	61	280	42	87.4	2.7
55 - 59	1,918	1,605	1,557	48	284	29	83.7	3.0
60 - 64	2,006	1,516	1,475	41	451	39	75.6	2.7
65 +	6,315	3,194	3,116	78	3,021	100	50.6	2.4
Not stated	727	3	3	-	12	712	0.4	-
Female	62,499	27,791	26,188	1,603	32,812	1,896	44.5	5.8
15 - 19	11,476	2,733	2,509	224	8,321	422	23.8	8.2
20 - 24	9,582	4,734	4,401	333	4,636	212	49.4	7.0
25 - 29	7,492	3,670	3,480	190	3,663	159	49.0	5.2
30 - 34	6,550	3,399	3,200	199	2,976	175	51.9	5.9
35 - 39	6,152	3,207	3,010	197	2,777	168	52.1	6.1
40 - 44	5,240	2,745	2,581	164	2,339	156	52.4	6.0
45 - 49	4,507	2,475	2,348	127	1,912	120	54.9	5.1
50 - 54	2,603	1,431	1,355	76	1,117	55	55.0	5.3
55 - 59	1,937	1,098	1,058	40	794	45	56.7	3.6
60 - 64	1,945	930	906	24	981	34	47.8	2.6
65 +	4,725	1,367	1,338	29	3,282	76	28.9	2.1
Not stated	290	2	2	-	14	274	0.7	-

Source: Population and housing census 2006

Locality, sex & age	Total 15 years of age & over	Economically active			Not economically active	Not stated	Labour force participation rate %	Unemployment rate %
		Total	Employed	Unemployed				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Republic								
Both Sexes	193,771	117,434	98,941	18,493	63,387	12,950	60.6	15.7
15 - 19	38,441	12,659	8,538	4,121	23,690	2,092	32.9	32.6
20 - 24	31,340	22,136	17,550	4,586	7,842	1,362	70.6	20.7
25 - 29	22,332	16,250	13,959	2,291	5,139	943	72.8	14.1
30 - 34	19,014	14,019	12,368	1,651	4,175	820	73.7	11.8
35 - 39	17,101	12,670	11,172	1,498	3,718	713	74.1	11.8
40 - 44	15,104	11,198	9,867	1,331	3,263	643	74.1	11.9
45 - 49	13,014	9,806	8,593	1,213	2,701	507	75.3	12.4
50 - 54	7,659	5,622	4,998	624	1,755	282	73.4	11.1
55 - 59	5,670	4,006	3,611	395	1,467	197	70.7	9.9
60 - 64	5,431	3,366	3,037	329	1,888	177	62.0	9.8
65 +	13,792	5,697	5,243	454	7,717	378	41.3	8.0
Not stated	4,873	5	5	0	32	4,836	0.1	-
Male	91,799	64,569	58,691	5,878	20,424	6,806	70.3	9.1
15 - 19	18,768	6,395	4,499	1,896	11,337	1,036	34.1	29.6
20 - 24	13,626	10,884	9,472	1,412	2,125	617	79.9	13.0
25 - 29	9,719	8,482	7,883	599	794	443	87.3	7.1
30 - 34	8,417	7,580	7,219	361	469	368	90.1	4.8
35 - 39	7,714	7,055	6,750	305	353	306	91.5	4.3
40 - 44	7,066	6,435	6,167	268	355	276	91.1	4.2
45 - 49	6,321	5,749	5,467	282	357	215	91.0	4.9
50 - 54	3,870	3,422	3,245	177	313	135	88.4	5.2
55 - 59	2,858	2,433	2,296	137	333	92	85.1	5.6
60 - 64	2,718	2,107	1,963	144	526	85	77.5	6.8
65 +	7,638	4,024	3,727	297	3,447	167	52.7	7.4
Not stated	3,084	3	3	0	15	3,066	0.1	-
Female	101,972	52,865	40,250	12,615	42,963	6,144	51.8	23.9
15 - 19	19,673	6,264	4,039	2,225	12,353	1,056	31.8	35.5
20 - 24	17,714	11,252	8,078	3,174	5,717	745	63.5	28.2
25 - 29	12,613	7,768	6,076	1,692	4,345	500	61.6	21.8
30 - 34	10,597	6,439	5,149	1,290	3,706	452	60.8	20.0
35 - 39	9,387	5,615	4,422	1,193	3,365	407	59.8	21.2
40 - 44	8,038	4,763	3,700	1,063	2,908	367	59.3	22.3
45 - 49	6,693	4,057	3,126	931	2,344	292	60.6	22.9
50 - 54	3,789	2,200	1,753	447	1,442	147	58.1	20.3
55 - 59	2,812	1,573	1,315	258	1,134	105	55.9	16.4
60 - 64	2,713	1,259	1,074	185	1,362	92	46.4	14.7
65 +	6,154	1,673	1,516	157	4,270	211	27.2	9.4
Not stated	1,789	2	2	0	17	1,770	0.1	-

EA-C-2 cont....

Locality, sex & age	Total 15 years of age & over	Economically active			Not economically active	Not stated	Labour force participation rate	Unemployment rate
		Total	Employed	Unemployed				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Male'								
Both Sexes	77,417	42,547	37,746	4,801	26,387	8,483	55.0	11.3
15 - 19	15,537	4,880	3,405	1,475	9,666	991	31.4	30.2
20 - 24	15,314	9,887	8,480	1,407	4,465	962	64.6	14.2
25 - 29	10,021	7,056	6,510	546	2,339	626	70.4	7.7
30 - 34	7,992	5,646	5,285	361	1,850	496	70.6	6.4
35 - 39	6,482	4,528	4,243	285	1,538	416	69.9	6.3
40 - 44	5,401	3,605	3,363	242	1,445	351	66.7	6.7
45 - 49	4,262	2,773	2,544	229	1,195	294	65.1	8.3
50 - 54	2,505	1,572	1,475	97	767	166	62.8	6.2
55 - 59	1,815	1,075	996	79	630	110	59.2	7.3
60 - 64	1,480	699	656	43	691	90	47.2	6.2
65 +	2,752	826	789	37	1,794	132	30.0	4.5
Not stated	3,856	0	0	0	7	3,849	NA	NA
Male	37944	25661	23684	1977	7708	4575	67.6	7.7
15 - 19	7340	2,647	1875	772	4212	481	36.1	29.2
20 - 24	7182	5,384	4803	581	1331	467	75.0	10.8
25 - 29	4900	4,122	3914	208	465	313	84.1	5.0
30 - 34	3945	3,455	3336	119	247	243	87.6	3.4
35 - 39	3247	2,909	2831	78	144	194	89.6	2.7
40 - 44	2603	2,307	2244	63	133	163	88.6	2.7
45 - 49	2076	1,821	1766	55	122	133	87.7	3.0
50 - 54	1319	1,110	1077	33	121	88	84.2	3.0
55 - 59	940	765	739	26	120	55	81.4	3.4
60 - 64	712	505	488	17	163	44	70.9	3.4
65 +	1323	636	611	25	647	40	48.1	3.9
Not stated	2357	0	0	0	3	2354	NA	NA
Female	39473	16886	14062	2824	18679	3908	42.8	16.7
15 - 19	8197	2,233	1530	703	5454	510	27.2	31.5
20 - 24	8132	4,503	3677	826	3134	495	55.4	18.3
25 - 29	5121	2,934	2596	338	1874	313	57.3	11.5
30 - 34	4047	2,191	1949	242	1603	253	54.1	11.0
35 - 39	3235	1,619	1412	207	1394	222	50.0	12.8
40 - 44	2798	1,298	1119	179	1312	188	46.4	13.8
45 - 49	2186	952	778	174	1073	161	43.5	18.3
50 - 54	1186	462	398	64	646	78	39.0	13.9
55 - 59	875	310	257	53	510	55	35.4	17.1
60 - 64	768	194	168	26	528	46	25.3	13.4
65 +	1429	190	178	12	1147	92	13.3	6.3
Not stated	1499	0	0	0	4	1495	NA	NA

EA-C-2 cont...

Locality, sex & age	Total 15 years of age & over	Economically active			Not economically active	Not stated	Labour force participation rate	Unemployment rate
		Total	Employed	Unemployed				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Atolls								
Both Sexes	116,354	74,887	61,195	13,692	37,000	4,467	64.4	18.3
15 - 19	22,904	7,779	5,133	2,646	14,024	1,101	34.0	34.0
20 - 24	16,026	12,249	9,070	3,179	3,377	400	76.4	26.0
25 - 29	12,311	9,194	7,449	1,745	2,800	317	74.7	19.0
30 - 34	11,022	8,373	7,083	1,290	2,325	324	76.0	15.4
35 - 39	10,619	8,142	6,929	1,213	2,180	297	76.7	14.9
40 - 44	9,703	7,593	6,504	1,089	1,818	292	78.3	14.3
45 - 49	8,752	7,033	6,049	984	1,506	213	80.4	14.0
50 - 54	5,154	4,050	3,523	527	988	116	78.6	13.0
55 - 59	3,855	2,931	2,615	316	837	87	76.0	10.8
60 - 64	3,951	2,667	2,381	286	1,197	87	67.5	10.7
65 +	11,040	4,871	4,454	417	5,923	246	44.1	8.6
Not stated	1,017	5	5	0	25	987	0.5	-
Male	53855	38908	35007	3901	12716	2231	72.2	10.0
15 - 19	11428	3,748	2624	1124	7125	555	32.8	30.0
20 - 24	6444	5,500	4669	831	794	150	85.4	15.1
25 - 29	4819	4,360	3969	391	329	130	90.5	9.0
30 - 34	4472	4,125	3883	242	222	125	92.2	5.9
35 - 39	4467	4,146	3919	227	209	112	92.8	5.5
40 - 44	4463	4,128	3923	205	222	113	92.5	5.0
45 - 49	4245	3,928	3701	227	235	82	92.5	5.8
50 - 54	2551	2,312	2168	144	192	47	90.6	6.2
55 - 59	1918	1,668	1557	111	213	37	87.0	6.7
60 - 64	2006	1,602	1475	127	363	41	79.9	7.9
65 +	6315	3,388	3116	272	2800	127	53.7	8.0
Not stated	727	3	3	0	12	712	0.4	-
Female	62499	35979	26188	9791	24284	2236	57.6	27.2
15 - 19	11476	4,031	2509	1522	6899	546	35.1	37.8
20 - 24	9582	6,749	4401	2348	2583	250	70.4	34.8
25 - 29	7492	4,834	3480	1354	2471	187	64.5	28.0
30 - 34	6550	4,248	3200	1048	2103	199	64.9	24.7
35 - 39	6152	3,996	3010	986	1971	185	65.0	24.7
40 - 44	5240	3,465	2581	884	1596	179	66.1	25.5
45 - 49	4507	3,105	2348	757	1271	131	68.9	24.4
50 - 54	2603	1,738	1355	383	796	69	66.8	22.0
55 - 59	1937	1,263	1058	205	624	50	65.2	16.2
60 - 64	1945	1,065	906	159	834	46	54.8	14.9
65 +	4725	1,483	1338	145	3123	119	31.4	9.8
Not stated	290	2	2	0	13	275	0.7	-

Source: Population and housing census 2006

Table D-1 Availability of selected durable goods in households, by type of good, 2009-2010

Item	Republic				Male'				Atolls			
	Number of Durables	Number of households with durable	%of households with durable	Average Number per household	Number of Durables	Number of households with durable	%of households with durable	Average Number per household	Number of Durables	Number of households with durable	%of households with durable	Average Number per household
Household appliances												
Fan	204,414	49,117	99.6	4.2	59,346	15,597	99.7	3.8	145,067	33,520	99.5	4.3
Iron	59,742	48,393	98.1	1.2	19,918	15,578	99.6	1.3	39,824	32,815	97.4	1.2
Gas cooker	51,257	48,005	97.3	1.1	16,078	15,496	99.1	1.0	35,179	32,509	96.5	1.1
Washing machine	51,753	47,046	95.4	1.1	17,232	15,351	98.2	1.1	34,521	31,694	94.1	1.1
Fridge	46,532	43,101	87.4	1.1	16,430	15,022	96.1	1.1	30,102	28,079	83.4	1.1
Mixer/Grinder	46,675	42,226	85.6	1.1	15,814	14,497	92.7	1.1	30,862	27,729	82.3	1.1
Water pump	42,492	39,389	79.9	1.1	12,602	11,746	75.1	1.1	29,890	27,643	82.1	1.1
Sewing machine	35,496	29,922	60.7	1.2	11,135	9,576	61.2	1.2	24,361	20,346	60.4	1.2
Toaster	29,865	27,930	56.6	1.1	11,875	10,997	70.3	1.1	17,990	16,933	50.3	1.1
Oven/Microwave	28,032	26,380	53.5	1.1	10,584	9,978	63.8	1.1	17,448	16,402	48.7	1.1
Rice cooker	22,321	21,789	44.2	1.0	7,940	7,758	49.6	1.0	14,381	14,030	41.7	1.0
Thermos/Jug	16,627	15,050	30.5	1.1	6,558	5,974	38.2	1.1	10,069	9,076	26.9	1.1
AC	12,816	8,088	16.4	1.6	9,652	5,773	36.9	1.7	3,164	2,316	6.9	1.4
Transport and communication goods												
Mobile phone	168,864	47,697	96.7	3.5	66,598	15,588	99.7	4.3	102,267	32,109	95.3	3.2
Motorcycle	24,463	18,297	37.1	1.3	14,281	10,099	64.6	1.4	10,181	8,199	24.3	1.2
Bicycle	23,276	16,018	32.5	1.5	2,137	1,744	11.2	1.2	21,139	14,273	42.4	1.5
Telephone	7,986	7,427	15.1	1.1	4,735	4,444	28.4	1.1	3,252	2,982	8.9	1.1
Dhoni/Speed boat	4,440	3,468	7.0	1.3	307	172	1.1	1.8	4,133	3,296	9.8	1.3
Wheel barrow	3,695	3,239	6.6	1.1	-	-	-	0.0	3,695	3,239	9.6	1.1
Car	1,728	1,575	3.2	1.1	1,175	1,069	6.8	1.1	553	506	1.5	1.1
Pickup/Lorry	1,095	1,065	2.2	1.0	261	230	1.5	1.1	835	835	2.5	1.0
Recreation and entertainment goods												
Radio	45,244	35,160	71.3	1.3	11,772	9,355	59.8	1.3	33,472	25,805	76.6	1.3
DVD player	37,762	31,612	64.1	1.2	12,236	9,939	63.6	1.2	25,526	21,673	64.3	1.2
Computer/Laptop	39,095	27,348	55.4	1.4	20,300	12,405	79.3	1.6	18,795	14,943	44.4	1.3
Dish/Cable TV	36,031	31,543	64.0	1.1	10,937	9,002	57.6	1.2	25,093	22,540	66.9	1.1
TV	67,935	46,931	95.2	1.4	22,778	14,950	95.6	1.5	45,157	31,980	94.9	1.4
Camera	12,453	10,465	21.2	1.2	6,689	5,162	33.0	1.3	5,764	5,302	15.7	1.1
Play Station	8,224	7,883	16.0	1.0	3,800	3,585	22.9	1.1	4,424	4,298	12.8	1.0
MP3 player/Ipod	7,158	5,529	11.2	1.3	3,883	2,897	18.5	1.3	3,275	2,632	7.8	1.2
Compact set	4,909	4,641	9.4	1.1	1,670	1,540	9.8	1.1	3,239	3,102	9.2	1.0

Note: Percentage of households with durables is derived using total of all households in the locality.

Total households in respective localities are: Republic: 49,321 ; Male: 15,637 ; Atolls: 33,684

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

ATOLLS AND ISLANDS BY REGIONS

Administrative islands

Atoll/Island	Total Population	No: of Households	Distance to Atoll Capital	No: of Blocks
Male'	103,693	14,089		324
Henveiru	23,597	3,316		77
Galolhu	19,414	2,719		60
Machchangolhi	19,580	2,573		57
Maafannu	29,964	4,132		108
Villingili	6,956	1,005		16
Hulhumale'	2,866	344		6
Region 1				
North Thiladhunmathi (HA)				
Hathifushi	101	28	34.3	1
Mulhadhoo	172	47	18.7	1
Uligamu	267	54	29.6	1
Thakandhoo	340	92	14.0	1
Thuraakunu	347	65	33.3	1
Muraidhoo	451	98	8.1	1
Vashafaru	471	82	5.2	1
Utheemu	521	101	5.8	2
Maarandhoo	530	101	14.8	1
Filladhoo	548	116	13.0	2
Kelaa	1,200	262	13.5	4
Baarah	1,203	241	13.2	3
Hoarafushi	2,204	375	26.0	7
Ihavandhoo	2,447	305	21.8	7
Dhidhdhoo	2,512	454	0.0	9
South Thiladhunmathi (HDh)				
Kuburudhoo	85	26	6.1	1
Faridhoo	87	23	18.3	1
Maavaidhoo	190	49	12.2	1
Nolhivaranfaru	260	62	10.2	1
Finey	291	74	13.8	1
Hirimaradhoo	351	60	12.5	1
Naivaadhoo	375	94	20.3	1
Kuribi	430	78	9.4	1
Nellaidhoo	717	148	17.0	2
Neykurendhoo	835	180	13.4	2
Kumundhoo	889	166	6.0	2
Vaikaradhoo	923	184	15.3	3
Makunudhoo	1,045	198	46.7	3
Hanimaadhoo	1,184	229	19.0	3
Nolhivaramu	1,554	291	4.6	5
Kulhudhuffushi	6,998	1,123	0.0	26

Atoll/Island	Total Population	No: of Households	Distance to Atoll Capital	No: of Blocks
North Miladhunmadulu (Sh)				
Bilehffahi	398	86	40.6	1
Noomaraa	412	77	40.2	1
Goidhoo	416	77	51.1	1
Narudhoo	426	67	15.3	1
Maroshi	495	107	26.0	2
Lhaimagu	529	101	4.6	2
Feydhoo	695	148	35.7	2
Feevah	746	133	24.2	2
Maaugoodhoo	795	160	12.3	2
Kaditheemu	1,148	191	52.4	3
Foakaidhoo	1,201	191	25.2	4
Komandoo	1,333	248	27.8	4
Funadhoo	1,599	267	0.0	4
Milandhoo ²	1,637	243	16.2	3
Region 2				
South Miladhunmadulu (N)				
Fodhdhoo	200	50	22.0	1
Magoodhoo	209	41	5.7	1
Kudafari	373	72	13.1	1
Hebadhoo	396	79	25.2	1
Lhohi	552	87	6.8	2
Maalhendhoo	561	109	15.3	1
Landhoo	582	120	14.4	2
Maafaru	710	137	10.9	2
Miladhoo	784	143	6.2	2
Manadhoo	1,201	200	0.0	4
Kedhikolhudhoo	1,204	204	20.8	2
Holhudhoo	1,527	264	16.7	5
Velidhoo	1,716	305	22.1	6
North Maalhosmadulu (R)				
Fainu	251	45	22.7	1
Agolhitheemu	272	62	14.1	1
Vaadhoo	320	68	21.3	1
Kinolhas	345	66	24.3	1
Rasmaadhoo	487	111	11.7	1
Rasgetheemu	504	113	15.7	2
Innamaadhoo	537	113	13.2	2
Maakurathu	877	149	7.1	2
Iguraidhoo	1,278	214	21.2	4
Hulhudhuffaar	1,516	285	10.8	4
Maduvvari	1,558	265	25.0	5
Meedhoo	1,736	259	24.7	5
Alifushi	1,974	313	34.2	6
Ugoofaar	2,988	472	0.0	8

Atoll/Island	Total Population	No: of Households	Distance to Atoll Capital	No: of Blocks
South Maalhosmadulu (B)				
Fehendhoo	114	29	27.2	1
Fulhadhoo	194	43	28.6	1
Kamadhoo	231	61	21.3	1
Kihaadhoo	275	55	13.9	1
Dhonfanu	305	64	11.2	1
Kudarikilu	355	64	22.1	1
Maalhos	392	69	5.5	1
Goidhoo	503	78	26.7	1
Dharavandhoo	740	137	9.0	2
Hithaadhoo	758	140	19.6	2
Kendhoo	858	130	20.4	2
Thulhaadhoo	1,759	313	26.8	6
Eydhafushi	2,409	363	0.0	8
Faadhippolhu (Lh)				
Maafileafushi	130	46	10.7	1
Olhuvelifushi	294	70	31.9	1
Kurendhoo	1,218	235	16.4	2
Hinnavaru	3,017	482	7.5	9
Naifaru	3,687	605	0.0	12
Region 3				
Male' Atoll (K)				
Gulhi	662	105	47.2	2
Dhiffushi	767	120	8.9	2
Gaafaru	800	125	41.9	2
Huraa	849	117	8.4	2
Himmafushi	1,007	140	12.5	2
Thulusdhoo	1,148	187	0.0	2
Guraiddhoo	1,220	182	58.0	3
Kaashidhoo	1,696	277	66.0	5
Maafushi	2,000	180	53.1	3
North Ari Atoll (AA)				
Maalhos	248	64	43.9	1
Feridhoo	439	84	38.3	2
Bodufolhudhoo	456	49	26.5	1
Mathiveri	483	64	29.1	1
Himandhoo	515	77	47.5	2
Ukulhas	615	96	15.7	2
Rasdhoo	900	143	0.0	3
Thoddoo	1,199	183	19.8	3
South Ari Atoll (ADh)				
Dhidhdhoo	116	23	32.0	1
Mandhoo	294	45	30.5	1
Kuburudhoo	322	49	5.5	1
Dhigurah	420	75	25.8	1
Hangnameedhoo	458	82	10.5	1
Fenfushi	560	101	36.4	2
Dhagethi	624	128	16.8	3
Omadhoo	676	88	4.0	2

Atoll/Island	Total Population	No: of Households	Distance to Atoll Capital	No: of Blocks
Maamigili	1,671	247	34.6	5
Mahibadhoo	1,780	205	0.0	6
Felidhe Atoll (V)				
Thinadhoo	55	14	2.0	1
Rakeedhoo	158	33	19.6	1
Fulidhoo	331	54	27.2	1
Felidhoo	448	74	0.0	1
Keyodhoo	510	80	1.3	1
Region 4				
Mulakatholhu (M)				
Raimandhoo	156	27	19.8	1
Veyvah	174	36	4.4	1
Naalaafushi	321	70	2.8	1
Maduvvari	408	75	20.5	1
Muli	746	115	0.0	2
Kolhufushi	811	133	23.3	2
Dhiggaru	909	153	21.2	3
Mulah	1,129	182	3.0	3
North Nilandhe Atoll (F)				
Dharaboodhoo	279	40	4.2	1
Magoodhoo	518	74	8.6	1
Feeali	741	128	26.8	2
Biledhdhoo	821	145	12.6	3
Nilandhoo	1,303	178	0.0	4
South Nilandhe Atoll (Dh)				
Ribudhoo	207	44	28.2	1
Vaanee	211	47	13.7	1
Hulhudheli	566	107	21.4	2
Badidhoo	578	79	31.4	2
Maaeoodhoo	600	90	8.2	2
Meedhoo	919	125	38.3	2
Kudahuvadhoo	1,639	272	0.0	4
Region 5				
Kolhumadulu (Th)				
Vilufushi ³	16	2	43.2	1
Gaadhiffushi	198	47	15.3	1
Vandhoo	268	44	21.0	1
Kadoodhoo	347	61	25.3	1
Omadhoo	365	69	8.0	1
Dhiyamigili	452	96	32.0	1
Madifushi	720	120	34.9	2
Kibidhoo	808	136	3.8	2
Hirilandhoo	845	136	21.0	2
Veymandoo	928	157	0.0	2
Buruni	1,130	182	42.3	5
Guraidhoo	1,137	180	29.6	3
Thimarafushi	1,237	222	5.7	4

Atoll/Island	Total Population	No: of Households	Distance to Atoll Capital	No: of Blocks
Hadhdhunmathi (L)				
Gaadhoo	231	57	4.1	1
Mundhoo	372	49	20.3	2
Kalhaidhoo	434	58	18.0	1
Dhabidhoo	537	102	29.4	1
Kunahandhoo	602	98	16.0	2
Maabaidhoo	690	108	22.0	2
Hithadhoo	836	146	12.9	2
Maamendhoo	845	163	12.7	3
Maavah	1,373	242	29.3	4
Isdhoo	1,559	267	32.7	4
Fonadhoo	1,762	274	0.0	5
Gamu	2,502	399	10.3	8
Region 6				
North Huvadhu Atoll (GA)				
Dhiyadhoo	79	25	33.7	1
Kodey	213	52	31.4	1
Kanduhulhudhoo	443	92	46.3	1
Dhevvadhoo	480	105	30.7	1
Nilandhoo	534	94	12.9	1
Maamendhoo	1,000	188	4.3	3
Gemanafushi	1,082	183	37.7	3
Kolamaafushi	1,087	189	29.2	3
Dhaandhoo	1,113	186	14.7	3
Viligili	1,976	346	0.0	7
South Huvadhu Atoll (GDh)				
Rathafandhoo	492	126	32.1	1
Nadallaa	614	122	26.3	2
Vaadhoo	662	147	43.9	2
Hodeddhoo	668	140	9.2	2
Fiyoari	673	160	37.2	2
Faresmaathodaa	936	193	42.4	1
Madeveli	1,065	198	7.7	3
Gadhdhoo	1,439	328	57.4	5
Thinadhoo	4,442	728	0.0	12
Region 7				
Gnaviyani (Gn)				
Fuvammulah	7,636	1,332	0.0	27
Addu Atoll (S)				
Maradhoofeydhoo	1,025	183	7.9	3
Hulhudhoo	1,147	257	15.5	4
Meedhoo	1,458	303	15.9	5
Maradhoo	2,043	347	7.0	6
Feydhoo	2,724	511	9.3	9
Hithadhoo	9,465	1,493	0.0	28

CLASSIFICATIONS

CPC VERSION 1.0: BROAD STRUCTURE

Division
code

0 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY PRODUCTS

- 01 Products of agriculture, horticulture and market gardening
 - 02 Live animals and animal products
 - 03 Forestry and logging products
 - 04 Fish and other fishing products
-

1 ORES AND MINERALS; ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

- 11 Coal and lignite; peat
 - 12 Crude petroleum and natural gas
 - 13 Uranium and thorium ores
 - 14 Metal ores
 - 15 Stone, sand and clay
 - 16 Other minerals
 - 17 Electricity, town gas, steam and hot water
 - 18 Water
-

2 TEXTILES, APPAREL AND LEATHER PRODUCTS

- 21 Meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils and fats
- 22 Dairy products
- 23 Grain mill products, starches and

- 24 Beverages
- 25 Tobacco products
- 26 Yarn and thread; woven and tufted textile fabrics
- 27 Textile articles other than apparel
- 28 Knitted or crocheted fabrics; wearing apparel
- 29 Leather and leather products; footwear

3 OTHER TRANSPORTABLE GOODS, EXCEPT METAL PRODUCTS, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

- 31 Products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials
- 32 Pulp, paper and paper products; printed matter and related articles
- 33 Coke oven products; refined petroleum products; nuclear fuel
- 34 Basic chemicals
- 35 Other chemical products; man made fibres
- 37 Glass and glass products and other non metallic products n.e.c.
- 38 Furniture; other transportable goods n.e.c.
- 39 Wastes or scraps

4 METAL PRODUCTS, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

- 41 Basic metals
- 42 Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
- 43 General purpose machinery
- 44 Special purpose machinery

- 45 Office, accounting and computing machinery
 - 46 Electrical machinery and apparatus
 - 47 Radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus
 - 48 Medical appliances, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks
 - 49 Transport equipment
-

5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS; LAND; CONSTRUCTIONS;
CONSTRUCTION SERVICES

- 51 Intangible assets
 - 52 Land
 - 53 Constructions
-

6 DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE SERVICES; LODGING; FOOD AND
BEVERAGE SERVING SERVICES; TRANSPORT SERVICES;
AND UTILITIES DISTRIBUTION SERVICES

- 61 Wholesale trade services
 - 62 Retail trade services
 - 63 Lodging; food and beverage serving services
 - 64 Land transport services
 - 65 Water transport services
 - 66 Air transport services
 - 67 Supporting and auxiliary transport services
 - 68 Postal and courier services
 - 69 Electricity distribution services; gas and water distribution services through mains
-

7 FINANCIAL AND RELATED SERVICES;
REAL ESTATE SERVICES; AND RENTAL
AND LEASING SERVICES

-
71	Financial intermediation, insurance and auxiliary services
72	Real estate services
73	Leasing or rental services without operator
-

8 BUSINESS AND PRODUCTION SERVICES

82	Professional, scientific and technical services
83	Other professional, scientific and technical services
84	Telecommunications services; information retrieval and supply services
85	Support services
86	Production services, on a fee or contract basis
87	Maintenance and repair services
-

9 COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES

91	Public administration and other services to the community as a whole; compulsory social security services
92	Education services
93	Health and social services
94	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and other environmental protection services
95	Services of membership organizations
96	Recreational, cultural and sporting services
97	Other services
98	Domestic services
99	Services provided by extraterritorial organizations and bodies

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS (ISCO-88)

MAJOR GROUP 0 - ARMED FORCES

01 ARMED FORCE

MAJOR GROUP 1 - LEGISLATORS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS

11 LEGISLATORS AND SENIOR OFFICIALS

12 CORPORATE MANAGERS

13 GENERAL MANAGERS

MAJOR GROUP 2 – PROFESSIONALS

21 PHYSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND ENGINEERING SCIENCE PROFESSIONALS

22 LIFE SCIENCE AND HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

23 TEACHING PROFESSIONALS

24 OTHER PROFESSIONALS

MAJOR GROUP 3 - TECHNICIANS AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS

31 PHYSICAL AND ENGINEERING SCIENCE ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS

32 LIFE SCIENCE AND HEALTH ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS

33 TEACHING ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS

34 OTHER ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS

MAJOR GROUP 4 – CLERKS

41 OFFICE CLERKS

42 CUSTOMER SERVICES CLERKS

MAJOR GROUP 5 - SERVICE WORKERS AND SHOP AND MARKET SALES WORKERS

51 PERSONAL AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES WORKERS

52 MODELS, SALESPERSONS AND DEMONSTRATORS

MAJOR GROUP 6 - SKILLED AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY WORKERS

61 MARKET-ORIENTED SKILLED AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY WORKERS

62 SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY WORKERS

MAJOR GROUP 7 - CRAFT AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS

71 EXTRACTION AND BUILDING TRADES WORKERS

72 METAL, MACHINERY AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS

73 PRECISION, HANDICRAFT, PRINTING AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS

74 OTHER CRAFT AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS

MAJOR GROUP 8 - PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ASSEMBLERS

81 STATIONARY-PLANT AND RELATED OPERATORS

82 MACHINE OPERATORS AND ASSEMBLERS

83 DRIVERS AND MOBILE-PLANT OPERATORS

MAJOR GROUP 9 - ELEMENTARY OCCUPATIONS

91 SALES AND SERVICES ELEMENTARY OCCUPATIONS

92 AGRICULTURAL, FISHERY AND RELATED LABOURERS

93 LABOURERS IN MINING, CONSTRUCTION, MANUFACTURING AND TRANSPORT

COICOP: BROAD STRUCTURE

Code	Description

01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages

01.1	Food

01.1.1	Bread and cereals (ND)
01.1.2	Meat (ND)
01.1.3	Fish and seafood (ND)
01.1.4	Milk, cheese and eggs (ND)
01.1.5	Oils and fats (ND)
01.1.6	Fruit (ND)
01.1.7	Vegetables (ND)
01.1.8	Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery (ND)
01.1.9	Food products n.e.c. (ND)
01.2	Non-alcoholic beverages
01.2.1	Coffee, tea and cocoa (ND)
01.2.2	Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices (ND)

02	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics

02.1	Alcoholic beverages

02.1.1	Spirits (ND)
02.1.2	Wine (ND)
02.1.3	Beer (ND)
02.2	Tobacco
02.2.0	Tobacco (ND)
02.3	Narcotics
02.3.0	Narcotics (ND)

03	Clothing and footwear

03.1	Clothing

03.1.1	Clothing materials (SD)
03.1.2	Garments (SD)
03.1.3	Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories (SD)
03.1.4	Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing (S)
03.2.1	Shoes and other footwear (SD)
03.2.2	Repair and hire of footwear (S)

04	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels

04.1	Actual rentals for housing

04.1.1	Actual rentals paid by tenants (S)

04.1.2	Other actual rentals (S)
04.2	Imputed rentals for housing
04.2.1	Imputed rentals of owner-occupiers (S)
04.2.2	Other imputed rentals (S)
04.3	Maintenance and repair of the dwelling
04.3.1	Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling (ND)
04.3.2	Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling (S)
04.4	Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling
04.4.1	Water supply (ND)
04.4.2	Refuse collection (S)
04.4.3	Sewage collection (S)
04.4.4	Other services relating to the dwelling n.e.c. (S)
04.5	Electricity, gas and other fuels
04.5.1	Electricity (ND)
04.5.2	Gas (ND)
04.5.3	Liquid fuels (ND)
04.5.4	Solid fuels (ND)
04.5.5	Heat energy (ND)

05	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance

05.1	Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings
05.1.1	Furniture and furnishings (D)
05.1.2	Carpets and other floor coverings (D)
05.1.3	Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor coverings (S)
05.2	Household textiles
05.2.0	Household textiles (SD)
05.3	Household appliances
05.3.1	Major household appliances whether electric or not (D)
05.3.2	Small electric household appliances (SD)
05.3.3	Repair of household appliances (S)
05.4	Glassware, tableware and household utensils
05.4.0	Glassware, tableware and household utensils (SD)
05.5	Tools and equipment for house and garden
05.5.1	Major tools and equipment (D)
05.5.2	Small tools and miscellaneous accessories (SD)
05.6	Goods and services for routine household maintenance
05.6.1	Non-durable household goods (ND)
05.6.2	Domestic services and household services (S)

06	Health

06.1	Medical products, appliances and equipment
06.1.1	Pharmaceutical products (ND)
06.1.2	Other medical products (ND)
06.1.3	Therapeutic appliances and equipment (D)
06.2	Outpatient services
06.2.1	Medical services (S)
06.2.2	Dental services (S)

	06.2.3	Paramedical services (S)
06.3		Hospital services
	06.3.0	Hospital services (S)

07 Transport

07.1	Purchase of vehicles
07.1.1	Motor cars (D)
07.1.2	Motor cycles (D)
07.1.3	Bicycles (D)
07.1.4	Animal drawn vehicles (D)
07.2	Operation of personal transport equipment
07.2.1	Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment (SD)
07.2.2	Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment (ND)
07.2.3	Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment (S)
07.2.4	Other services in respect of personal transport equipment (S)
07.3	Transport services
07.3.1	Passenger transport by railway (S)
07.3.2	Passenger transport by road (S)
07.3.3	Passenger transport by air (S)
07.3.4	Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway (S)
07.3.5	Combined passenger transport (S)
07.3.6	Other purchased transport services (S)

08 Communication

08.1	Postal services
08.1.0	Postal services (S)
08.2	Telephone and telefax equipment
08.2.0	Telephone and telefax equipment (D)
08.3	Telephone and telefax services
08.3.0	Telephone and telefax services (S)

09 Recreation and culture

09.1	Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment
09.1.1	Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures (D)
09.1.2	Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments (D)
09.1.3	Information processing equipment (D)
09.1.4	Recording media (SD)
09.1.5	Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment (S)
09.2	Other major durables for recreation and culture
09.2.1	Major durables for outdoor recreation (D)
09.2.2	Musical instruments and major durables for indoor recreation (D)
09.2.3	Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture (S)
09.3	Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets
09.3.1	Games, toys and hobbies (SD)

09.3.2	Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation (SD)
09.3.3	Gardens, plants and flowers (ND)
09.3.4	Pets and related products (ND)
09.3.5	Veterinary and other services for pets (S)
09.4	Recreational and cultural services
09.4.1	Recreational and sporting services (S)
09.4.2	Cultural services (S)
09.4.3	Games of chance (S)
09.5	Newspapers, books and stationery
09.5.1	Books (SD)
09.5.2	Newspapers and periodicals (ND)
09.5.3	Miscellaneous printed matter (ND)
09.5.4	Stationery and drawing materials (ND)
09.6	Package holidays
09.6.0	Package holidays (S)

10 Education

.2	Secondary education
10.2.0	Secondary education (S)
10.3	Post-secondary non-tertiary education
10.3.0	Post-secondary non-tertiary education (S)
10.4	Tertiary education
10.4.0	Tertiary education (S)
10.5	Education not definable by level
10.5.0	Education not definable by level (S)

11 Restaurants and hotels

11.1	Catering services
11.1.1	Restaurants, cafés and the like (S)
11.1.2	Canteens (S)
11.2	Accommodation services
11.2.0	Accommodation services (S)

12 Miscellaneous goods and services

12.1	Personal care
12.1.1	Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments (S)
12.1.2	Electric appliances for personal care (SD)
12.1.3	Other appliances, articles and products for personal care (ND)
12.2	Prostitution
12.2.0	Prostitution (S)
12.3	Personal effects n.e.c.
12.3.1	Jewellery, clocks and watches (D)

12.3.2	Other personal effects (SD)
12.4	Social protection
12.4.0	Social protection (S)
12.5	Insurance
12.5.1	Life insurance (S)
12.5.2	Insurance connected with the dwelling (S)
12.5.3	Insurance connected with health (S)
12.5.4	Insurance connected with transport (S)
12.5.5	Other insurance (S)
12.6	Financial services n.e.c.
12.6.1	FISIM (S)
12.6.2	Other financial services n.e.c. (S)
12.7	Other services n.e.c.
12.7.0	Other services n.e.c. (S)

13	Individual consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs)

13.1	Housing
13.1.0	Housing (S)
13.2	Health
13.2.1	Pharmaceutical products (ND)
13.2.2	Other medical products (ND)
13.2.3	Therapeutic appliances and equipment (D)
13.2.4	Outpatient medical services (S)
13.2.5	Outpatient dental services (S)
13.2.6	Outpatient paramedical services (S)
13.2.7	Hospital services (S)
13.2.8	Other health services (S)
13.3	Recreation and culture
13.3.1	Recreational and sporting services (S)
13.3.2	Cultural services (S)
13.4	Education
13.4.1	Pre-primary and primary education (S)
13.4.2	Secondary education (S)
13.4.3	Post-secondary non-tertiary education (S)
13.4.4	Tertiary education (S)
13.4.5	Education not definable by level (S)
13.4.6	Other educational services (S)
13.5	Social protection
13.5.0	Social protection (S)
13.6	Other services
13.6.1	Religion (S)
13.6.2	Political parties, labour and professional organizations (S)
13.6.3	Environmental protection (S)
13.6.4	Services n.e.c. (S)

14	Individual consumption expenditure of general government

14.1	Housing
14.1.0	Housing (S)
14.2	Health
14.2.1	Pharmaceutical products (ND)
14.2.2	Other medical products (ND)
14.2.3	Therapeutic appliances and equipment (D)
14.2.4	Outpatient medical services (S)
14.2.5	Outpatient dental services (S)
14.2.6	Outpatient paramedical services (S)
14.2.7	Hospital services (S)
14.2.8	Public health services (S)
14.3	Recreation and culture
14.3.1	Recreational and sporting services (S)
14.3.2	Cultural services (S)
14.4	Education
14.4.1	Pre-primary and primary education (S)
14.4.2	Secondary education (S)
14.4.3	Post-secondary non-tertiary education (S)
14.4.4	Tertiary education (S)
14.4.5	Education not definable by level (S)
14.4.6	Subsidiary services to education (S)
14.5	Social protection
14.5.0	Social protection (S)

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

A: Agriculture, hunting and forestry

01 Agriculture, hunting and related service activities

02 Forestry, logging and related service activities

B: Fishing

05 Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms; service activities incidental to fishing

C: Mining and quarrying

10 Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat

11 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction,

12 Mining of uranium and thorium ores

13 Mining of metal ores

14 Other mining and quarrying

D: Manufacturing

15 Manufacture of food products and beverages

16 Manufacture of tobacco products

17 Manufacture of textiles

18 Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur

19 Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear

20 Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials

21 Manufacture of paper and paper products

22 Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media

23 Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel

24 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products

25 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products

26 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products

27 Manufacture of basic metals

28 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment

29 Manufacture of machinery and equipment NEC (not elsewhere classified)

30 Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery

31 Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus NEC

32 Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus

33 Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks

34 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers

35 Manufacture of other transport equipment

36 Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing NEC

37 Recycling

E: Electricity, gas and water supply

40 Electricity, gas, steam and hot-water supply

41 Collection, purification and distribution of water

F: Construction

45 Construction

G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods

50 Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel

51 Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
52 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods

H: Hotels and restaurants
55 Hotels and restaurants

I: Transport, storage and communications
60 Land transport; transport via pipelines
61 Water transport
62 Air transport
63 Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
64 Post and telecommunications

J: Financial intermediation
65 Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
66 Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
67 Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation

K: Real estate, renting and business activities
70 Real estate activities
71 Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods
72 Computer and related activities
73 Research and development
74 Other business activities

L: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
75 Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

M: Education
80 Education

N: Health and social work
85 Health and social work

O: Other community, social and personal service activities
90 Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities
91 Activities and membership organizations NEC
92 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities
93 Other service activities

P: Private households with employed persons
95 Private households with employed persons

Q: Extra-territorial organizations and bodies
99 Extra-territorial organizations and bodies

