

II. EMPLOYMENT

Employment is one of the important indicators for assessing socio-economic development. Analysis of the changing dynamics of employment allows us to assess the impact of socio-economic transition and propose appropriate employment policies to facilitate socio-economic conditions of the nation. Vietnam's economy has undergone important changes in the past few decades, especially in the first decade of the twenty-first century. These important changes

combined with improvements in education of the labour force in recent years have changed the structure and distribution of employed population.

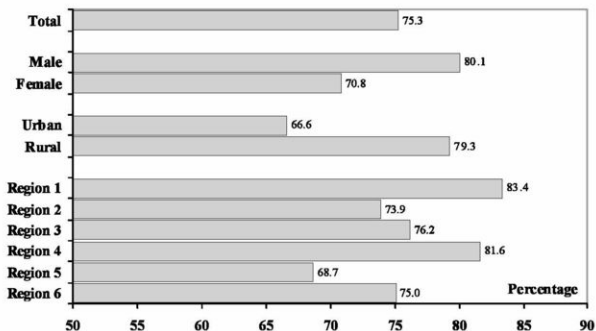
A majority of the labour force has employment; the number unemployed accounts for only a small share. Therefore, basic characteristics of the employed labour force such as education level, technique and qualification, etc. will contribute to determining characteristics of the labour force that we were studying in the previous section. The below presentation mainly discuss issues related to the employed labour force.

1. Employment to population ratio

Figure 2.1 presents the employment to population ratio of the population aged 15 and over in 2010. As shown in the results, the employment to population ratio of Vietnam stood at 75.3% as of 2010. There was a considerable differential in employment to population ratio between urban and rural areas. The employment to population ratio in urban areas was 12.6 percent points lower than that in rural areas. The differential in employment to population ratio between males and females was 9.3 percent points.

Observing the employment to population ratio by socio-economic regions reveals that it was the highest in two mountainous regions of the Northern Midlands and Mountains (83.4%) and Central Highlands (81.6%) and the lowest in two most economically developed areas, namely Red River Delta (73.9%) and Southeast (68.7%).

FIGURE 2.1: EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO OF POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY SEX, URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION IN 2010



2. Rate of trained employed population

In total of over 49.4 million employed workers aged 15 and over in the country, only nearly 7.2 million workers have been trained, accounts for 14.6%. Presently there are 85.4% of employed workers who have not been trained to achieve a level of any technique and qualification.

TABLE 2.1: PROPORTION OF TRAINED EMPLOYED POPULATION BY LEVEL OF TECHNIQUE AND QUALIFICATION, URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION IN 2010

Unit: Percentage

Residence/Socio-economic region	Total	No qualification	Short-term training	Vocational school	College	University and over
Entire country	100.0	85.4	3.8	3.4	1.7	5.7
Urban	100.0	69.4	6.4	5.6	2.9	15.6
Rural	100.0	91.5	2.8	2.6	1.2	1.9
Socio-economic region						
Northern Midlands and Mountains	100.0	86.7	3.5	4.5	1.9	3.3
Red River Delta	100.0	79.3	6.6	4.1	1.9	8.0
North and South Central Coast	100.0	87.3	3.0	3.7	1.7	4.3
Central Highlands	100.0	89.6	1.9	3.3	1.7	3.6
Southeast	100.0	80.5	4.5	2.8	1.8	10.4
Mekong River Delta	100.0	92.1	1.8	2.1	1.1	2.9

Rate of trained employed workers is highest in the Red River Delta (20.7%) and is lowest in the Mekong River Delta (7.9%). Share of employed workers with a university or higher is significantly different among regions. The Southeast has the highest proportion (10.4%), followed by the Red River Delta (8.0%).

These figures show that the quality of employment in Vietnam is low. This is a major challenge for the country in meeting the objectives of sustainable development. The low-quality workers go along with un-sustainable employment, low-paid job and can not meet the new trend, using modern technology in production and management.

3. Composition of employed population by occupation

By 2010, most of the employed population in the economy is still doing jobs without technique and qualification as well as high demand for professional skills such as 19.3 million workers doing “Unskilled occupations” (accounts for 39.1%), 7.6 million workers doing “Agricultural, forestry, fishery occupation” (15.5%), 7.2 million workers as “Personal services, protection and sales” (14.6%) and 6.2 million workers as “Skilled manual workers and other related workers” (12.6%). Workers whose management job requiring the level of technique and qualification and requiring skilled account for the not-high proportion of total of employed population.

TABLE 2.2: NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION
BY SEX AND OCCUPATION IN 2010

Occupation	Number of employed workers (<i>Thousand persons</i>)	Proportion (%)			% Female
		Total	Male	Female	
Total	49 381.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	48.5
1. Leader in all fields and levels	467.9	0.9	1.4	0.5	23.4
2. High level professional	2 521.1	5.1	5.0	5.2	49.7
3. Secondary level professional	1 802.5	3.7	3.2	4.2	55.3
4. Clerks	714.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	46.8
5. Personal services, protection and sales	7 205.2	14.6	10.3	19.1	63.6
6. Agricultural, forestry, fishery occupation	7 658.1	15.5	17.6	13.3	41.6
7. Skilled manual workers and other related workers	6 244.9	12.6	17.4	7.6	29.0
8. Assemblers and machine operators	3 464.9	7.0	8.5	5.4	37.6
9. Unskilled occupations	19 303.0	39.1	35.1	43.3	53.7

Data indicates that Vietnam's labour market remains underdeveloped, and the issue of training the labour force to have technique and qualification is an extremely urgent issue.

Among the nine occupational groups we examine, only three occupations use more female than male labour: "Personal services, protection and sales" (women account for 63.6%); "Secondary level professional" (women account for 55.3%), and "Unskilled occupations" (women account for 53.7%). Clearly these occupational groups primarily require low technique and qualification. This indicates gender inequality in occupations.

TABLE 2.3: PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND OCCUPATION IN 2010

Unit: Percentage

Occupation	Age group				
	Total	15-29	30-39	40-49	50+
Total	100.0	31.0	25.6	22.8	20.6
1. Leader in all fields and levels	100.0	5.8	25.7	34.4	34.1
2. High level professional	100.0	32.9	38.0	18.3	10.8
3. Secondary level professional	100.0	38.2	26.6	20.8	14.4
4. Clerks	100.0	34.1	22.8	21.8	21.3
5. Personal services, protection and sales	100.0	25.2	27.2	26.7	20.8
6. Agricultural, forestry, fishery occupation	100.0	17.4	24.4	27.4	30.8
7. Skilled manual workers and other related workers	100.0	36.8	29.8	21.6	11.8
8. Assemblers and machine operators	100.0	47.6	28.3	17.0	7.1
9. Unskilled occupations	100.0	33.4	22.0	21.5	23.1

Table 2.3 presents the proportion of employed workers by age group and occupation. In each occupational group, the distribution of workers by age group is dissimilar. Table 2.3 shows clearly the preference for age for each of occupation groups. For job groups "Leader in all fields and levels", the majority of leaders are 40 years of age and over (nearly 70%). Some occupation groups require highly technique and qualification and skills then young workers under age 40 account for a large proportion, such as the occupation group "High level professional", "Assemblers and machine operators". Meanwhile, the jobs without requiring technique and qualification and professional skills, then the share of workers in the age groups have no significant difference.

4. Composition of employed population by industry

The economic structural shift towards industrialization and modernization are major policies of the Party and Government. This process inevitably will increase the proportion of labour in industry, construction and services, and reduce the proportion of the labour force in agriculture. Table 2.4 indicates a shift in the labour structure between the three main industrial sectors over the past 10 years: "Agriculture, forestry, fishing"; "Industry and construction"; and "Services". Until now, "Agriculture, forestry, fishing" accounted for 48.7% of labour (a decline of 13.5 percentage points compared to 2000), "Industry and construction" accounts for 21.7% and "Services" for 29.6%.

TABLE 2.4: DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION BY INDUSTRY IN 2000-2010

	Agriculture, forestry and fishery	Industry and construction	Services
2000	62.2	13.0	24.8
2001	60.3	14.5	25.1
2002	58.6	15.4	26.0
2003	57.2	16.8	26.0
2004	56.1	17.4	26.5
2005	55.1	17.6	27.3
2006	54.3	18.2	27.6
2007	52.9	18.9	28.1
2008	52.3	19.3	28.4
2009	51.5	20.0	28.4
2010	48.7	21.7	29.6

Source: 2000-2009: *The Statistics Yearbook*; 2010: *The 2010 Labour Force and Employment Survey*.

Figure 2.2 presents the proportion of employed population by industrial sector for each region. The data show that the Southeast is the most developed region, with 80.8% of employed population working in industry, construction and services. In the mountainous and coastal areas, the proportion of labour working in Sector "Agriculture, forestry and fishery" remains quite high, this figure in the Northern Midlands and Mountains and Central Highlands at 71.9% and the North and South Central Coast at 57.4%.

FIGURE 2.2: PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION BY INDUSTRY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION IN 2010

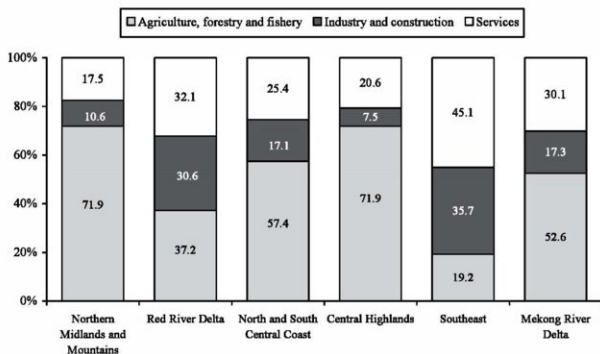


Table 2.5 reflects the distribution of employed population by industry and sex. Among the 21 industrial sectors of level 1 examined, the sector of “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” accounts for nearly half of all employed population. Some other sectors have a relatively large share including “Manufacturing” accounting for 14.3%, “Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” accounting for 11.5% and “Construction” accounting for 6.3%; each of the remaining sectors accounts for only a small share (below 4%).

Overall in the economy, female labour is almost balanced with male labour (female labour accounts for 48.4% of all employed population). Gender selection in some industrial sector is quite clear, and some sectors have a very small share of women in the labour force such as “Transportation and Storage” (8.9%), “Construction” with only 9.5% female, “Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” (17.3%). In contrast, there are other sectors which employ primarily female labour, like “Hired domestic help” in which women account for 90.8%, “Education and training” and “Accommodation and food service activities” in which female labour accounts for nearly 70% of the sector’s labour force.

TABLE 2.5: DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION BY SEX AND INDUSTRY IN 2010

Unit: Percent

Industrial sector	Total	Male	Female	% Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	48.4
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	48.7	46.4	51.2	50.9
B. Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.9	0.2	21.0
C. Manufacturing	14.3	13.3	15.5	52.3
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.4	0.1	17.3
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.2	0.3	0.2	41.0
F. Construction	6.3	11.0	1.2	9.5
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.5	9.3	13.9	58.6
H. Transportation and storage	2.9	5.1	0.5	8.9
I. Accommodation and food service activities	3.7	2.2	5.4	69.8
J. Information and communication	0.5	0.6	0.4	37.6
K. Financial, banking and insurance activities	0.5	0.5	0.6	52.9
L. Real estate activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	45.0
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.4	0.6	0.3	30.8
N. Administrative and support service activities	0.4	0.5	0.3	34.1
O. Communist Party, socio-political organizations, public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2.8	3.9	1.5	26.7
P. Education and training	3.4	2.1	4.8	68.4
Q. Human health and social work activities	0.9	0.7	1.1	61.8
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.5	0.5	0.5	50.1
S. Other service activities	1.4	1.6	1.2	41.6
T. Hired domestic help	0.4	0.1	0.8	90.8
U. Activities of international organizations and agencies (*)	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.7

Notes: (*) This category accounts for a very small share of the survey sample, it has a low reliability.

Table 2.6 reflects the employment selection by age group. Sectors in the fields of industry, technology and services tend to use primarily young labour below 40 years of age, like: "Activities of international organizations and agencies" (75.1%), "Information and communication" (74.6%), "Manufacturing" (73.5%); "Financial, banking and insurance activities" (72.0%), "Other service activities" (69.9%) and "Professional, scientific and technical activities" (69.0%). Some industries rely more on older labour (40 years and older) including: "Real estate activities" (60.4%), "Arts, entertainment and recreation" (52.9%), "Hired domestic help" (52.8%) and "Communist Party, socio-political organizations, public administration and defence; compulsory social security" (51.2%).

TABLE 2.6: AGE STRUCTURE OF EMPLOYED POPULATION BY INDUSTRY IN 2010

Unit: Percent

Industrial sector	Total	15-29	30-39	40-49	50+
Total	100.0	31.0	25.6	22.8	20.6
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100.0	28.0	22.2	23.1	26.7
B. Mining and quarrying	100.0	34.9	28.6	26.0	10.4
C. Manufacturing	100.0	46.5	27.0	17.0	9.5
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	100.0	28.8	35.5	23.1	12.6
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100.0	26.5	31.1	26.2	16.3
F. Construction	100.0	33.7	31.5	24.4	10.4
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	100.0	26.4	29.4	25.9	18.3
H. Transportation and storage	100.0	26.9	33.9	25.9	13.3
I. Accommodation and food service activities	100.0	27.5	24.5	26.2	21.8
J. Information and communication	100.0	44.2	30.4	15.5	9.9
K. Financial, banking and insurance activities	100.0	39.7	32.3	16.8	11.2
L. Real estate activities	100.0	18.0	21.6	24.6	35.8
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	100.0	39.6	29.4	16.7	14.3
N. Administrative and support service activities	100.0	30.5	30.7	23.1	15.7
O. Communist Party, socio-political organizations, public administration and defence; compulsory social security	100.0	22.4	26.5	27.4	23.8
P. Education and training	100.0	28.8	35.4	22.2	13.6
Q. Human health and social work activities	100.0	30.1	25.0	27.8	17.0
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	100.0	24.4	22.7	23.8	29.0
S. Other service activities	100.0	42.1	27.8	15.9	14.1
T. Hired domestic help	100.0	26.4	20.7	28.4	24.4
U. Activities of international organizations and agencies (*)	100.0	32.2	42.9	0.0	24.9

Notes: (*) This category accounts for a very small share of the survey sample, it has a low reliability.

5. Composition of employed population by economic sector

Data in Table 2.7 reflects number and proportion of employed population by economic sector. The sector of “the self-employed/household enterprise” accounted for 78.5%, with about 38.8 millions workers, respectively. The cooperative/collective sector that predominated in the 1970s, with worthy contributions to the development of socialism in Vietnam, now retains only a very small share of all employment (0.7%). “Private enterprise” and “Foreign invested enterprise” are two active economic sectors but the proportion of workers in these two sectors is relatively low (7.6% and 3.5%, respectively). Data through surveys from 2007 to date show that the proportion of workers for sectors of “Private

enterprise” and “Foreign invested enterprise” tends to increase. This indicates that Vietnam’s labour market has developed in the past time but is still at low level of development.

TABLE 2.7: NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION
BY ECONOMIC SECTOR IN 2007-2010

Economic sector	1/8/2007		1/9/2009		1/7/2010	
	Number (Thous. pers)	Percent	Number (Thous. pers)	Percent	Number (Thous. pers)	Percent
Total	45 868.9	100.0	47 999.4	100.0	49 465.7	100.0
Self-employed/ household enterprise	36 811.0	80.3	37 716.8	78.6	38 820.3	78.5
Cooperative/collective	266.2	0.6	226.5	0.5	364.1	0.7
Private enterprise	2 750.5	6.0	3 864.8	8.0	3 745.5	7.6
State	5 073.6	11.1	4 793.7	10.0	4 780.1	9.7
Foreign invested enterprise	967.6	2.1	1 397.6	2.9	1 755.7	3.5

The last column in Table 2.8 expresses the gender selection by employment sector. Except for “Foreign invested enterprise” economic sector, all of remaining economic sectors use more male than female labour. The “Foreign invested enterprise” sector has a highest female share (62.6%), and this is an employment sector with high incomes and good working conditions. Out of over 1 millions female workers working in the foreign-invested enterprise sector, there are 91.3% of workers working in the manufacturing sector (mainly textiles and garments) and 63.0% working as assemblers or machine operators (mainly operating industrial machinery).

TABLE 2.8: DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION BY SEX AND EMPLOYMENT SECTOR IN 2010

Unit: Percent

Economic sector	Total	Male	Female	% Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	48.4
Self-employed/ household enterprise	78.5	77.7	79.3	48.9
Cooperative/collective	0.7	0.8	0.7	43.7
Private enterprise	7.6	8.7	6.4	40.8
State	9.7	10.2	9.1	45.4
Foreign invested enterprise	3.5	2.6	4.6	62.6

“Foreign-invested enterprise” sector and the “Private enterprise” sector use more young labour (below 30 years), which shows the vitality of these two sectors

TABLE 2.9: AGE STRUCTURE OF EMPLOYED POPULATION BY ECONOMIC SECTOR IN 2010

Unit: Percent

Economic sector	Total	15-29	30-39	40-49	50+
Total	100.0	31.0	25.6	22.8	20.6
Self-employed/ household enterprise	100.0	28.0	24.7	24.0	23.3
Cooperative/collective	100.0	28.0	29.4	23.2	19.5
Private enterprise	100.0	49.0	27.8	15.6	7.6
State	100.0	28.2	31.8	24.5	15.6
Foreign invested enterprise	100.0	67.4	23.8	7.4	1.5

6. Composition of employed population by employment status

Table 2.10 reflects the composition of the employed population by the employment status in the labour force and employment surveys from 2007 up to now. The category with the largest proportion of the employed was “Own account worker”. However, the proportion of this group has declined over the years (53.0% in 2007; 44.6% in 2009 and 43.3% in 2010). The second rank was for “Wage worker”, accounting for one-third of working population. As compared to 2007, the proportion of this category increased (3.3 percentage points) but it is still at moderate level (33.8%). This trend reflects that Vietnam’s labour market has already improved toward the market-oriented economy. However, if making a comparison with countries in the world and region, especially for developed countries, where wage workers account for above 80% of working population, Vietnam stands in the low rank.

TABLE 2.10: PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN 2007-2010

Unit: Percent

Employment status	1/8/2007		1/9/2009		1/7/2010	
	Total	% Female	Total	% Female	Total	% Female
Total	100.0	49.2	100.0	48.7	100.0	48.4
Employer	3.3	41.2	4.8	32.6	3.4	31.4
Own-account worker	53.0	53.9	44.6	51.1	43.3	48.6
Unpaid family worker	12.8	53.5	16.9	64.1	19.4	65.4
Wage worker	30.5	40.4	33.4	40.1	33.8	40.2
Member of cooperatives	0.2	26.5	0.1	29.5	0.0	18.5
Apprentice	0.2	36.5	0.2	31.2	0.1	31.2

Table 2.10 also indicates that in the category of “Own-account worker” and “Unpaid family worker”, employed females took in charge of most (except year of

2010, the proportion of female workers of “Own-account worker” is lower than that of male in the same category). This group is regarded as the vulnerable groups that gets risk of jobless easily and hardly receive any kinds of social security.

Table 2.11 reflects the proportion of employed population by employment status and age group. Data shows that majority of apprentices and unpaid family workers are under 30 years of age (94.2% and 51.4% respectively). The category “Wage workers” had a large proportion of employed persons aged under 30, while categories “Member of cooperatives”, “Employer” and “Own-account worker” have minority of employed persons aged under 30.

TABLE 2.11: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED POPULATION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND AGE GROUP IN 2010

Unit: Percentage

Employment status	Total	15-29	30-39	40-49	50+
Total	100.0	31.0	25.6	22.8	20.6
Employer	100.0	12.2	32.3	32.7	22.8
Own-account worker	100.0	14.5	25.9	28.5	31.1
Unpaid family worker	100.0	51.4	18.3	15.1	15.1
Wage worker	100.0	42.2	28.8	19.0	9.9
Member of cooperatives	100.0	8.5	24.1	33.4	34.0
Apprentice	100.0	94.2	4.5	0.7	0.6

7. Average monthly income of wage workers

Employment and income are key information collected from the labour force surveys. However, it seems to be difficult to get accurate information on the income indicator, especially for those who are not wage workers such as casual workers or agricultural workers. So, the 2010 Labour Force and Employment Survey will present only about income of the wage workers.

Table 2.12 reflects the difference in average monthly income of wage-workers by sex and the attained highest technique and qualification level.

TABLE 2.12: AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME OF WAGE WORKERS
BY SEX AND THE ATTAINED HIGHEST TECHNIQUE AND QUALIFICATION IN 2010

Unit: Thousand Dongs

Technique and Qualification	Average monthly income		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	2 519	2 668	2 297
No technique and qualification	2 108	2 270	1 844
Short-term training	2 944	3 092	2 466
Vocational school	2 472	2 621	2 352
College	2 835	3 023	2 725
University and over	4 018	4 256	3 722

A comparison of the income between male workers and females workers shows a higher for males than females in all reference groups. According to the 2010 survey results, the income difference between groups "University and over" with the "No technique and qualification" is 1.9 times.

FIGURE 2.3: AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME (THOUSAND DONGS) OF WAGE WORKERS
BY SEX AND ECONOMIC SECTOR IN 2010

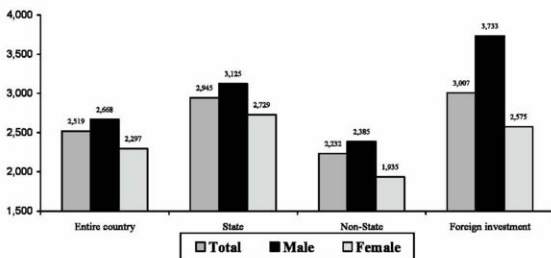


Figure 2.3 shows the difference in income of wage workers by economic sector. Among the 3 economic sectors we referred to, "Foreign investment" economic sector has the highest average income (about 3 millions VND per month) and "Non-State" economic sector has the lowest average income (about 2.2 millions VND per month). The income gap between males and females was quite clear. The "Foreign investment" economic sector was the sector with the largest

male-female differential of income, about 1.15 millions VND per month). Although the sector provided the better working condition and attracted more employed females, but the level of income for females was much lower than that for males.

By industry, the lowest average income was observed for category “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” (about 1.8 millions VND per month) to the highest for “International organizations and bodies”, about 8 millions VND per month. Some industries where the level of income was quite good (more than 3.5 millions VND per month) included categories: “Real estate activities”, “Financial intermediation, banking and insurance” (about 4.8 millions VND per month), “Communications” (about 3.7 millions VND per month) and “Scientific activities and technology” (about 3.6 millions VND per month).

TABLE 2.13: AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME OF WAGE WORKERS BY SEX AND INDUSTRY IN 2010

Unit: Thousand VND

Industry	Average monthly income		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	2 519	2 668	2 297
A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 826	1 996	1 539
B. Mining and quarrying	3 308	3 468	2 555
C. Manufacturing	2 325	2 654	2 027
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3 200	3 238	3 016
E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2 465	2 566	2 283
F. Construction	2 441	2 457	2 292
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2 681	2 765	2 545
H. Transportation and storage	3 409	3 226	4 731
I. Accommodation and food service activities	2 091	2 492	1 854
J. Information and communication	3 736	4 033	3 233
K. Financial, banking and insurance activities	4 800	4 706	4 880
L. Real estate activities	4 791	5 234	4 053
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	3 621	3 650	3 565
N. Administrative and support service activities	2 885	2 806	3 073
O. Communist Party, socio-political organizations, public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2 490	2 549	2 327
P. Education and training	2 814	3 101	2 682
Q. Human health and social work activities	2 825	3 161	2 643
R. Arts, entertainment and recreation	2 604	2 722	2 427
S. Other service activities	1 953	2 203	1 713
T. Hired domestic help	2 027	2 096	2 021
U. Activities of international organizations and agencies (*)	8 055	8 134	7 921

Notes: (*) This category accounts for a very small share of the survey sample, it has a low reliability.

Table 2.14 reflects the income differential of wage workers by occupation. Among these observed groups of occupation, except for the group “Unskilled occupations” with an average income of less than 2 millions VND per month, wage workers in other groups earned more than 2 millions VND per month.

BIỂU 2.14: AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME OF WAGE WORKERS BY SEX AND OCCUPATION IN 2010

Unit: Thousand dong

Occupation	Average monthly income		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	2 519	2 668	2 297
1. Leaders/managers	4 050	4 045	4 065
2. High-level Professionals	3 830	4 108	3 552
3. Mid-level professionals	2 631	2 843	2 480
4. Clerks	2 281	2 216	2 354
5. Personal services, protective workers and sales workers	2 140	2 280	1 962
6. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	2 468	2 489	2 419
7. Craft and related trades workers	2 339	2 486	1 825
8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2 481	2 860	2 052
9. Unskilled occupations	1 748	1 882	1 549

In 2010, groups of occupation with quite a good income that is more than 2.5 millions VND per month, higher than that of the whole country included “Leaders and managers” about 4 millions VND per month, “High-level professionals” about 3.8 millions VND per month and “Mid-level professionals” about 2.6 millions VND per month.

8. Average weekly hours worked

Table 2.15 presents average weekly hours worked by sex, urban/rural residence and socio-economic regions. In general, in 2010 average weekly hours worked of Vietnam labour stand at normal level of 45.0 hours per week. The differential in number of average weekly hours worked was considerable between urban and rural areas, among socio-economic regions. This differential is the highest in the Mekong River Delta (5.0 hours per week) and is the lowest in Northern Midlands and Mountains (0.6 hours per week). However, the Mekong River Delta is the region with the lowest average weekly hours worked (42.9 hours

per week). The Southeast is the region with the highest average weekly hours worked (48.2 hours per week).

TABLE 2.15: AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY SEX, URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE
AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGION IN 2010

Unit: Hours

Residence/Socio-economic region	Average weekly hours worked			Urban-Rural Difference
	Total	Urban	Rural	
Entire country	45.0	47.3	44.1	3.2
Male	45.8	47.6	45.0	2.6
Female	44.1	46.9	43.1	3.8
Socio-economic region:				
Northern Midlands and Mountains	45.3	45.8	45.2	0.6
Red River Delta	45.6	47.2	45.1	2.1
North and South Central Coast	44.0	45.8	43.4	2.4
Central Highlands	43.7	44.9	43.2	1.6
Southeast	48.2	49.2	46.9	2.4
Mekong River Delta	42.9	46.8	41.8	5.0