



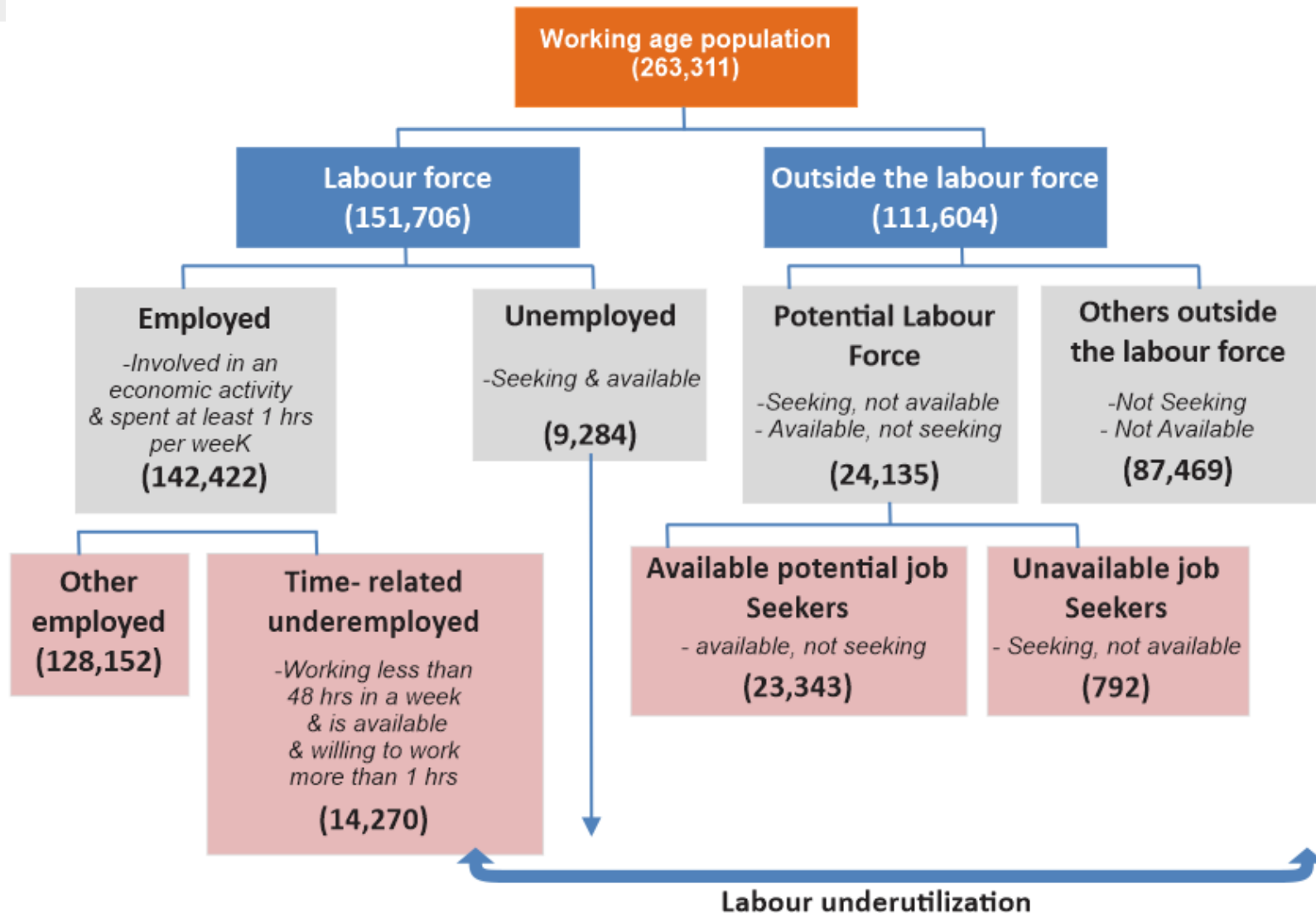


Note: Population presented here is for administrative islands including Male'. This excluding labour quarters (10 or more people living)

* Only those who reported employment status

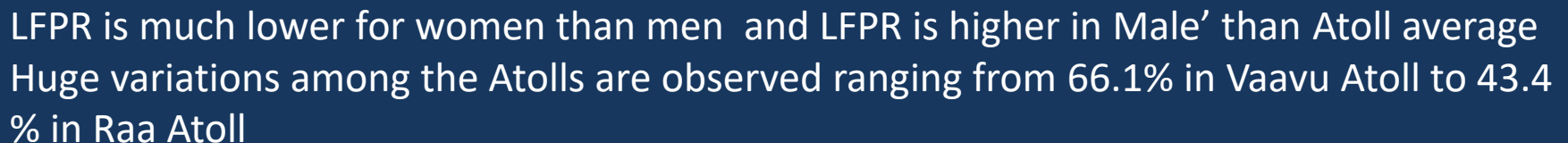


according to ILO – 19th ICIS recommendation





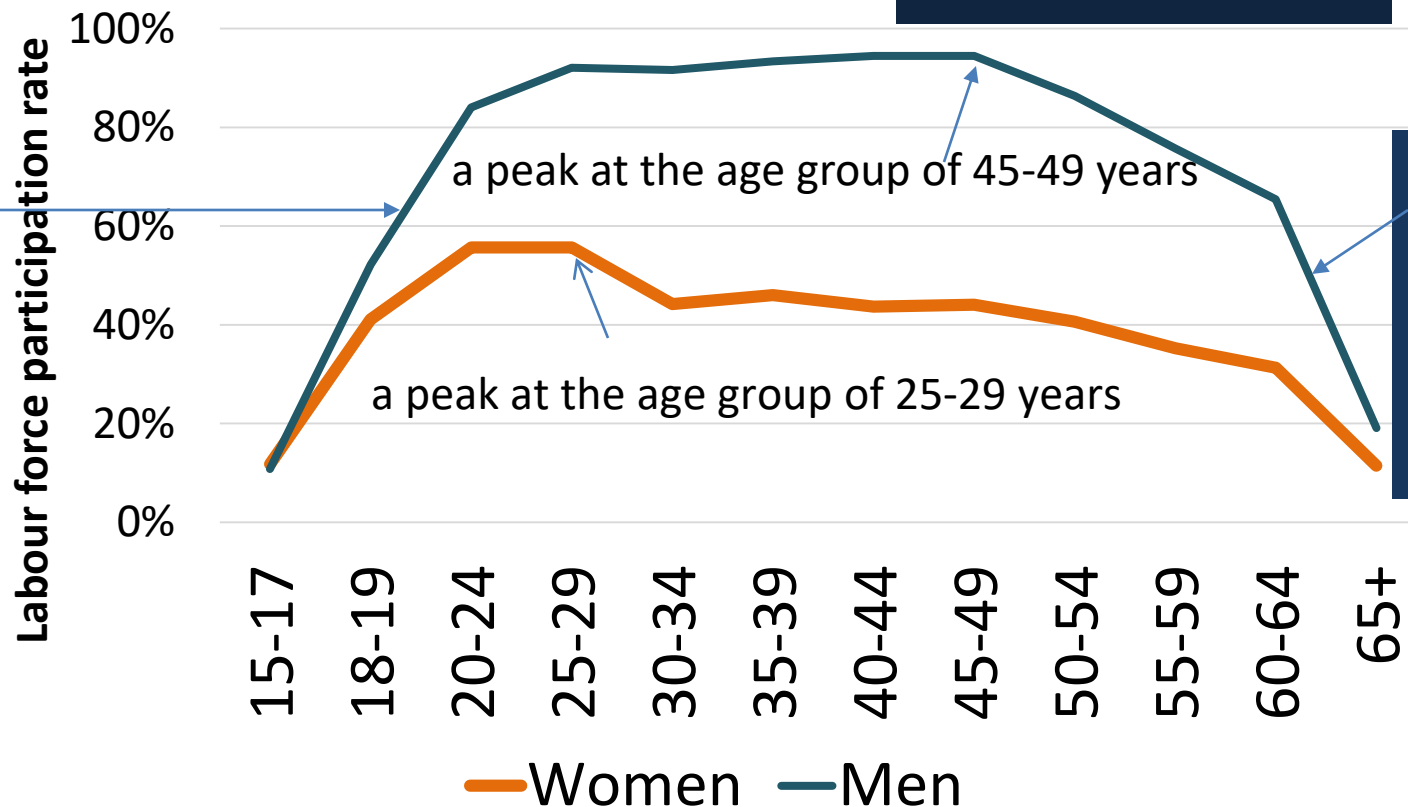
Category	Gender	Labour force participation rate (%)
Republic	Men	75.1%
	Women	42.2%
Male'	Men	79.2%
	Women	42.6%
Atolls	Men	71.5%
	Women	41.9%





LFPR by age group, 2016

reflecting the transition of young generation leaving school and entering the labour market



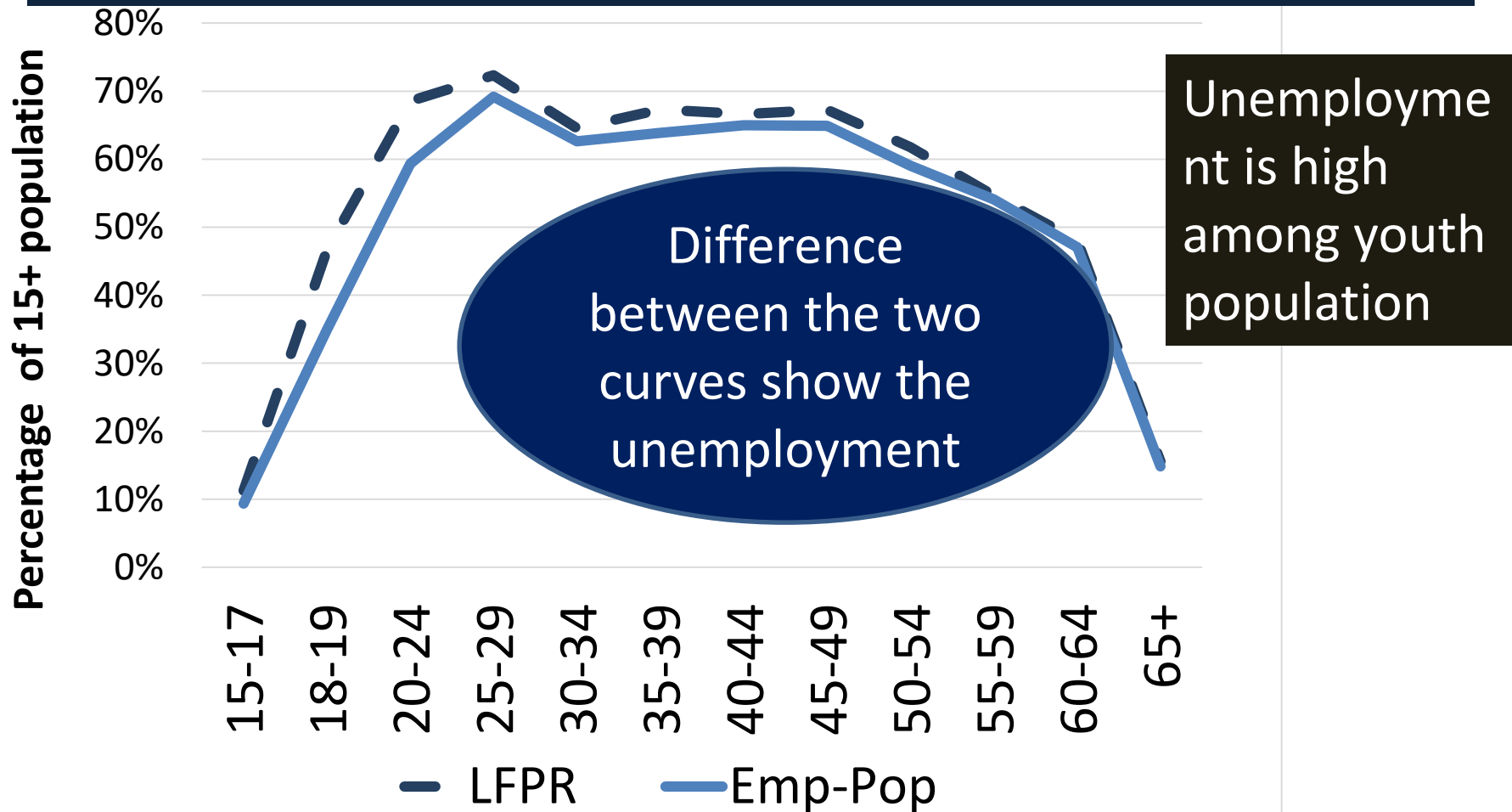
In all age groups, MALE LFPR is much higher than female LFPR

people leave and retire from the labour market at older ages



Employment to population, 2016

Employment to population ratio is the percentage of population in the employed category of the LF as a share of total population aged 15 years and above





Unemployed population

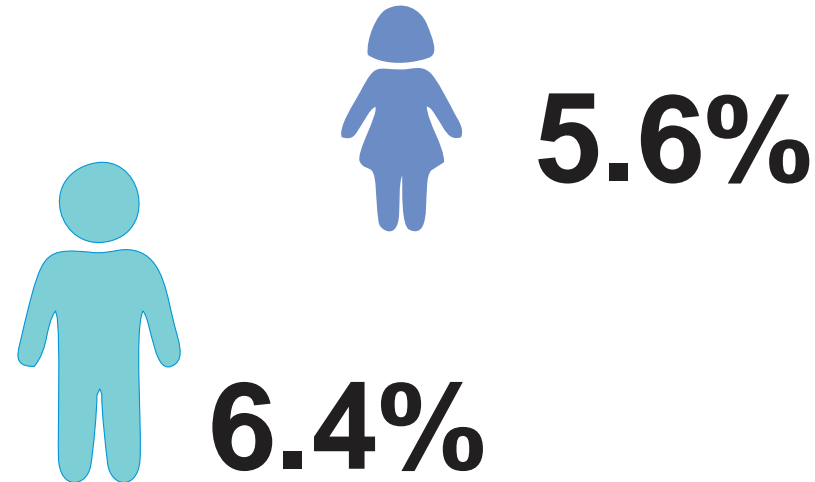
Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate

Persons in unemployment are defined as all those are 15 years and above who

- (a) Were actively **seeking** for a job, AND
- (b) **Available** to start the work within the reference period

A total of **9,284 person** were **unemployed**

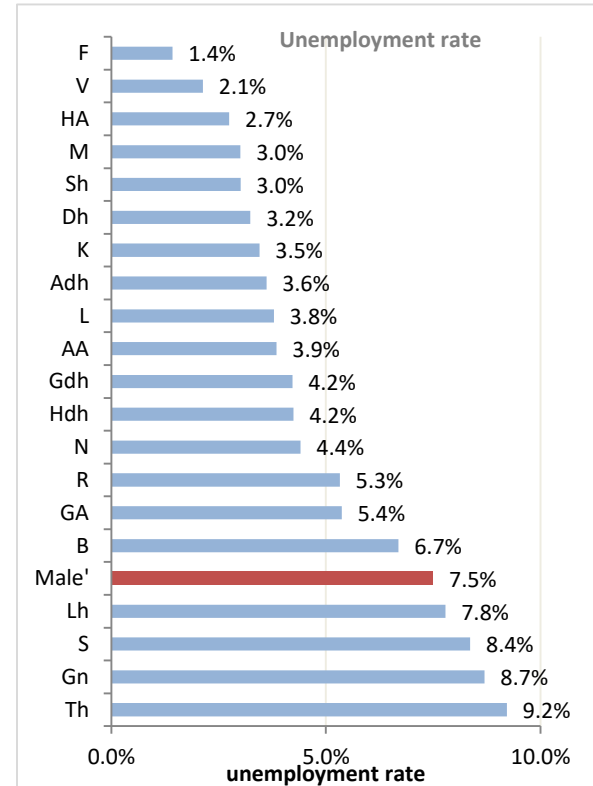
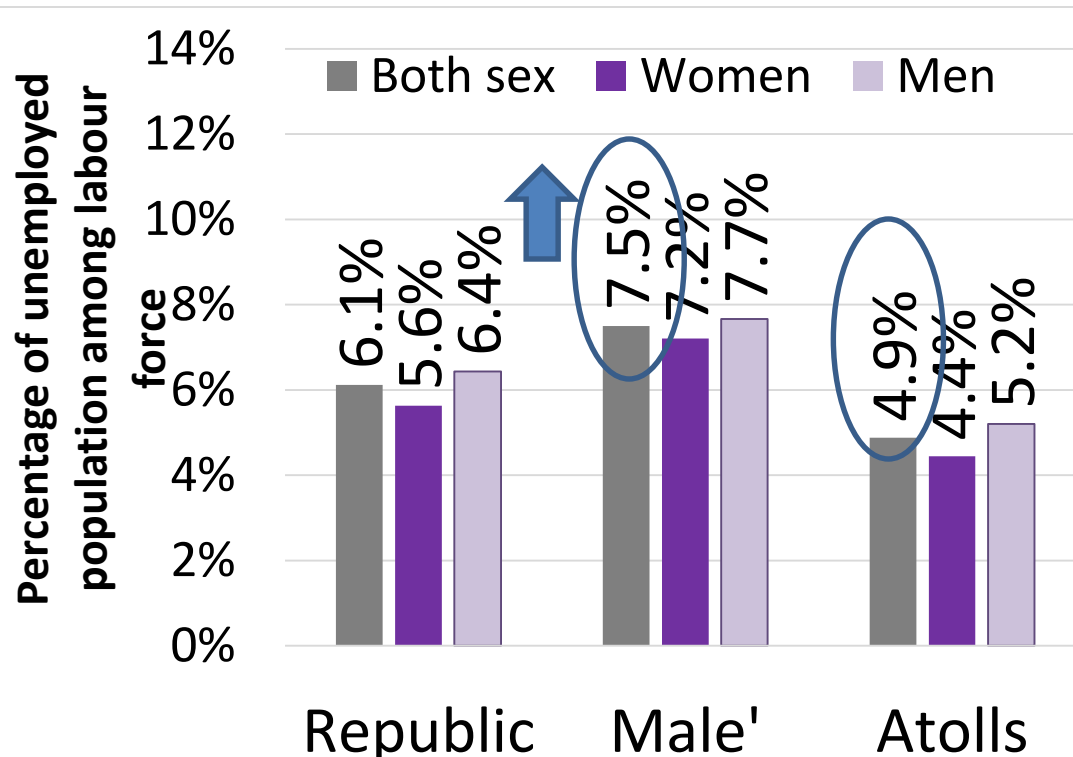
- Unemployment rate : **6.1%**





Unemployment rate by gender and locality, 2016

Unemployment rate is the percentage of unemployed population in the in the LF as a share of total population in the LF (employed+ unemployed)



Unemployment rate is higher for men than women and is higher in Male' than Atoll average. Huge variations among the Atolls are observed ranging from 1.4% in Faafu Atoll to 9.2 % in Thaa Atoll



Youth Unemployment rate, 2016

15-24 years - 16%
unemployment rate

18-35 years - 8%
unemployment rate

unemployment rate

12%



unemployment rate

19%

unemployment rate

7%



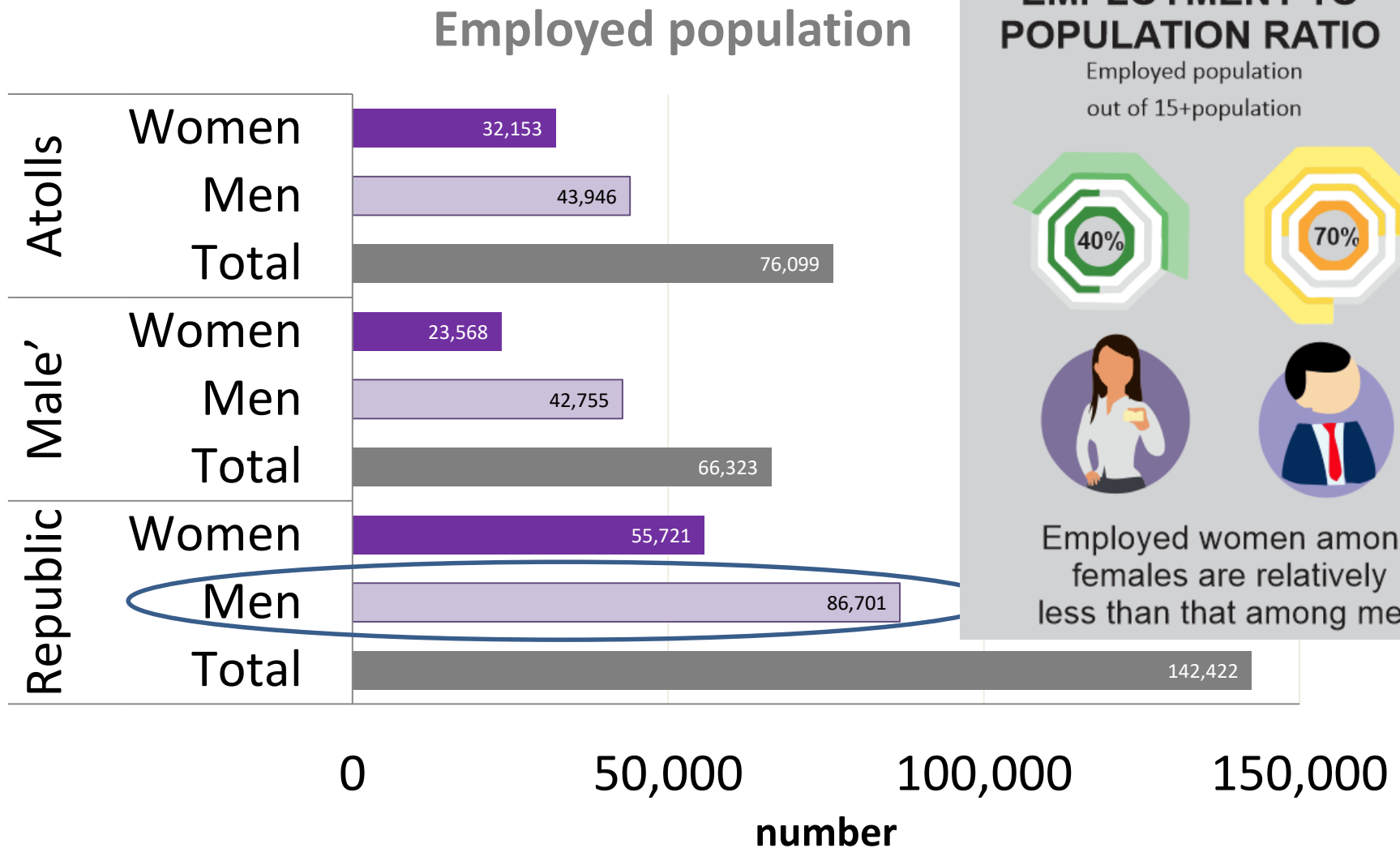
unemployment rate

9%

- Unemployment for young population aged **15 to 24 years (16%)** is **higher than overall** unemployment rate (6%), and the **difference is greatest for men**.
 - It is often difficult for school leavers, who have little or no work experience, to find jobs.
- Unemployment rate for the youth population aged 18 to 35 years is 8%, is still higher than the overall unemployment rate.



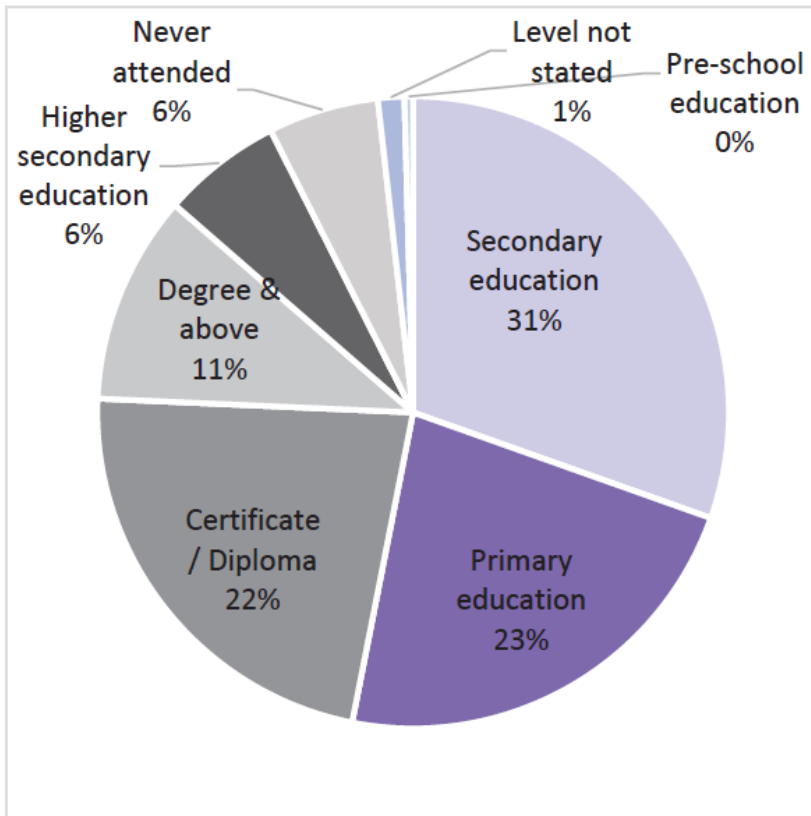
Employed popn. by gender and locality, 2016



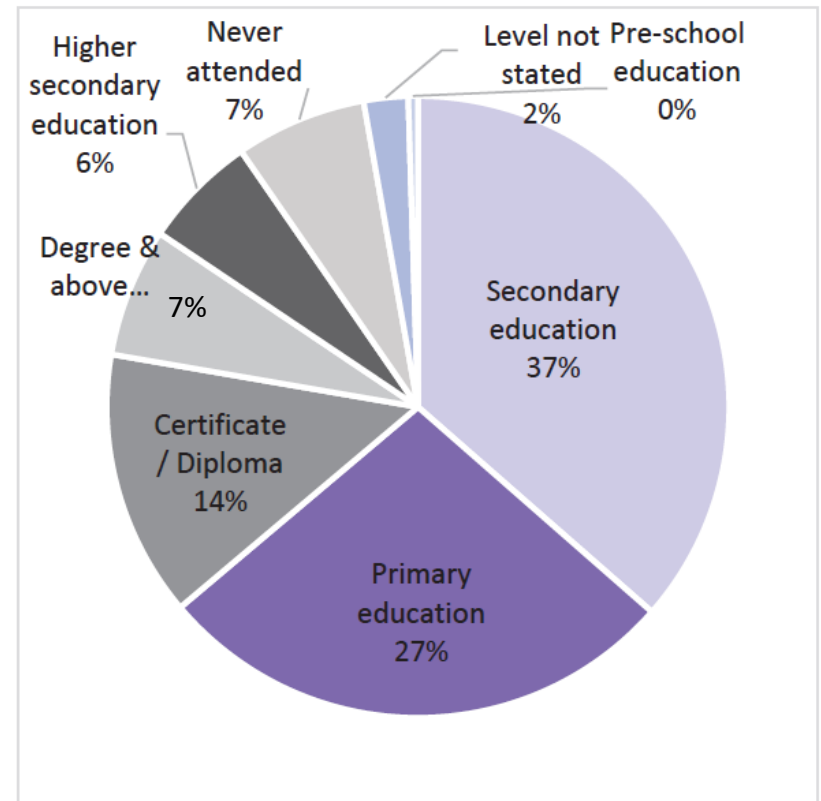


Employed population by education attainment, 2016

Women



Men

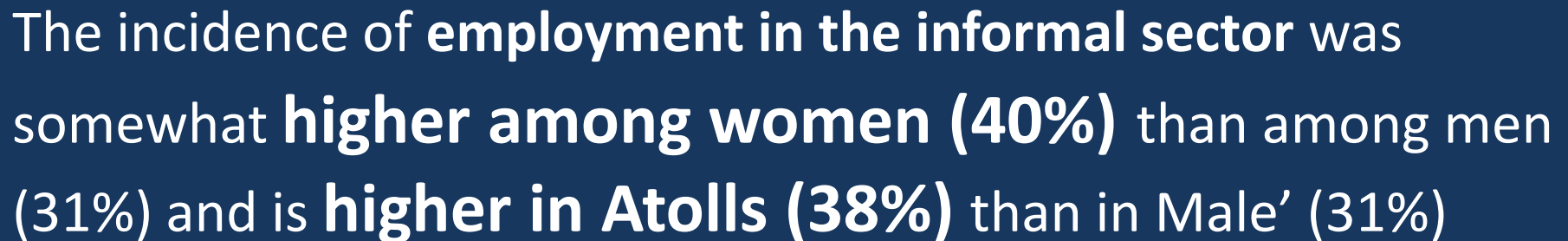
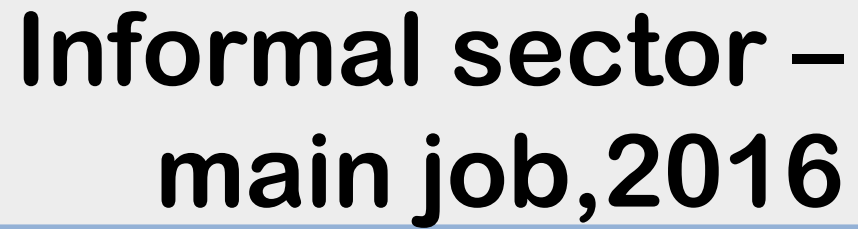


Employed women are relatively more educated than men



Informal sector- main job, 2016

- Employment in the informal sector was defined as all persons 15 years of age and over who were engaged
 - in any business **which is not registered with the relevant national authority** or
 - person who is **working in house/living quarter or no fixed premises or in the agricultural plots** who is **not employee** and **have no social-security**.
 - Informal sector EXCLUDES persons engage in government unit or activities of private households as employers of domestic staff.





Employment in Informal sector in main job, 2016

- In HIES 2016, the operational definition of **informal employment** comprises all persons 15 years of age and over employed as a
 - contributing family worker;
 - employer or own-account worker of **an informal sector unit**;
 - employee or group workers with **no social security**, or **no paid sick leave**, or **no paid annual leave**.
- There were **73,632 persons** having informal employment in their main jobs in 2016, representing **52% of the employed population**



SDG

Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, 2016

Indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



46% of non-agricultural employment are in informal employment



49% of women engaged in non-agricultural employment are in informal employment



43% of men engaged in non-agricultural employment are in informal employment

Top 10 occupation



Women (15 years and above)

Number of employed population

0 4,000 8,000 12,000

Handcraft workers, basketry and related materials

Cleaners and Helpers in offices, Hotels and Other Establishments

General office clerks

Primary school teachers

Shopkeepers

Early childhood educators

Secondary Education teachers

Cashiers and ticket clerks

Bakers, pastry-cooks and confectionery makers

Tailors, dressmakers, furriers and hatters

Men (15 years and above)

Number of employed population

0 4,000 8,000 12,000

Deep-sea Fishery Workers

Cleaners and Helpers in offices, Hotels and Other Establishments

Retail and wholesale managers

General office clerks

Security guards

House builders

Ships' deck crews and related workers

Police officers

Carpenters and joiners

Freight Handlers



Proportion of women in managerial position, 2016

Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions

Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- Of all people employed in decision-making and management roles, only 19.5% are women

A purple oval with a dark blue border containing the white text 'SDG'.

SDG



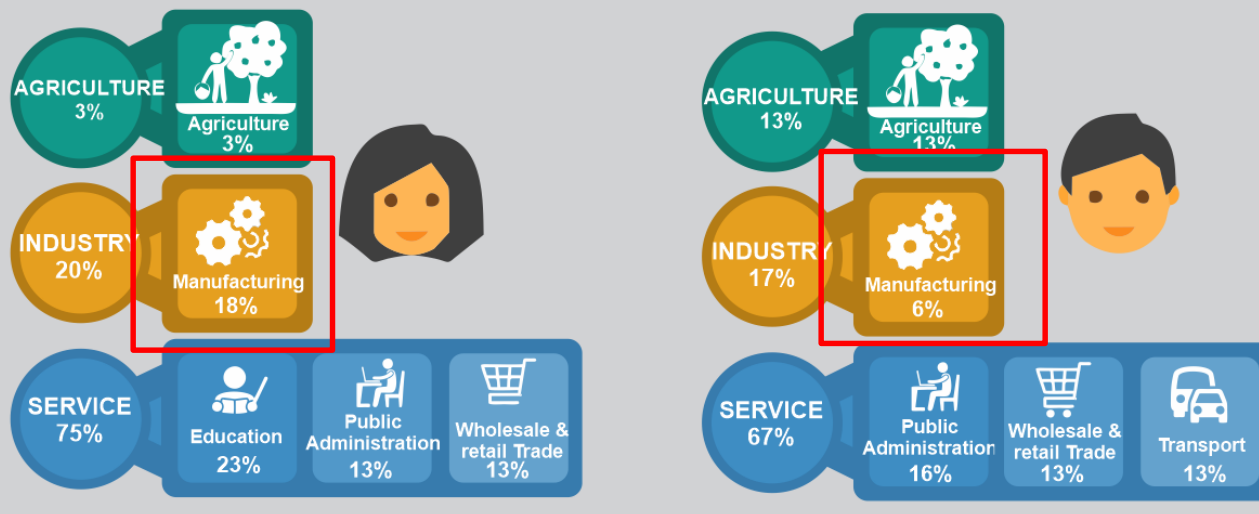
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Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment , 2016

Indicator 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

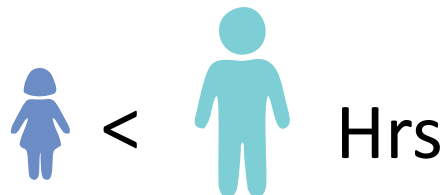
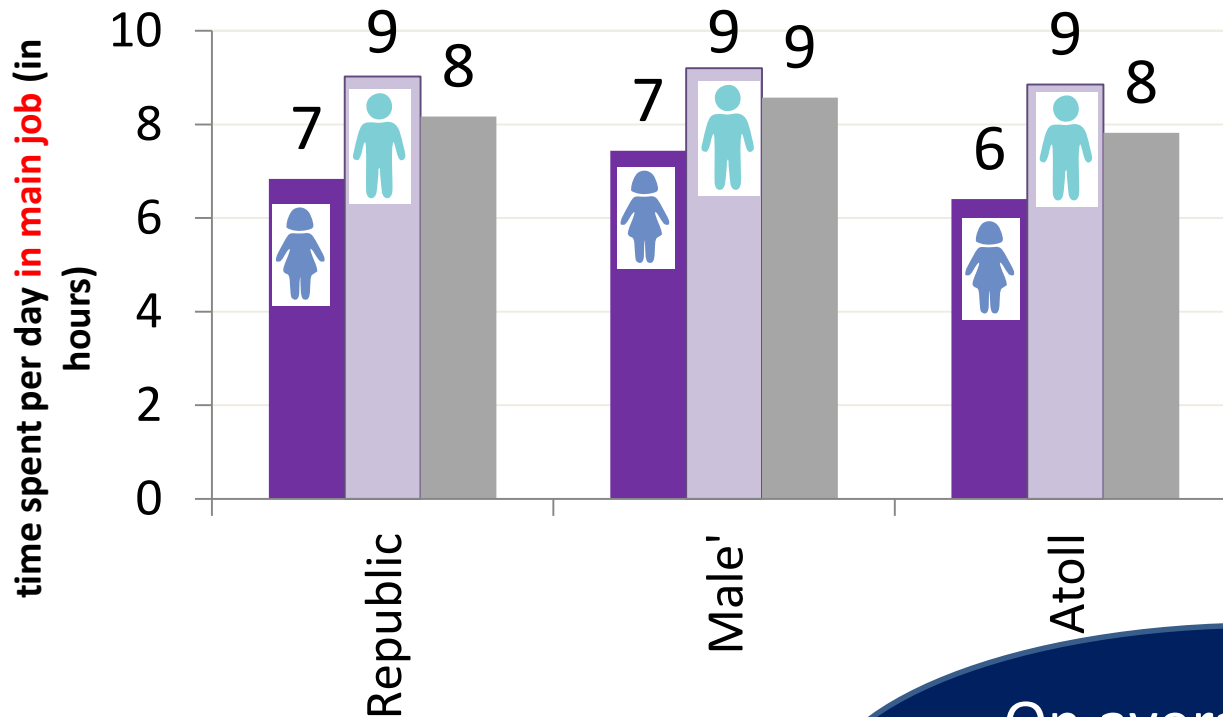
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



- **11% of the total employed population** engaged in Manufacturing sector
- **18% of the female employed population** engaged in Manufacturing sector
- **6% of the Male employed population** engaged in Manufacturing sector



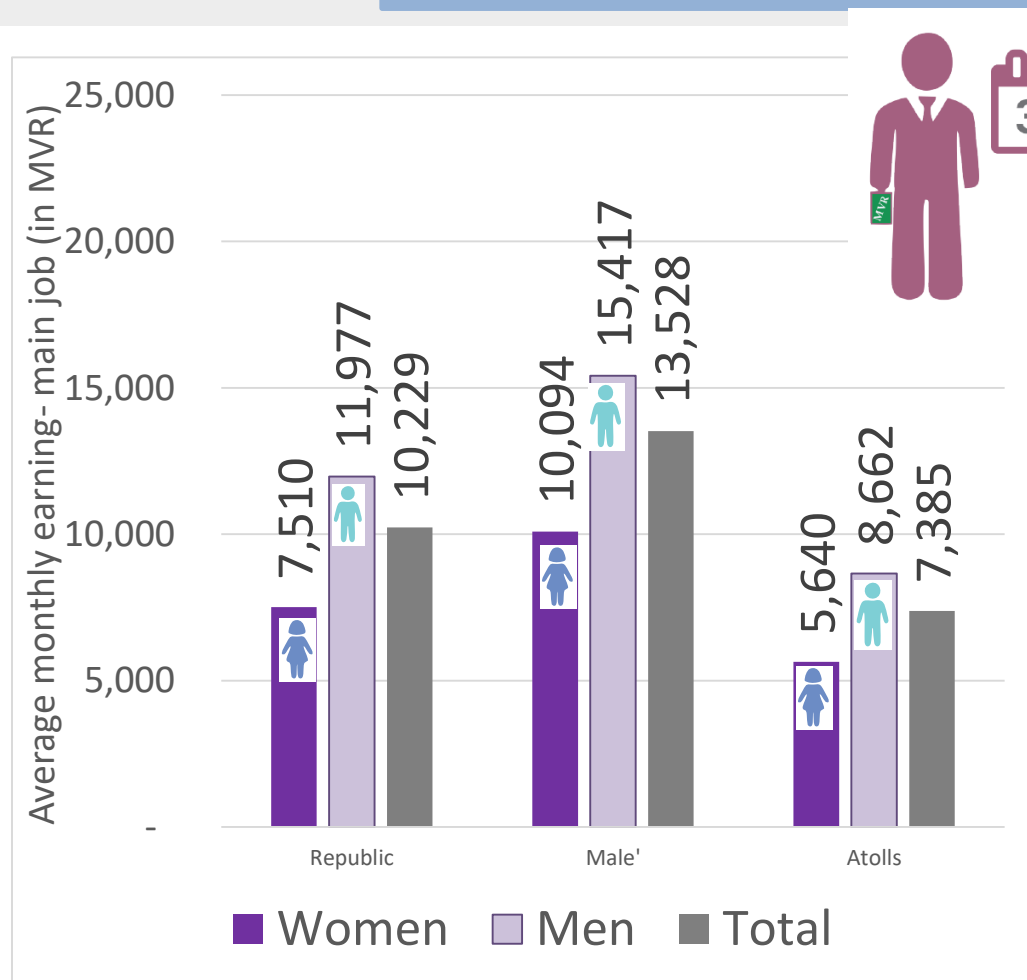
Hours of work in main job



On average women work less hours than men, in the main job





Average earnings – main job



Men earn
higher income
than women
and
Income in
Male' is higher
than in Atolls

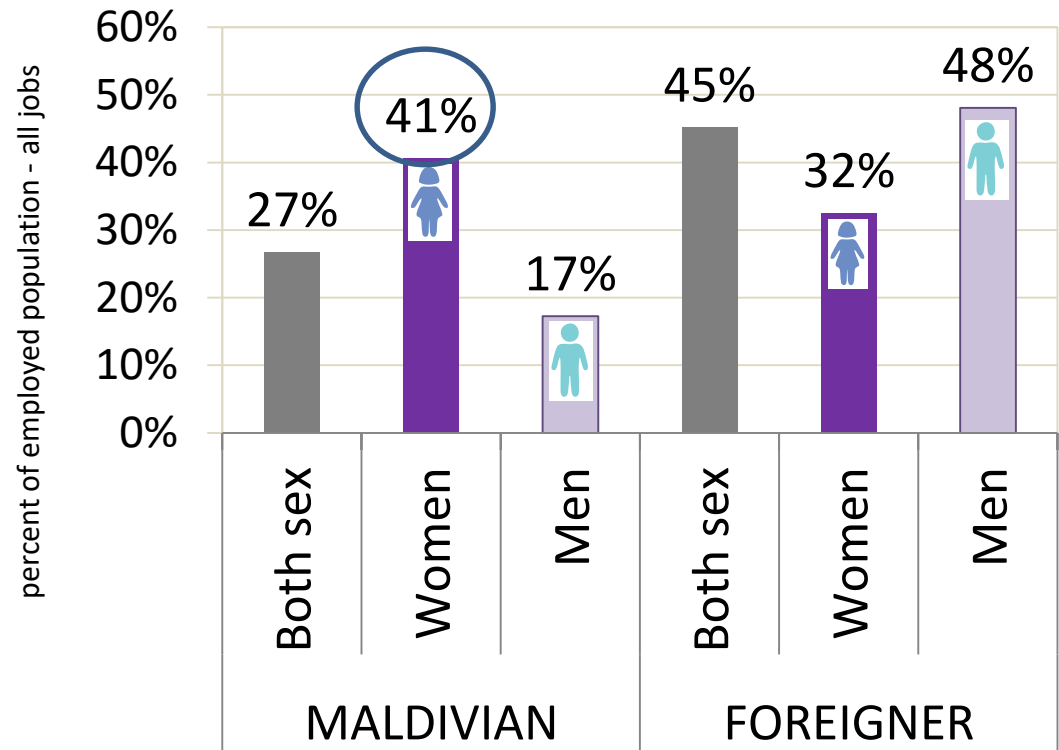
Note: Earning include only employment related income

 <  Income

Low earnings workers – all jobs

Low earning workers are defined as : Those who earn less than 2/3 of the median hourly earnings from all jobs (Those earning below MVR 5,366.67 per month in all jobs is considered as low earning worker)

More
women are
among the
low-earning
workers,
among the
Maldivians





Average hourly earnings – main job

Indicator 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities

Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

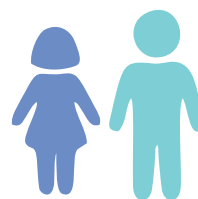
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



66.67 MVR



83.75 MVR



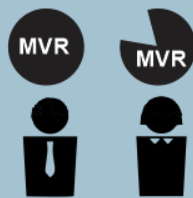
77.50 MVR

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GENDER PAY GAP

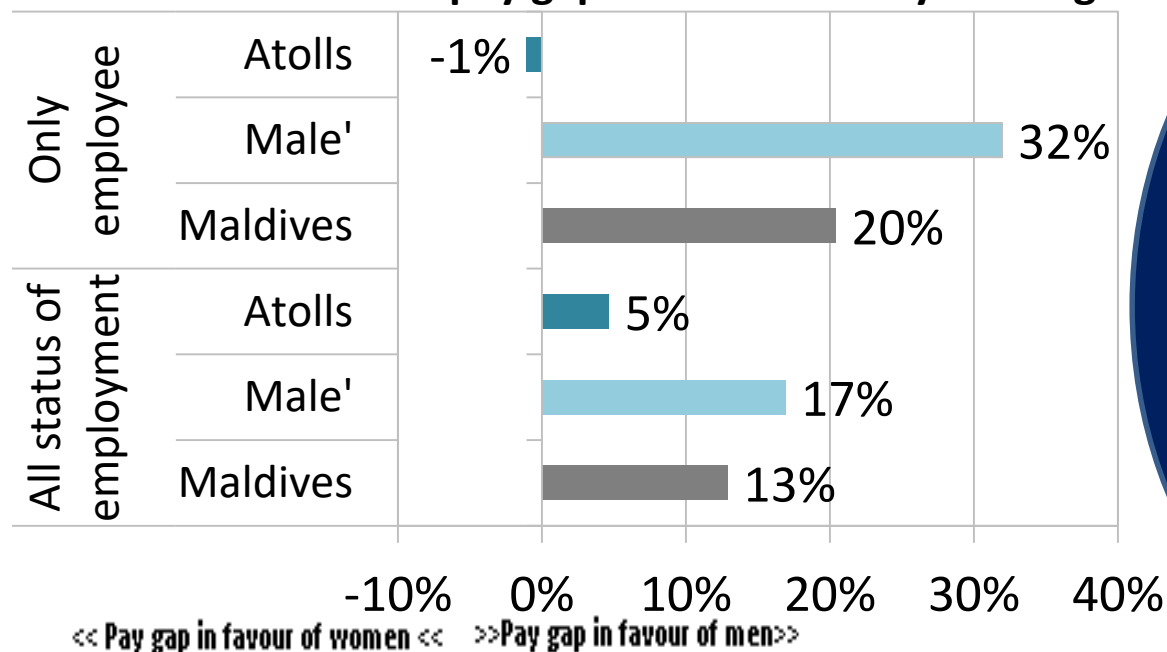


Gender pay gap
for employees
were
20%
as per main job.

Gender pay gap

The gender pay gap is a measure of the **difference between men's and women's average earnings**. It provides a high-level indicator of women's and men's relative earning power and **reflects inequalities in the labour market**.

Gender pay gap for mean hourly earnings

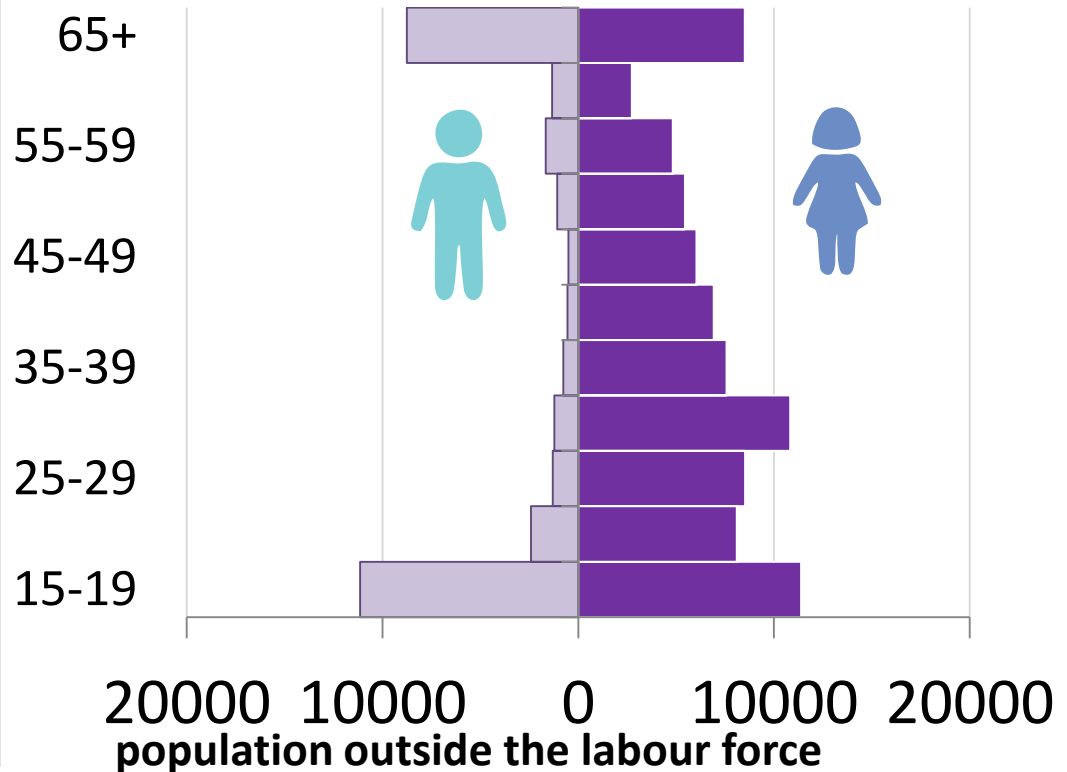
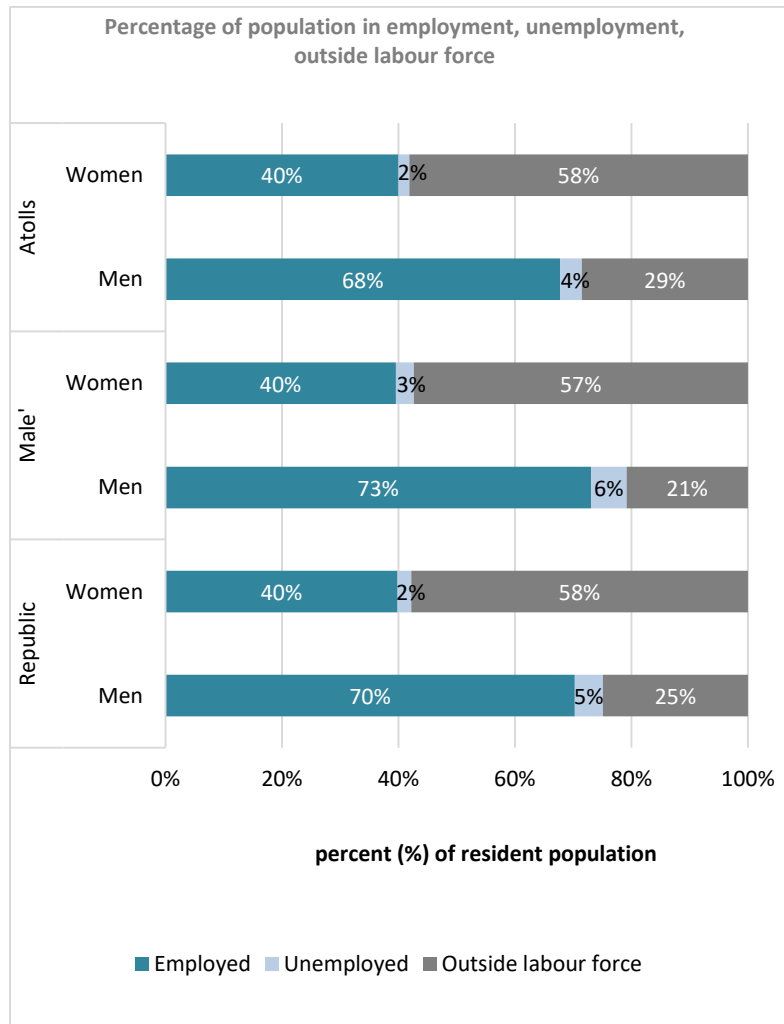


If all status of employment is considered, on average Women earn 13% less than men and among employees Women earn 20% less than men

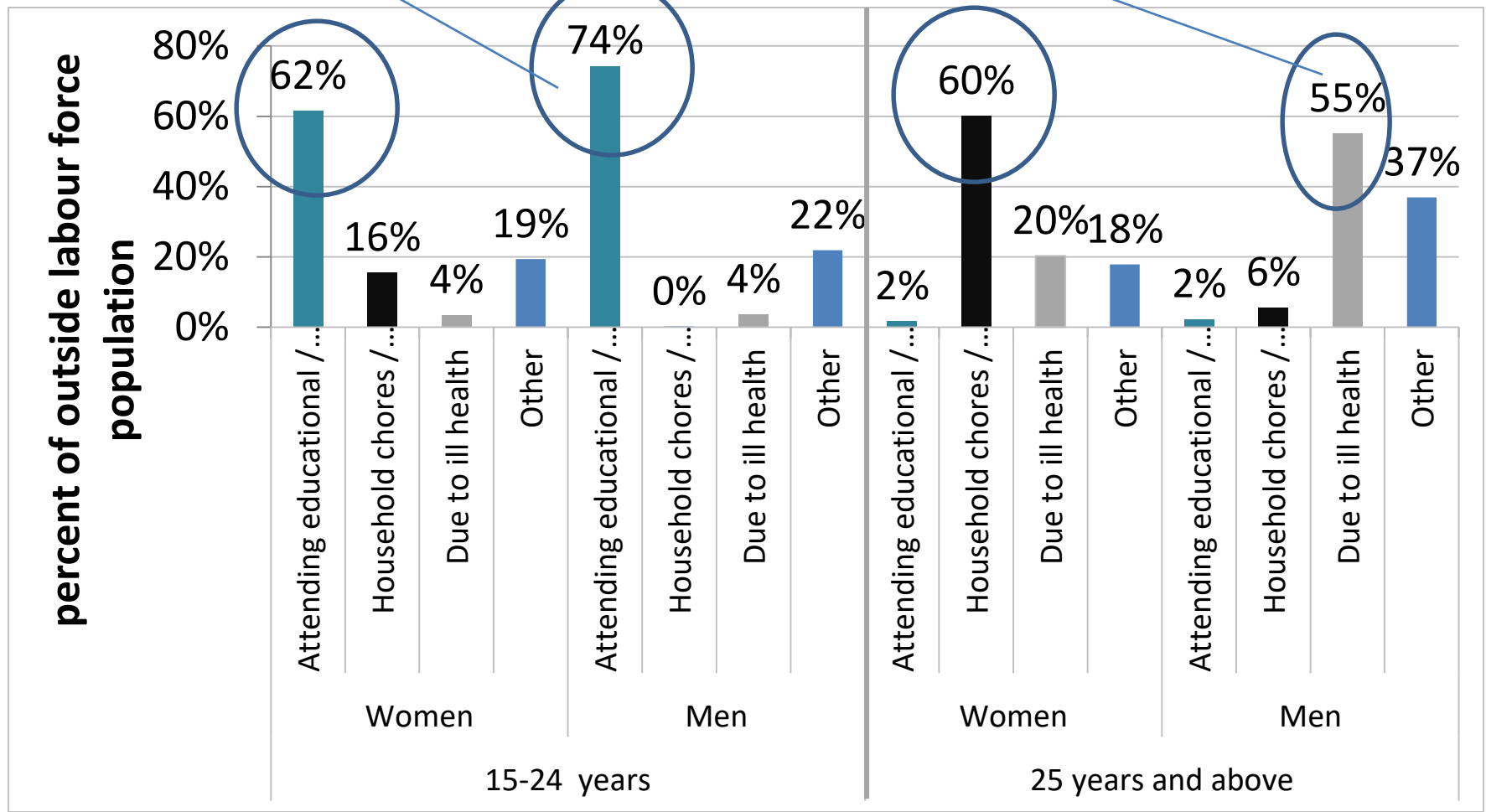
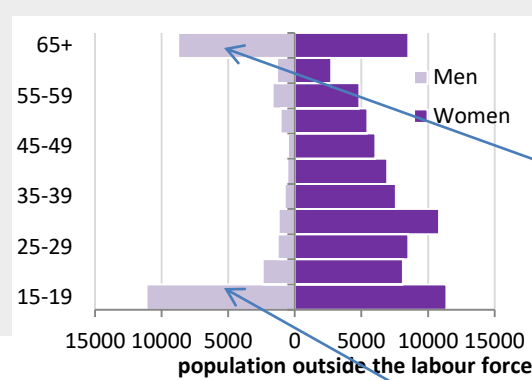


Persons outside the labour force

More women are outside the labour force than men, In all age groups



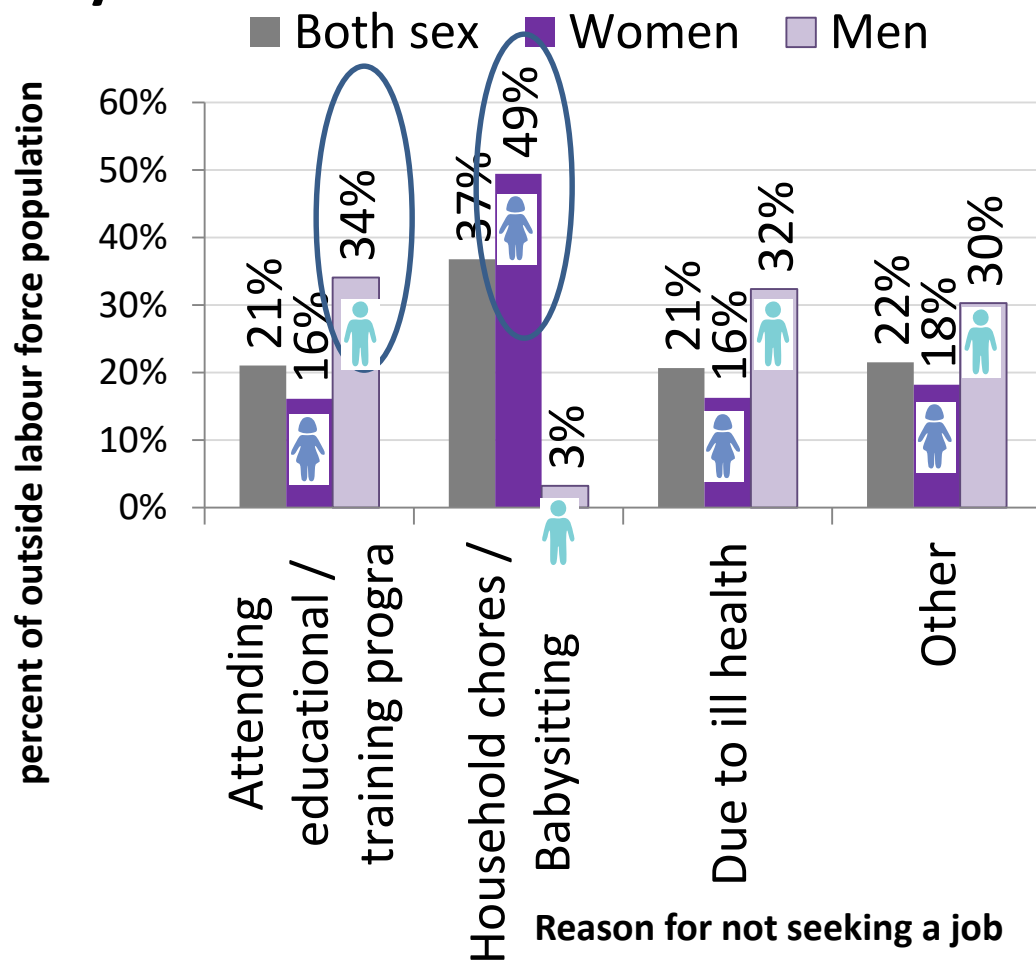
Reason for not seeking a job, by sex and age



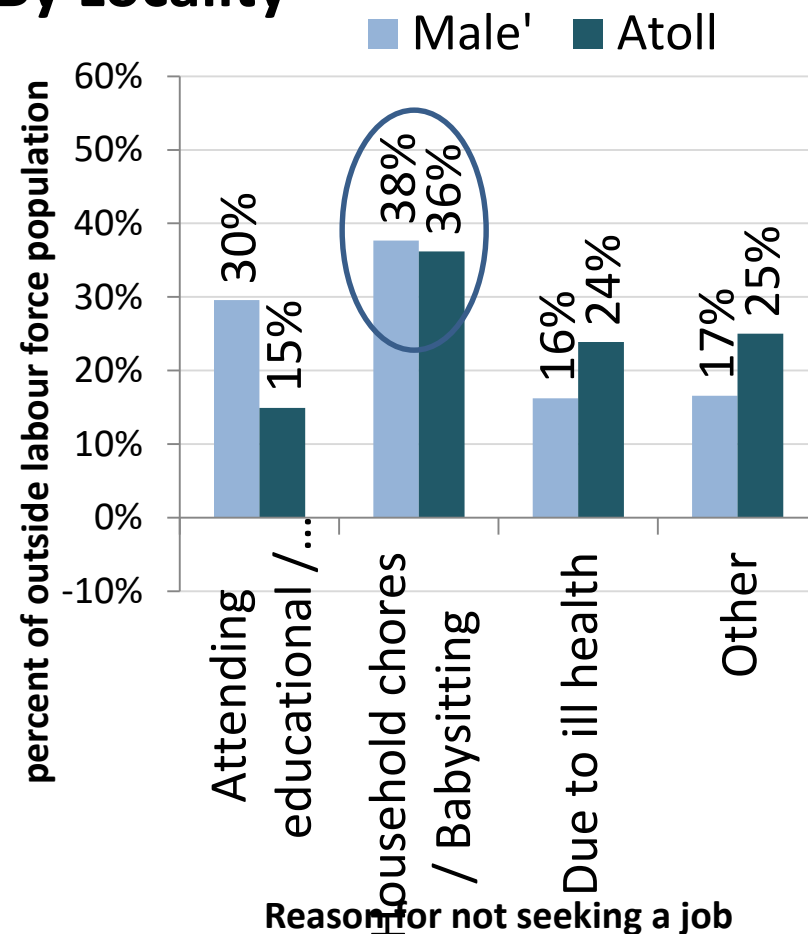


Reason for not seeking a job, by sex and locality

By sex



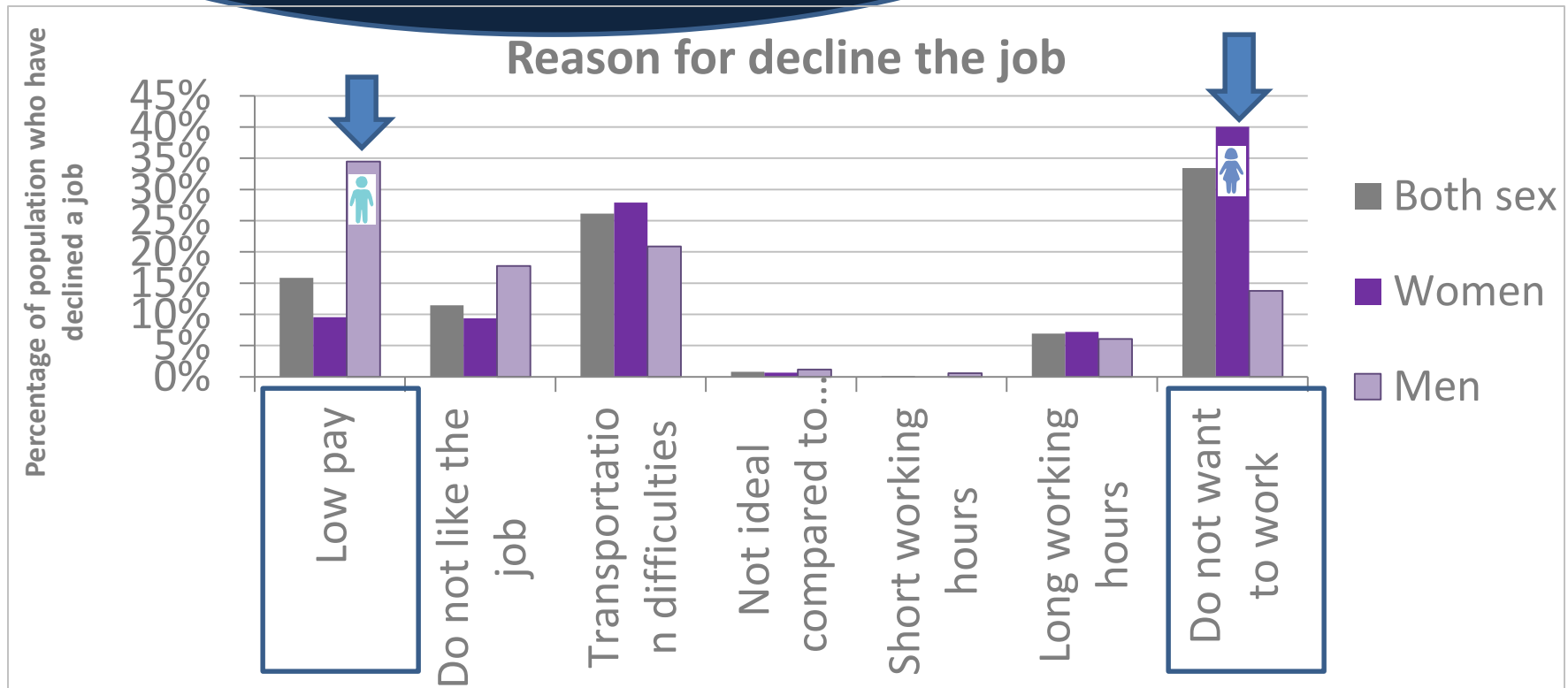
By Locality





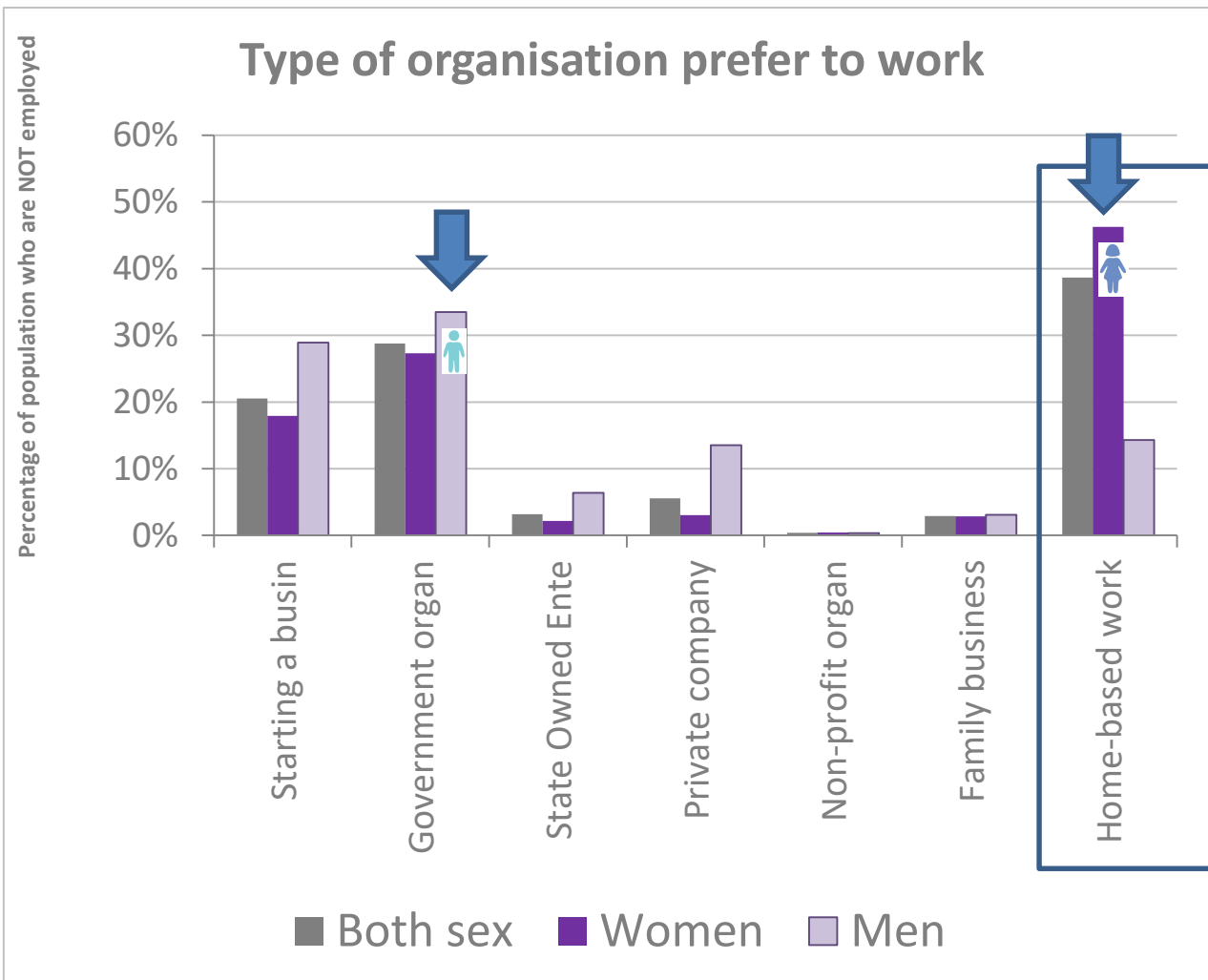
Reason for decline a job

10% of those not working have decline a job offer. Out of those declined a job **75% of them were women**





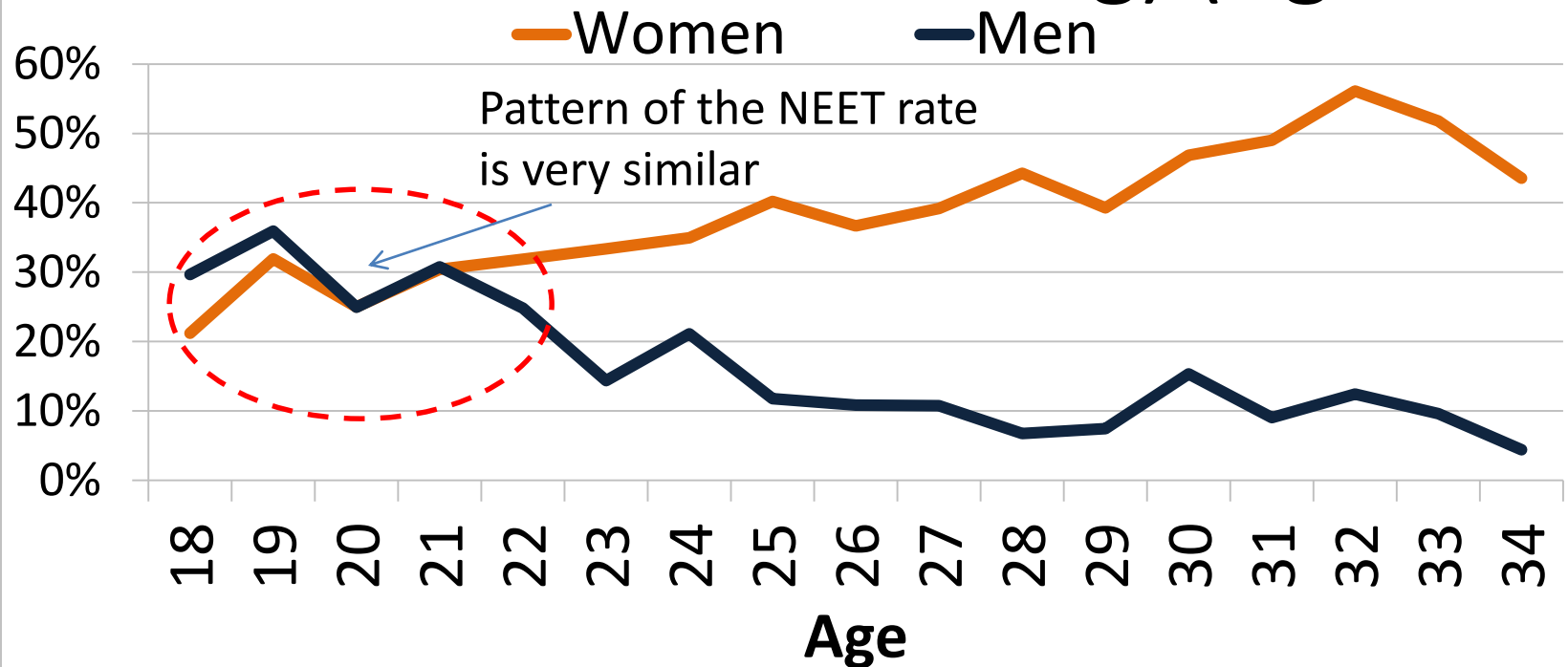
Preferred type of organization





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NEET (Youth who are not in employment, education or training) (Age-18-35)

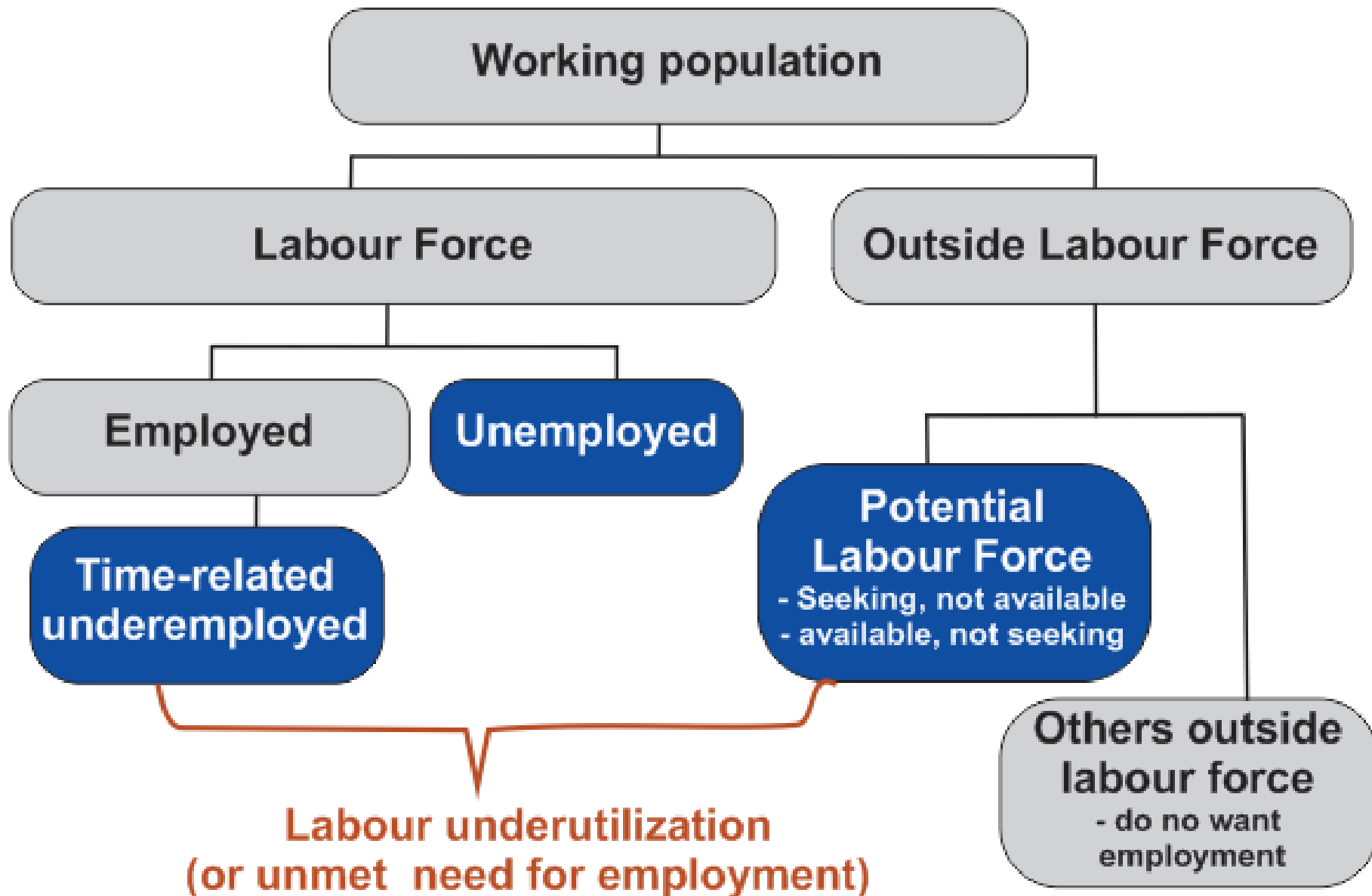


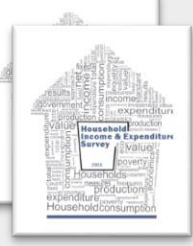
Among Youth population 29% of the youth population are not in employment, education or training.

- 17 % are men
- 39% are women



Labour underutilization



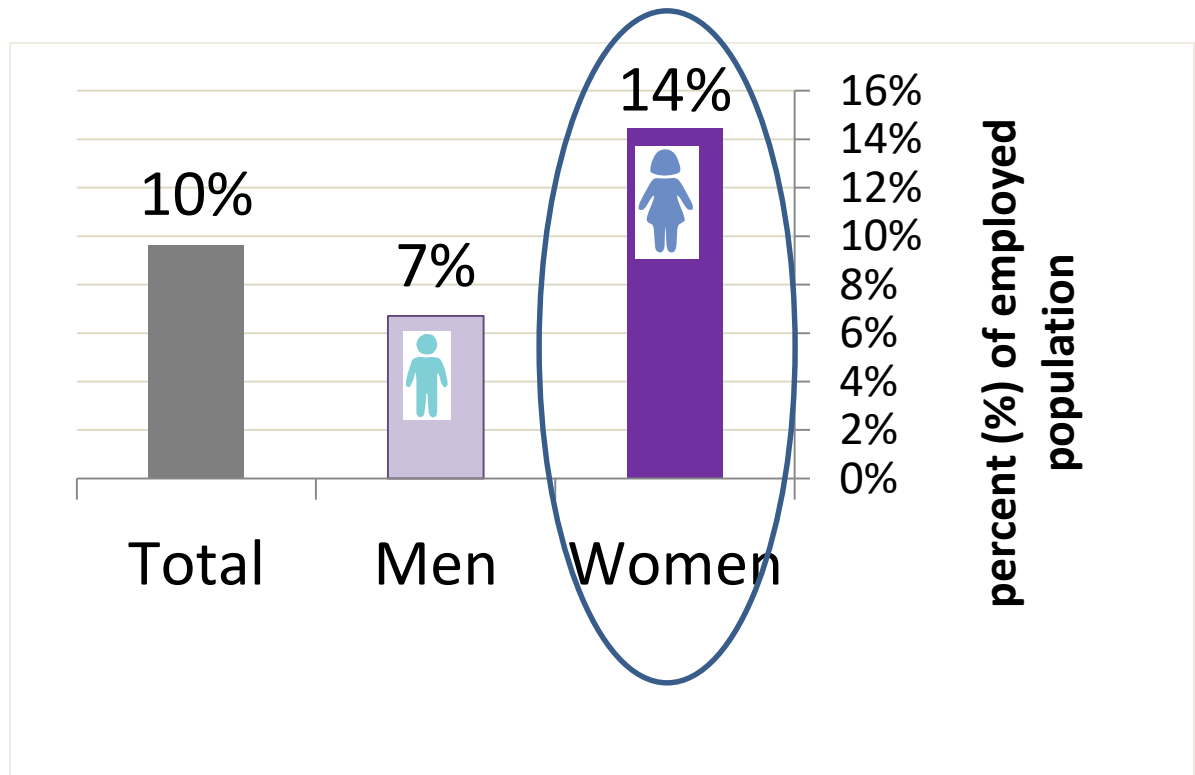


Time-related under-employment

Time-related underemployment refers to persons are employed , during the reference period who:-

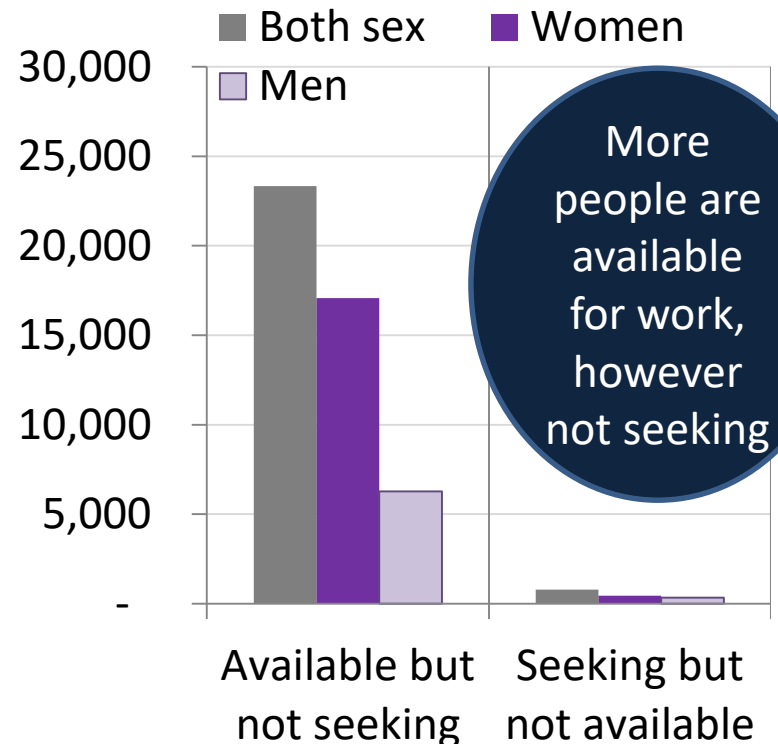
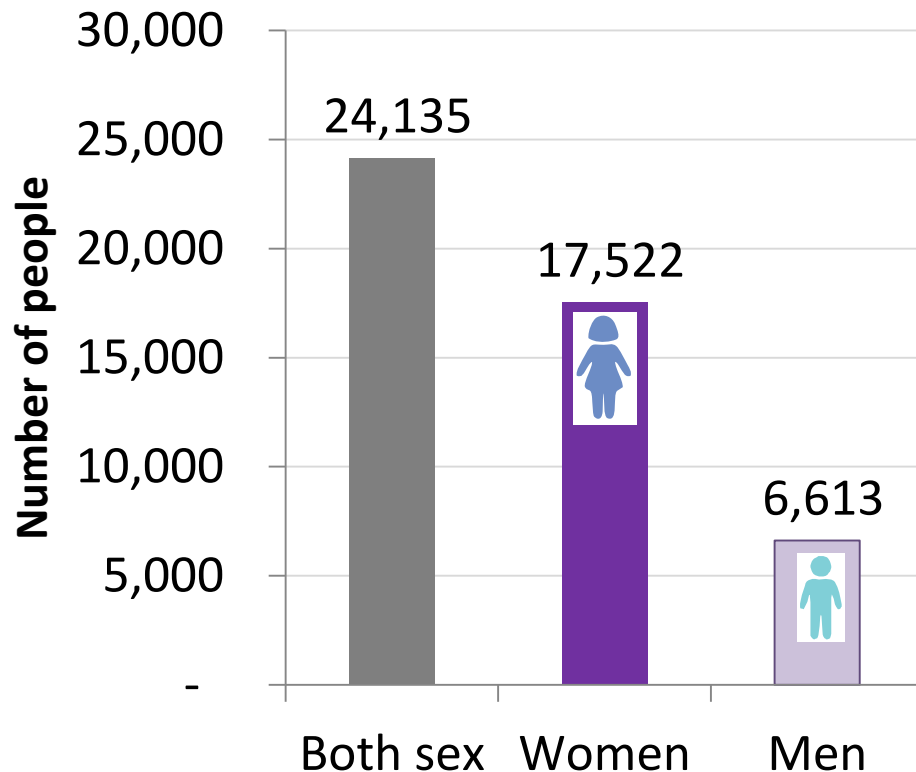
- wanted to work additional hours;
- whose working time in all jobs was less than threshold (i.e. 48 hours per week), and
- who were available to work additional hours given an opportunity for more work.

More women are among the under-employed



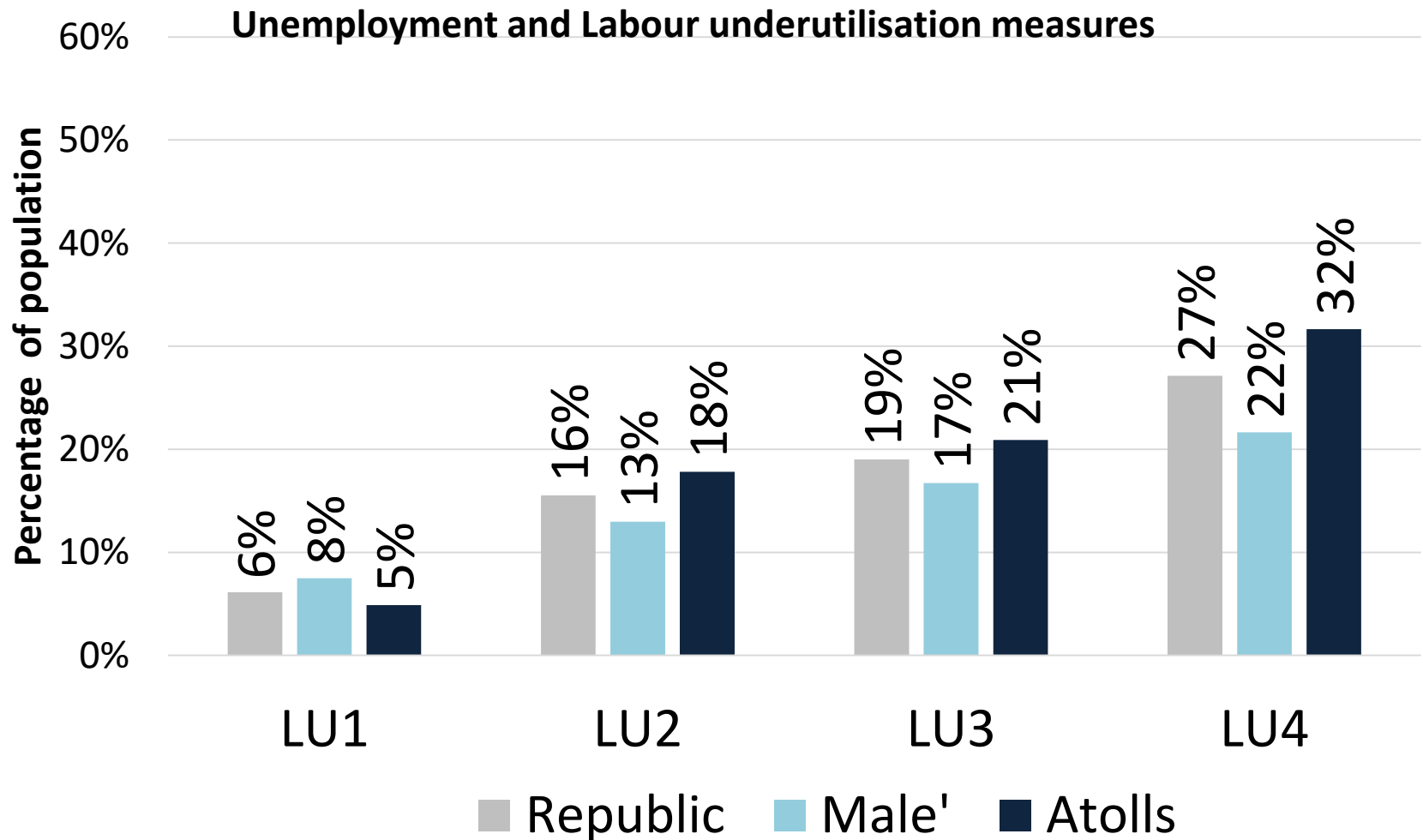
Potential labour force

The ILO defines the potential labour force as all persons 15 years and above, who, during the reference period, were neither in employment nor in unemployment but who were considered as whether (a) unavailable jobseekers (seeking for employment but not currently available) or (b) available potential jobseekers (currently available for employment but not carry out activities to seek employment).





Composite measure of labour underutilization





All Forms of work

Work is defined as any activity performed by persons of any sex and age in order to produce goods and services for use by others or for own final use. This definition is consistent with the scope of productive activities included in the general production boundary and with the definition of economic units as specified in the System of National Accounts (SNA).

Intended destination	For own final use		For use by others			
	Own-use production work		Employment (work for pay/profit)	Other work activities*	Volunteer work	
Form of Work	of services	of goods			in market & non-market units	in households producing
					goods	services
Activities within SNA production boundary						
Activities inside SNA General production boundary						

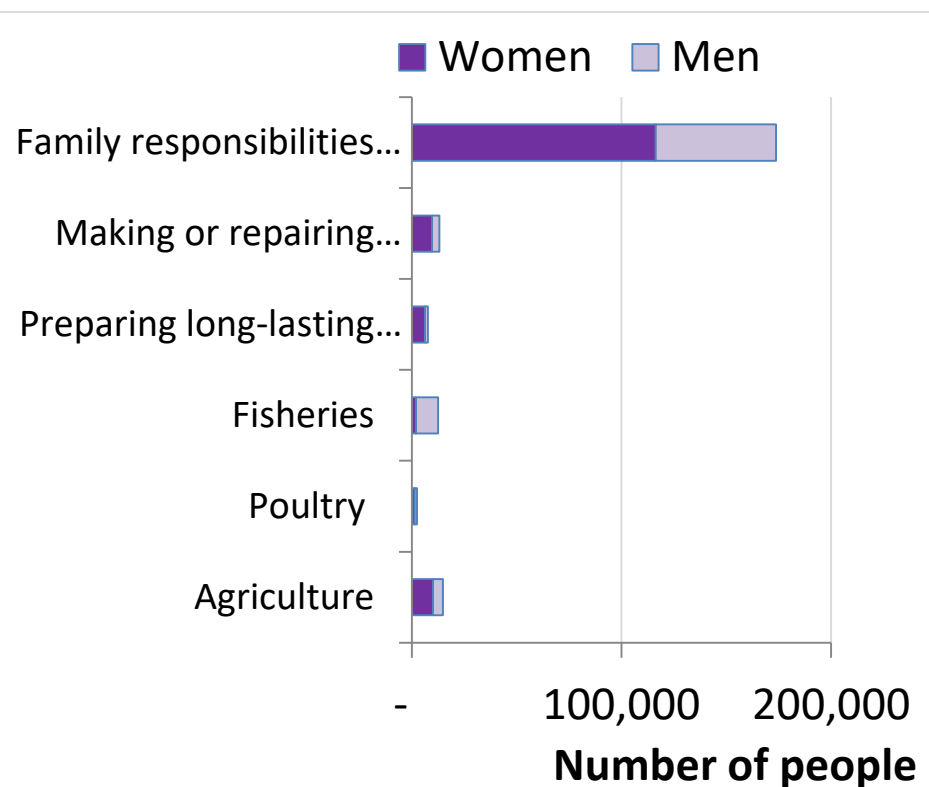
*i.e. unpaid, compulsory work for others.

Own-use producers



According to the ILO, own-use producers are all persons 15 years old and over who were engaged in **own-use production work** for at least one hour during the reference period.

Own-use production comprises any activity to produce goods or provide services for own final use by household members or by individual person living in the household.

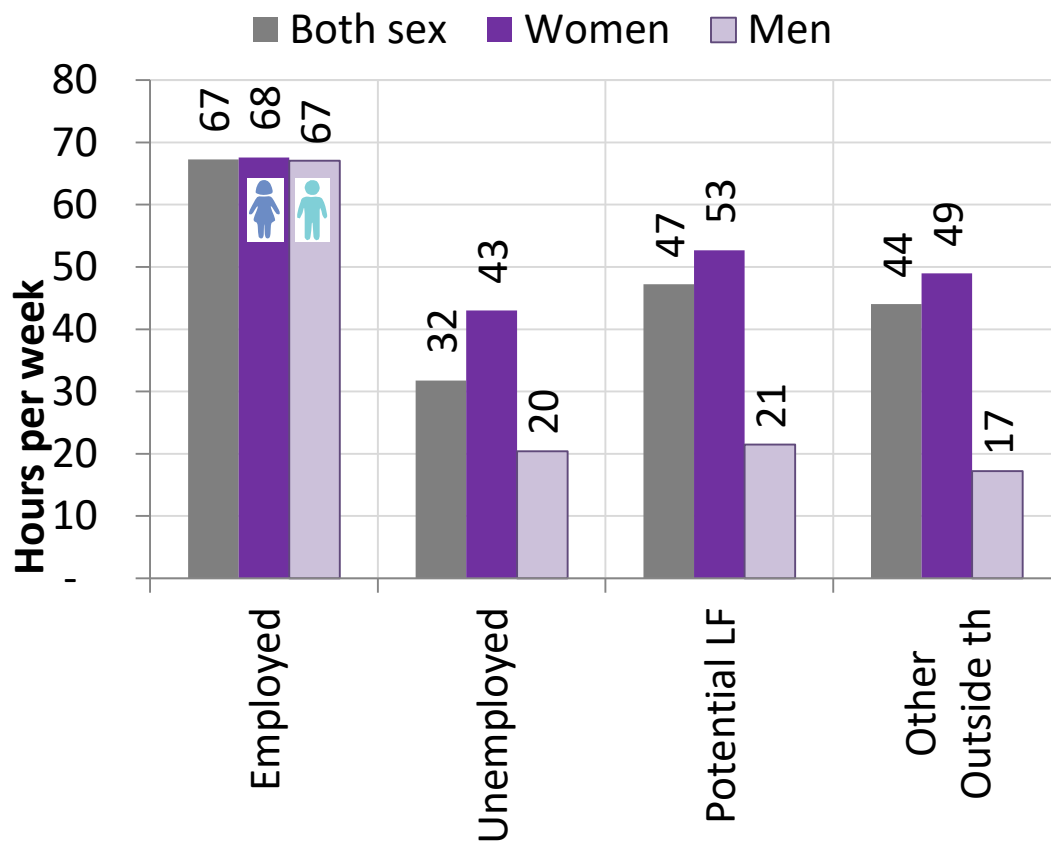


183,124 persons were identified as **own-use producers**, out of this **64%** of **were women**.
54% of own-use producers **reside in Atolls**.



Average time spent on all productive activities- Paid and unpaid work (total per week)

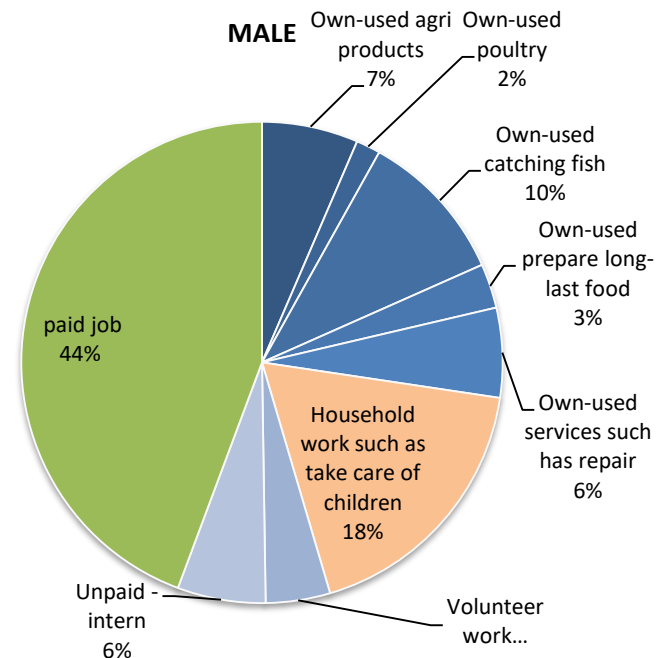
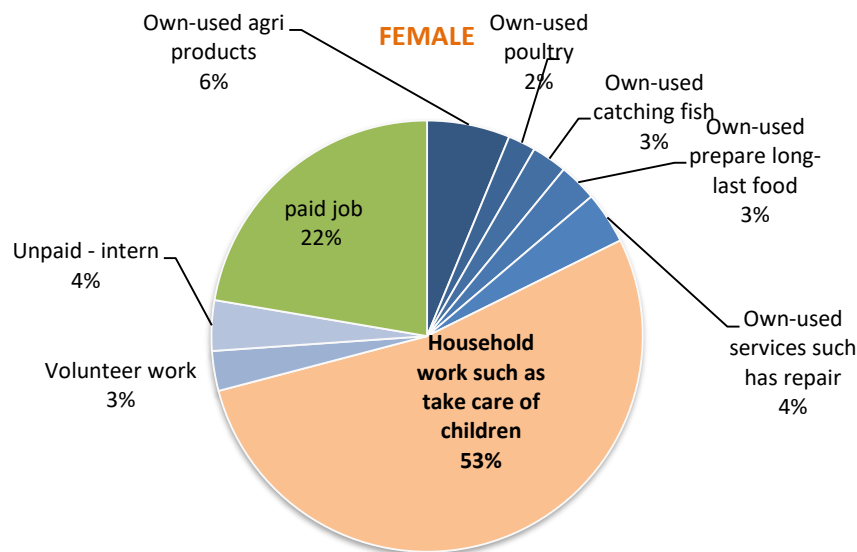
Average weekly hours spent on all economic
and non-economic activities



Total hours
worked per
week for
women was
higher at
68 hours
per week
than 67
hours
for men



Time spent on all activities- Paid and unpaid work by gender



Women spent more than half of their time during the week on unpaid care work such as cooking, cleaning and taking care of their children and family



More information
HIES Report , 2016
National Bureau of Statistics
www.statisticsmaldives.gov.mv