



Ministry of Labour-Invalids  
and Social Affairs

## NEWSLETTERS FOR VIETNAM'S LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

Volume 7, quarter 3 in 2015



General Statistics  
Office

### 1. Key economic and labour market indicators

Table 1. Key indicators of the economy and labour market

Indicators	2014		2015		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1. GDP growth rate (GDP) (%)	6,1	7,0	6,1	6,4	6,8
2. Export turnover growth rate (% compared to the previous period)	13,3	11,5	8,7	11,7	9,6
3. Total capital investment per GDP (%)	33,1	31,2	30,4	31,1	31,9
4. Consumer Price index ((% compared to the previous period)	4,29	2,56	0,74	0,86	0,74
5. Labour force (million people)	54,31	54,43	53,64	53,71	54,32
6. Labour force participation rate (%)	77,9	77,7	77,3	76,2	76,4
7. Rate of skilled worker with certificate (%)	18,42	18,45	21,24	20,06	20,22
8. Employment (million people)	53,26	53,44	52,43	52,53	53,17
9. Rate of paid workers in total employment (%)	35,2	36,4	37,8	38,8	40,42
10. Rate of employment in agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector in total employment (%)	46,56	45,25	45,00	44,69	42,54
11. Unemployment at working age (thousand people)	1.036,0	975,2	1.159,8	1.144,6	1.128,7
12. Unemployment rate at working age (%)	2,17	2,05	2,43	2,42	2,35
Of which:					
12.1. Urban unemployment rate (%)	3,27	3,21	3,43	3,53	3,38
12.2. Youth unemployment rate (15-24 years old) (%)	7,02	6,17	6,60	6,68	7,30

Source: GSO Monthly statistics data and Quarterly labor and employment survey data (2014,2015).

In quarter 3/2015, the GDP growth rate gained 6.8%, was much higher than the increase rate of 6.4% in quarter 2/2015.

The labour market in this quarter showed positive signs: in quarter 3/2015, the labour market participation remained at high percentage of 76.4%; number of employed workers was 53.17 million people, raised 638

thousand people compared to that in quarter 2/2015; the rate of paid workers was significantly increased, gained 40.42%; the rate of employment in agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector was rapidly declined at 42.54%; the unemployment rate at legal working age was slightly decreased at 2.35%.

Noteworthy, the unemployment rate of

## 2. The population aged over 15 and labour force

In quarter 3/2015, the population aged from over 15 gained 71.52 million people, increased 665 thousand people (0.94%) compared to quarter 2/2015; in urban areas, it was increased 563 thousand people (2.39%); of which male population was raised 474 thousand people (1.39%).

The rate of economically inactive population aged from over 15 was 17.21 million people, increased 53 thousand people (0.22%) compared to quarter 2/2015.

The size of labour force aged from over 15 was 54.32 million people, increased 612 thousand people (1.14%) compared to 2/2015; in urban areas, it was increased 490 thousand people (3.01%); of which number of male workers was increased 412 thousand people (1.49%).

The labour force participation rate in quarter 3/2015 was 76.38%, slightly increased compared to that in quarter 2/2015 (76.2%).

**Table 2. The size and labour market participation rate of population aged from over 15**

	2014		2015		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>1. Population aged from over 15 (million people)</b>	<b>69.69</b>	<b>70.06</b>	<b>69.75</b>	<b>70.86</b>	<b>71.52</b>
<b>2. Labour force (Million people)</b>	<b>54,31</b>	<b>54,43</b>	<b>53,64</b>	<b>53,71</b>	<b>54,32</b>
Male	28,05	27,97	27,82	27,66	28,07
Female	26,26	26,46	25,82	26,05	26,25
Urban	16,30	16,36	16,94	16,26	16,75
Rural	38,01	38,07	36,70	37,45	37,57
<b>3. The labour market participation rate (%)</b>	<b>77,93</b>	<b>77,69</b>	<b>77,30</b>	<b>76,20</b>	<b>76,38</b>

Source: GSO (2014, 2015), Quarterly labor and employment survey data.

The number of skilled workers aged from over 15 (with vocational degree/certificate for duration of 3 months of training and above) was 10.98 million people, increased 207 thousand people (1.92%) compared to quarter 2/2015.

youth (aged from 14-24) was increased 7.3%.

The rate of skilled workers was 20.22%, , slightly climbed up compared to quarter 2/2015 (20.06%).

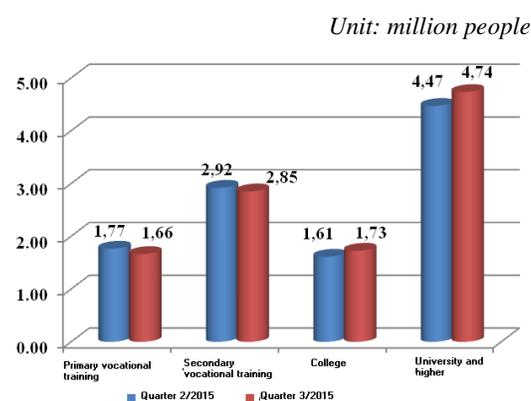
**Table 3. Quantity and rate of skilled workers**

	2014		2015		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Quantity (Mill.pp)	9,98	10,01	11,39	10,77	10,98
Rate (%)	18,42	18,45	21,24	20,06	20,22

Source: GSO (2014, 2015), Quarterly labor and employment survey data.

In quarter 3/2015, there were 10.98 million skilled workers, of which there were 4.74 million labourers holding university degree and above, increased 264 thousand people (5.9%) compared to quarter 2/2015; 1.73 million labourers graduating college which was increased 114 thousand people (7.03%); 2.85 million skilled workers with secondary level of technical profession degree, decreased 68 thousand people (-2.33%); 1.66 skilled workers with elementary level of technical profession, decreased 102 thousand people (-5.77%). The correlative rate among the skilled workers with degree of university and above-college- secondary level of technical profession was: 1-0,36-0,60-0,35 respectively.

**Figure 1. The number of skilled workers by qualifications, quarter 2/2015 and quarter 3/2015**



Source: GSO (2015), Labour-Employment survey, quarter 2/2015 and quarter 3/2015

### Box 1. Achievements of Vietnamese students in the WorldSkills Competition

The WorldSkills Competitions was organized on 5-17/8/2015 in Anhembi Park, São Paulo, Brazil. Vietnam delegation included 14 students (among the total of 1.192 students from 60 nations and territories), participated 13 skills competitions (among total of 50 skills competitions).

It was the first time after 5 times of participating Worldskills in the history, Vietnam delegation won 1 bronze medal and 8 certificates of excellents technical abilities in 7 vocations, including: designing water pipe, building, welding, designing web, repairing electronic equipments, designing mechanics technique of CAD and CNC.

For achieving this result, it was an effort of training for students and collaboration of domestic and interntaional enterprises and organizations such as: Denso Corporation, Toyota, JAVADA (Japan), Samsung, Vikotec (South Korea),...; students was trained and equipped with modern equipments and technologies.

Source: General Department of Vocational Training

### 3. Employment

In quarter 3/2015, there were 53.17 million people employed, increased 637.56 thousand people compared to quarter 2/2015; of which, there were 16.22 million employed workers in urban areas (accounting for 30.5%), increased 493.70 thousand people; there were 36.95 million employed workers in rural areas (accounting for 69.5%), increased 133.86 thousand people; number of female employed workers was 25.73 million people (accounting for 48.4%), increased 210.33 thousand people; number of male employed workers was 27.44 million people (making up 51.6%), increased 427.23 thousand workers compared to quarter 2/2015.

**Table 4. The number of employed workers by gender, urban and rural areas**

Unit: million people

	2014		2015		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Nationwide</b>	<b>53,26</b>	<b>53,44</b>	<b>52,43</b>	<b>52,53</b>	<b>53,17</b>
Male	27,46	27,46	27,18	27,01	27,44
Female	25,79	25,98	25,25	25,52	25,73
Urban	15,81	15,88	16,39	15,73	16,22
Rural	37,45	37,56	36,04	36,80	36,95

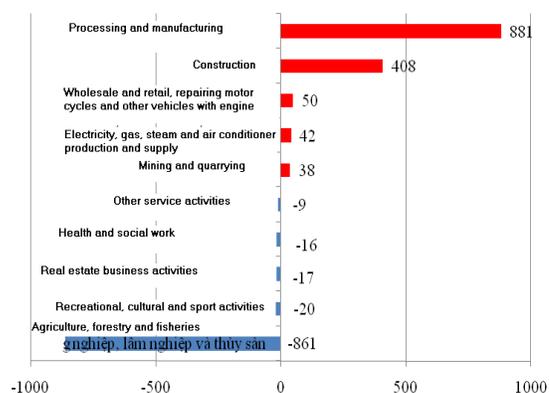
Source: GSO (2014, 2015), Quarterly Labour – Employment survey.

Compared to quarter 2/2015, the industries which have high increased labour force participation were: “manufacturing and processing industry” (increased 881 thousand workers); followed by “construction industry” (raised 408 thousand workers); “wholesale and retail; repairing car, motorbike and other vehicles with engine” (increased 50 thousand workers); “electricity, gas, hot water and air conditioners supply” (increased 42 thousand workers); “mining and quarrying” (increased 38 thousand workers).

The industries witnessing the downward trend of labour force participation such as: “agriculture, forestry and fisheries” (reduced 861 thousand workers), “entertainment and art” (decreased 20 thousand workers), “real estate business” (reduced 17 thousand workers).

**Figure 2. Fluctuation of employment by industry/sector, quarter 3/2015 in comparison to quarter 2/2015**

Unit: Thousand people



Source: GSO (2015), Labour-Employment survey, quarter 2/2015 and quarter 3/2015.

Labour structure by industry was in positive trend of transition, the rate of workers in agriculture, forestry and fisheries was significantly decreased, at 42.54% (quarter 2/2015 was 44.70%); providing services sector was declined at 33.00% (quarter 2/2015 was 33.17%); industry and construction sector was drastically increased, gained 24.46% (quarter 2/2015 was 22,13%).

**Table 5. Labour structure by industry and job position**

	Unit: %				
	2014		2015		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>100,00</b>
<b>By 3 groups of sector</b>					
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	46,56	45,25	45,00	44,70	42,54
Industry-construction	21,74	22,35	21,50	22,13	24,46
Services	31,70	32,40	33,50	33,17	33,00
<b>By job position</b>					
Owner	1,95	2,01	2,98	2,84	2,75
Self-employed	41,28	40,42	42,12	40,04	39,39
Unpaid family workers	21,60	21,11	17,07	18,28	17,42
Paid workers	35,14	36,42	37,79	38,81	40,42
Cooperative members and unclassifiable	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,02

Source: GSO (2014, 2015), Quarterly Labour – Employment Survey.

The rate of paid workers in total employment was further increased, gained 40.42% (quarter 2/2015, it was 38.81%). The rate of self-employed workers and unpaid family workers were in slight decrease which reduced vulnerability of workers (from 58.32% in quarter 2/2015 down to 56.81% quarter 3/2015).

In quarter 3/2015, there were 10.78 million skilled workers, making up 20.28% (quarter 2/2015, it was 20.1%), increased nearly 190.5 thousand workers. Of which, skilled workers in industry – construction was increased 173.3 thousand people; number of workers in services sector climbed up 134.1 thousand people; in agriculture-forestry and fisheries sector, it declined nearly 117 thousand people,

which indicated the fluctuation of labour quality in these sectors.

**Table 6. Number of skilled workers by sector**

Sector	Unit: thousand people		
	Q2/2015	Q3/2015	Difference between Q3 and Q2
Agriculture-forestry-fisheries	1.079,80	962,85	-116,95
Industry-Construction	2.209,09	2.382,36	173,27
Services	7.300,47	7.434,61	134,14
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.589,36</b>	<b>10.779,82</b>	<b>190,46</b>

Source: GSO (2015), Labour-Employment survey, quarter 2/2015 and quarter 3/2015.

In quarter 3/2015, among 20.58 million of labourers working manual jobs, there were 114 thousand skilled workers with university degrees and higher (making up 2.5% of total skilled workers with university degrees and higher); 135 thousand workers with college degrees (accounting for 8.4%); 404 thousand workers with secondary level of technical professions (making up 14.6%) and 168 thousand workers with elementary level of technical profession and certificate of vocational training (making up 8.7%).

**Table 7. Number of manual workers by professional skills, quarter 3/2015**

Unit: Thousand people

	Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	Industry-Construction	Service activities
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.138</b>	<b>1.957</b>	
Without Certificates/Degrees	16.484	1.881	
Primary vocational training	25	1	
Secondary vocational training	96	15	
Professional secondary school	330	40	
College	114	11	
University and above	89	9	

Source: GSO(2015), Labour-Employment survey, quarter 3/2015.

#### 4. Number of workers dispatched to work abroad under fixed-term labour contract

Number of workers dispatched to work abroad under fixed-term labour contract in quarter 3/2015 was 34.385 people (of which, there were 11.952 female workers, making up 34.76%), increased 3.978 people compared to quarter 2/2015. The number of Vietnamese overseas workers in Taiwan labour market was highest, 17.977 workers, making up 52.28% (declined compared to quarter 2/2015, equivalent to 20 thousand workers and 62.27%).

To the end of quarter 3/2015, there were 235 labour export enterprises licensed (of which: there were 80 state-owned enterprises; 75 Joint stock companies; 32 Limited Liabilities Companies; and 48 companies belong to other liabilities).

#### 5. Income of paid workers

In quarter 3/2015, monthly average income of paid workers was 4.61 million dong; monthly average income of male workers was 4.83 million dong; monthly average income of female workers was 4.30 million dong (equivalent to 89% of male workers' income).

The monthly average income of workers in urban areas was 5.38 million dong; monthly average income of workers in rural areas was 4.0 million dong (equivalent to 74.3% of workers in urban areas).

**Table 8. Monthly average income of paid workers**

Unit: million dong

	2014		2015		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>General</b>	4,40	4,36	4,89	4,46	4,61
Male	4,60	4,54	5,03	4,70	4,83
Female	4,13	4,10	4,71	4,13	4,30
Urban areas	5,15	5,11	5,72	5,26	5,38
Rural	3,80	3,76	4,19	3,84	4,00

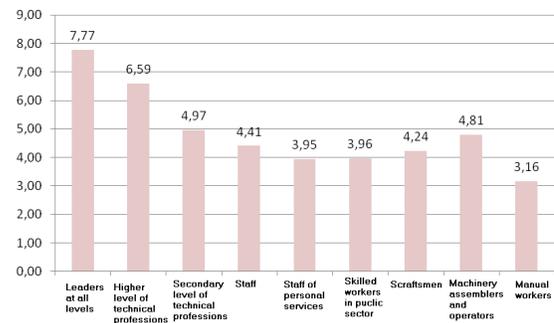
areas

Source: GSO (2014, 2015), Quarterly Labour-Employment survey.

Regarding occupation, monthly average income of “managers” was highest (7.77 million dong), followed by group of “high qualification” (6.59 million dong), the group with lowest income was “manual workers” (3.16 million dong, only equivalent to 40.7% of manager group).

**Figure 3. Monthly average income of paid workers by occupation, quarter 3/2015**

Unit: million dong



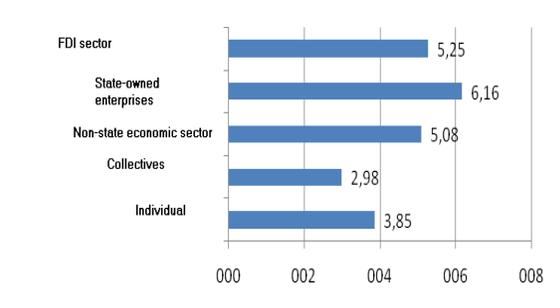
Nguồn: TCTK (2015), Điều tra LĐ-VL quý 3/2015.

In terms of ownership, monthly average income of workers in state-owned enterprises was highest (6.16 million dong), while monthly average income of workers in cooperatives sector was lowest (2.98 million dong, equivalent to 48.4% of that in state-owned enterprises).

**Figure 4. Monthly average income of paid workers by economic sector, quarter 3/2015<sup>1</sup>**

Unit: million dong

<sup>1</sup> According to statistics from Labour-Employment survey of General Statistics Office: Non-state economic sector includes: foreign direct investment enterprises, representative office of companies, foreign enterprises, international organizations.



Nguồn: TCTK (2015), Điều tra LĐ-VL quý 3/2015.

Compared to quarter 2/2015, monthly average income of paid workers was increased 147 thousand dong (4.3%), of which the highest increased rate was low income groups. In detail:

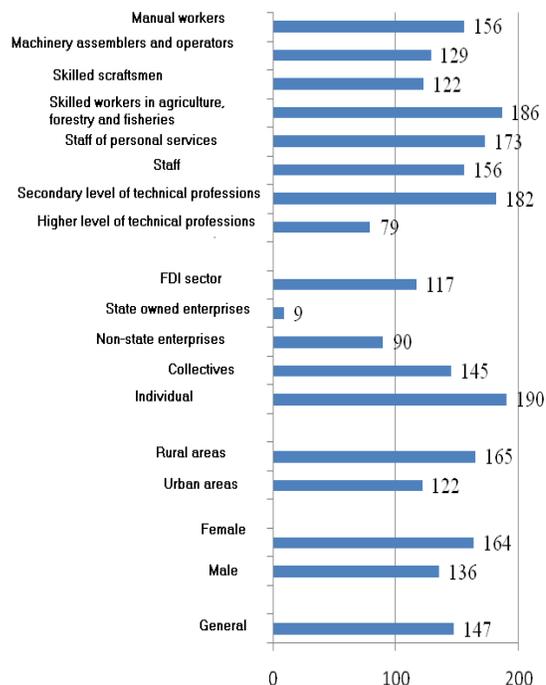
By occupation, monthly average income of skilled workers in agriculture-forestry and fisheries had highest increase (increased 186 thousand dong), followed by workers with secondary level of technical professions (increased 182 thousand dong); the lowest increase was group with higher level of technical profession (increased 79 thousand dong).

By ownership, the increase of monthly average income of workers in individual sector was highest (increased 190 thousand dong), followed by monthly average income of workers in collective sector (increased 145 thousand dong); the lowest increased rate was in state sector (increased 9 thousand dong).

The increased rate of monthly average income of workers in rural areas was higher than that of workers in urban areas (equivalent to 165 thousand dong and 122 thousand dong), the increased rate of monthly average income of female workers was higher than that of male workers (equivalent to 164 thousand dong and 136 thousand dong).

**Figure 5. Difference of monthly average income of paid workers, quarter 3/2015 compared to quarter 2/2015**

Unit: thousand dong



Source: GSO (2015), Labour –Employment survey, quarter 2/2015 and quarter 3/2015.

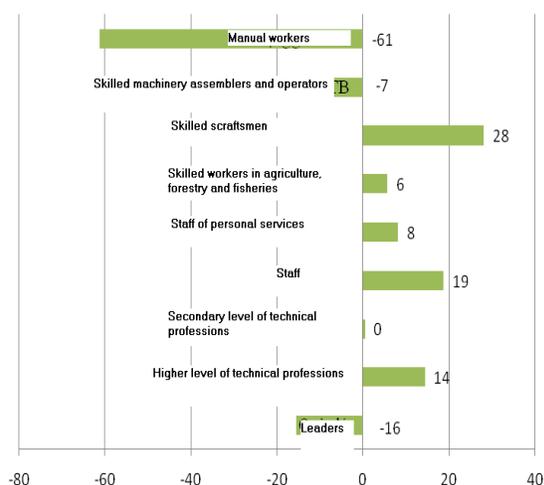
In quarter 3/2015, there were 16.4% of paid workers in low-income group<sup>2</sup> (under 2.73 million dong/month). Of which, there were 37.58% of low-income workers working in manual sector; especially up to 85.9% of low-income workers were unskilled workers and skilled workers without certificates/degrees.

Number of low-income workers in manual sector was in downward trend (reduced 61 thousand people, 8.89 percentage point), however, it was increased in group of skilled craftsmen (28 thousand workers, 13.1 percentage point).

**Figure 6. The difference of paid workers with low income, quarter 3/2015 compared to quarter 2/2015**

Unit: thousand people

<sup>2</sup> Low wage was understood as wage paid under 2/3 of median wage.



Source: GSO (2015), Labour-Employment survey, quarter 2/2015 and quarter 3/2015.

## 6. Unemployment and underemployment

### 6.1. Unemployment

#### a) The number of unemployed people

In the third quarter 2015, Vietnam had 1,128.7 thousand unemployed people in working age, decreased 15.9 thousand people compared with the second quarter 2015. Of which, there were 503.4 thousand women (accounted for 44.6%), a decrease of 9.9 thousand people; there were 521.3 thousand people in urban areas (accounted for 46.2%), a decrease of 4.4 thousand people; there were 666.5 thousand people were adolescents aged 15-24 (accounted for 59.0%), an increase of 73.9 thousand people.

**Table 9. The number of unemployed people in working age by gender, area and age group**

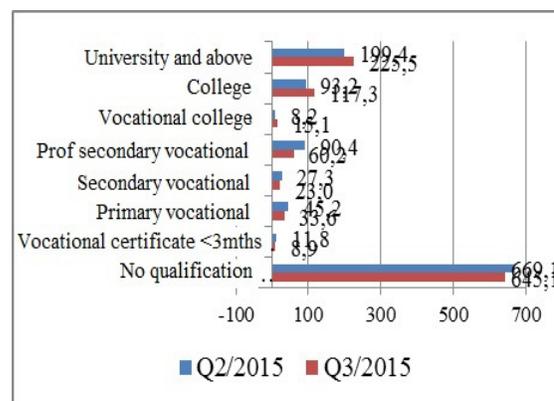
Unit: thousand people

	2014		2015		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>General</b>	<b>1.036,3</b>	<b>975,2</b>	<b>1.159,8</b>	<b>1.144,6</b>	<b>1.128,7</b>
Male	572,7	502,2	622,7	631,3	625,3
Female	463,6	473,0	537,1	513,3	503,4
Urban	486,0	477,0	534,1	525,7	521,3
Rural	550,3	498,2	625,6	618,9	607,4
Aged 15-24	543,8	448,4	586,2	592,6	666,5

Source: GSO (2015), Quarterly Labour – Employment Survey

By qualification level, there were 645.1 thousand unemployed people without qualification (accounted for 57.2%, a decrease of 24 thousand people compared to quarter 2/2015); 8.9 thousand people holding under 3-month vocational certificate (accounted for 0.8%); 33.6 thousand people with elementary vocational qualification (accounted for 3%); 23 thousand people with secondary vocational qualification (accounted for 2%); 60.2 thousand people with professional secondary vocational qualification (accounted for 5.3%); 15.1 thousand people with vocational college qualification (accounted for 1.3%). In particular, there were 117.3 thousand people with college qualification (accounted for 10.4%, an increase of 24.1 thousand people compared with the quarter 2/2015) and 225.5 thousand unemployed people with university qualification and above (accounted for 20.0%, an increase of 26.1 thousand people).

**Figure 7. The number of unemployed people in working age by qualification, quarter 2/2015 and quarter 3/2015**



Source: GSO (2015), Quarterly Labour – Employment in the quarter 2/2015 and quarter 3/2015.

#### b) Unemployment rate

In the third quarter, 2015, the unemployment rate of people in working age continued to decrease to 2.35% (it was 2.42% in the second quarter/2015). The unemployment rate of female and male decreased (from 2.35% to 2.27% and 2.48% to 2.41% respectively); the unemployment

rate in urban and rural areas also decreased to 3.38% and 1.86%.

People with college and university qualification or above still took the highest unemployment rate and tended to rise, specifically: people with vocational college qualification increased from 4.76% to 7.95%; professional college certificate increased from 6.79% to 7.93%; university qualification or above increased from 4.60% to 4.88%. The other groups of qualifications remained low unemployment rate and tend to decrease.

The unemployment rate of youth (aged 15-24) continued to increase to 7.3% (compared with 6.68% of the quarter 2/2015), which is 3.1 times of the general unemployment rate; especially, the unemployment rate of urban youth increased from 11.84% in the quarter 2 to 12.12% in the quarter 3/2015.

The high unemployment rate in people with college, university qualification or above shows the gap between supply and demand in this group; the high increasing unemployment rate of youth shows that there is need to continue to support for youth in moving from school to labour market.

Compared to the second quarter 2015, the long-term unemployment (more than 12 months) was more serious (from 22.7% to 25%). The percentage of people who were unemployed under 12 months was 75%.

**Table 10. Unemployment rate of people in working age by gender, area, qualification and age group**

	2014		2015		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>General</b>	<b>2,17</b>	<b>2,05</b>	<b>2,43</b>	<b>2,42</b>	<b>2,35</b>
Male	2,22	1,96	2,42	2,48	2,41
Female	2,11	2,15	2,45	2,35	2,27
Urban	3,27	3,21	3,43	3,53	3,38
Rural	1,67	1,52	1,95	1,91	1,86
No qualification			1,67	1,58	1,75
Vocational certificate under 3 months	1,58	1,57	1,31	1,45	0,97
Elementary vocational training	2,05	1,75	2,05	2,71	2,11
Secondary vocational training	3,93	2,60	3,10	3,90	3,45
Professional secondary	4,78	4,13	3,91	4,70	3,13

Unit: %

vocational training					
Vocational college	6,46	5,41	6,69	4,76	7,95
College	8,21	6,62	7,20	6,79	7,93
University/Postgraduate	4,33	4,17	3,92	4,60	4,88
Youth (15-24)	7,02	6,17	6,60	6,68	7,30
Adult (>25)	1,23	1,30	1,48	1,44	1,19

Source: GSO (2014, 2015), Quarterly Labour – Employment Survey

## 6.2. Underemployment

In the third quarter, 2015, there were 760 thousand underemployed people<sup>3</sup> in working age, which decreased significantly in comparison with the second quarter of 2015 (a decrease of 72 thousand people)

The underemployment rate decreased from 1.81% in the quarter 2/2015 to 1.62%; in rural area was 2.05%, which was higher than urban area (0.69%); in agriculture, forestry and fishery sector was 3.28%; in household labour was 3.24% and self-employed labour was 1.96%.

**Figure 8. The number and underemployment rate of the labour force in working age, quarter 3/2015**



Source: GSO (2015), Quarterly Labour – Employment Survey – Quarter 3/2015

The number of average working hours in a week of “underemployed people” was 27.04 hours, equaled to 57.5% of total average working hours of employees across the country (47.04 hours/week), however it increased 0.36 hours compared with the second quarter, 2015.

<sup>3</sup> Underemployed people are who have working hours less than 35 hours in the surveyed week, but wish to and willing to work overtime.

## 7. Social insurance and unemployment insurance

### Bảo hiểm xã hội và bảo hiểm thất nghiệp

#### 7.1. Social insurance

By the end of the third quarter 2015, there were 12,074 thousand people applying for social insurance (SI), an increase of 3.66% compared to the beginning of 2015 (21.4%), accounted for 22.23% of the labour force.

The number of participants of compulsory SI was 11,851 thousand people, accounted for 98.2% of total participants of SI. The number of participants of voluntary SI was just 223 thousand people and increased slowly (an increase of 27 thousand people compared to the beginning of 2015)

**Table 11. Results of the implementation of Social Insurance**

Criteria	2014		2015	
	Q1	Q4	Q1	Q3
1. The number of participants ( <i>thousand people</i> )				
	11.027	11.648	11.968	12.074
- Compulsory	10.849	11.452	11.495	11.851
- Voluntary	178	196	203	223
2. Percentage in the labour force (%)	20,58	21,40	22,31	22,23
3. Social insurance debt ( <i>VND billion</i> )	11.188	5.578	12.305	8.001
4. Rate of debt (%)	6,28	4,93	6,43	6,03

Source: Vietnam Social Insurance (2014, 2015)

By the end of the third quarter 2015, total revenue of SI was VND 104,689 billion; of which, revenue of compulsory SI was VND 104,052.2 billion, reached 76.5% of the plan of whole year; revenue of voluntary SI was VND 638.8 billion, reached 71% of the plan. The SI debt was VND 8,001 billion; of which, debt under 1 month was VND 3,925 billion, from 6 months and above was VND 3,056 billion (accounted for 38.2% of total debt)

By the end of the quarter 3/2015, Vietnam Social Security approved for 115.75 thousand people to benefit monthly social insurance, of

which 83.2 thousand people entitled to pensions; 17.3 thousand people entitled to burial benefit; 1.6 thousand people entitled to occupational accidents and diseases benefit. There were 455.2 thousand people entitled to lump sum subsidy, of which 372.7 thousand beneficiaries of lump sum SI subsidy; 53.3 thousand beneficiaries of lump sum retirement subsidy and 26.2 thousand beneficiaries of lump sum burial subsidy. The number of beneficiaries of illness, maternity, convalescence was 4.89 million people.

#### 7.2. Unemployment insurance

By the end of the third quarter 2015, there were 10,066.3 thousand participants of unemployment insurance (UI), an increase of 853 thousand people compared to the beginning of 2015, accounted for 18.5% of whole labour force. Revenue of UI fund was VND 7,004.4 billion, reached 80.4% the whole year plan.

In the quarter 3/3015, there were 155.4 thousand people applying for unemployment benefit (UB), a decrease of 5.1 thousand people (3.3%) compared with the second quarter of 2015.

**Table 12. Results of the implementation of UI**

Unit: thousand people

Criteria	2014		2015		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1. The number of applicants for unemployment benefit	149,7	121,7	84,8	160,5	155,4
2. The number of people have decision of enjoying unemployment benefit					
- Monthly	167,5	127,5	85,0	137,3	166,0
- Lump sum	11,6	10,4	5,9	0,8	
3. Transfer applicants to enjoy unemployment benefit	1,1	1,2	0,6	0,4	0,6
4. The number of unemployed people get job consultation and introduction	138,2	108,5	73,3	130,0	132,7
Of which: the number of people are introduced	41,8	28,3	17,4	33,7	31,1

jobs					
5. The number of people get decision of vocational education support	6,6	6,3	5,0	6,3	8,0

Source: Department of Employment (2014, 2015)

The number of people have decision of enjoying monthly unemployment benefit was 166 thousand people, an increase of 28.7 thousand people (20.9%) compared with the second quarter, of which 57.1% female. The proportion of people aged 25-40 have decision of enjoying unemployment benefit was still high (male: 67%, female: 65.3%). In the quarter 3/2015, there were 131.7 thousand people were introduced job (equal to 80% of the number people enjoying monthly social benefit); of which 31.1 thousand people get job introduction (accounted for 18.7% of total people enjoying unemployment benefit).

The number of unemployed people have decision of vocational education support in the quarter 3 was approximately 8 thousand people (equal to 4.8% of the number of people enjoying unemployment benefit), an increase of 1.7 thousand people (26.9%) compared to the second quarter of 2015. There were 117 unemployed people who were not eligible for unemployment benefit were supported in vocational education in the third quarter.

## 8. Supply – Demand connection

In the quarter 2/2015, 64 employment service center managed by Labour – Invalids and Social Affair sector organized 300 job transaction sessions with nearly 490 thousand people were consulted and introduced jobs.

**Table 13. Supply – Demand connection status**

Criteria	2014		2015		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
The number of centers	130	130	130	130	130
The number of employment service enterprises	135	144	146	146	146
The number of job transaction sessions	310	315	260	270	300
The number of people get job consultation	480	485	410	475	488

(thousand people)					
The number of people was employed through employment service centers (thousand people)	240	247	172	190	195

Source: Department of Employment (2014, 2015)

The number of people was employed through the national Fund for Employment in the third quarter was 26,441 people; there were 69,584 people were employed in the first 9 months of 2015.

### *Analysis of labour supply – demand trend from web portal of MOLISA*

#### - Recruitment demand:

By enterprise types: in October and November 2015, there were 7,257 enterprises registered for recruiting of 58,591 employees. Of which, the recruitment demand of limited companies was still the highest proportion (40.83%), followed by joint stock companies (30.36%); state enterprises (9.73%), private enterprises (9.07%), FDI enterprises (0.84%).

By occupational groups: there was high recruitment demand for salespeople, customer service staff, supervisors of sale at supermarket (27.8%); followed by credit counselors, financial investment counselors (14.6%); mechanical engineers, maintenance engineers, welders, production chain operators (11.2%); quality managers, storekeepers, technical staff (8%).

#### - Employment demand:

In October and November 2015, there were 13,577 people applied for job, of which women accounted for 45.8%.

By qualification: the proportion of people with secondary vocational education level took the highest proportion (30.6%), followed by college level (17.1%), university level (15.8%), primary vocational education level (13.5%)

By occupational groups applied by job seekers, the highest proportion was finance

(21.9%), followed by human resources management (11.1%), accounting (10.5%), the lowest proportion was mechanical engineering, machine manufacturing and electricity – electronic (1.4% and 1.2% respectively).

## **9. Information from big cities**

### **Hanoi:**

In the first 9 months of 2015, 2 employment service centers managed by Labour – Invalids and Social Affairs sector organized 114 job transaction sessions (of which, 3 mainstreaming sessions, 1 online session with 9 Northern provinces, 8 ambulatory sessions in districts, towns) with the participation of 3,631 enterprises. Enterprises needed to recruit 57.5 thousand job positions. There were 40.3 thousand people participated in job interviews, accounted for 70.1% of demand of enterprises. The number of people were employed were 18.8 thousand people, accounted for 46.65% of total interviewees and 32.69% of demand of enterprises through job transaction floor.

The results of the survey on the status of supply – demand in the market showed that some sector/occupation groups had a significant gap between supply and demand, in which:

Oversupply in: “administration – office” 12.6 times; “accounting – auditing” 11.8 times; “Salesperson” 3-5 times; “IT/hardware”, “IT/software” 2-3 times.

Overdemand in: “real estate trading” and “marketing – advertising”.

In the first 9 months of 2015, 128,910 workers were created jobs. Districts, towns and mass organizations inspected and approved to lend to approximately 3,460 projects with loans of VND 448 billion, that contributed to create job for 22,640 people under projects.

### **Danang:**

In the first 9 months 2015, the Employment Service Centers of Danang DoLISA organized 22 job transaction sessions (of which, 01

ambulatory session) with the participation of 2,036 enterprises and 17,390 workers. The recruitment demand of enterprises was 35,425 people. There were 16,953 workers were selected to interview, accounted for 47.9% of the demand; 7,411 people were employed, accounted for 44% of interviewees and 21% of the demand of enterprises through job transaction floor.

In the first 9 months of 2015, 25,000 workers were created jobs. Additionally, districts and mass organizations inspected and approved to lend to 1,128 projects with the loan of VND 23,062 billion, contributed to create jobs for 1,128 workers under projects.

### **Ho Chi Minh city:**

In the first 9 months of 2015, the manufacturing – business activity of the city is in the recovery and development. There were 223,067 workers were employed, the number of new jobs was 90,895. The National Fund for Employment approved to lend for 3,308 projects, create jobs for 5,770 workers with the fund of VND 90,591 billion; approved to lend to 214 manufacturing business projects from the Fund for Vocational training support and created jobs for 1,767 workers who were recovered land with the amount of VND 17,714 billion.

The employment service center of the city organized 38 job transaction sessions including fix and ambulatory sessions in districts; 2,202 enterprises participated in these sessions; 33,951 workers were introduced jobs, of which, 13,452 people were employed (accounted for 39.6% of the number of people get job introduction).

There were 5,389 workers were dispatched to work in abroad.

Regarding to unemployment benefit policy implementation, 73,120 people applied to unemployment benefit at the Employment Service Center; 70,740 people had decision of enjoying unemployment benefit; 57,187 people were consulted about job; 10,741

people were supported in vocational education.

## **10. Prospect for the labour market**

With the situation of economic growth of following quarter is higher than previous quarter in 2015, the GDP growth rate of the quarter 4/2015 is expected to reach 6.9% and 6.5% for the whole year. Economic growth is improved and will bring positive impact to the labour market.

Regarding to the labour force: in the quarter 4/2015, the labour force is estimated at 54.44 million people, accounting for 76.39% of total population aged from 15 and older; the structure of urban labour force is unchanged compared to the quarter 3/2015, accounting for 30.9%.

Regarding to employment: employment in the quarter 4/2015 is estimated at 53.38 million people (an increase of 0.41% compared to the quarter 3/2015). By sectors, the forecast for the quarter 4 shows that employment in some sectors still increases significantly: “construction sectors” increase 375 thousand people (10.1%) compared to the quarter 3; “wholesale and retail, repair of cars, motorcycles, motorbikes and other motor vehicles” increases 284 thousand people (4.3%); “finance & banking, insurance” increases 61 thousand people (16.1%); “hired employees in household, producing consumption goods and services for household” increases 13 thousand people (6.7%)

In the quarter 4/2015, the unemployment rate of people in working age is forecasted to remain low, 2.1%.

**Responsible Publisher:**  
**THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR – INVALIDS  
AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS**  
**For more information, please contact:**  
EDITORIAL BOARD OF LABOUR MARKET  
NEWSLETTER  
Tel: 04.39361807  
Email: [bantinTTLTD@molisa.gov.vn](mailto:bantinTTLTD@molisa.gov.vn)  
Website: <http://www.molisa.gov.vn>