

Household INCOME AND EXPENDITURE Survey 2019

EMPLOYMENT



National Bureau of Statistics

Ministry of National Planning, Housing & Infrastructure



Employment

Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2019

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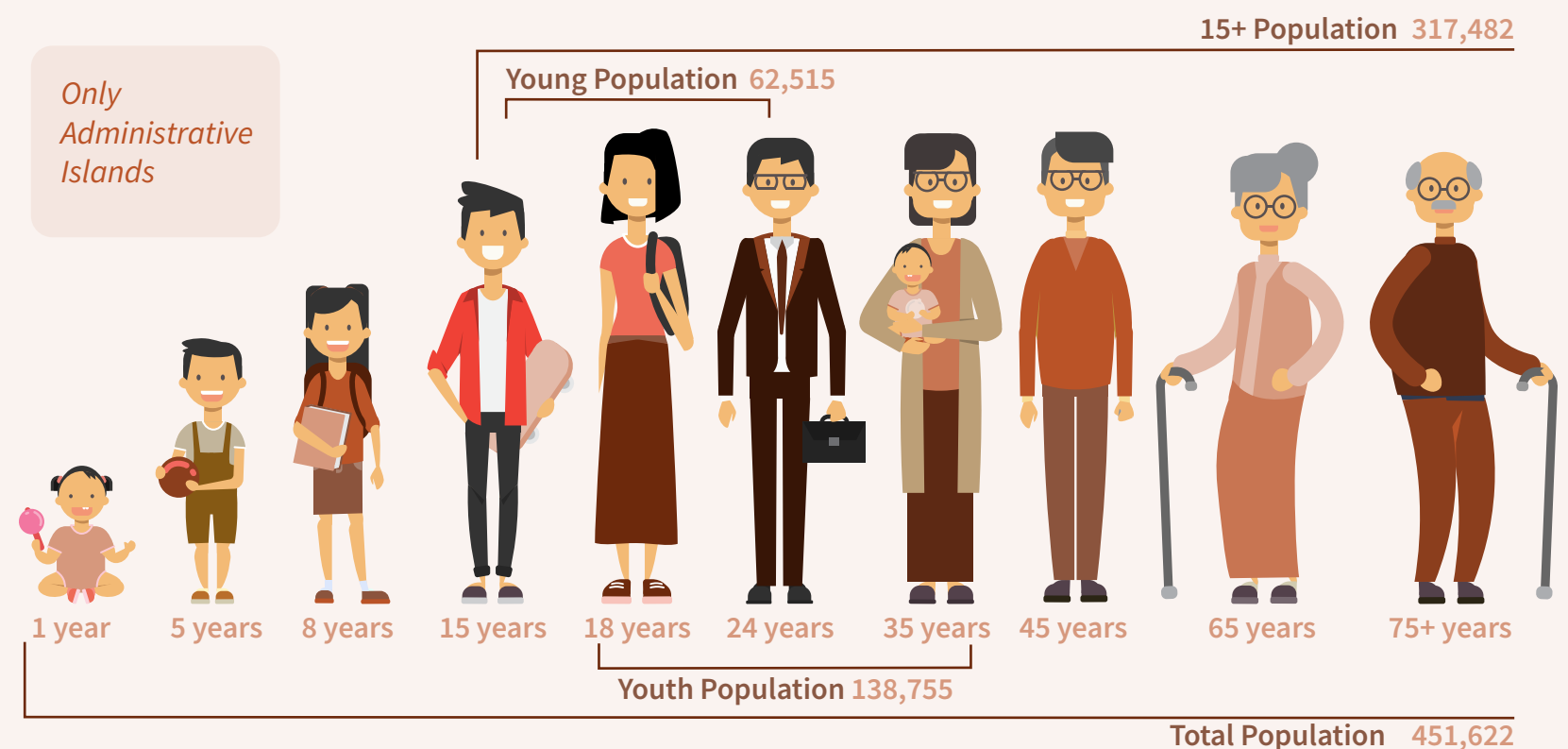
POPULATION

Employment at a glance

The illustration on the right shows the population included in the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2019. **This survey does not include those residing in resorts or those living in labour quarters with more than 10 people.**

This section will mainly focus on the breakdown of the 15+ population or otherwise known as the working age population (WAP) to calculate different aspects of employment.

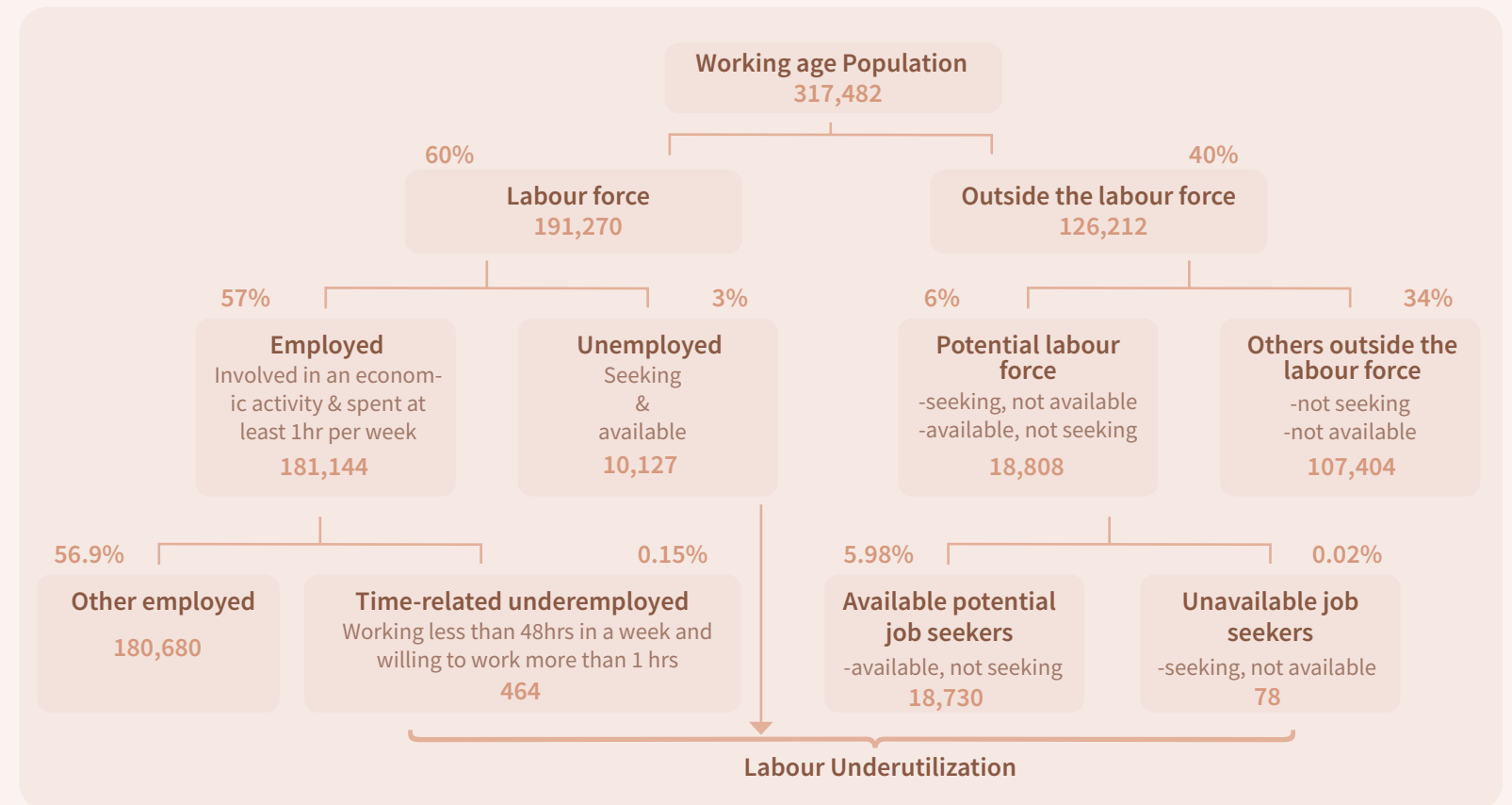
The working age population takes up 70% of the total population included in HIES 2019. It is also important to note that the young population accounts for **20%** and the youth population **44%** of the working age population respectively.



The young population accounts for 20% and the youth population 44% of the working age population

LABOUR FORCE

The labour force captures those who are in the working age group who are actively engaged in the labour market. The majority (60%) of the working age population is in the labour force. The labour force comprises of employed and unemployed persons. An employed person is defined as someone who spend at least 1 hour per week involved in an economic activity. Moreover, an unemployed person is defined as someone who is available and actively searching for employment. HIES 2019 shows that 57% is employed and 3% is unemployed as share of the working age population. A small portion of those who are employed are time-related underemployed. This means that there are people who are employed working less than 48 hours in a week and are willing to work more than 1 hour.



The above diagram shows the breakdown of the working age population in terms of employment. All the percentages are given in terms of the working age population.

OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE

Those who are outside the labour force are neither employed or unemployed (seeking and available for jobs). HIES 2019 shows that 40% of the working age population is outside the labour force. However, 6% of the aforementioned segment is in the potential labour force. The potential labour force refers to those who are not in employment primarily due to existing conditions which restrict their availability or ability to actively search for jobs. The potential labour force can be further broken down to two parts; available potential job seekers and unavailable job seekers. Available potential job seekers are known as those who are available to work but is unable to or not seeking for jobs currently. Moreover, unavailable job seekers are those who are seeking for jobs but is unavailable to work given in the reference period. HIES 2019 shows that 5.98% are available potential job seekers and 0.02% are unavailable job seekers.

LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION

Labour underutilisation showcases the unmet need for employment due to mismatches in the labour market. Labour underutilisation comprises of the unemployed, time-related underemployed and the potential labour force. HIES 2019 shows that 9% of the working age population are underutilised labour.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

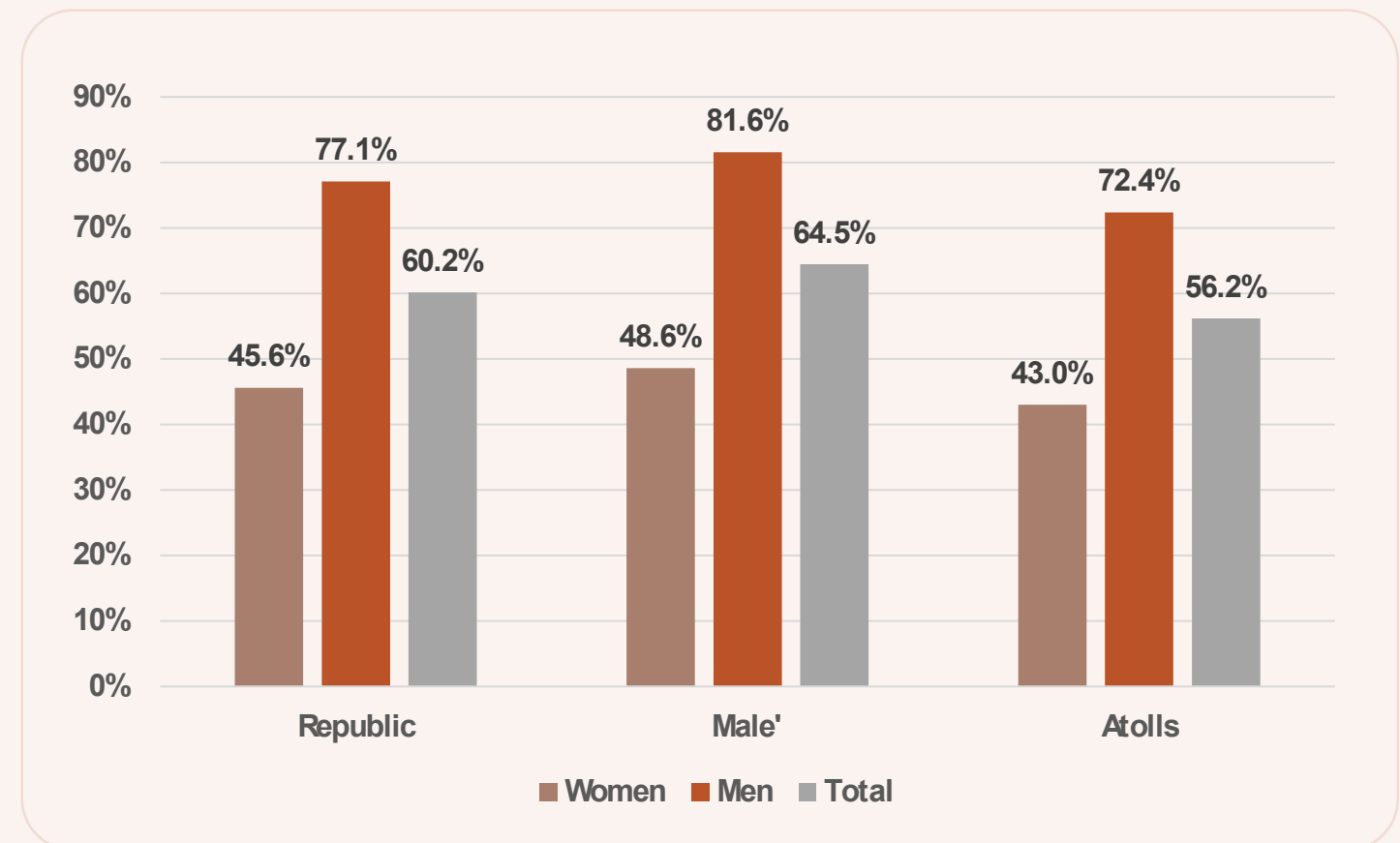
by Gender and Locality

Labour force participation rate (LFPR) is the percentage of population in the labour force (sum of employed and unemployed) as a share of the working age population.

LFPR is the highest among men in all localities, 31.5 percentage points higher than women. This demonstrates a gap between men and women in labour force participation; the gap is wider in Male'.

LFPR is higher in Male' than in atolls by 8.3 percentage points

Labour Force Participation Rate by Gender and Locality 2019



LFPR is the highest among men in all localities

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

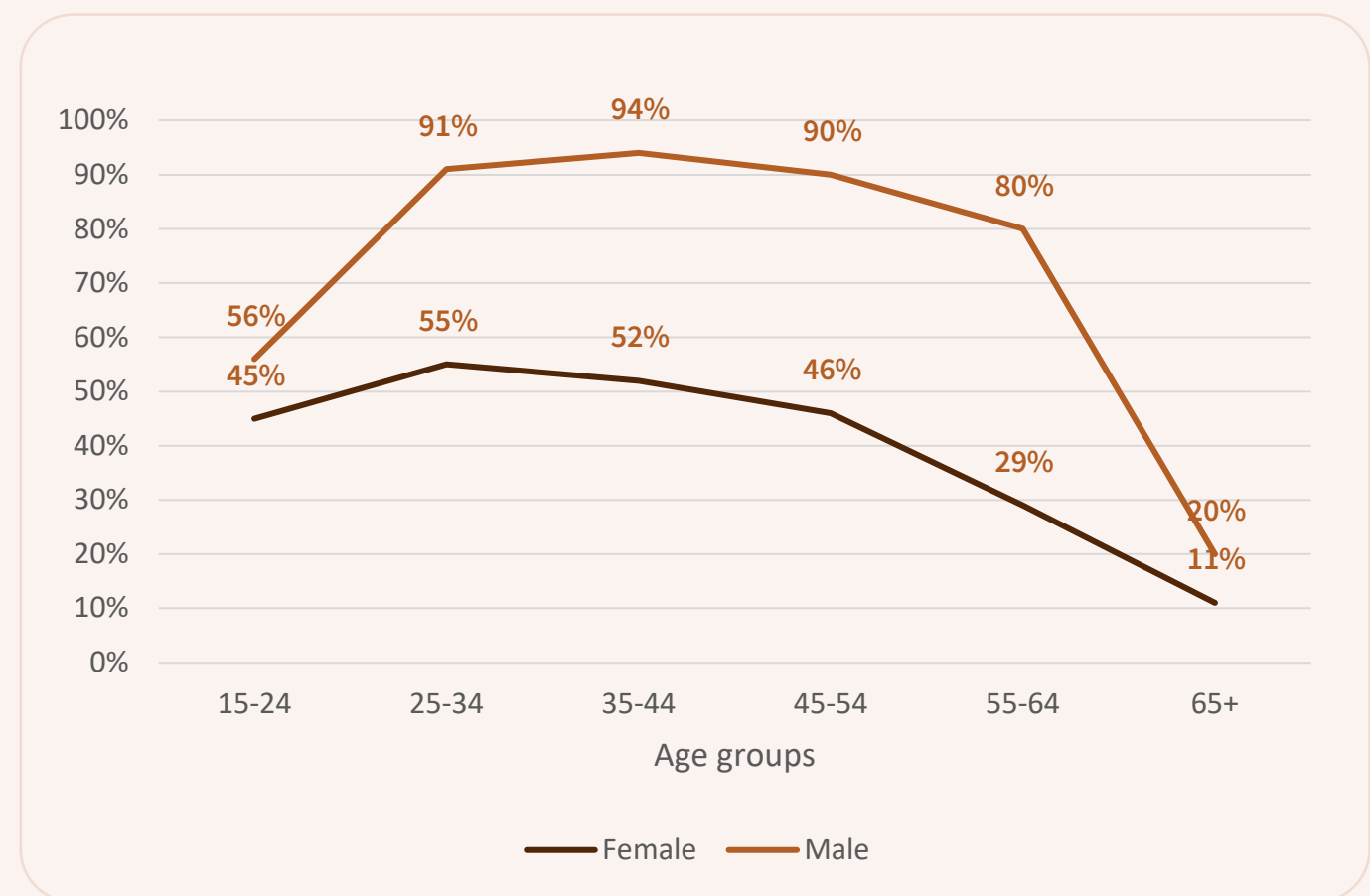
by Age Group and Gender

The age group 15 – 24 shows the second lowest values for both genders. This is mainly because this is the age group in which school-leavers transition into the labour market.

A peak at the age group of 25-34 is observed for women at 55% and 35 – 44 for men at 94%. The gap between the two lines demonstrates that women have low LFPR in all age groups.

The age group 65+ show the lowest values for both genders. This is mainly because people tend to stop working or retire as they age.

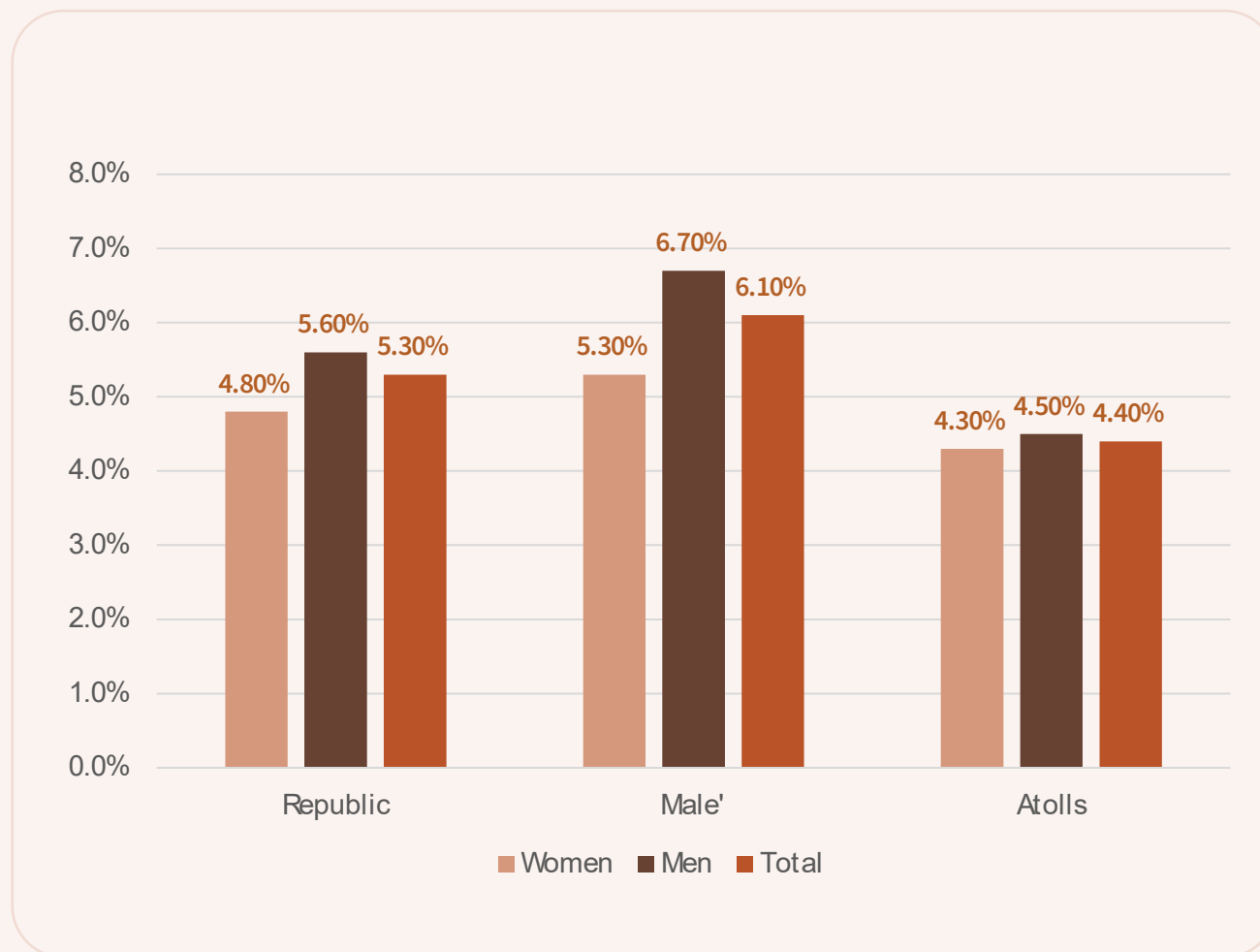
Labour Force Participation Rate by Age Group and Gender 2019



The gap between the two lines demonstrates that women have low LFPR in all age groups.

UNEMPLOYED POPULATION

Unemployed Population 2019, %



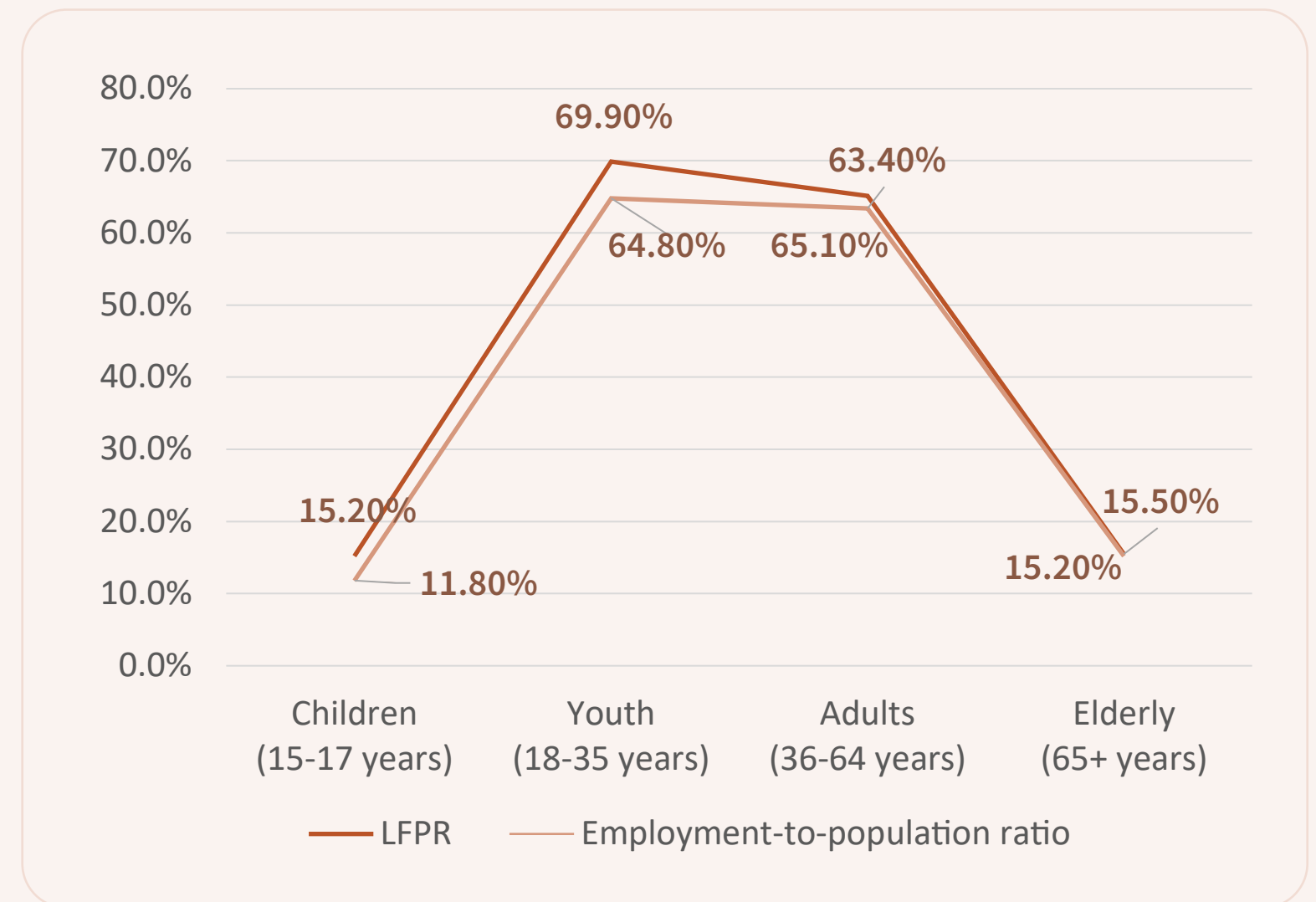
EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO

by Age Group

Employment to population ratio is the percentage of employed population as a share of the working age population.

The difference between the two curves show unemployment which suggests that unemployment is highest in the youth population. This is mainly because lack of experience and/or lack of further studies creates difficulty in obtaining a job. The unemployment rate is 5.3%, this is the percentage of unemployed population as a share of the labour force. Unemployment rates are higher among men (5.6%) than women (4.8%).

Employment to Population Ratio by Age Group 2019, %



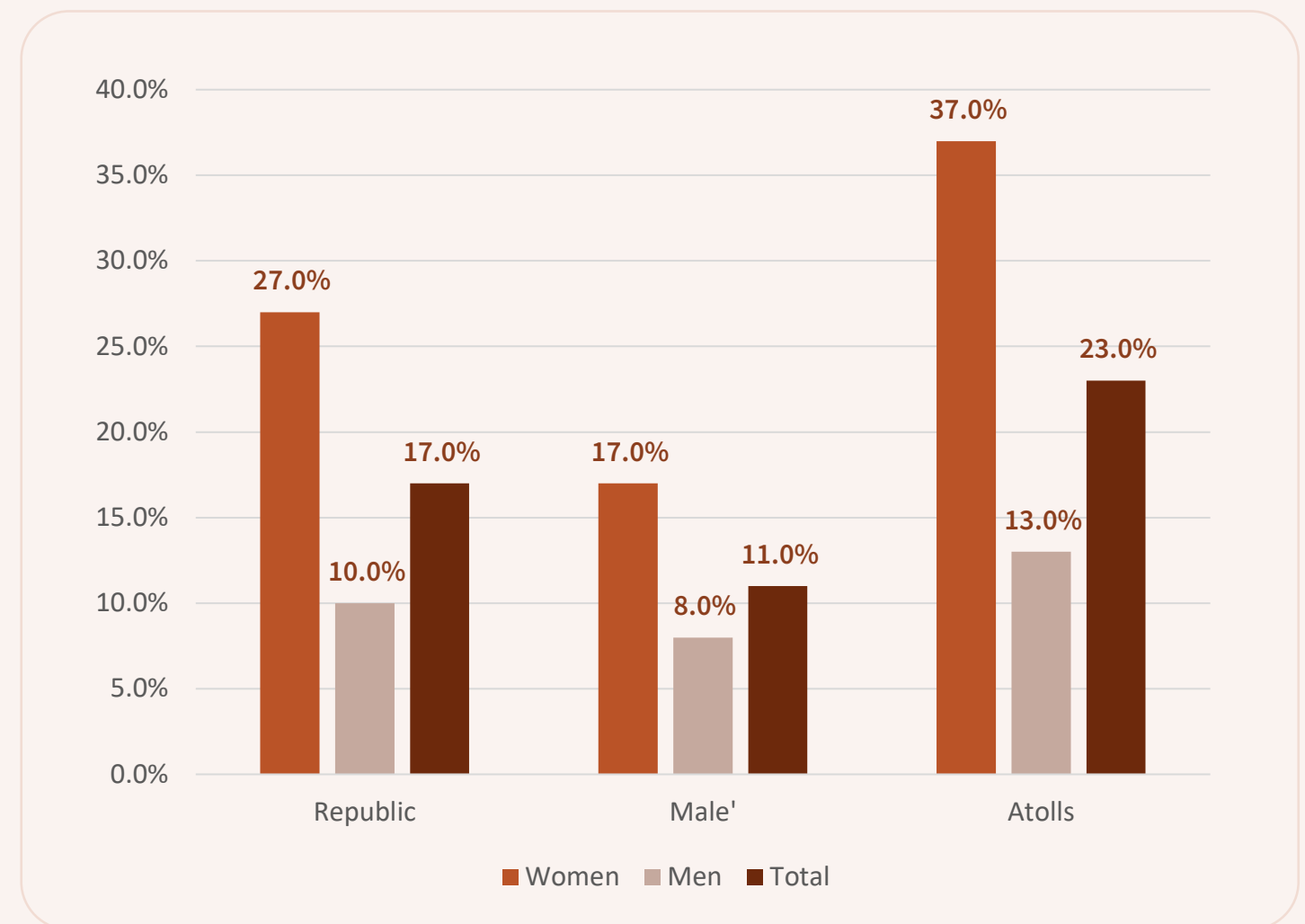
INFORMAL SECTOR

Main Job (%)

Informal sector includes any **business** which is **not registered** with relevant authority or any **person** who works in living quarters/ no fixed premises/ agricultural plots who is not an employee and have **no social security**.

More women (**27%**) especially in atolls (**37%**) work in the **informal sector**. This means that women are often left out of social benefits such as pension and paid sick leave, making them vulnerable to unforeseen events.

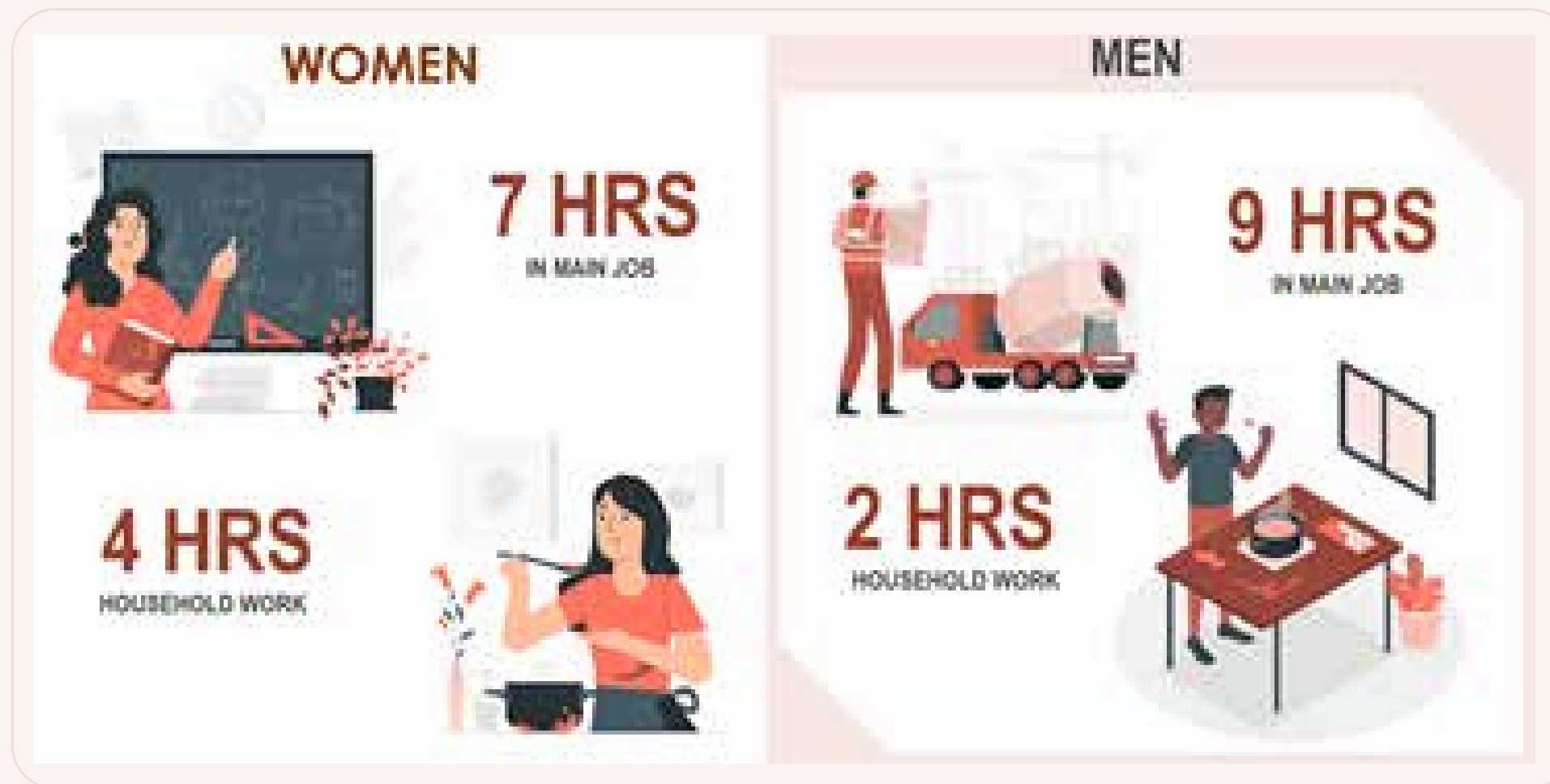
Informal Sector – Main Job, %



More women (27%) especially in atolls (37%) work in the informal sector

AVERAGE HOURS USUALLY WORKED PER DAY AT MAIN JOB VS HOUSEHOLD WORK

Average hours usually worked per day at main job vs household work 2019



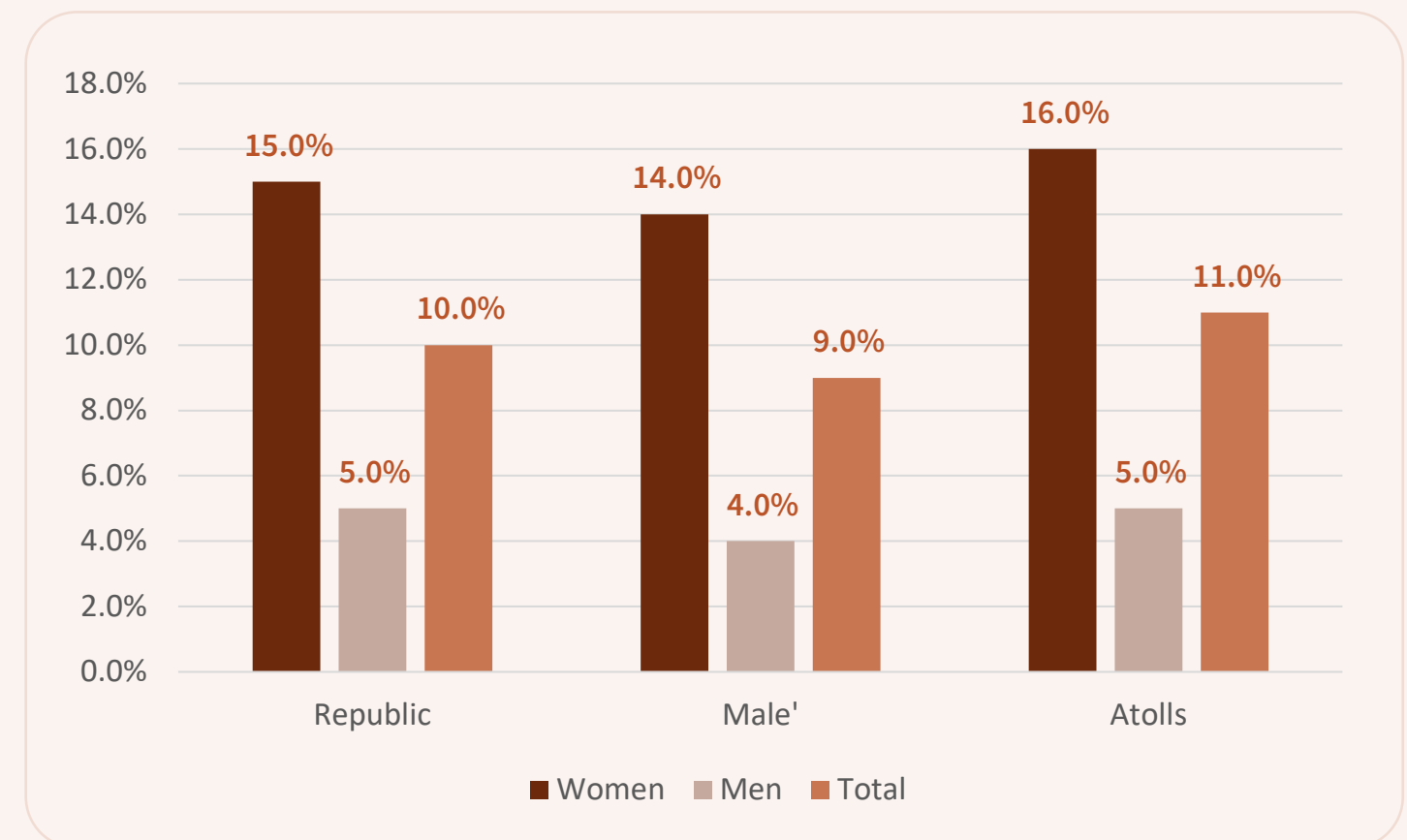
UNPAID DOMESTIC AND CARE WORK

On average men work 9 hours and women work 7 hours per day at their main job. Moreover, women spend 4 hours and men spend 2 hours per day on unpaid domestic and care work for own final use by household. These include unpaid domestic services for household and family members such as preparing meals, cleaning, doing laundry and unpaid care giving services such as taking care of the sick/elderly/children/disabled, household and family members.

The proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work on a daily basis is higher among women (15%) than men (5%). This shows gender gap in unpaid care work in our society.

In addition to unpaid care work, women spend more time doing **own-use production work** such as preparing non-perishable food items (fish paste, dried fish, pickles), growing vegetables and fruits, making garments...etc for household use.

Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work 2019



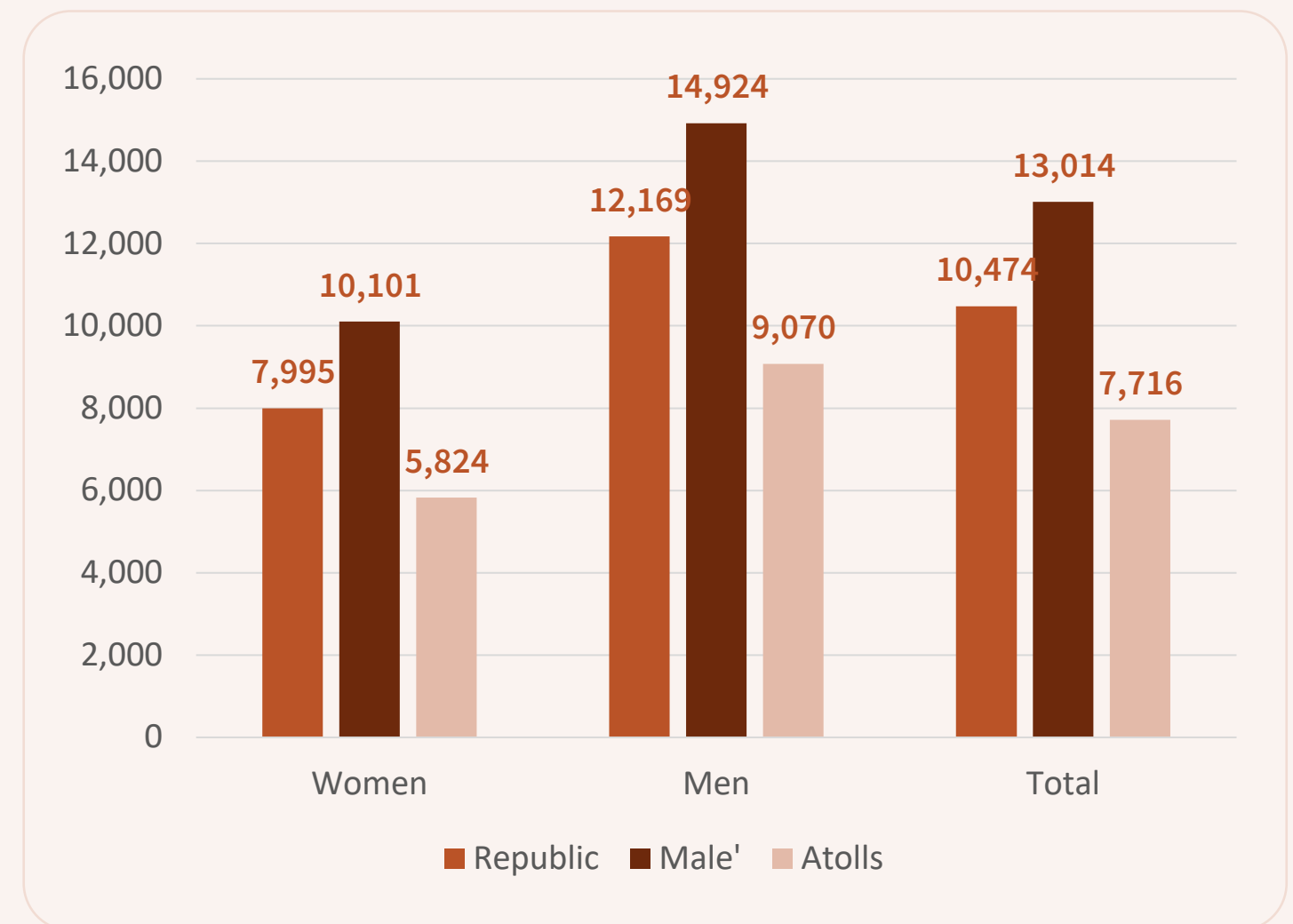
The proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work on a daily basis is higher among women

AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS

On average the monthly earnings of employees are MVR10,474. This is higher among men than women and is higher in Male' than in atolls. The average hourly earnings of men are MVR79.33 and for women MVR66.08



Average monthly earnings of employees in MVR 2019

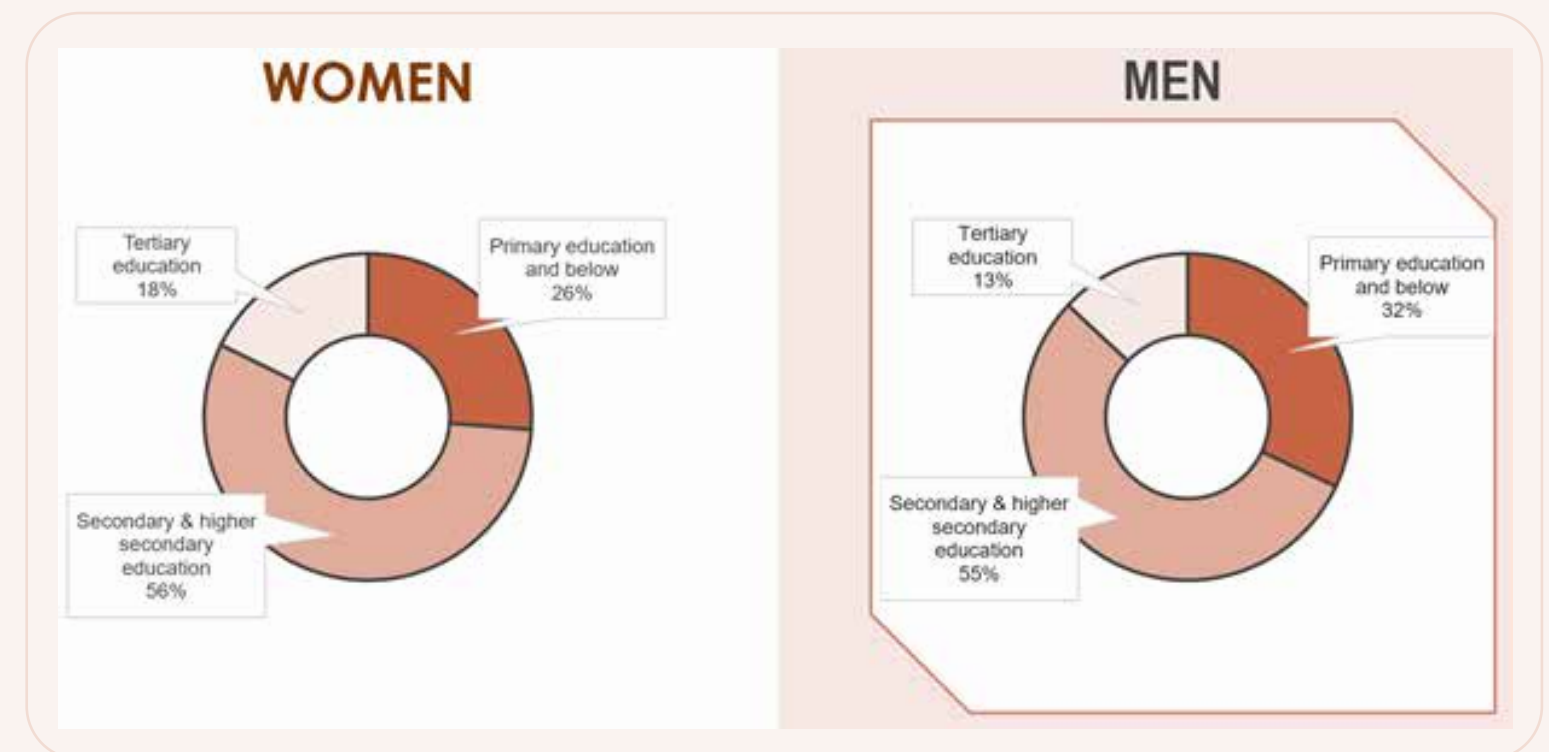


EMPLOYED POPULATION

by education attainment

Among the employed population, secondary and higher secondary education is the most common among both women and men. A higher percentage of women (18%) has acquired tertiary education as compared to men (13%).

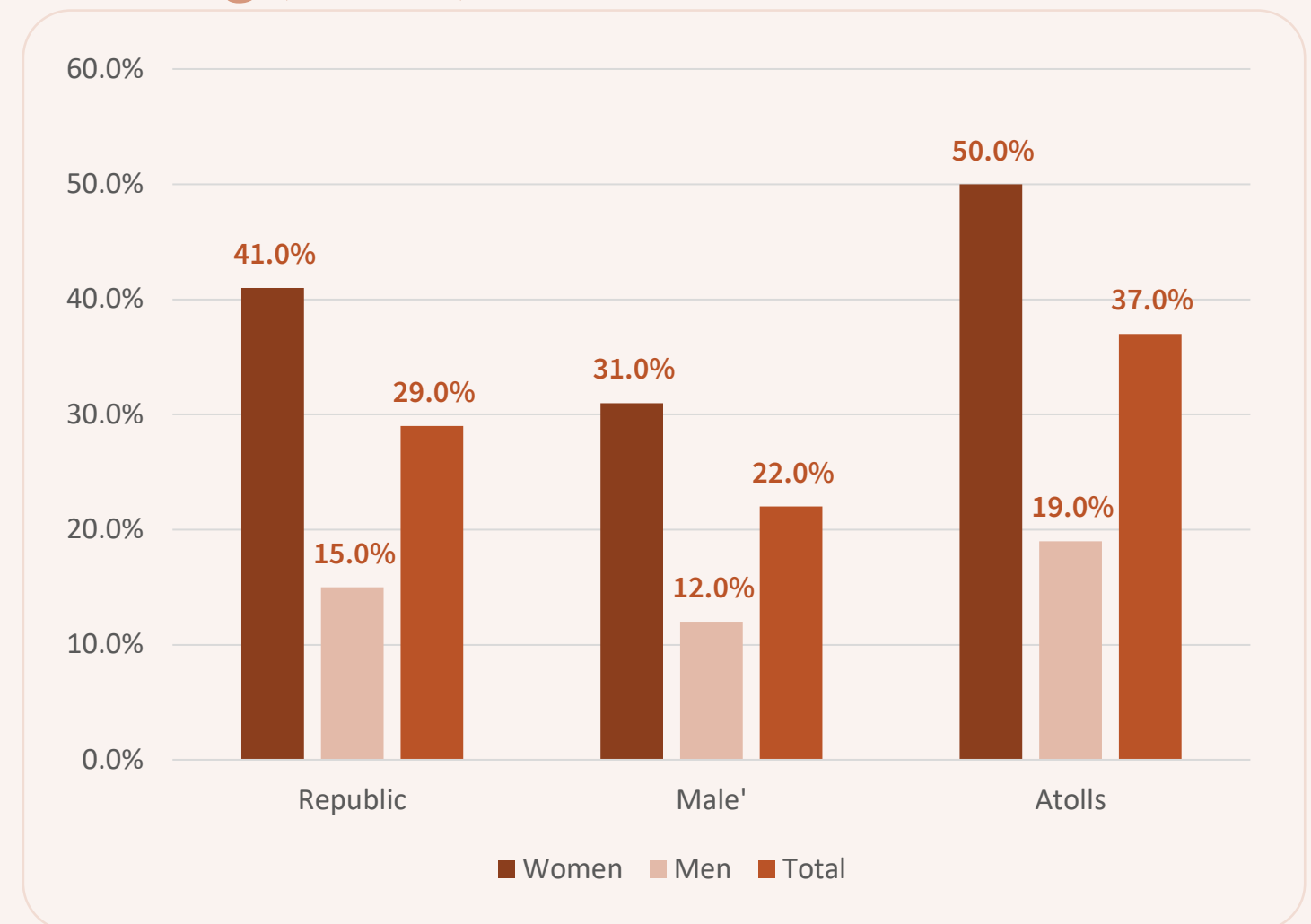
Employed population by education attainment 2019



YOUTH NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING (NEET) 2019

The youth population (ages 18 – 35) that is not in education, employment or training is higher among women than in men. This demonstrates that even though women generally acquire more education, women are less likely compared to men to engage in an economic activity.

Youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) 2019



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