### EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN THE MALDIVES

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### Outline

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- Economic growth & Employment
- Reasons for high rates of unemployment
  & discouragement
- Policy directions



### Introduction

- The Maldives is characterized by isolated islands, and a narrow resource base.
- Global markets can be accessed only at considerable transportation costs.
- The country's internal market is constrained by a total population of roughly 320,000 Maldivians plus 100,000 expatriates scattered over 200 islands.
- Country's narrow resource base and small domestic market make openness to foreign trade and investment the 'natural' policy choice.
- This strategy has paid off by expanding the economy and transforming it into a middle income country. Poverty has also declined
- However.....

#### **Present Situation...**

- The Maldives has experienced a sharp increase in unemployment and discouragement in recent years, especially among youth and women.
- Unemployment rates doubled from 5 per cent in 2006 to 11.7 per cent in 2009/10.
- While the country experiences high rates of unemployment among locals, nearly half the total employed workforce is foreign.

### Economic growth and employment

- Between 2006 and 2010, the Maldivian economy grew by nearly a third, generating a 10 per cent increase in total employment.
- Apart from the construction sector, which accounts for a fifth of total employment in the economy, the sectors that were most positively responsive (employment levels increased) to changes in growth were financial, business services and real estate, transport and telecommunications, community and social services (including health), and tourism.
- Among them, **tourism, community and social services** (including health) and transport and telecommunications, appear to hold the most potential for absolute job creation by the private sector as they account for larger proportions of total employed.

- Despite the growth over the period, the Maldivian employed workforce shrank by 4 per cent but the expatriate workforce increased by 37 per cent.
- In construction, business, community services, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, expatriate employment grew while Maldivian employment shrank.
- Even though the manufacturing sector contracted, expatriate employment grew at the expense of the employment of Maldivians.
- Only in tourism, electricity, gas ,water, community and social services did Maldivians benefit from the growth process in terms of employment generation.

## Reasons for high rates of unemployment and discouragement

- lack of skills required by the present configuration of economic activities
- lack of access to information
- social and cultural barriers
- lack of motivation and incentives including a nonlucrative wage structure; and,
- Lack of work ethic among Maldivians.

# Skills mismatch at the high end of the skills distribution

- Weaknesses in the education system appear to account for the skills shortage at the higher end of the occupational scale.
- Problems with access, especially for girls, and the low quality of teaching in many primary and secondary schools in the atolls.
- As a result, students do not have the skills required to continue to higher education.
- Facilities for higher education, particularly university education, and technical and vocational training, have also been limited.

# Unemployment at the lower end of the skills range?

- Maldivians appear to have very high job expectations relative to their skills endowments, and seem reluctant to take up what are considered low status jobs.
- Employers also complain that Maldivians lack work ethic.

### Policy Directions. Five Pillars

- **1.** Economic diversification
- **2.** Education and skills
- 3. Targeting youth
- 4. Managing the expatriate workforce
- 5. Data collection and analysis



## Thank You