



Experience from policy makers/data users on
the impact of changes in labour indicators on
policy formulation and monitoring

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Content

1. **Introduction**
2. **Some findings**
3. **Conclusion & moving forward**



I. INTRODUCTIONS

2. 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (19th ICLS)

- 19th ICLS -October 2013
- • Agreed new standards to replace existing standards regarding employment and unemployment which have been used since 1982
- • New standards developed after wide international consultation between 2008 and 2013

2. 19th ICLS

- – New definition of employment (19th ICLS) – focus on work for pay or profit
- • Previous definition (13th ICLS) included some unpaid forms of work but was applied inconsistently across countries
- • In theory expect to see lower employment estimates but impact can be limited in many countries
- – Unemployment definition unchanged
- • Actually, once employment estimate is lower – unemployment estimate might be higher

I. Background

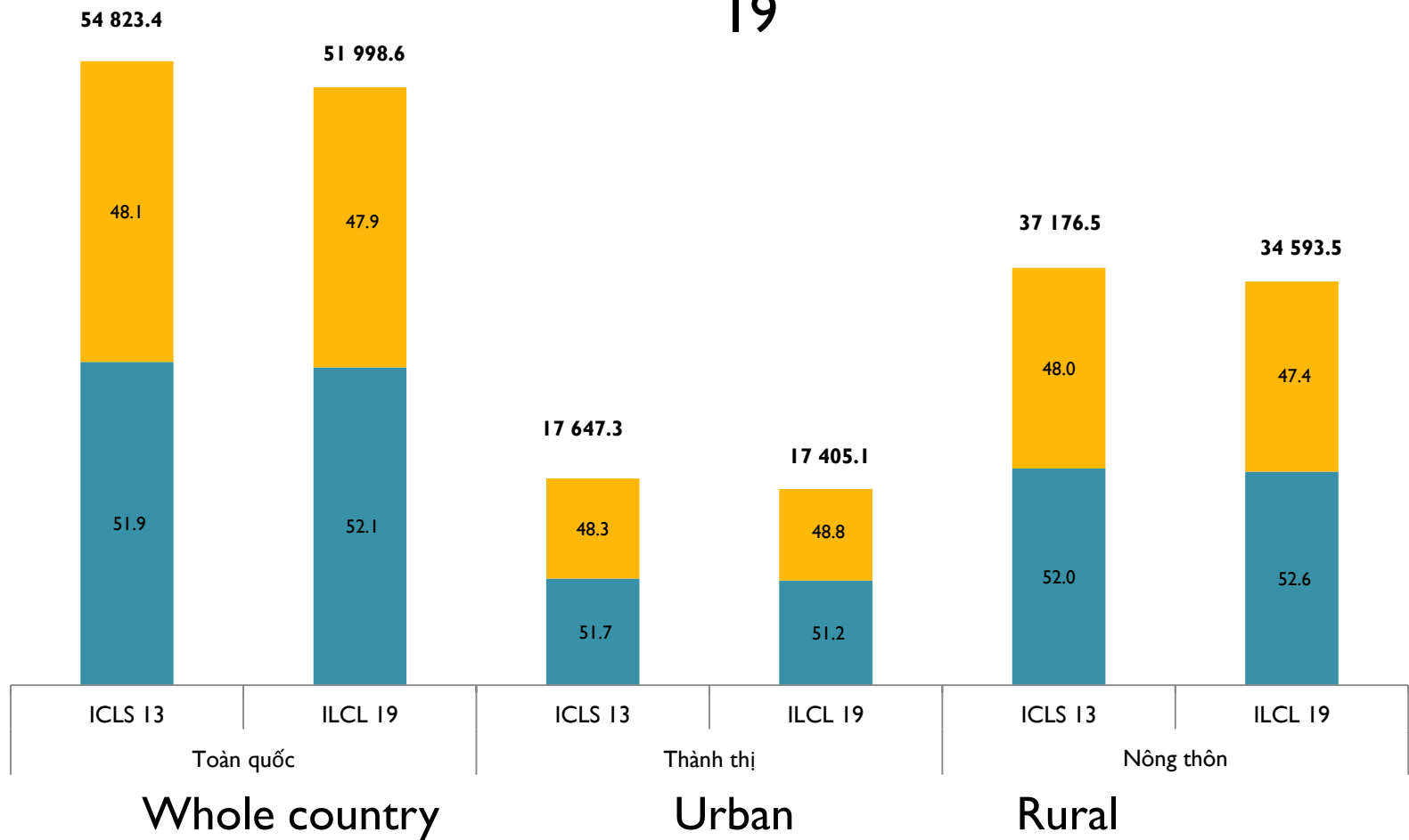
- ILO pilot study project: Vietnam was one to be selected in 10 pilot countries
- The 1st pilot in 2 provinces in Labor Force Survey in 2015-2016
- The GSO continued to conduct a pilot survey on the application of ICLS 19 in the national level by 2017
- The purpose of the pilot survey is to compare and estimate differences in data on indicators when applying the 19 ICLS standard against the ICLS 13; This will serve as a basis for analyzing, evaluating and recommending users of information when ICLS 19 is widely applied globally.



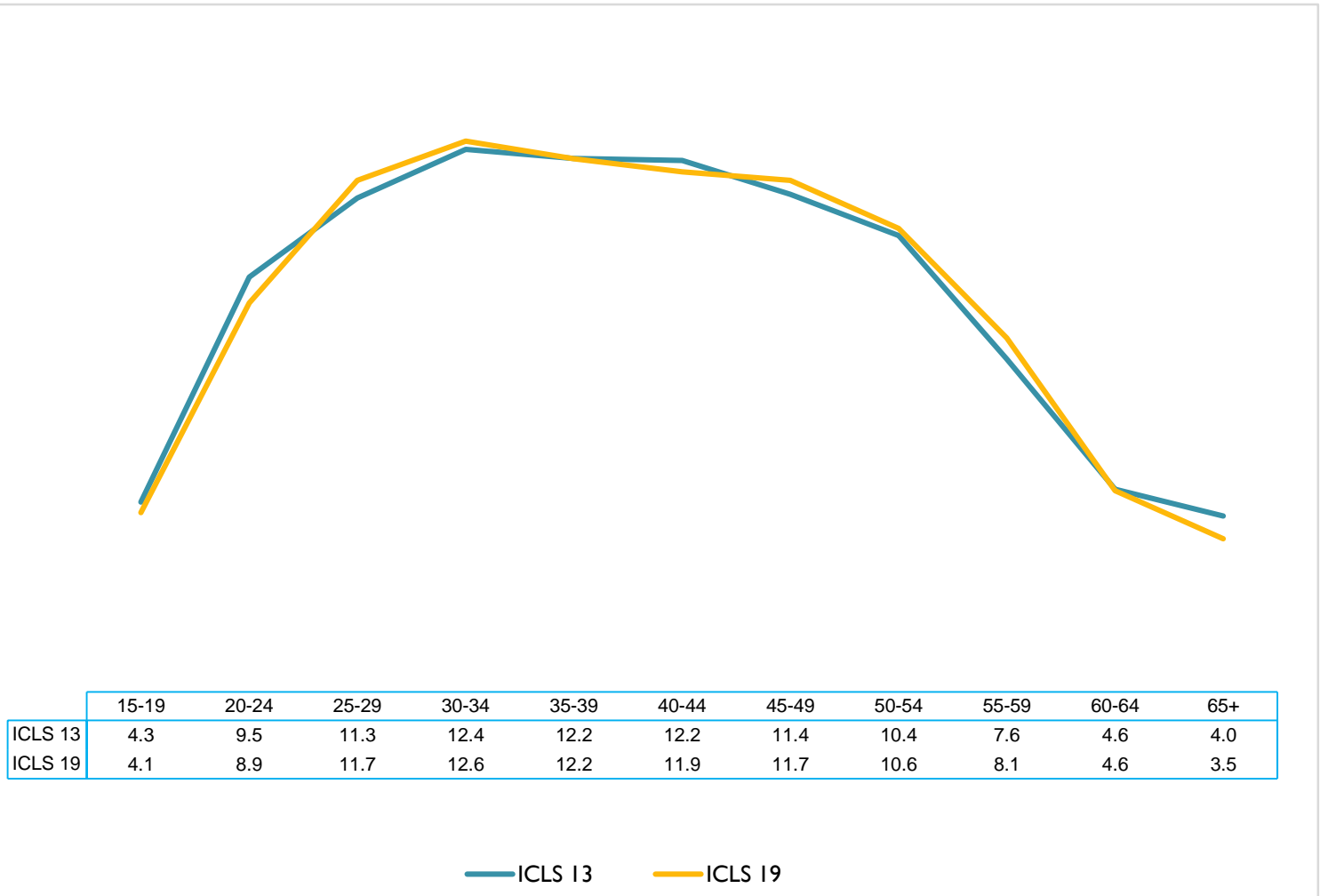
II. SOME KEY FINDINGS

I. Labour force distribution

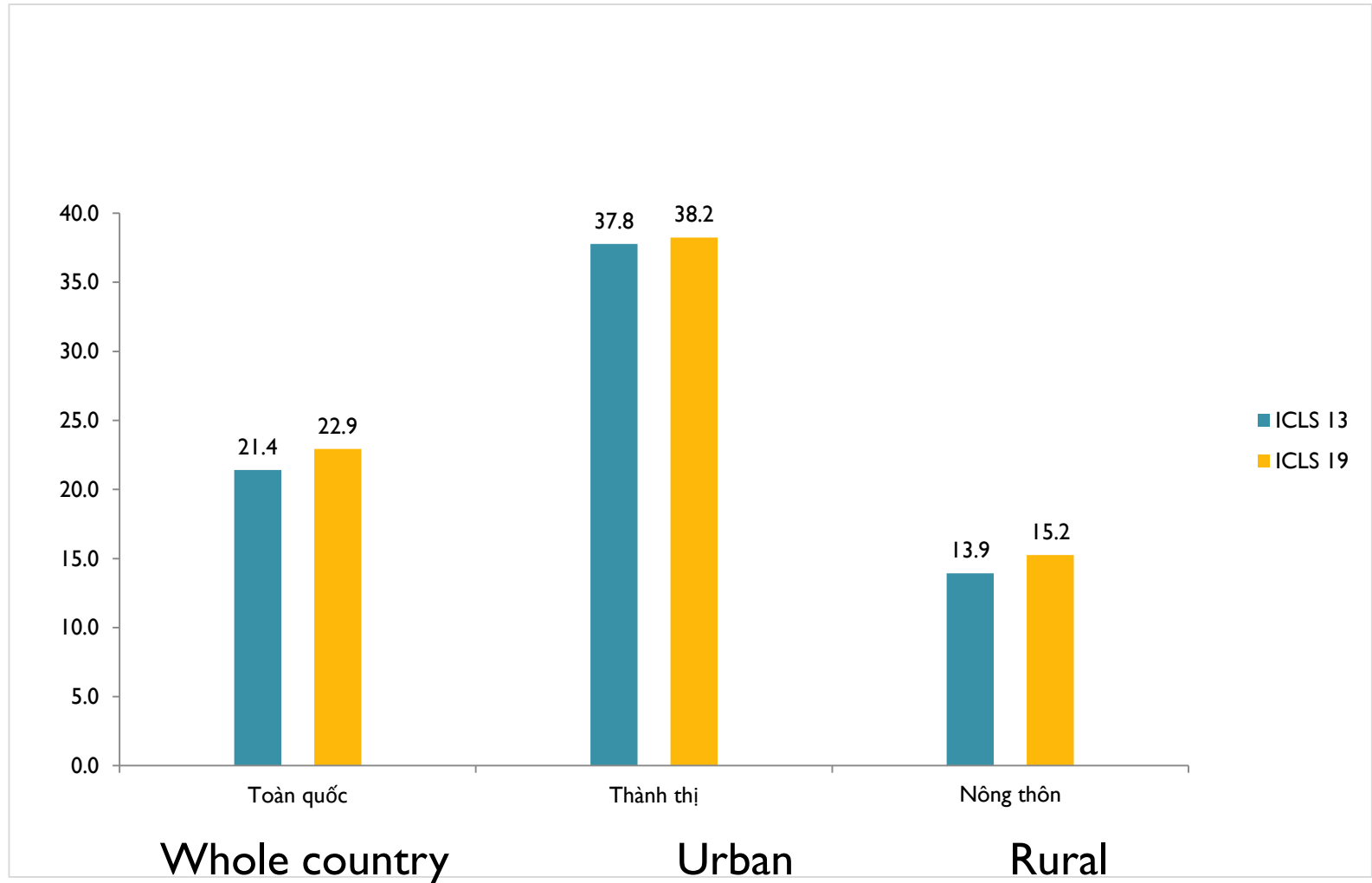
Labor force distribution by sex for ICLS 13 and ICLS 19



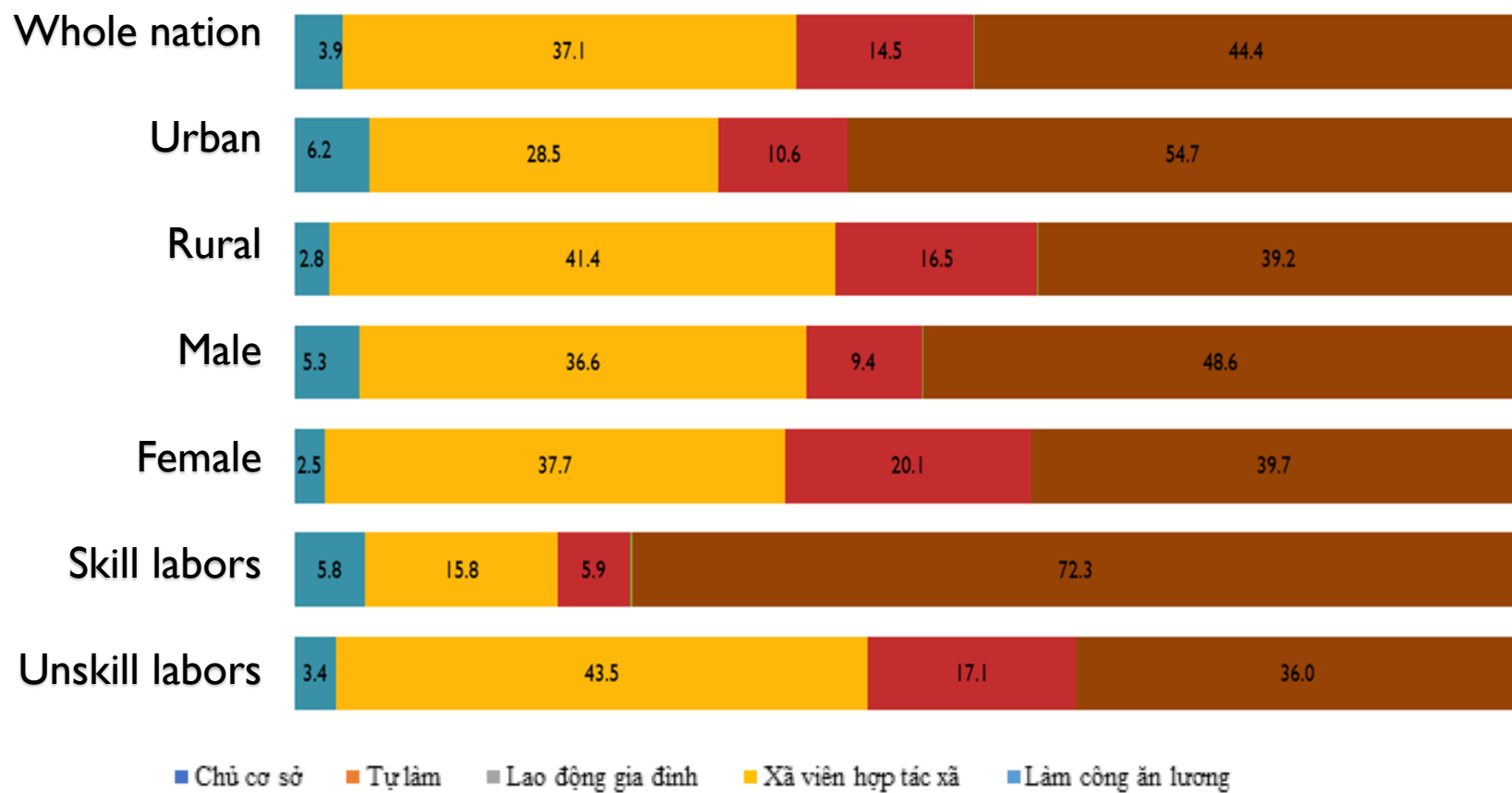
Labor force by age groups



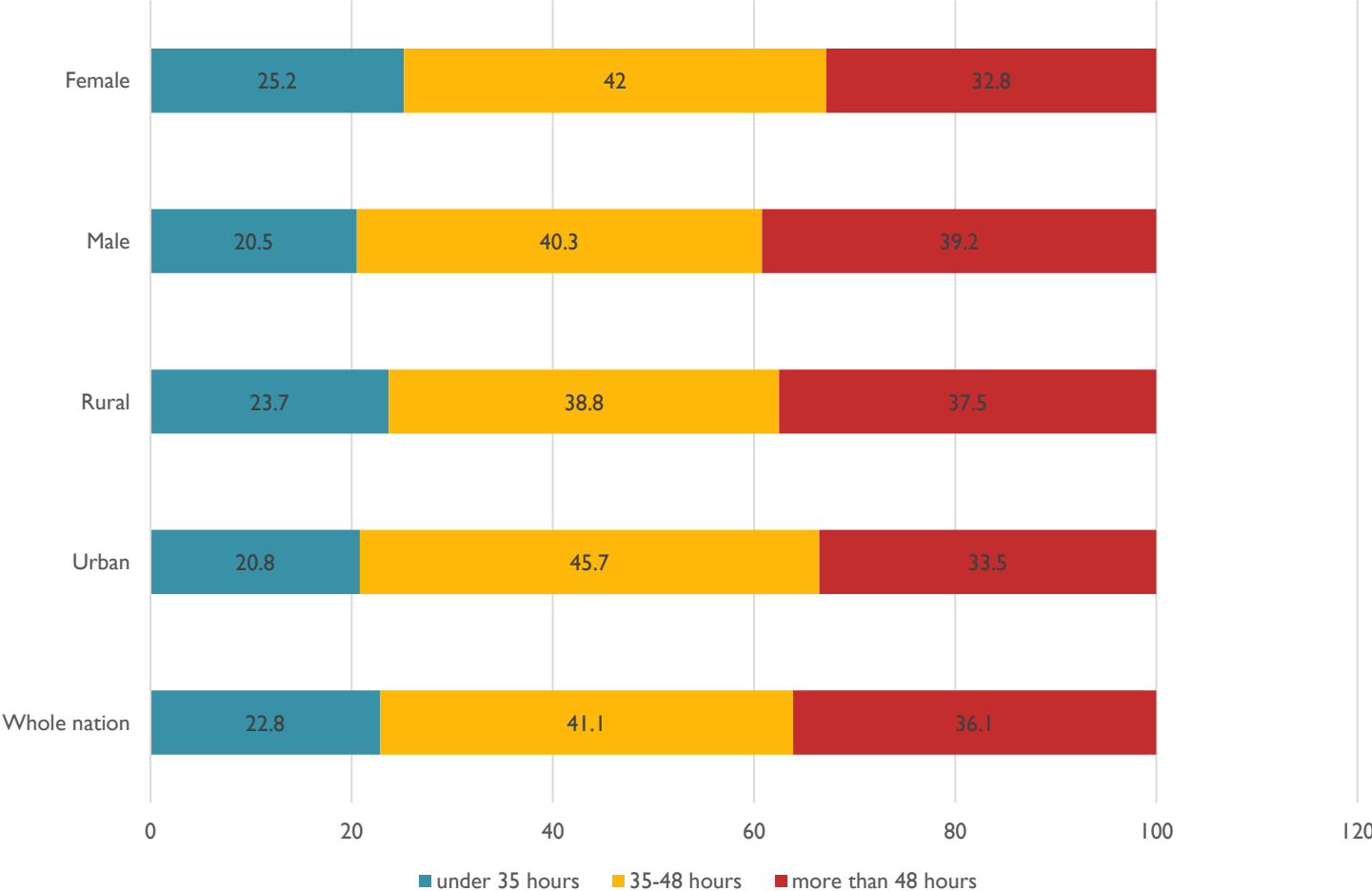
Rate of trained labor in urban / rural areas, ICLS 13 and ICLS 19



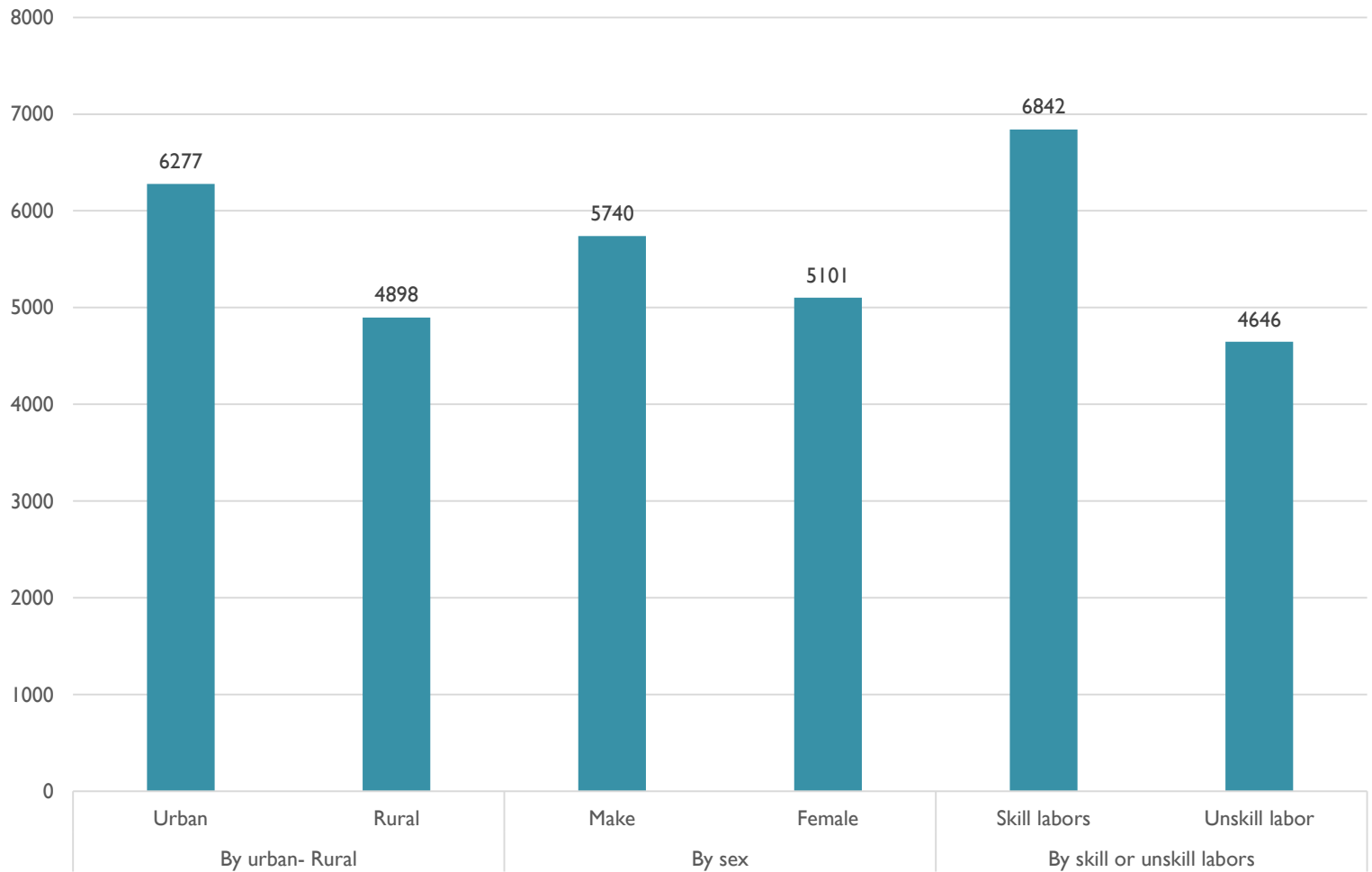
The structure of employed labors according to job status



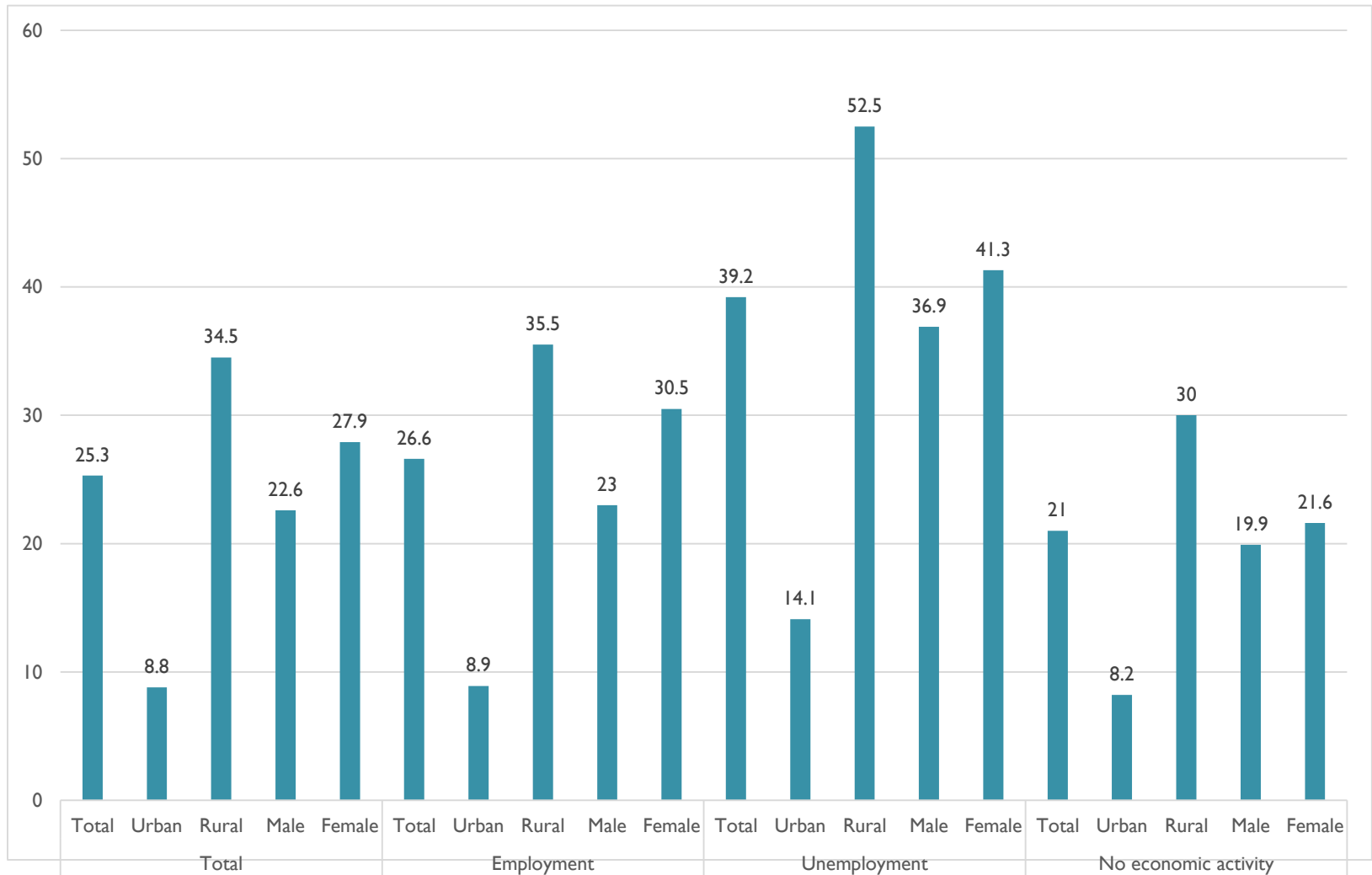
Labor structure by working time and average working hours in reference week



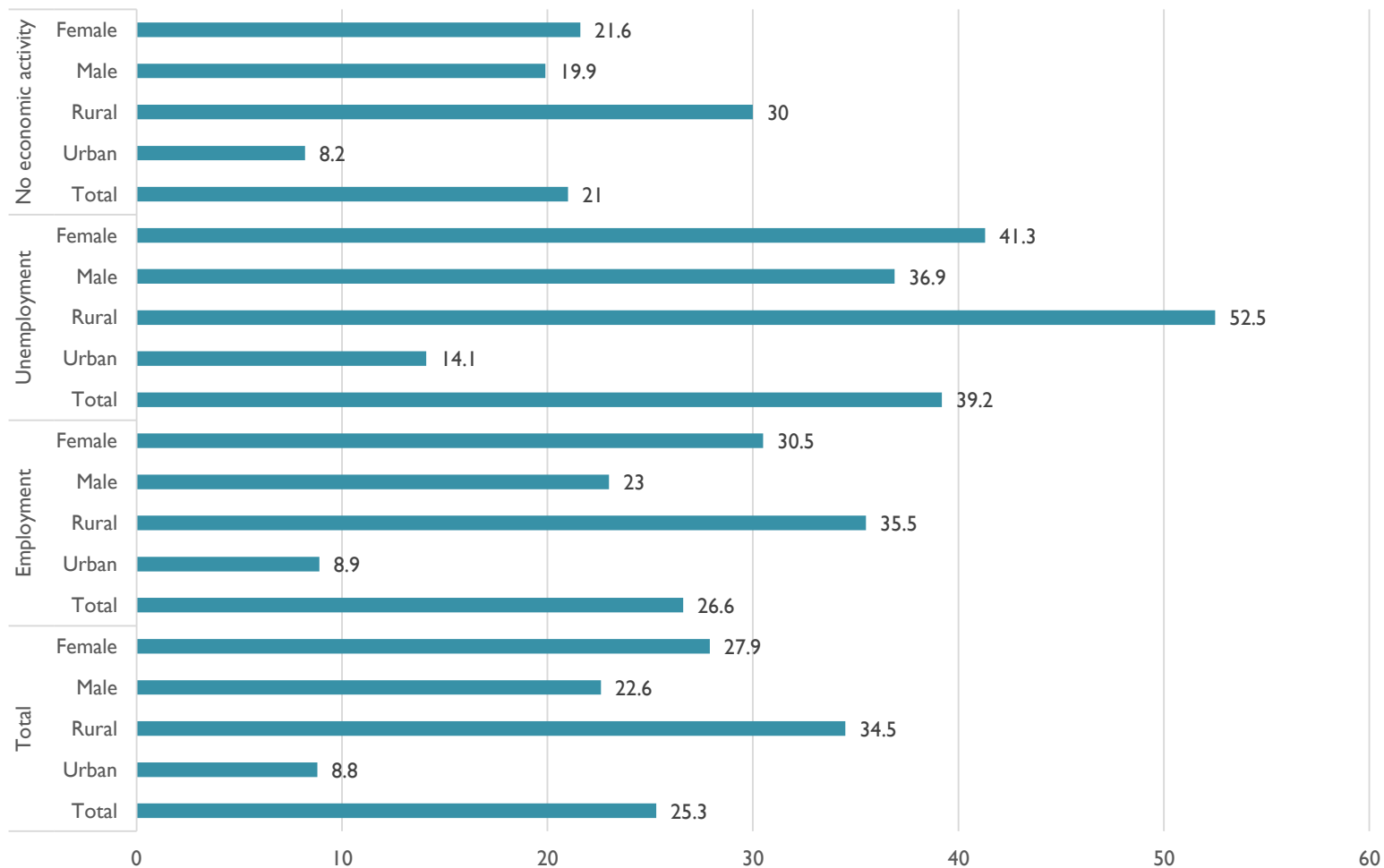
Average income of wage workers by urban-rural, sex, skill or unskill workers



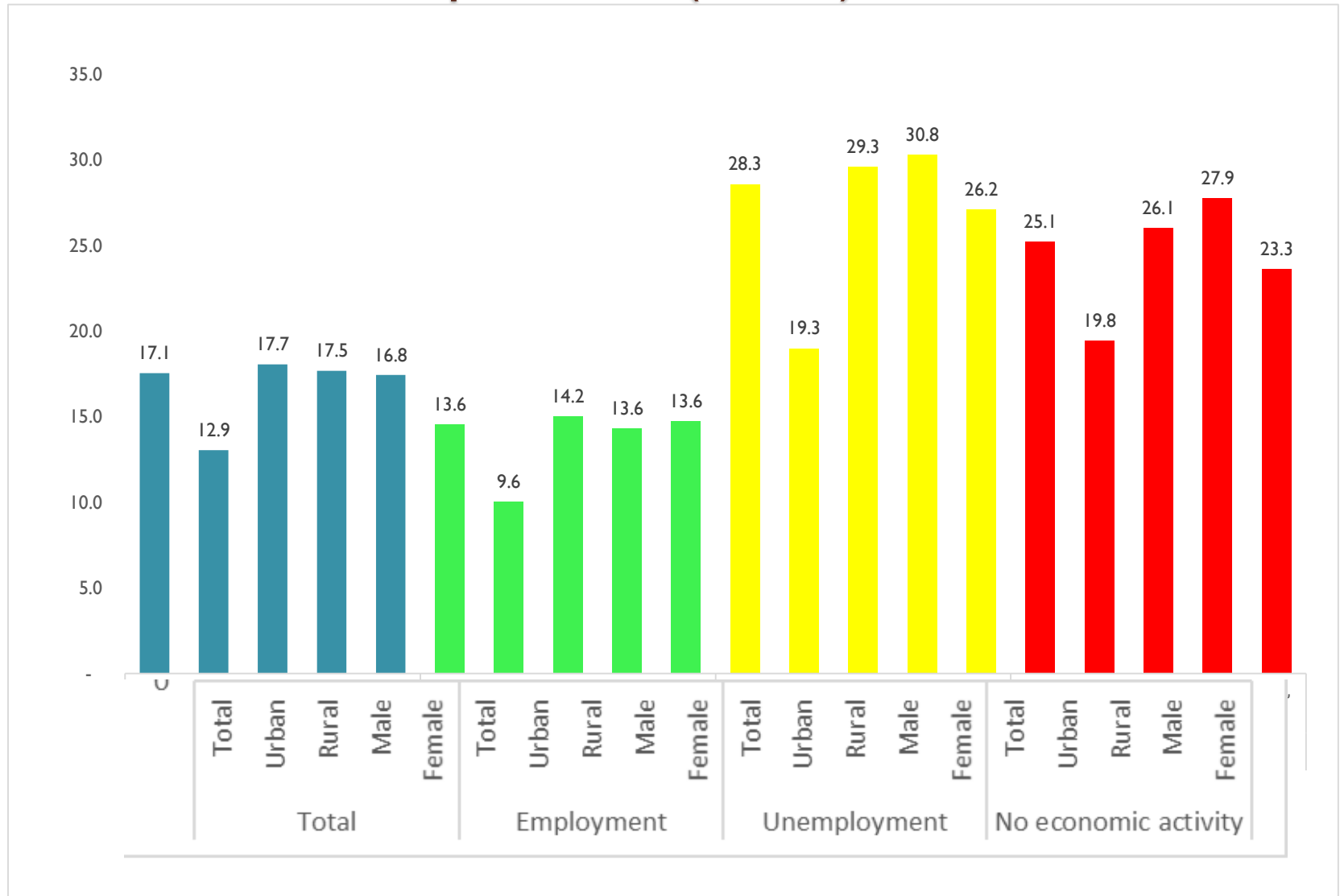
The percentage of people aged 15 and over is engaged in producing products for themselves and their families uses



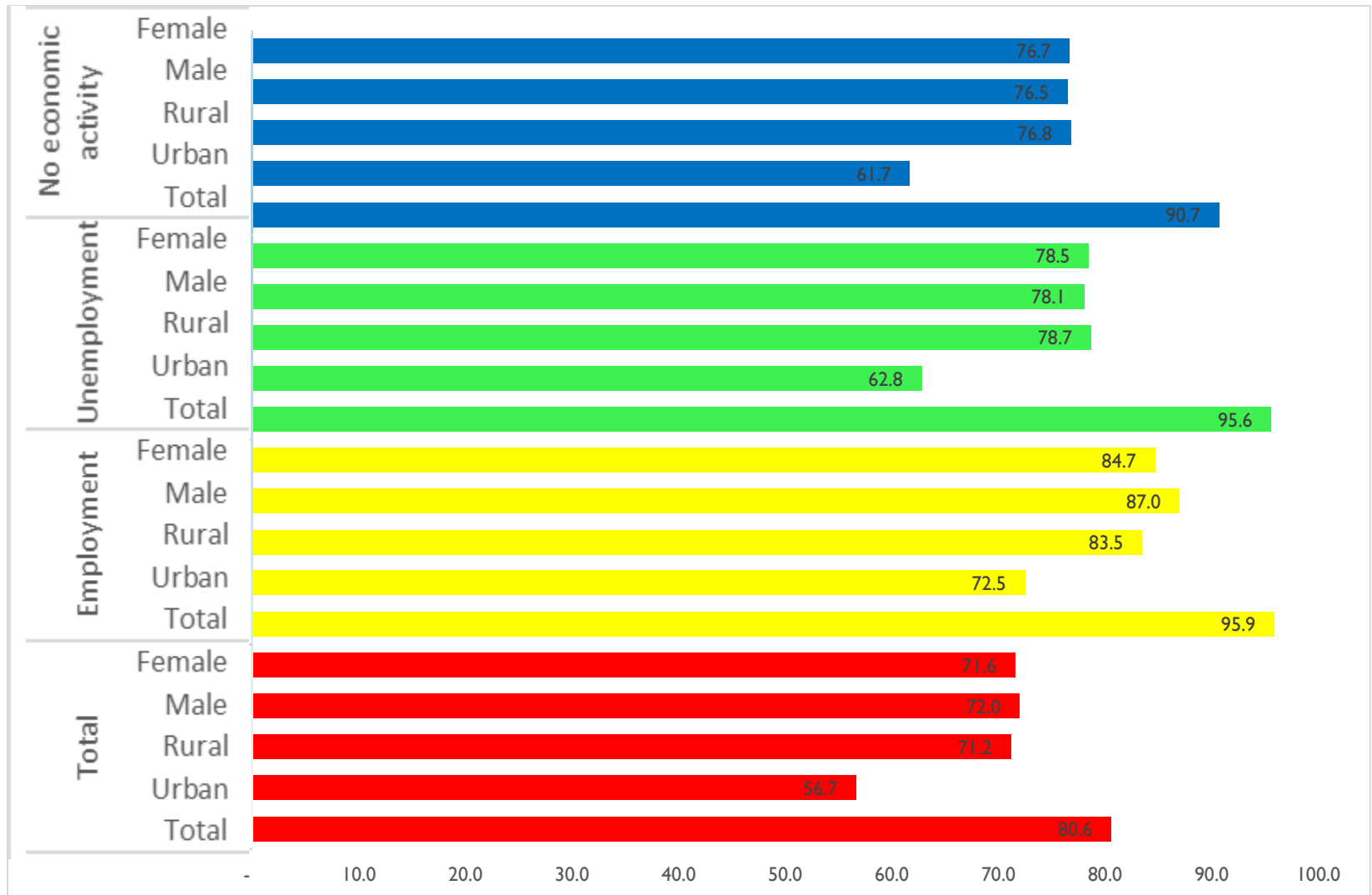
The percentage of people aged 15 and over is engaged in producing products for their own uses in households (%)



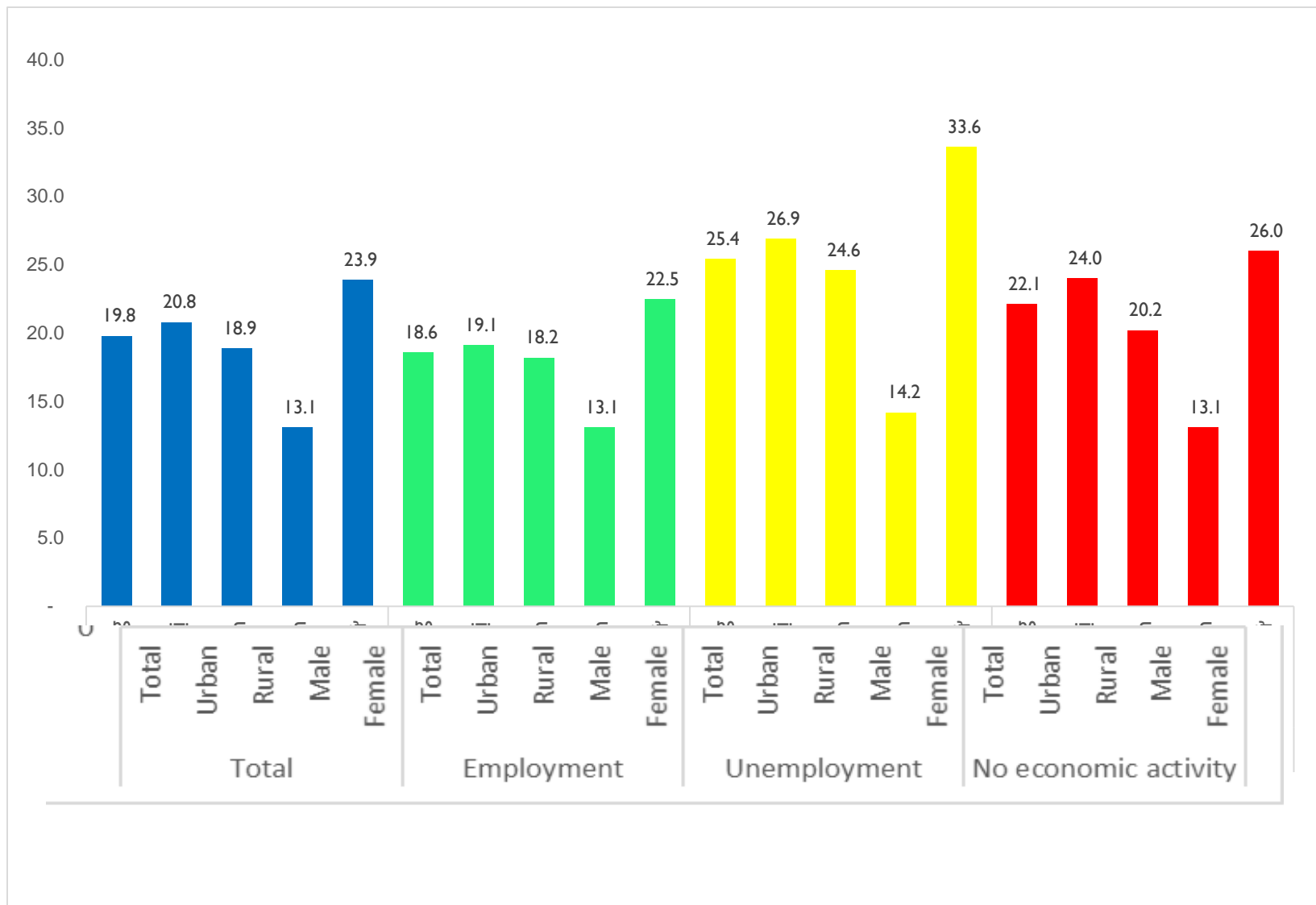
Average hours worked per week to produce household used products (hours)



The percentage of people aged 15 and over is involved in the management, maintenance and care of the family



Average hours for housework per week





III. CONCLUSION & MOVING FORWARD

Conclusion & moving forward

- In summary, the conceptual framework for employment statistics of the I9 ICLS attempts to clarify what the definition of employment is. It is a job done for the purpose of getting paid, earned wage/salary.
- Labor activities that create self-consumed products are non-profitable or unpaid activities, salaries will not be considered as employment because it is not linked to market factors. Employees who work for the purpose of making products for themselves and their families will not be considered employed.
- Vietnam is still an agricultural country with a lot of self-employed people living to support the whole family. The fact that these people are unemployed is still controversial not only in Viet Nam but also in some developing countries in the world
- Although home-made/ self consumed products are still significant for the livelihoods of a large part of the population, especially in remote and isolated areas. However, the contribution of this product to the GDP growth of the country is declining

Conclusion & moving forward (cont.)

- As recommended by the ILO, the transition from the old conceptual framework to the new conceptual framework requires a roadmap.
- The Vietnam General Statistics Office has followed the recommended roadmaps by implementing three pilot surveys, applying new recommendations at different scales and at national wide, across the country.
- Viet Nam already has sufficient conditions to apply the ICLS 19. The GSO is going to apply this new conceptual framework in the LFS 2019.

Conclusion & moving forward (cont.)

- It is necessary to have Consultation with experts and data users on the strengths and limitations of the ICLS 19 framework based on the results of the ICLS 19 pilot survey., and apply international standards with Vietnam contexts.
- Carry out a campaign of public dissemination, dissemination, interpretation, and recommendation to the general public and data users on the change in scope, concept of ICLS 19 before and after the official adoption of this conceptual framework.
- Although the producers of self-produced products are not employed, ILO experts also assist countries in developing a module to collect information on production activities. Self-produced products of the laborers. GSO should carefully study these contents in order to develop a questionnaire that is suitable for Vietnam and meet the need to measure labor standards in accordance with international standards while ensuring that "no one behind".

THANK YOU!

XIN CẢM ƠN!

