

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND INVESTMENT

GENERAL STATISTICS OFFICE

REPORT

ON LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Quarter 4, 2014

Ha Noi, 2014

INTRODUCTION

On 15 November 2013, the General Director of General Statistic Office issued Decision No 1241/QĐ-TCTK on the 2014 Labour force survey, along with its survey plan. The purpose of the survey was to collect basic information on labour market in 2014; to assess and compare the changes in labour market among quarters within 2014 as well as with those of previous annual labour force surveys conducted by GSO. Besides, it was expected to reflect the impact of economic situation to the labor market in Vietnam. The statistics would be aggregated by the whole country, urban and rural areas, 6 social-economic regions, Hanoi and Hochiminh city for each quarter and by the provincial level for whole year.

This report would present major findings of labour force survey in quarter 4, 2014 in order to provide information about labour market and employment for users. This survey was aimed at collecting the information on employment of those persons aged 15 and above, who were currently residing in Vietnam at the survey period. Hence, the indicators relating to the labour market in this report would mainly be calculated for those persons aged 15 and above. However, due to the demand for research, assessment and analyzing information about the labour market and employment situation of the working age group (15-59 for men and 15-54 for women), the report would also provide some basic indicators on unemployment and underemployment for this group.

The 2014 Labour force survey has received technical supports of International Labour Organisation (ILO). GSO highly appreciates these supports and wishes to continuously receive more supports from ILO in succeeding surveys.

GSO hopes that this report will meet requirements of basic information for social economic policy markers, especially for those who are engaging into the field of labour and employment. We warmly welcome all constructive comments from readers.

Sincere thanks ./.

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I. SUMMARY

- As of Quarter 4, 2014 Vietnam has reached to 70.06 million persons aged 15 and above, of which 54.4 million people joined into the labour force. Even the fact that the urbanization process has been going on, the rural labour force is continuously considered as dominant, currently accounting for 70% of total labour force.
- The labour force participation rate stood at 78.0%. The considerable difference on labour force participation between rural and urban areas has remained, standing at 11.2 percentage points (70.5% against with 81.7%). Besides, the sex gap on labour force participation has also been found. This participation of females was 73.6%, with 9 percentage points lower than that of males (82.6%).
- At the whole country, the labour force was constituted by 53.4 millions employed people and nearly 1 million unemployed persons.
- As of Quarter 4, 2014, the employment to population ratio of whole country was 76.5%. There was a considerable gap on this ratio between urban and rural. The employment to population ratio in urban areas reached to 68.4%, with 12.2 percentage points lower than that of rural areas.
- As of Quarter 4, 2014, at the whole country, there were 1.2 million underemployed persons. The underemployed population was added about 23.5 thousand persons as compared to that of Quarter 3 in 2014. 84.3% of total underemployed population was residing in rural areas.
- The general unemployment rate has remained low (1.81%). The unemployed population was supplemented to 80.5 thousand persons as compared to that of the same period of 2013, currently standing at 986.3 thousand persons in quarter 4, 2014.
- In addition, the young unemployment rate was 6.17%. The share of unemployed youth accounted for 45.5% of total unemployed population. This share of urban areas was lower than that of rural areas (40.7% verse

50%). Meanwhile, the underemployed youth just accounted for 18.7% of total underemployed population.

Some key indicators of the labour market, 2014

Indicator	Quarter 1 2014	Quarter 2 2014	Quarter 3 2014	Quarter 4 2014
1. Population aged 15 and above ('000 persons)	69179.4	69313.3	69 691.5	70 057.9
Male	33543.0	33695.9	33 974.4	34 022.3
Female	35636.4	35617.4	35 717.1	36 035.6
Urban	22804.2	22911.6	23 149.6	23 250.2
Rural	46375.2	46401.7	46 541.9	46 807.6
2. Labour force ('000 persons)	53580.9	53714.5	54 307.2	54 426.5
Male	27511.7	27584.8	28 042.5	27 968.9
Female	26069.3	26129.8	26 264.7	26 457.5
Urban	16028.3	16030.2	16 296.3	16 357.2
Rural	37552.7	37684.4	38 010.9	38 069.3
3. Age structure of labour force (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.4
20-24	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.0
25-29	11.9	11.7	11.6	11.4
30-34	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.3
35-39	12.1	12.2	12.0	12.0
40-44	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2
45-49	11.7	11.3	11.2	11.6
50-54	10.1	10.5	10.6	10.7
55-59	7.6	7.4	7.6	8.0
60-64	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6
65 and above	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
4. Labour force participation rate (%)	77.5	77.5	77.9	78.0
Male	82.0	81.9	82.5	82.6
Female	73.2	73.4	73.5	73.6
Urban	70.3	70.0	70.4	70.5
Rural	81.0	81.2	81.7	81.7
5. Employed population ('000 persons)	52526.2	52838.4	53258.4	53440 .2
Male	26957.3	27104.6	27 464.0	27461 .8
Female	25568.9	25733.8	25 794.4	25978 .4
Urban	15479.7	15548.9	15805.9	15877 .6
Rural	37046.6	37289.5	37452.5	37562 .5
6. Employment to population ratio (%)	75.9	76.2	76.4	76.5
Male	80.4	80.4	80.8	81.1
Female	71.7	72.3	72.2	72.2
Urban	67.9	67.9	68.3	68.4
Rural	79.9	80.4	80.5	80.6
7. Average monthly earning of wage workers (thousand VND)	4729	4335	4439	4397
Male	4903	4509	4631	4576
Female	4492	4092	4164	4144
Urban	5726	5119	5179	5139
Rural	3908	3700	3835	3807

Indicator	Quarte 2014	Quart 2014	Quart 2014	Quart 2014
8. Underemployed population ('000 persons)	1386.	1140.2	1161.9	1185.4
Male	760.7	627.3	631.6	625.7
Female	625.4	513.0	530.3	559.6
Urban	220.5	155.7	167.2	185.6
Rural	1165.	984.5	994.7	999.8
9. Underemployment rate (%)	2.64	2.16	2.18	2.22
Male	2.82	2.31	2.3	2.28
Female	2.45	1.99	2.06	2.15
Urban	1.42	1.00	1.06	1.17
Rural	3.15	2.64	2.66	2.66
10. Working age underemployment rate (%)	2.78	2.25	2.30	2.32
Male	2.92	2.42	2.4	2.35
Female	2.62	2.05	2.18	2.29
Urban	1.45	1.05	1.12	1.20
Rural	3.37	2.77	2.83	2.82
11. Unemployed population ('000 persons)	1054.	876.1	1048.8	986.3
Male	554.4	480.1	578.5	507.1
Female	500.3	396.0	470.3	479.2
Urban	548.6	481.2	490.4	479.6
Rural	506.1	394.8	558.4	506.8
12. Unemployment rate (%)	1.97	1.63	1.93	1.81
Male	2.01	1.74	2.06	1.81
Female	1.92	1.52	1.79	1.81
Urban	3.42	3.00	3.01	2.93
Rural	1.35	1.05	1.47	1.33
13. Working age unemployment rate (%)	2.21	1.84	2.17	2.05
Male	2.17	1.88	2.22	1.96
Female	2.25	1.79	2.11	2.15
Urban	3.72	3.26	3.27	3.21
Rural	1.53	1.20	1.67	1.52
14. Unemployed youth ('000 persons)	504.7	384.7	543.8	448.4
Male	233.7	201.1	275.7	195.8
Female	271.0	183.6	268.1	252.6
Urban	225.9	191.4	216.6	195.2
Rural	278.8	193.3	327.2	253.2
15. Youth's unemployment rate (%)	6.66	5.09	7.02	6.17
Male	5.66	4.85	6.48	4.97
Female	7.86	5.38	7.68	7.59
Urban	12.31	10.65	11.27	10.43
Rural	4.85	3.35	5.62	4.69

Note: These above indicators were calculated for those persons aged 15+, except for the working age unemployment and underemployment rates that were calculated for men aged from 15 to 59 and for women aged from 15 to 54 and also except for youth's indicators that were calculated for those persons aged from 15 to 24.

II. MAJOR FINDINGS

1. Labour force

1.1 Size and distribution of labour force and labour force participation rate

As of Quarter 4 2014, the labour force aged 15 and above in Vietnam reached to 54.4 million people. Despite of the increase on share for urban labour force, approximately 70% of the labour force in Vietnam has still resided in rural areas. Three regions occupying highest proportions namely North and South Central Coast, Mekong River Delta, Red River Delta accounted for 56.3% of total labour force. As of Quarter 4, 2014, the female labour force accounted for 48.6% (equivalent to 26.46 million persons) of total labour force.

Table 1: Percentage distribution of labour force and labour force participation rate, quarter 4, 2014

Unit: %

Residence/Social-economic region	Percentage distribution of labour force				Labour force participation rate		
	Total	Male	Female	% Female	Total	Male	Female
Entire country	100.0	100.0	100.0	48.6	78.0	82.6	73.6
Urban	30.1	30.9	29.2	47.2	70.5	76.9	64.5
Rural	69.9	69.1	70.8	49.2	81.7	85.5	78.1
Social-economic region							
Northern Midlands and Moutains	13.7	13.3	14.2	50.1	86.7	88.2	85.2
Red River Delta (*)	15.2	14.3	16.0	51.5	78.2	80.0	76.6
North and South Central Coast	22.0	21.4	22.5	49.9	80.6	83.8	77.7
Central Highlands	6.3	6.4	6.2	47.8	85.1	88.1	82.0
Southeast (*)	8.6	8.7	8.6	48.3	77.5	83.1	72.2
Mekong River Delta	19.1	20.1	18.1	46.5	76.7	84.6	69.0
Ha Noi city	7.2	7.2	7.3	49.1	71.4	74.9	68.2
Ho Chi Minh city	7.8	8.5	7.1	44.1	64.4	75.2	54.4

Note: Red River Delta excludes Hanoi city and Southeast excludes Ho Chi Minh city.

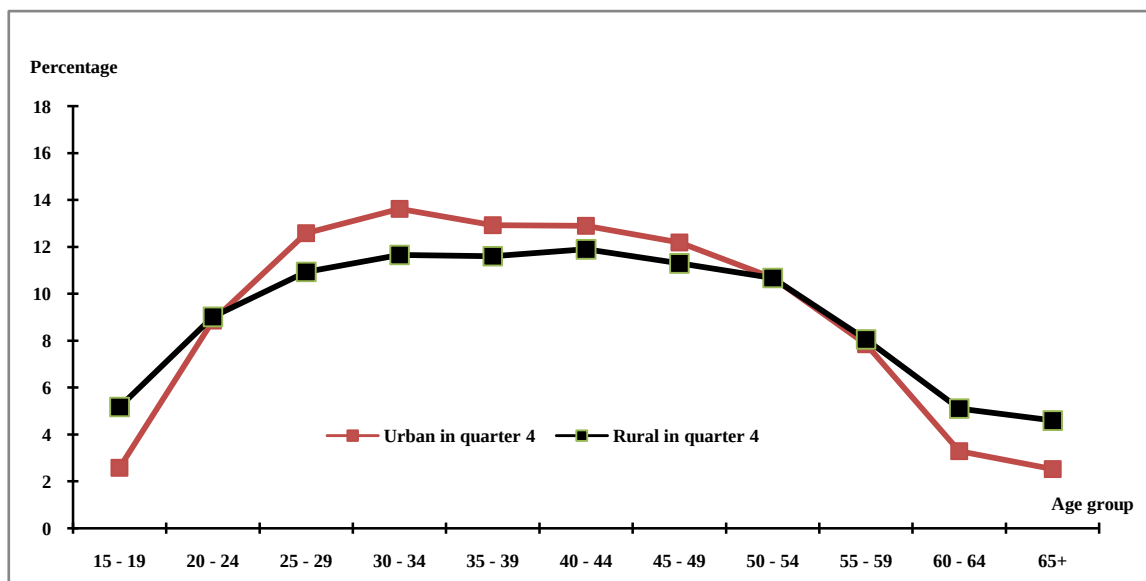
At the national level, the labour force participation rate was 78.0%. The considerable difference on labour force participation between rural and urban has remained, about 11.2 percentage points (70.5% as compared to 81.7%). The labour force participation rate for females stood at 73.6%, with 9 percentage points lower than that for males (82.6%). Notably, the labour force

participation rates were found the highest for two mountainous regions, including Northern Midlands and Mountains (86.7%) and Central Highlands (85.1%). Meanwhile, it was the lowest for two most developed social-economic centres of Vietnam, namely Hanoi (71.4%) and Hochiminh city (64.4%).

1.2 Age structure of labour force

The distribution of the labour force by age group reveals not only the context of demographic fact but also of social-economic situation. The labour force of Vietnam is considered as relatively young, with the considerable share of the population group aged 15 – 39, currently accounting for 49%.

Figure 1: Percentage distribution of labour force classified by age group and urban/rural, quarter 4, 2014



There was considerable difference in age structure of the labour force between urban and rural areas (as shown in Figure 1). The shares of youth (aged 15-24) and elderly (aged 55 years and above) living in urban areas were found lower than those of rural areas. In contrasts, the proportion of prime working age group (aged 25-54) in urban areas was higher than that of rural areas. This pattern could reflect the fact that the urban youth has joined into the labour market more lately than the rural youth, due to their longer educational period. Meanwhile, the rural residents has joined earlier but stayed longer, as a result of characteristics on rural jobs.

2. Employment

Table 2 shows the percentage distribution of the employed population and the employment-to-population ratio by sex and 8 sampling domains (including 6 social-economic regions and 2 biggest cities) in the fourth quarter of 2014. Out of 53.4 million employed persons, 70.3% (equivalent to 37.6 million persons) was occupied by rural areas and 48.6% (equivalent to 26 million persons) belonged to the employed females. Making a comparison among sampling domains, the North and South Central Coast occupied the biggest employment proportion (about 22% of total employed population), followed by Mekong River Delta (19.1%).

Table 2: Percentage distribution of employed population and employment-to-population ratio, quarter 4, 2014

Unit: %

Residence/Socio-economic region	Percentage distribution of employed population				Employment-to-population ratio		
	Total	Male	Female	% Female	Total	Male	Female
Entire country	100.0	100.0	100.0	48.6	76.5	81.1	72.2
Urban	29.7	30.5	28.9	47.3	68.4	74.5	62.8
Rural	70.3	69.5	71.1	49.2	80.6	84.5	76.9
Social-economic region							
Northern Midlands and Moutains	13.9	13.5	14.3	50.2	86.1	87.5	84.8
Red River Delta (*)	15.1	14.3	16.0	51.5	76.7	78.3	75.2
North and South Central Coast	22.0	21.4	22.5	49.8	79.1	82.3	76.2
Central Highlands	6.4	6.5	6.2	47.7	84.1	87.3	80.9
Southeast (*)	8.7	8.8	8.6	48.1	76.7	82.5	71.3
Mekong River Delta	19.1	20.2	17.9	45.7	75.2	83.4	67.3
Ha Noi city	7.1	7.0	7.3	49.7	68.9	71.5	66.5
Ho Chi Minh city	7.7	8.4	7.0	44.3	62.4	72.6	53.0

Note: Red River Delta excludes Hanoi city and Southeast excludes Ho Chi Minh city.

In details, as of Quarter 4, 2014, the employed population was estimated about 53.4 thousand people, with the addition of 650 thousand people (equivalent to 1.2%) as compared to that of the same period last year. Among 8 sampling domains (including 6 social economic regions and 2 biggest cities), 7

domains have number of employed persons increased, in a comparison with the same period last year (ranging from 1% to 2.5% added). Particularly, the employed population in Red River Delta slightly decreased, about 0.6% (equivalent to 48 thousand employed persons).

The employed-to-population ratio for those who are 15 years old and above was at 76.5% in quarter 4, 2014. Urban-rural and sex gaps on this ratio were found nearly 12.2 and 8.9 percentage points, respectively. The classification by sampling domains indicated that the highest employment-to-population ratios were belonged to two mountainous regions, namely Northern Midlands and Mountains (86.1%) and Central Highlands (84.1%), while it was the lowest for two most developed social- economic centres, including Hanoi city and Hochiminh city.

Table 3: Percentage distribution of employed population classified by industrial sector and economic sector in quarter 4, 2014

Unit: %

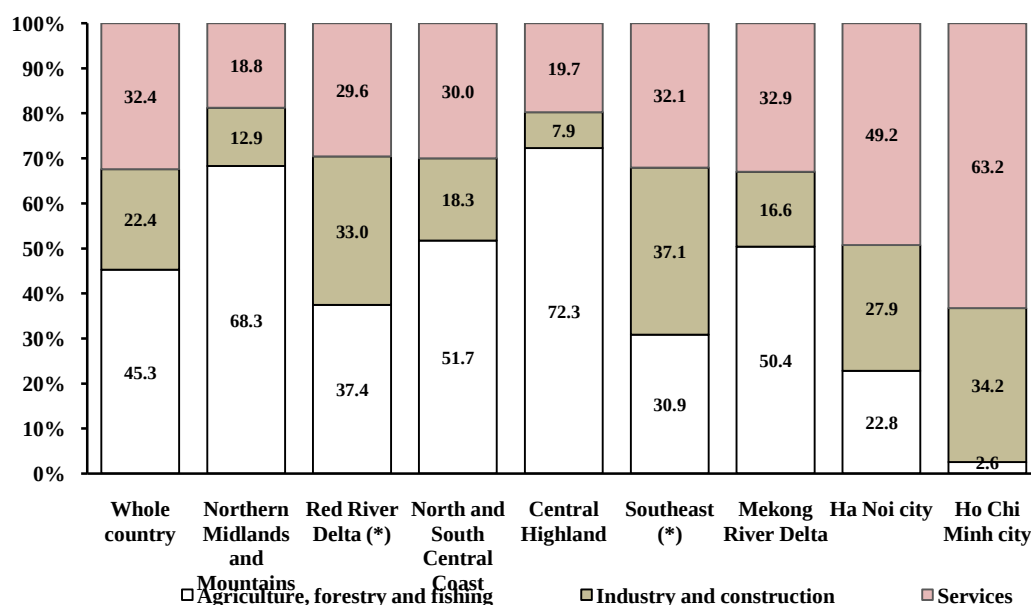
Basic characteristic	Industrial sector			Economic sector		
	Agriculture, forestry and fishery	Industry and construction	Services	State	Non-state	Foreign investment
Entire country	45.3	22.4	32.4	10.4	85.6	4.0
Urban	14.3	27.4	58.3	19.7	74.1	6.2
Rural	58.3	20.2	21.4	6.4	90.5	3.1
Sex						
Male	43.1	26.3	30.6	10.8	86.5	2.6
Female	47.5	18.2	34.3	9.9	84.6	5.5
Social-economic region						
Northern Midlands and Mountains	68.3	12.9	18.8	9.8	88.7	1.5
Red River Delta (*)	37.4	33.0	29.6	9.8	84.4	5.8
North and South Central Coast	51.7	18.3	30.0	9.7	88.8	1.5
Central Highland	72.3	7.9	19.7	8.9	90.9	0.2
Southeast (*)	30.9	37.1	32.1	10.7	72.5	16.8
Mekong River Delta	50.4	16.6	32.9	7.5	90.8	1.7
Ha Noi city	22.8	27.9	49.2	18.1	78.8	3.1
Ho Chi Minh city	2.6	34.2	63.2	15.6	76.9	7.6

Note: Red River Delta excludes Hanoi city and Southeast excludes Ho Chi Minh city.

Figure 2 presents the proportion of employed population classified by industrial sector for each sampling domain. The data shows that Hochiminh city has the most developed economic structure, with 97.4% of its employed population working in industry, construction or services. In the mountainous and coastal areas, the proportion of employed workers engaging into

agricultural, forestry and fishery has remained quite high. The Central Highlands occupied the highest proportion (about 72.3%), followed by the Northern Midlands and Mountains and the North and South Central Coast (68.3% and 51.7%, respectively).

Figure 2: Percentage distribution of employed population classified by industrial sector in quarter 4, 2014



Note: Red River Delta excludes Hanoi city and Southeast excludes Hochiminh city.

3. Underemployment and unemployment

3.1 Underemployed and unemployed population

As of Quarter 4, 2014, the labour force aged 15 and above was constituted by nearly 1.2 million underemployed persons and one million unemployed persons. Number of underemployed persons decreased about 143 thousand persons while the unemployed population was added about 81 thousand persons, higher as compared to that of the same period last year. The underemployment was found more popular in rural areas. At present, about 84.3% of total underemployed population was residing in rural areas. In addition, the share of underemployed males was higher than that of females (52.8% as compared to 47.2% of total underemployed population). On the other hand, the unemployment in urban areas should be concerned more. Statistics of quarter 4, 2014 indicated that the rural unemployed population accounted for

48.6%; and number of unemployed males was more crowded than females (51.4% verse 48.6%).

Youth is considered as one labour group most vulnerable to the fluctuations in labour market. Thus, youth's unemployment has become important issue that should be paid attention in the society. In quarter 4, 2014 the unemployed youth aged from 15-24 accounted for 45.5% of total unemployed workers throughout the country. The share of unemployed youth residing in urban areas was found lower than that of rural areas (accounting for 40.7% against 50% of total unemployed population in the whole country). Besides, about 18.7% (equivalent to 222 thousand under-employed workers) of total 1.2 million under-employed workers throughout the country belonged to the youth aged 15 - 24.

Table 4: Number of underemployed and unemployed persons classified by quarter, 2014

Unit: Thousand persons

Basic characteristic	Underemployed population				Unemployed population			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Whole country	1386.1	1140.2	1 161.9	1 185.4	1 054.7	876.1	1 048.8	986.3
Urban	220.5	155.7	167.2	185.6	548.6	481.2	490.4	479.6
Rural	1165.6	984.5	994.7	999.8	506.1	394.8	558.4	506.8
Sex								
Male	760.7	627.3	631.6	625.7	554.4	480.1	578.5	507.1
Female	625.4	513.0	530.3	559.6	500.3	396.0	470.3	479.2
Social-economic								
Northern Midlands	110.0	94.6	81.2	108.5	53.8	44.5	57.2	48.8
Red River Delta (*)	281.0	304.5	203.8	220.7	131.9	113.6	166.7	163.2
North and South	354.9	229.8	249.6	318.7	246.4	190.4	243.4	220.4
Central Highlands	73.1	74.3	118.3	47.3	43.3	28.1	39.7	39.3
Southeast (*)	46.2	30.4	52.4	47.7	100.4	67.4	68.2	46.9
Mekong River Delta	479.9	377.0	407.8	399.0	207.4	168.6	189.7	196.8
Ha Noi city	29.2	27.3	41.9	40.4	143.3	133.3	151.7	138.4
Ho Chi Minh city	11.7	2.4	6.9	3.1	128.1	130.1	132.1	132.4

Note: Red River Delta excludes Hanoi city and Southeast excludes Ho Chi Minh city.

Unit: %

Age group	Proportion of underemployed pers.				Proportion of unemployed pers.			
	Total	Male	Female	% Female	Total	Male	Female	% Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	47.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	48.6
15-24	18.7	21.4	15.7	39.7	45.5	38.6	52.7	56.3
25-54	69.5	67.0	72.3	49.1	45.6	45.1	46.0	49.1
55-59	6.4	6.0	6.8	50.2	8.2	15.3	0.8	4.8
60 and over	5.4	5.6	5.2	45.2	0.7	1.0	0.5	31.8
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	42.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	43.1
15-24	20.6	21.7	19.0	39.4	40.7	35.2	47.9	50.7
25-54	68.2	67.0	69.8	43.5	48.6	46.7	51.1	45.3
55-59	6.8	7.0	6.6	41.0	10.5	17.8	0.9	3.6
60 and over	4.4	4.3	4.6	44.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	18.3
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	48.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	53.8
15-24	18.4	21.3	15.2	39.8	50.0	42.5	56.3	60.6
25-54	69.7	67.0	72.7	50.1	42.7	43.3	42.1	53.1
55-59	6.3	5.8	6.8	52.0	6.1	12.3	0.8	6.8
60 and over	5.6	5.9	5.3	45.3	1.3	1.8	0.8	33.5

3.2 Underemployment rate and unemployment rate

The working age underemployment and unemployment rates are defined for those working age population (including females aged 15-54 and males aged 15-59). As of quarter 4, 2014, the urban unemployment rate (standing at 3.21%) was higher than that of rural areas (1.52%). Sex gap on unemployment rate was not considerable, just 0.2% percentage points. However, among sampling domains, the unemployment rate was quite different. The region occupying the lowest rate belonged to Northern Midlands and Mountains (0.74%). Notably, two most developed social – economic centres, namely Hanoi city and Hochiminh city had the biggest ones (3.9% and 3.31%, respectively) in quarter 4, 2014.

Table 6: Working age underemployment and unemployment rates by quarter, 2014

Unit: %

[illegible]

	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Whole country	2.78	2.25	2.30	2.42	2.21	1.84	2.17	2.05
Urban	1.45	1.05	1.12	1.22	3.72	3.26	3.27	3.21
Rural	3.37	2.77	2.83	2.95	1.53	1.20	1.67	1.52
Sex								
Male	2.92	2.42	2.4	2.41	2.17	1.88	2.22	1.96
Female	2.62	2.05	2.18	2.43	2.25	1.79	2.11	2.15
Social-economic region								
Northern Midlands and Moutains	1.61	1.36	1.19	1.77	0.80	0.65	0.83	0.74
Red River Delta (*)	3.78	3.87	2.76	2.88	1.92	1.62	2.38	2.38
North and South Central Coast	3.27	2.15	2.24	3.01	2.41	1.86	2.38	2.14
Central Highlands	2.44	2.49	3.72	1.60	1.44	0.94	1.23	1.25
Southeast (*)	1.12	0.75	1.19	1.19	2.37	1.63	1.58	1.09
Mekong River Delta	4.99	3.86	4.26	4.24	2.21	1.85	2.04	2.08
Ha Noi city	0.86	0.73	1.16	1.11	4.10	3.87	4.31	3.90
Ho Chi Minh city	0.31	0.06	0.18	0.09	3.28	3.29	3.32	3.31

(*) Red River Delta excludes Hanoi city and Southeast excludes Ho Chi Minh city.

The working age underemployment rate in rural area was two times higher than that of urban areas (2.95% verse 1.22%). Making a comparison among sampling domains, the Mekong River Delta had the highest underemployment rate (about 4.24%), (equivalent to 1.8 times higher than that of whole country – standing at 2.42%).

At present, even that Vietnam's economy has met difficulties, the unemployment rate in Vietnam has not changed much. Detaily, the urban unemployment rate has almost unchanged, just slightly increasing from 3.19% in Quarter 4, 2013 to 3.21% in Quarter 4, 2014. This could be explained in part by that Vietnam is an agricultural country, characterized with the low developed economy, resulting to the people's low living standards and, the unsufficiently developed social security system. As a result, people prefer involving into any kind of jobs, even into the informal ones giving unstable and low earnings, in order to support themselves and their family, rather than being into long-term unemployment to look for better jobs.

Table 7: Working age underemployment and unemployment rates, 2009-2014

Unit: %

Survey period	Underemployment rate			Unemployment rate		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
2009	5.41	3.19	6.30	2.90	4.60	2.25
2010	3.57	1.82	4.26	2.88	4.29	2.30
2011	2.96	1.58	3.56	2.22	3.60	1.60
Quarter 1 in 2011	3.86	2.06	4.64	2.82	4.35	2.14

Quarter 2 in 2011	2.82	1.55	3.37	2.22	3.59	1.62
Quarter 3 in 2011	2.55	1.37	3.06	1.98	3.43	1.34
Quarter 4 in 2011	2.58	1.35	3.12	1.80	2.99	1.26
2012	2.74	1.56	3.27	1.96	3.21	1.39
Quarter 1 in 2012	3.09	2.14	3.51	2.08	3.46	1.46
Quarter 2 in 2012	2.39	1.19	2.93	1.87	3.12	1.29
Quarter 3 in 2012	2.75	1.46	3.33	2.06	3.31	1.48
Quarter 4 in 2012	2.71	1.44	3.29	1.81	2.88	1.32
2013	2.75	1.48	3.31	2.18	3.59	1.54
Quarter 1 in 2013	3.12	1.95	3.63	2.27	3.80	1.58
Quarter 2 in 2013	2.51	1.32	3.04	2.17	3.66	1.49
Quarter 3 in 2013	2.64	1.30	3.24	2.32	3.59	1.74
Quarter 4 in 2013	2.63	1.28	3.23	1.90	3.19	1.30
2014						
Quarter 1 in 2014	2.78	1.45	3.37	2.21	3.72	1.53
Quarter 2 in 2014	2.25	1.05	2.77	1.84	3.26	1.20
Quarter 3 in 2014	2.30	1.12	2.83	2.17	3.27	1.67
Quarter 4 in 2014	2.42	1.22	2.95	2.05	3.21	1.52

The young unemployment rate was calculated for those persons aged 15-24. In urban areas, the young unemployment rate was found 5.3 times higher than that of those people aged 25 and above (10.4% verse 1.96%). The young unemployment rate in the fourth quarter of 2014 had slightly decreased, about 0.74 percentage points lower than that of the same period last year.

Table 8: Youth's unemployment rate and Unemployment rate of those who are 25 years old and above classified by quarter in 2014

Unit: %

Basic characteristics	Youth's unemployment rate (15 -24)				Unemployment rate of those persons aged 23+			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Whole country	6.66	5.09	7.02	6.17	1.20	1.06	1.08	1.14
Urban	12.31	10.65	11.27	10.43	2.27	2.04	1.90	1.96
Rural	4.85	3.35	5.62	4.69	0.71	0.63	0.72	0.78
Sex								
Male	5.66	4.85	6.48	4.97	1.37	1.19	1.27	1.30
Female	7.86	5.38	7.68	7.59	1.01	0.93	0.89	0.98

Social-economic region								
Northern Midlands and Mountains	1.97	1.37	2.23	1.85	0.47	0.43	0.43	0.41
Red River Delta (*)	7.32	6.74	11.17	11.05	0.95	0.70	0.84	0.94
North and South Central Coast	7.73	6.14	7.87	7.03	1.08	0.82	1.03	1.02
Central Highlands	4.37	2.51	4.28	2.74	0.62	0.51	0.45	0.79
Southeast (*)	7.48	4.46	4.54	3.42	1.18	0.91	0.80	0.54
Mekong River Delta	8.03	5.58	6.94	6.39	1.05	1.01	1.08	1.25
Ha Noi city	8.64	7.77	12.32	9.94	3.07	2.97	2.87	2.71
Ho Chi Minh city	10.15	9.22	13.65	10.95	2.25	2.43	1.91	2.22

Note: Red River Delta excludes Hanoi city and Southeast excludes Ho Chi Minh city.

III. TABULATED TABLES

