

**11th Global Meeting of the NTA Network
DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND & AFRICA DEVELOPMENT**

**Counting Women's Work: The gendered
economy in the market and at home**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nguyen Thi Lan Huong

MA. Pham Ngoc Toan

MA. Pham Minh Thu

2016, Senegal

Outline

1. Introduction
2. Data & method
3. Demographic transition
4. Women in labor market
5. NTA gender perspective (2010–2014)
6. NTTA results in Vietnam (2014–2016)
7. Conclusion
8. Policy recommendations
9. NTTA future in Vietnam

1. Introduction

- Joined NTA network in 2010
- Training in NTA method, 2010 (Thailand); NTA training, 2016 to finalize the NTA Vietnam profile (Malaysia)
- A paper prepared on first demographic dividend prepared, 2012
- A paper prepared on first demographic dividend from gender perspective, 2014
- Participated in CWW project, 2014: attended NTTA training in Hawaii, 2014
- Attended NTA workshops in Thailand, China

2. Data and Method

1. Data

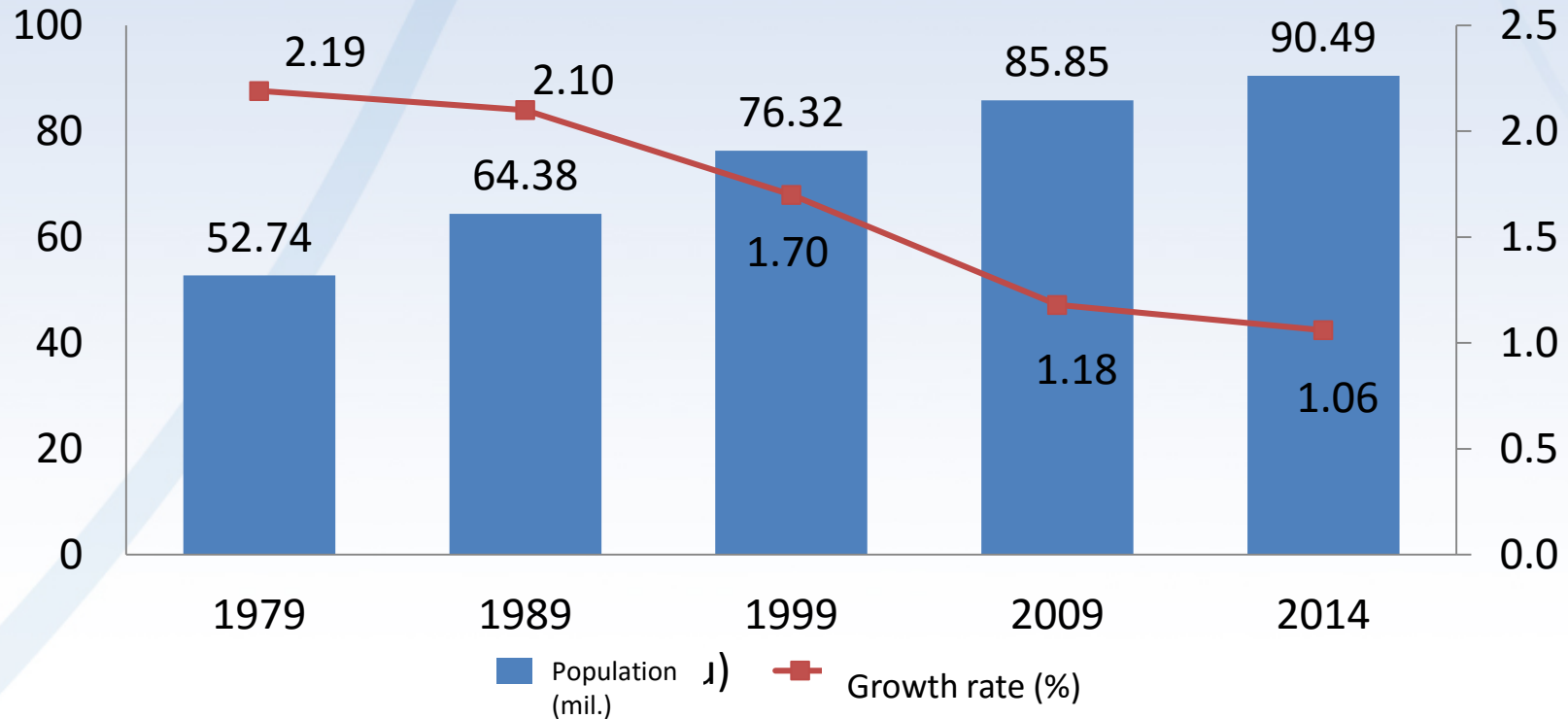
- Macro data:
 - Input-output table in 2012, GSO
 - Population data from GSO (2012) and GSO population projection (2014–2049)
- Micro data:
 - Vietnam Household Living Standard Survey, 2014 (9,399 HH; 40,000 individuals); weighted; every 2 years
 - Labor Force Survey (LFS) (quarterly): 2008–2014
- Primary data: Time-use survey

2. Method

Follows the NTA manual (2013); NTTA training course in Hanoi and Hawaii

3. Demographic transition (1)

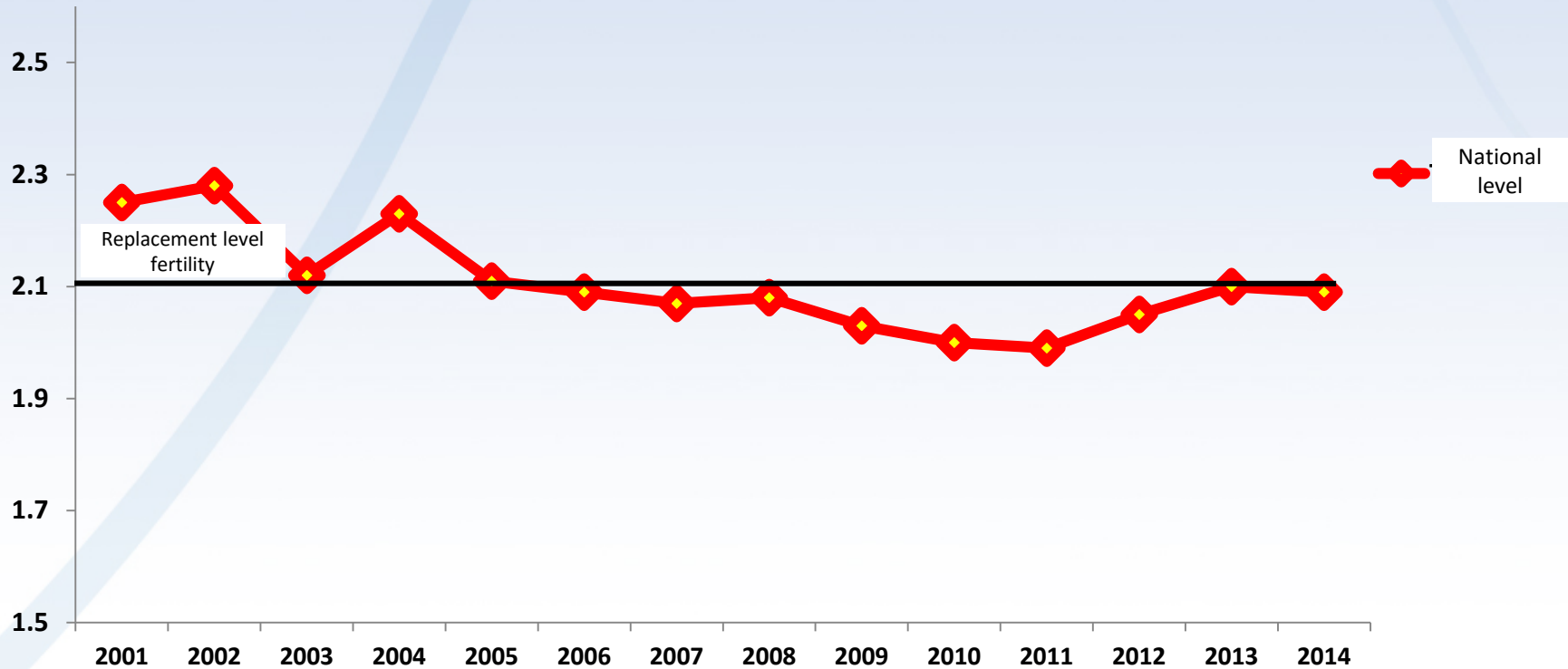
Population & growth



- Vietnam's population ranks 14th in the world
- Population growth rate sharply declines
- Population density is 273 people per km²

3. Demographic transition (2)

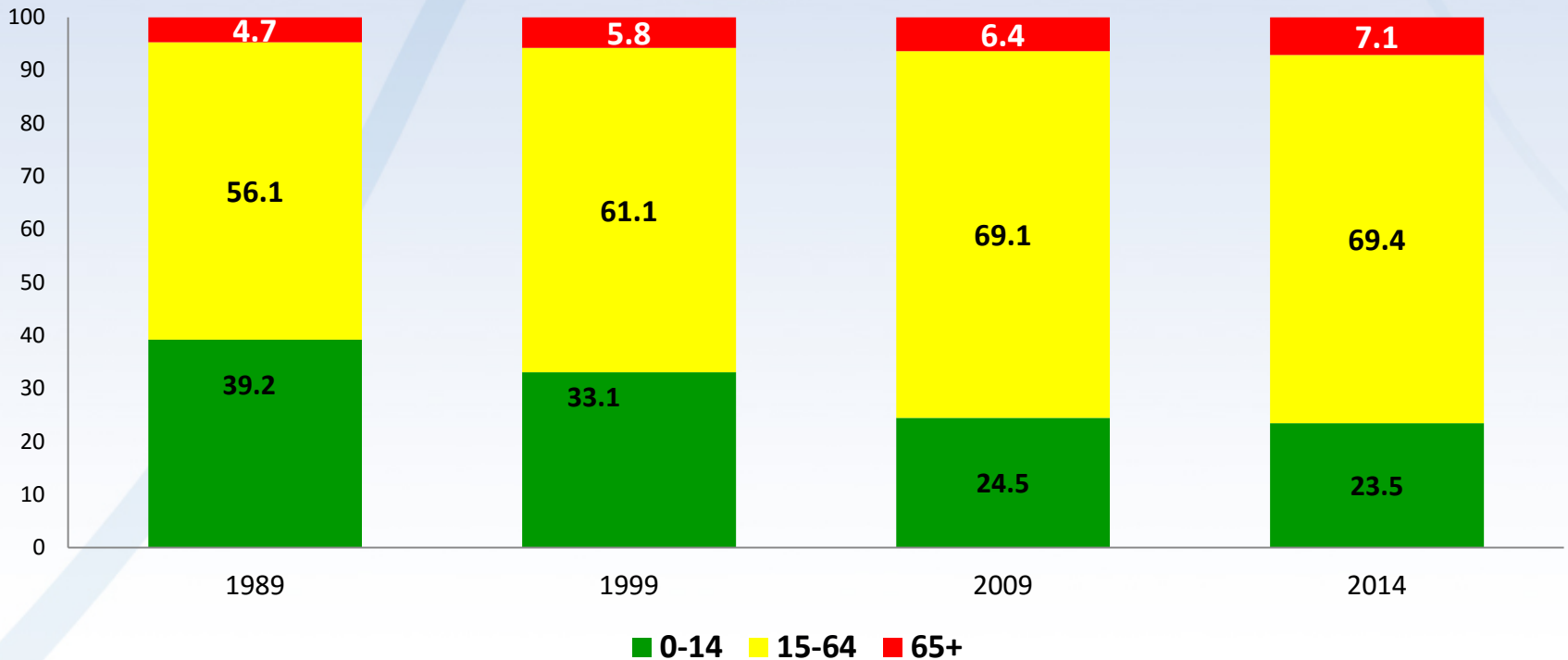
TFR in Vietnam, 2001-2014



- TFR tends to decrease
- 2009–2014: TFR decline tends to slowdown

3. Demographic transition (3)

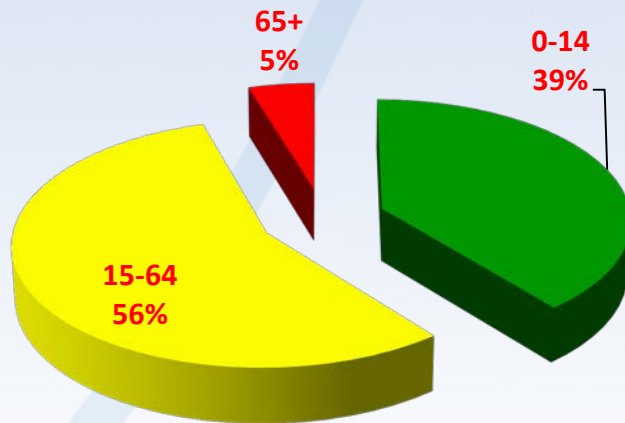
Population share by age groups (%), 1989–2014



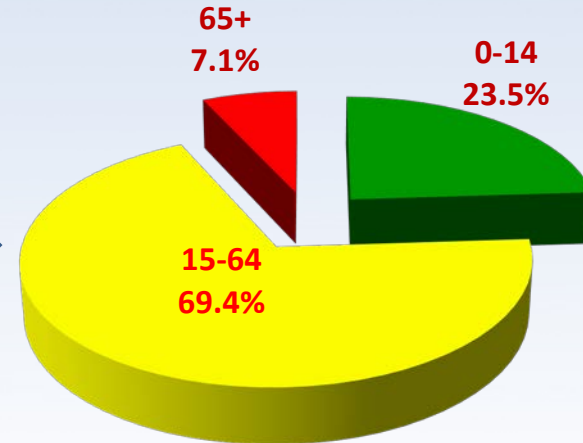
- Proportion of children declined while proportion at working age and the elderly increased

3. Demographic transition (4)

Proportion of Population by age, 1989 (%)



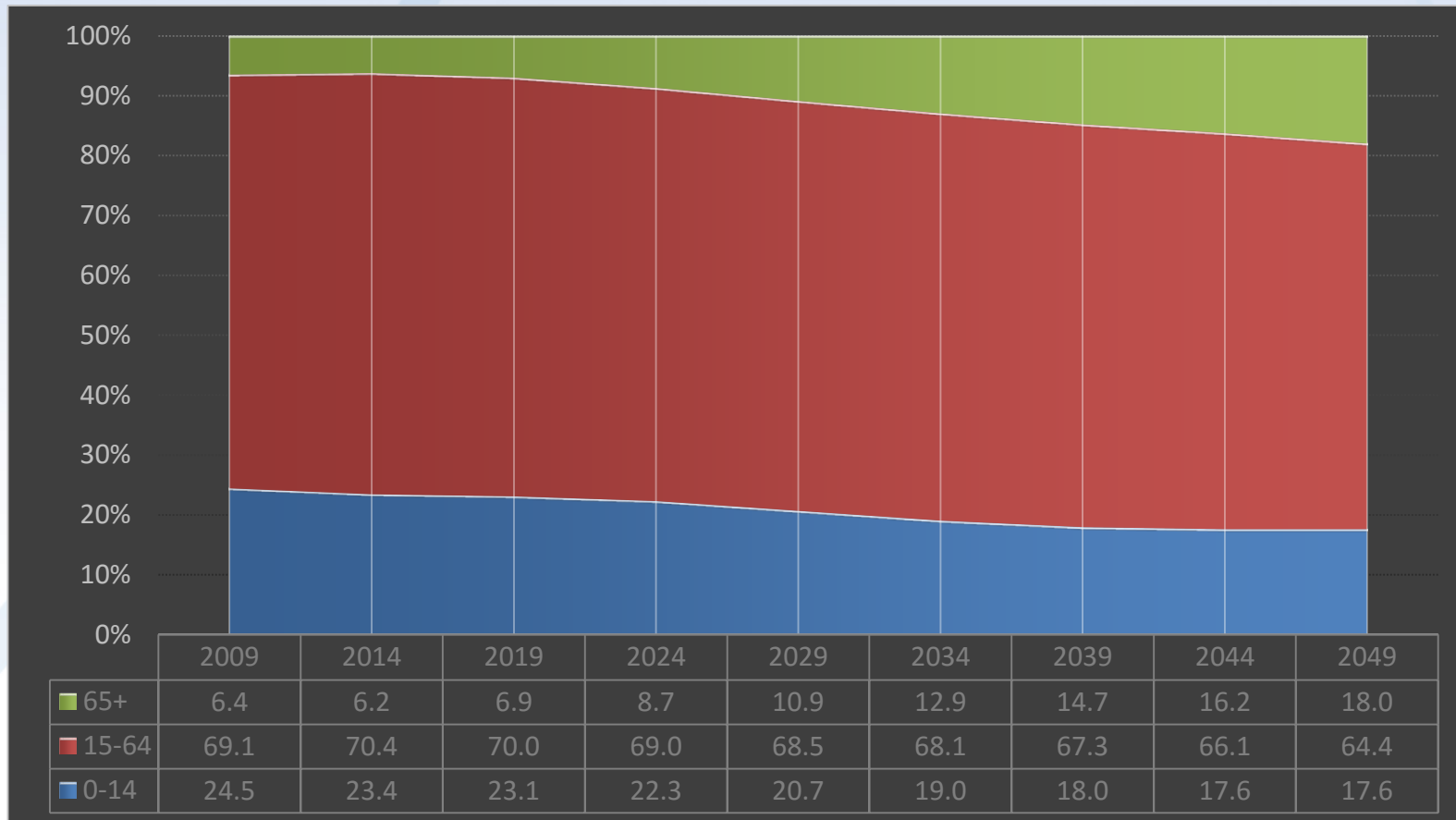
Proportion of Population by age, 2014 (%)



Ratio	1989	1999	2009	2014
Young dependency ratio (age 0–14)	69.8	54.2	35.4	33.8
Old dependency ratio (age 65+)	8.4	9.4	9.3	10.2
Dependency ratio	78.2	63.6	44.7	44.0

3. Demographic transition (5)

Proportion of population forecast by age (%)



4. Women in labor market (1)

- ✓ In 2014, LFPR of women in Vietnam reached 73.2 percent compared to the 39.9 percent globally and 23.1 percent for the Asia-Pacific region
- ✓ For the period of 2004–2014, LFPR of women tended to increase, but remains lower than that of men

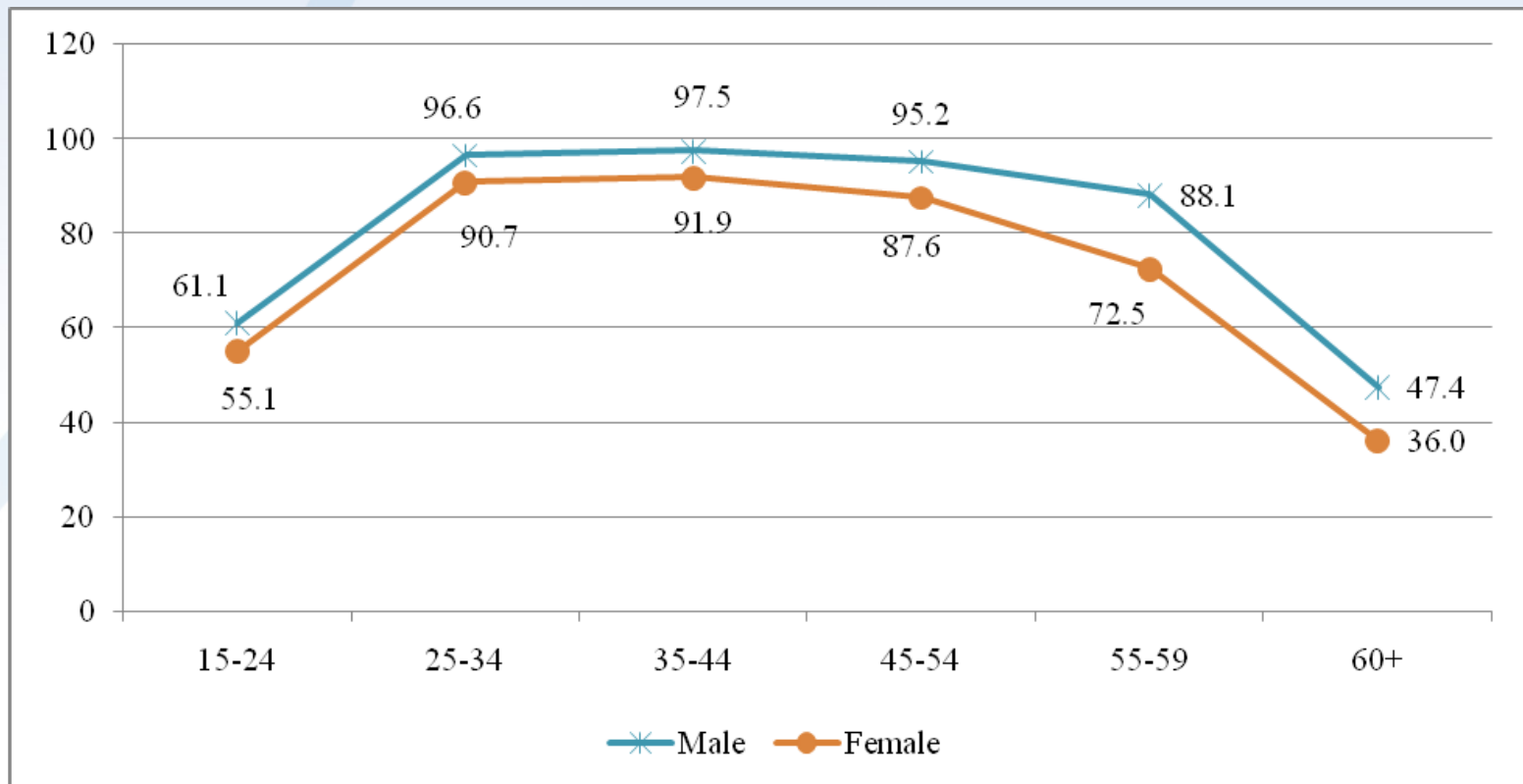
Labor force participation, 2004–2014

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
General	71.4	71.08	70.26	73.78	75.63	76.53	77.37	77.07	76.80	76.69	77.51
Male	75.5	75.50	74.69	79.76	80.35	81.00	81.98	81.69	81.25	82.30	82.10
Female	67.6	66.95	66.11	68.32	71.31	72.31	73.02	72.60	72.53	73.20	73.20
Gender Difference (female-male), %	-7.9	-8.55	-8.58	-11.44	-9.04	-8.69	-8.96	-9.09	-8.72	-8.90	-8.90
Gender gap index, (female/male)	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.86	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89

4. Women in labor market (2)

- ✓ LFPR of women is lower than that of men throughout the lifecycle, from entering to leaving the labor market
- ✓ The gap is larger after age 45

Labor force participation rate by age and sex, 2014

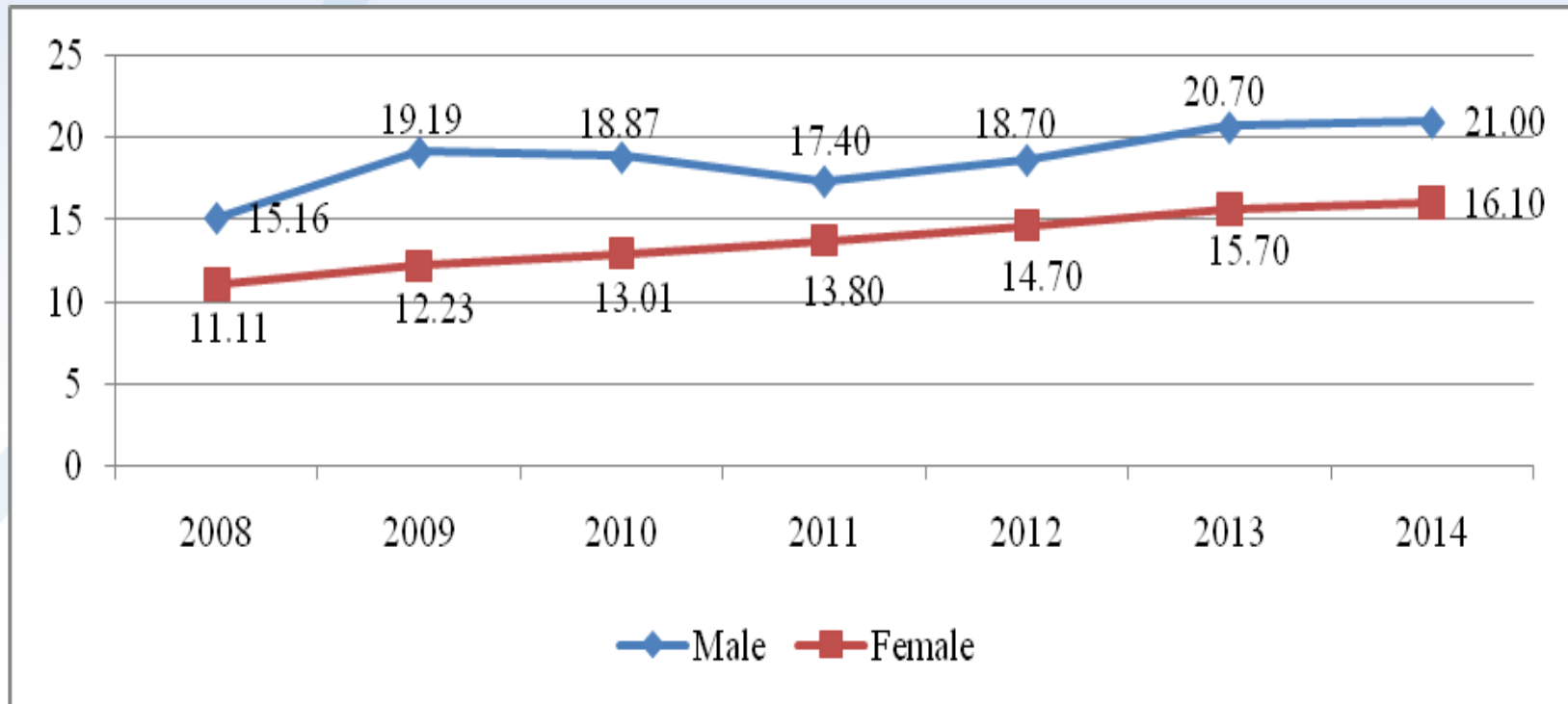


4. Women in labor market (3)

Women are less educated

- ✓ Technical and professional qualifications of females are low and lower than those of male workers

Percentage of skilled labor force by sex, 2008–2014



4. Women in labor market (4)

- ✓ The employment growth rate was slightly higher for females than for males during the period 2004–2014 (2.2% vs. 2.26% per annum)
- ✓ The share of female employment in total employment is increasing

Employed people by sex, 2004–2014

	2004	2006	2011	2012	2013	2014
1. Total (1000)	42,316	44,549	50,679	51,422	51,640	52,745
Male	21,750	22,898	26,252	26,585	26,646	27,026
Female	20,566	21,651	24,427	24,837	24,994	25,719
2. Share, %	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Male	51.4	51.4	51.8	51.7	51.6	51.2
Female	48.6	48.6	48.2	48.3	48.4	48.8

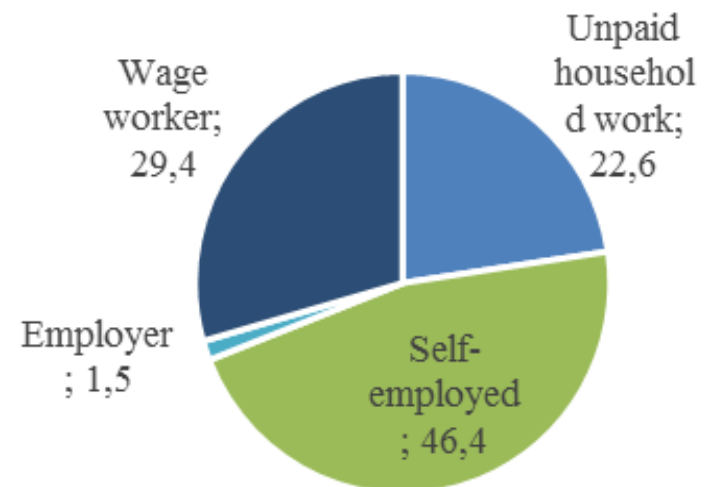
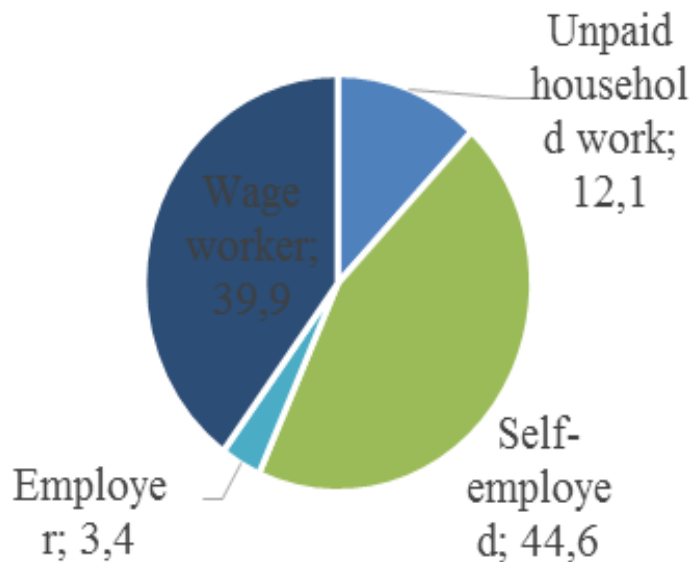
4. Women in labor market (5)

- ✓ Women often do jobs that are less secure and more vulnerable than those of men
- ✓ In 2014, 22.6% of women were doing unpaid household work, compared to 12.1% of men

Employment composition by sexes, 2014 (%)

Male

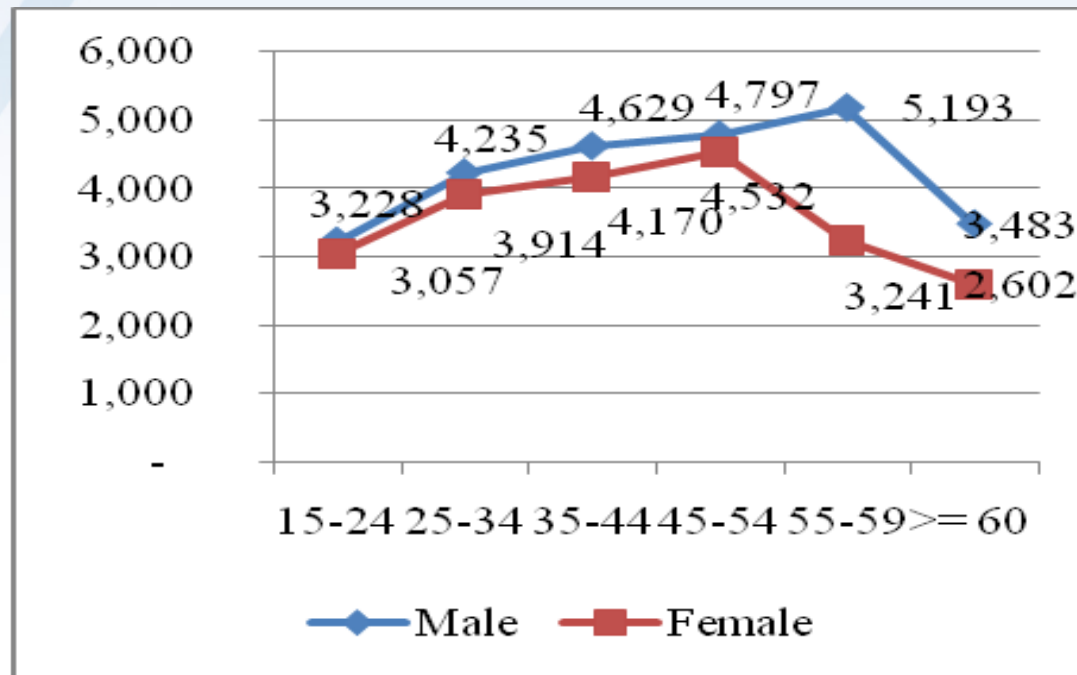
Female



4. Women in labor market (6)

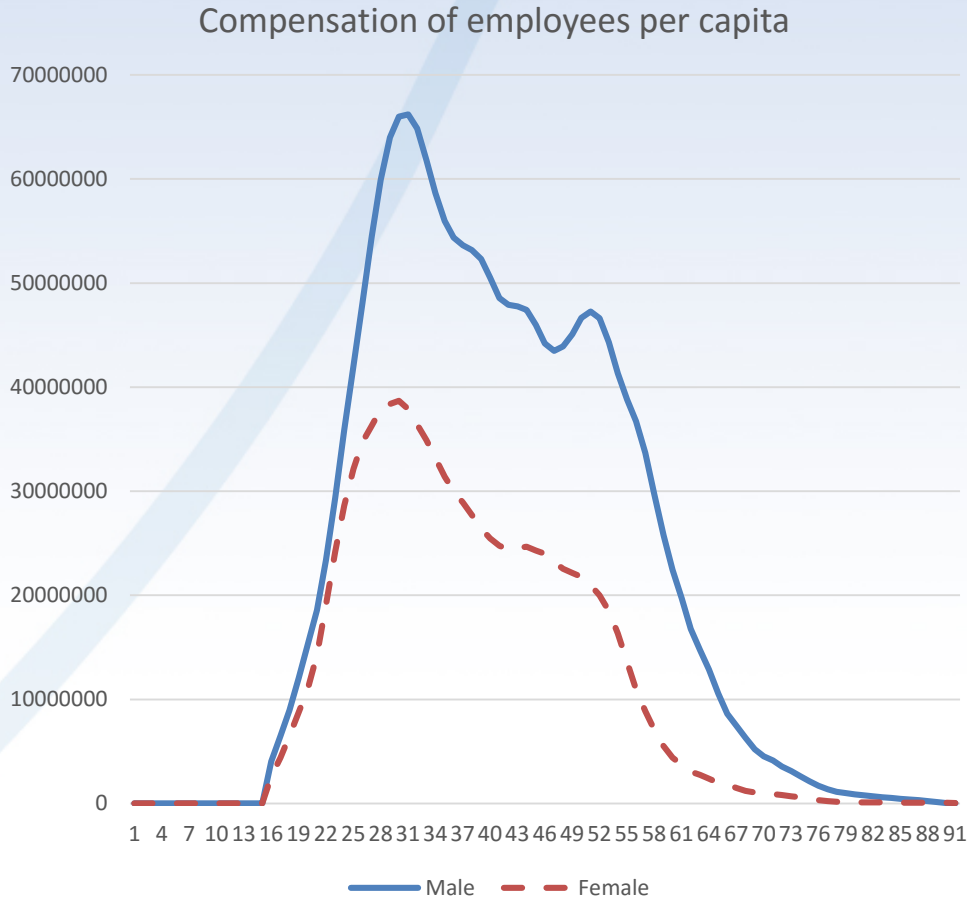
- Women earn less than men: Gender Wage Gap (GWG) (30%)
- GWG tends to increase from middle age (35–44), becoming largest in the 55–60 age group (women earn 62% of men), followed by the 60+ age group (women earn 64% of men)

Gender wage gap by age, 2014



5. NTA gender perspective (1)

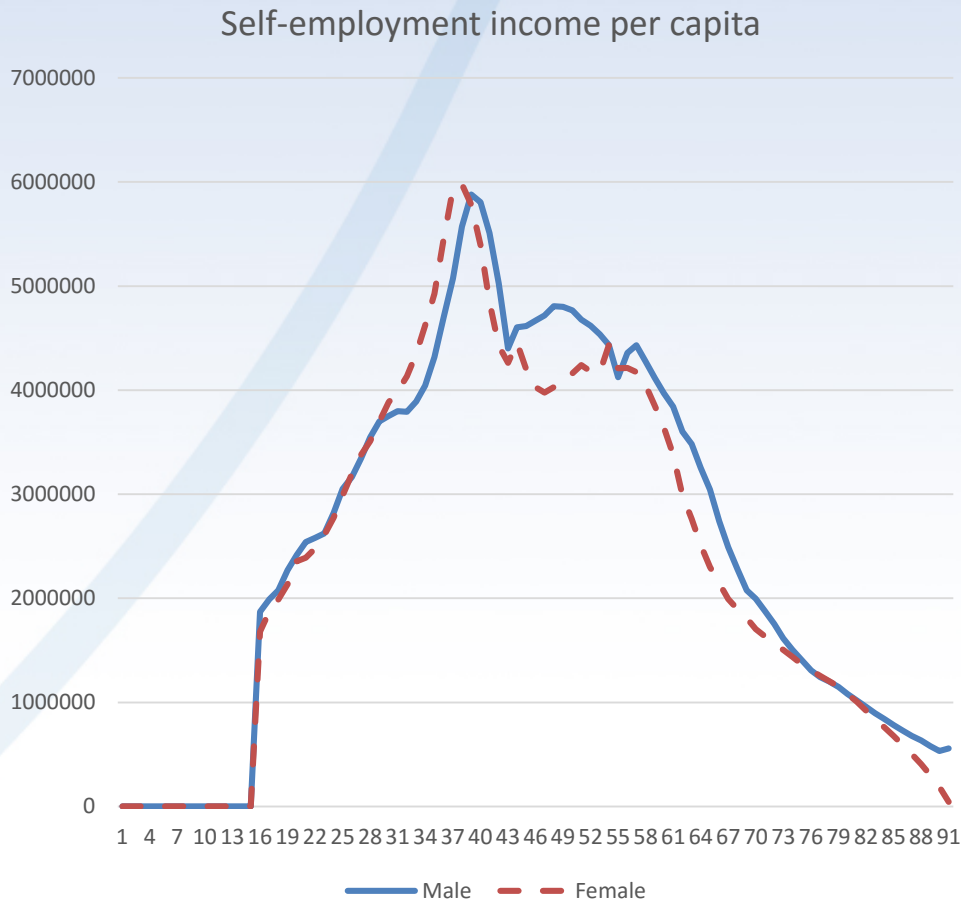
Gender income gap: Wage income by sex , 2012



- Women of all ages were paid less than men (wage nu/total women population)
- Women earned on average only 51.6 per cent of men's wage
- The widest gender gap was among those at the age of 31

5. NTA gender perspective (2)

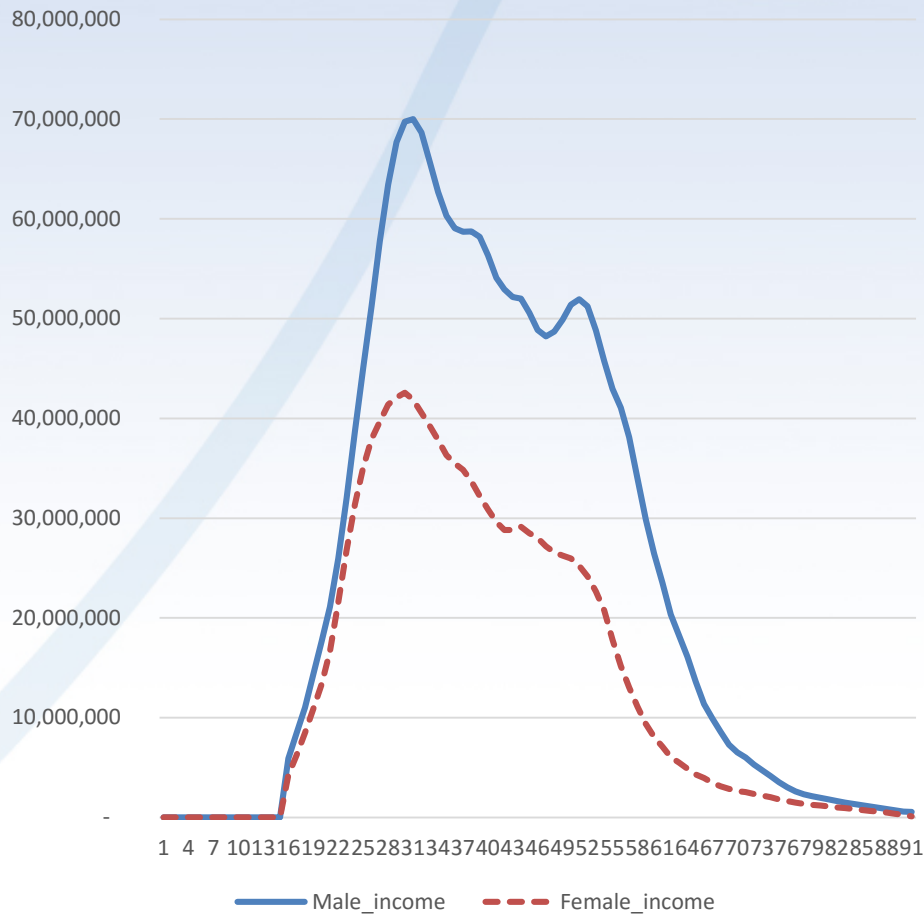
Gender income gap: Labor income from self-employment by sex, 2012



- There were no gender gaps in income from self-employment
- Women's income from self-employment was insignificantly lower than men's. Among those age 31–38, women earned more than men

5. NTA gender perspective (3)

Total labor income by gender



- On average, women earned 16.5 million dong while men earned 29.6 million dong (only 55.8% of men's income)
- Women earned less than men at all ages, with the largest gap from age 29 to 64

5. NTA gender perspective (4)

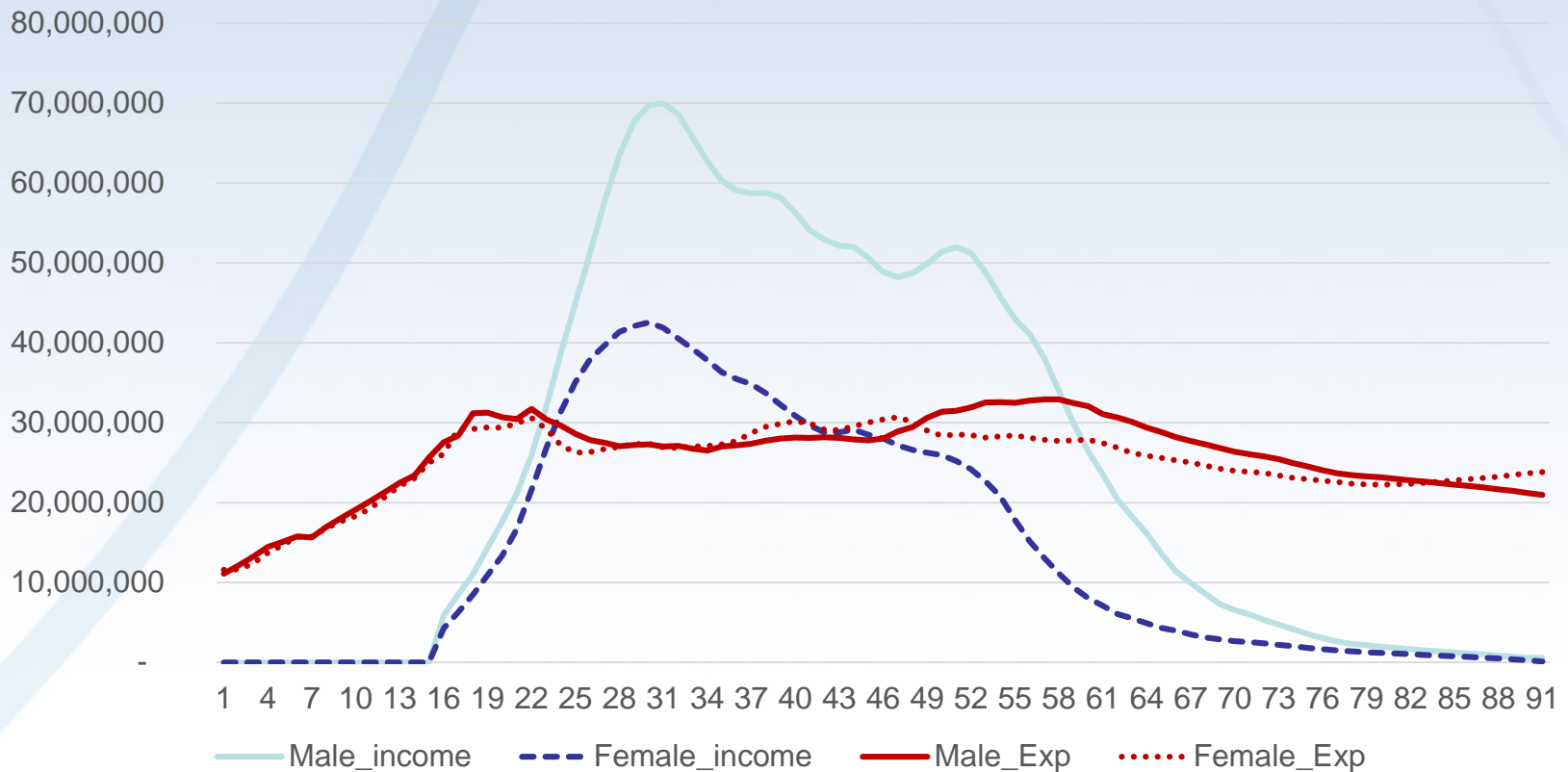
Consumption by gender



- There are no big differences between men's and women's consumption until age 49
- In 2012, average consumption per capita was 25.9 million dong for men and 24.9 million dong for women

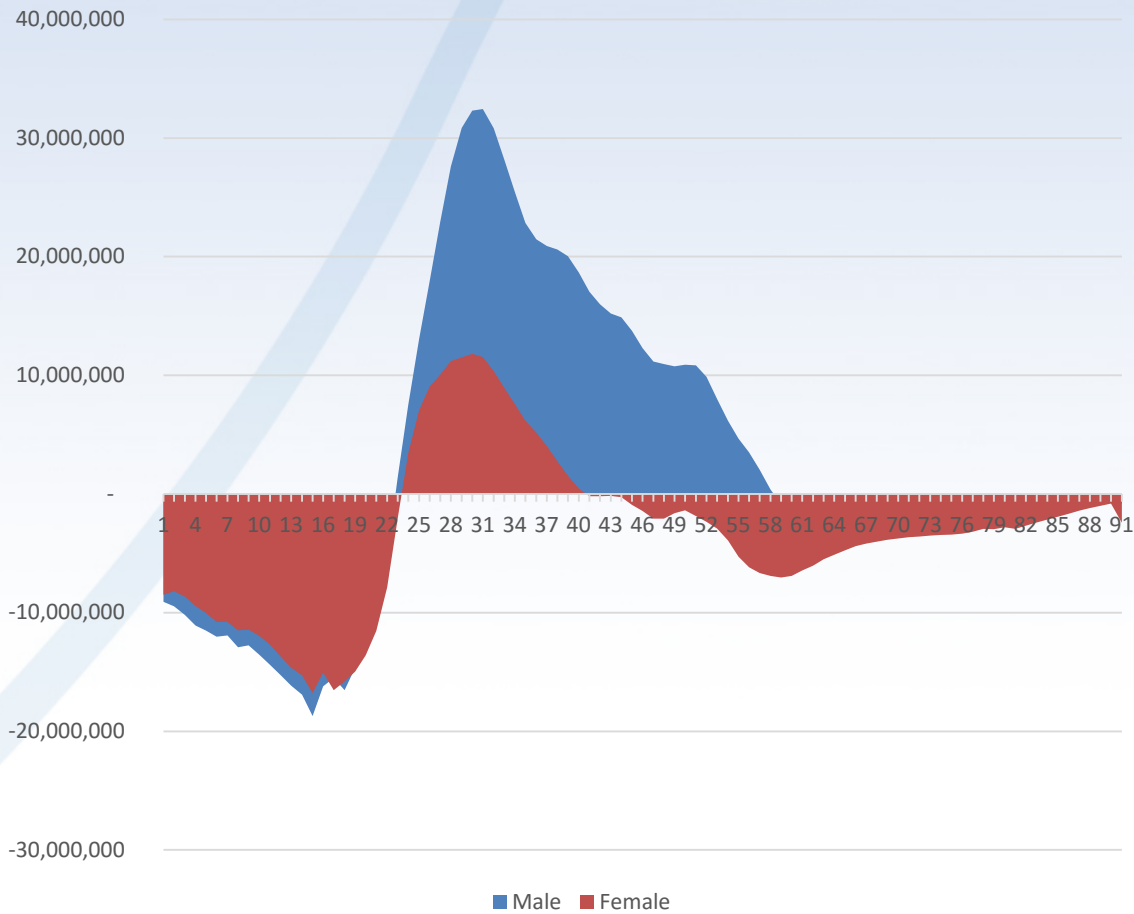
5. NTA gender perspective (5)

Total income and consumption per capita by gender in 2012



5. NTA gender perspective (6)

Life cycle deficit



- “Lifecycle surplus” starts at age 23 and ends at 53
- “Lifecycle deficit” occurs from age 0 to 22 years old and 54 and older
- For women, the lifecycle surplus is smaller

5. NTA gender perspective (7)

First Demographic Dividend



6. Vietnam time use survey (2014–2016)

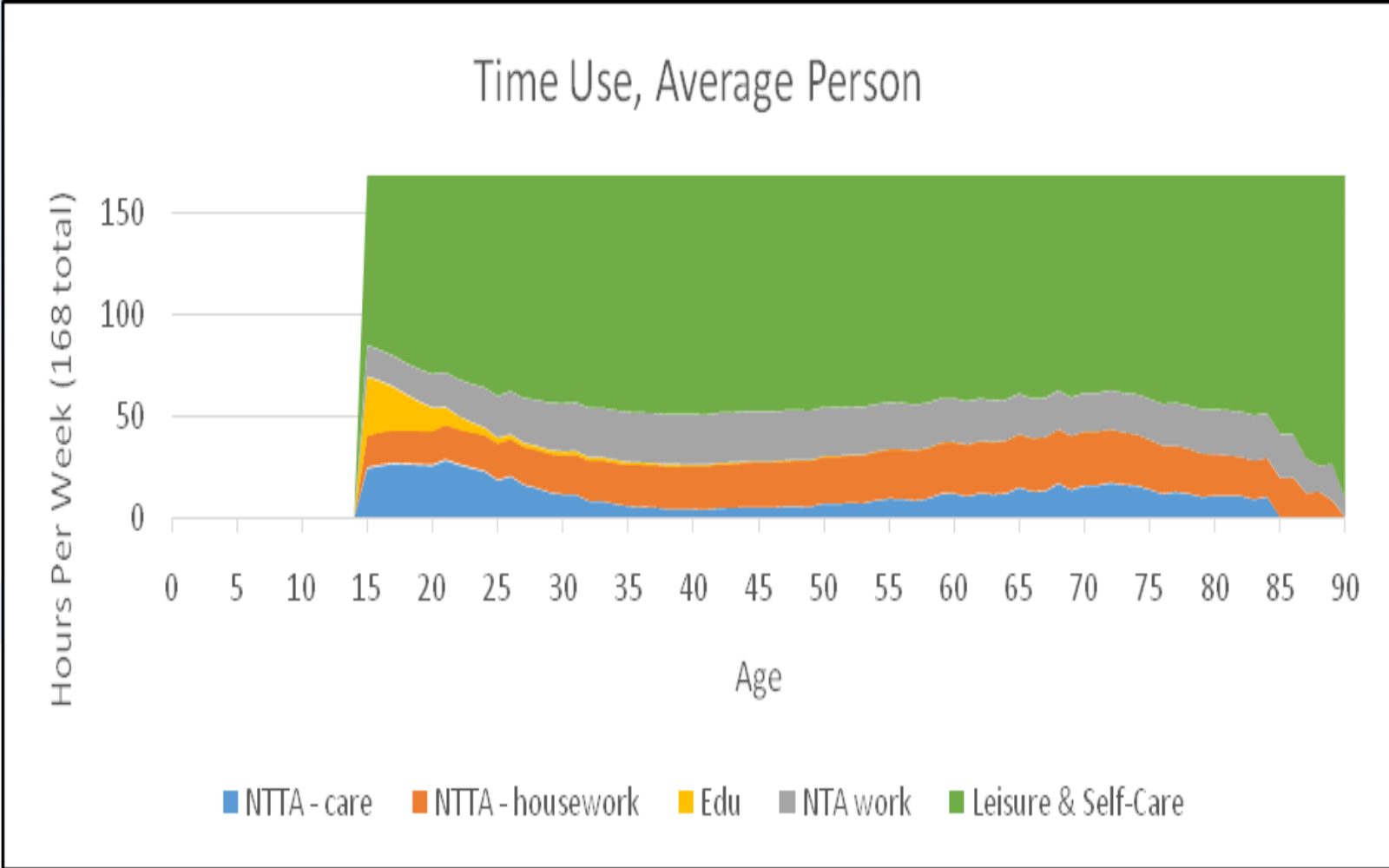
6.1 Introduction of Vietnam time-use survey (2015)

- ILSSA participated in the CWW project under NTA with financial support from IDRC, cooperation with the University Cape Town South Africa
- Sample based on Vietnam HH survey (Danish project) in 4 provinces (Hà Tây, Phú Thọ, Quảng Nam, Long An), to utilize all demographic, economic, employment and other information from this survey
- Collected information on time use by two sexes from household production activities
- Collected information on income of two sexes from household production incomes
- Collected information on time use during week day and weekend day
- In each interview, one person from each of three age groups: <15; 15–59; >60

6.2 Total sample

T T	Provinces	Total number	<15	15–59	>60
1	Hà Tây	82	3	50	29
2	Phú Thọ	103	1	53	49
3	Quảng Nam	134	15	62	57
4	Long An	151	19	90	42
	Total	585	40	367	178

6.3 NTTA results in Vietnam (1)

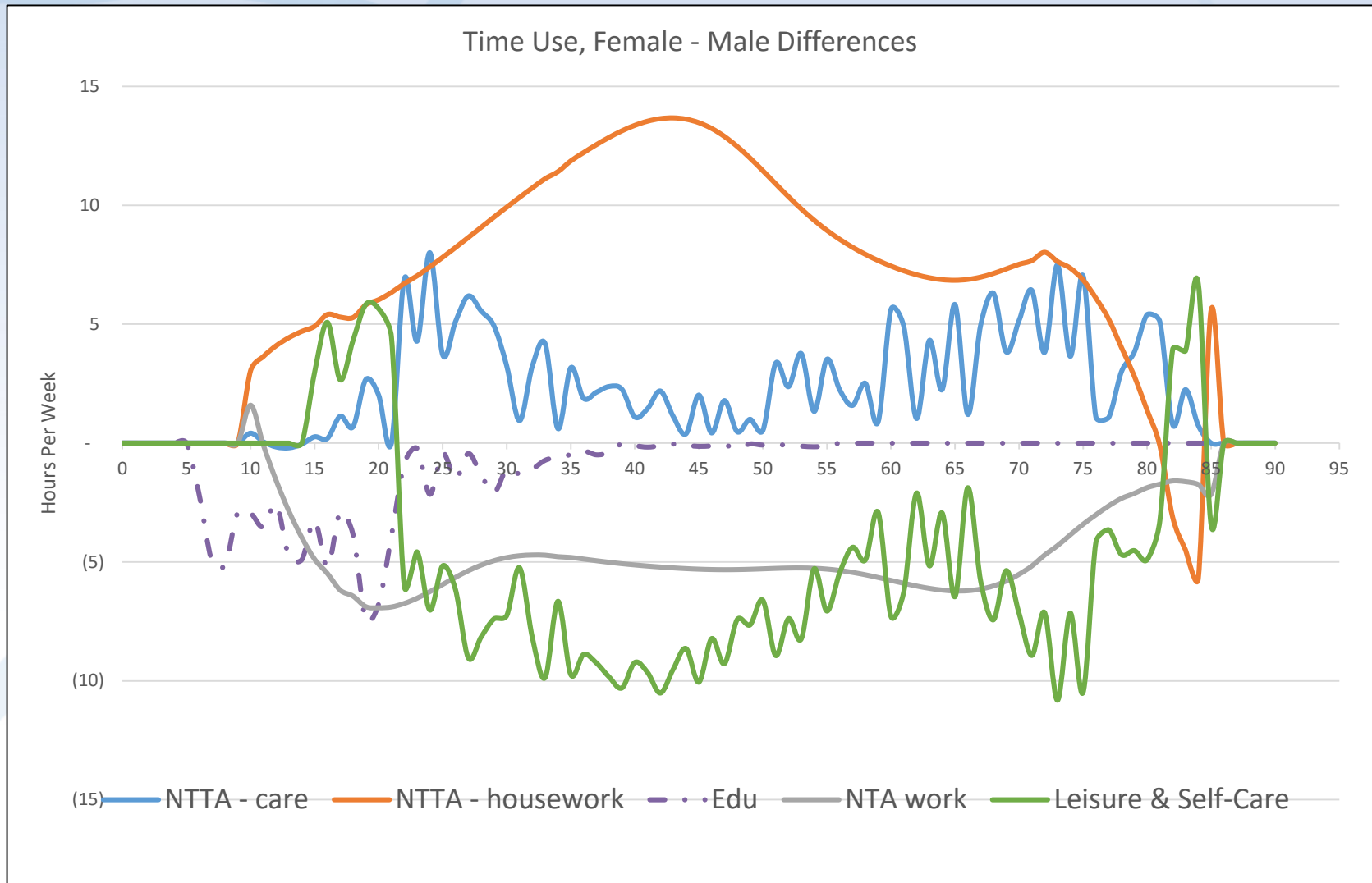


6.3 NTTA results in Vietnam (2)

**Time spent on household work by age group and sex
(minutes/day)**

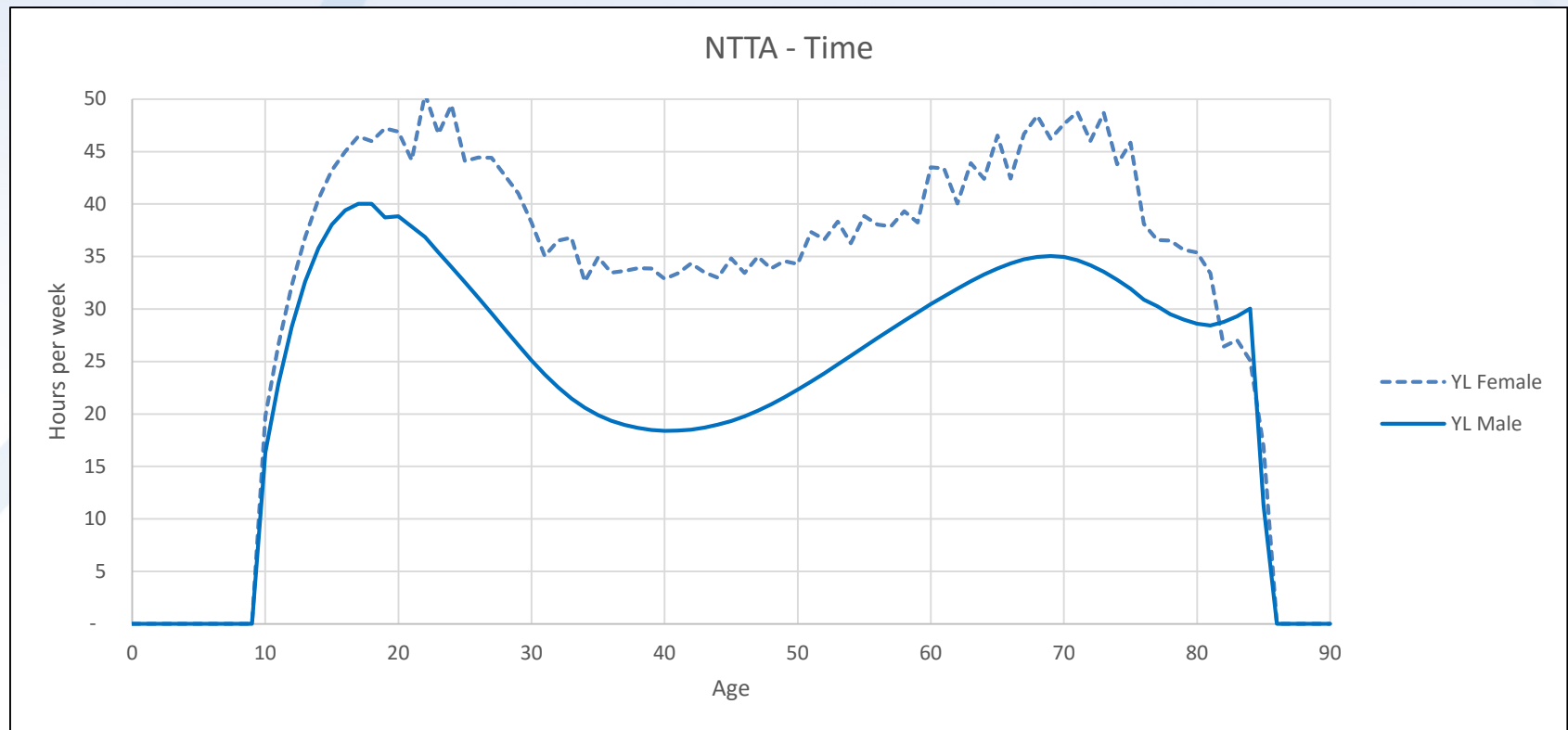
TT	Main activities	Men			Women		
		under <15	15-59	Above >60	under <15	15-59	Above >60
1	Cleaning and fixing the house	6.20	26.17	49.33	20.50	42.66	65.16
2	Shopping	0.50	1.56	3.01	1.00	20.54	17.68
3	Cooking and preparing food	17.75	17.8	34.5	50.75	75.34	79.15
4	Caring for children	82.50	39.40	53.43	130.25	130.88	86.59
5	Caring for the elderly	-	0.33	0.66	1.50	0.63	9.74
6	Medical treatment	-	1.71	-	-	-	1.26
7	Social activities	-	3.53	0.84	-	1.17	8.29

6.3 NNTA results in Vietnam (3)



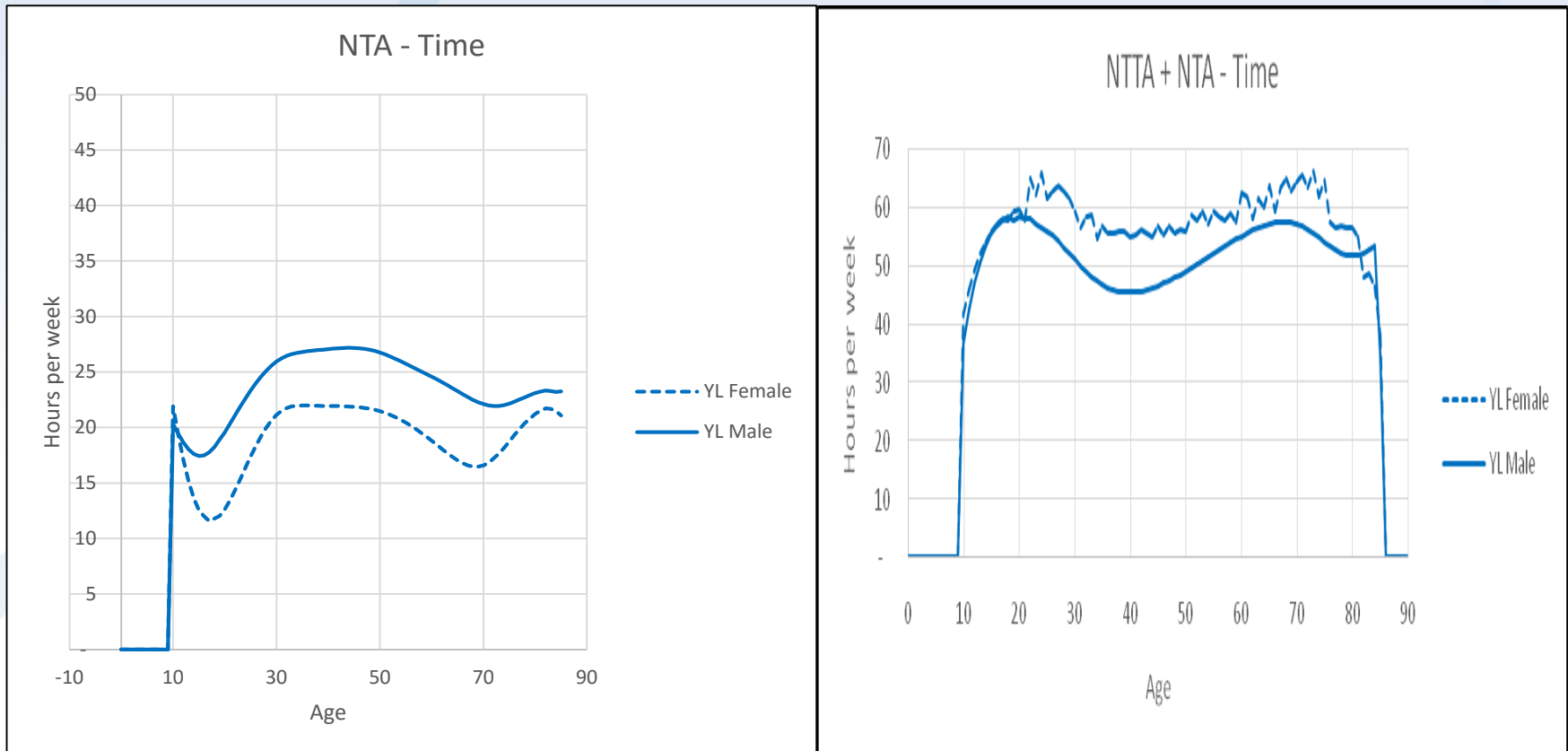
6.3 NNTA results in Vietnam (4)

- Women spent more time on unpaid jobs (elderly care and childcare, household chores) than men at all ages
- On average, women spent 38.8 hours per week while men spent 29 hours per week on unpaid jobs



6.3 NNTA results in Vietnam (4)

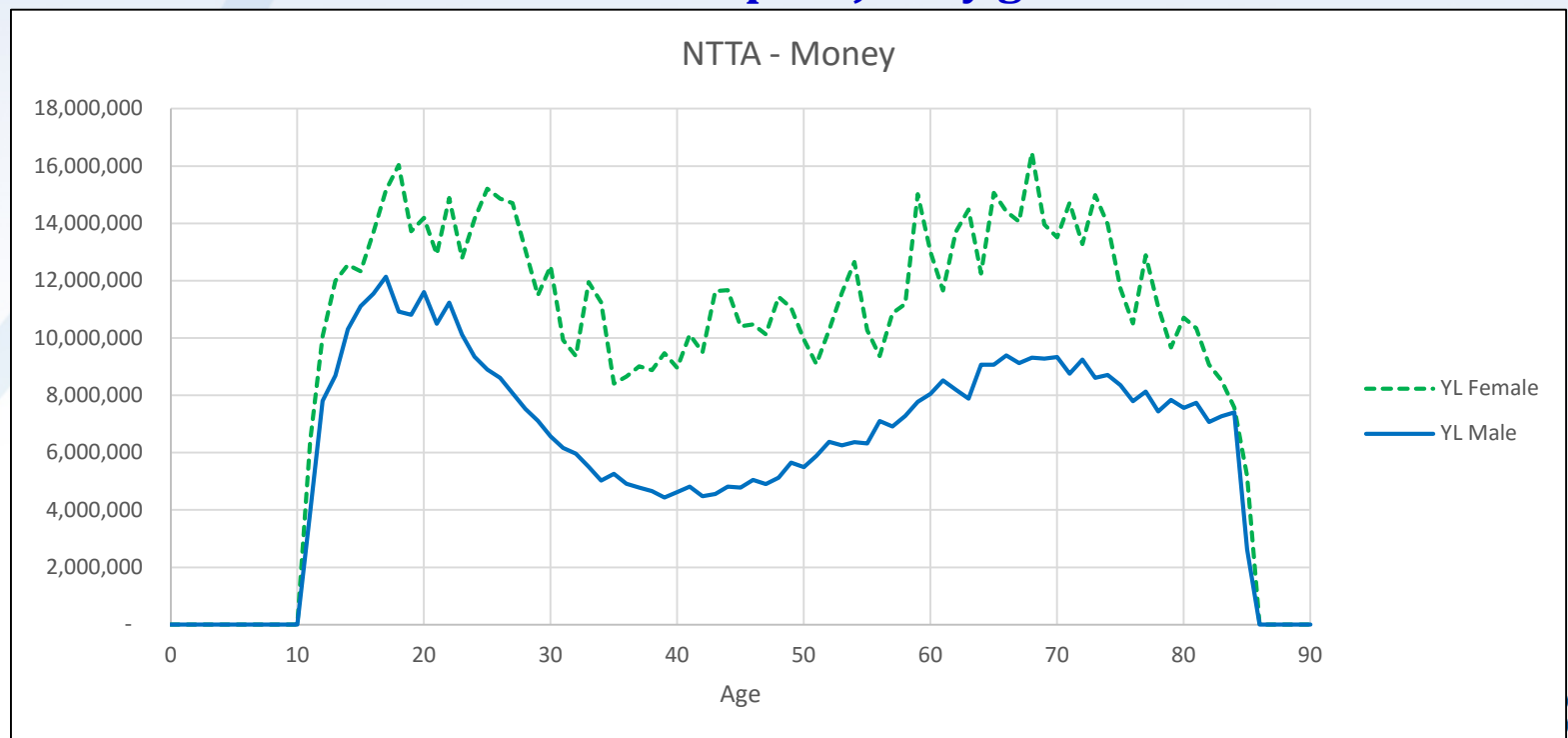
- Men spent more time than women on market activities
- Women spent more time than men on total market and household activities



6.3 NNTA results in Vietnam (5)

- The monetary value of unpaid jobs was higher for women than for men
- On average, the value for women was 11.7 million dong per year compared to 7.5 million dong for men (1.6 time higher)

Income from unpaid job by gender



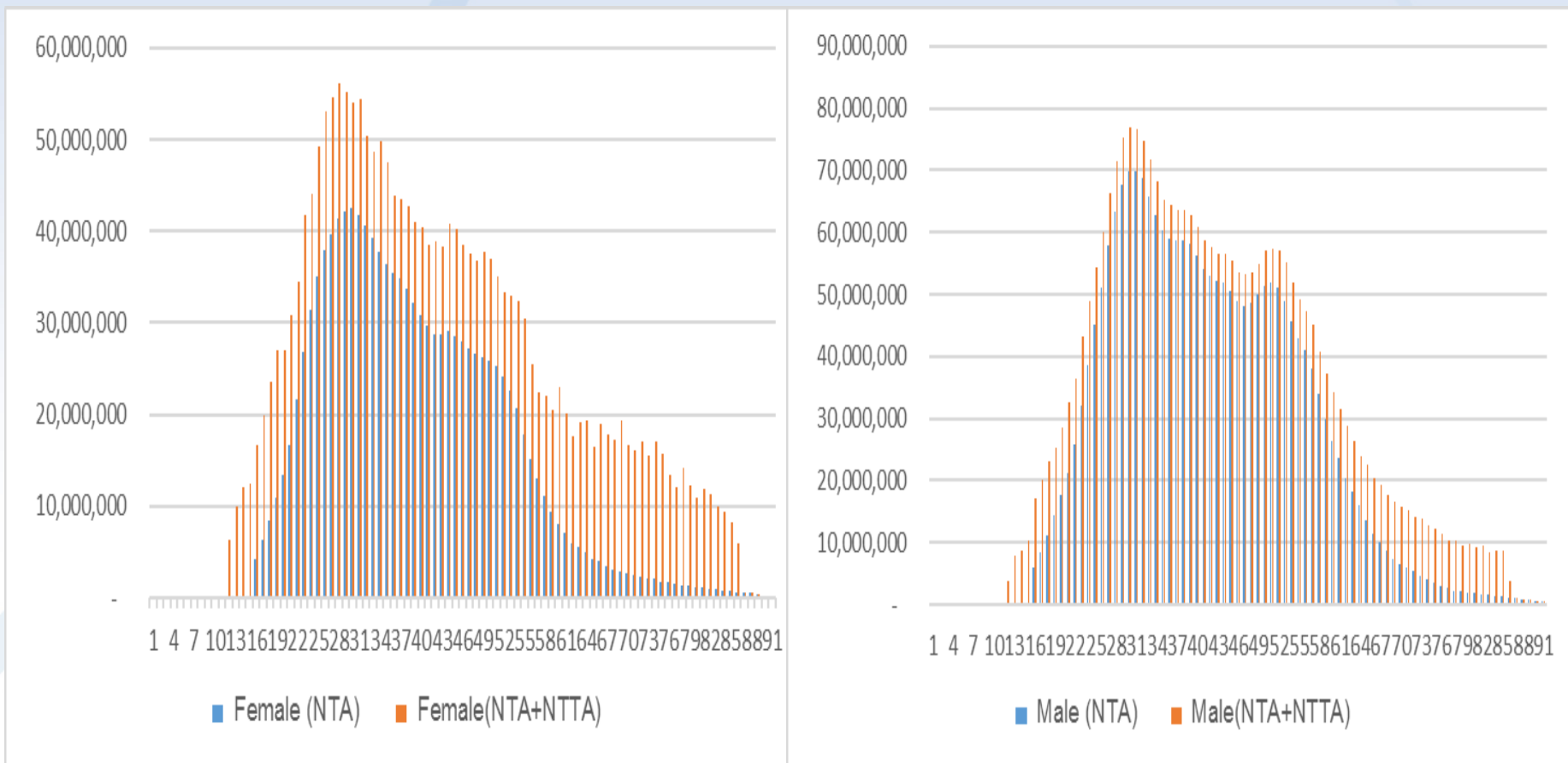
6.3 NTTA results in Vietnam (6): Gender income gap: Impact of unpaid labor

	Women	Men	Women/men, %
Market income (mil. VND/year)	16.5	29.6	55.74
Unpaid (mil. VND/year)	11.7	7.5	156.00
Total income	28.2	37.1	76.01
<i>Unpaid /total income, %</i>	41.49	20.22	

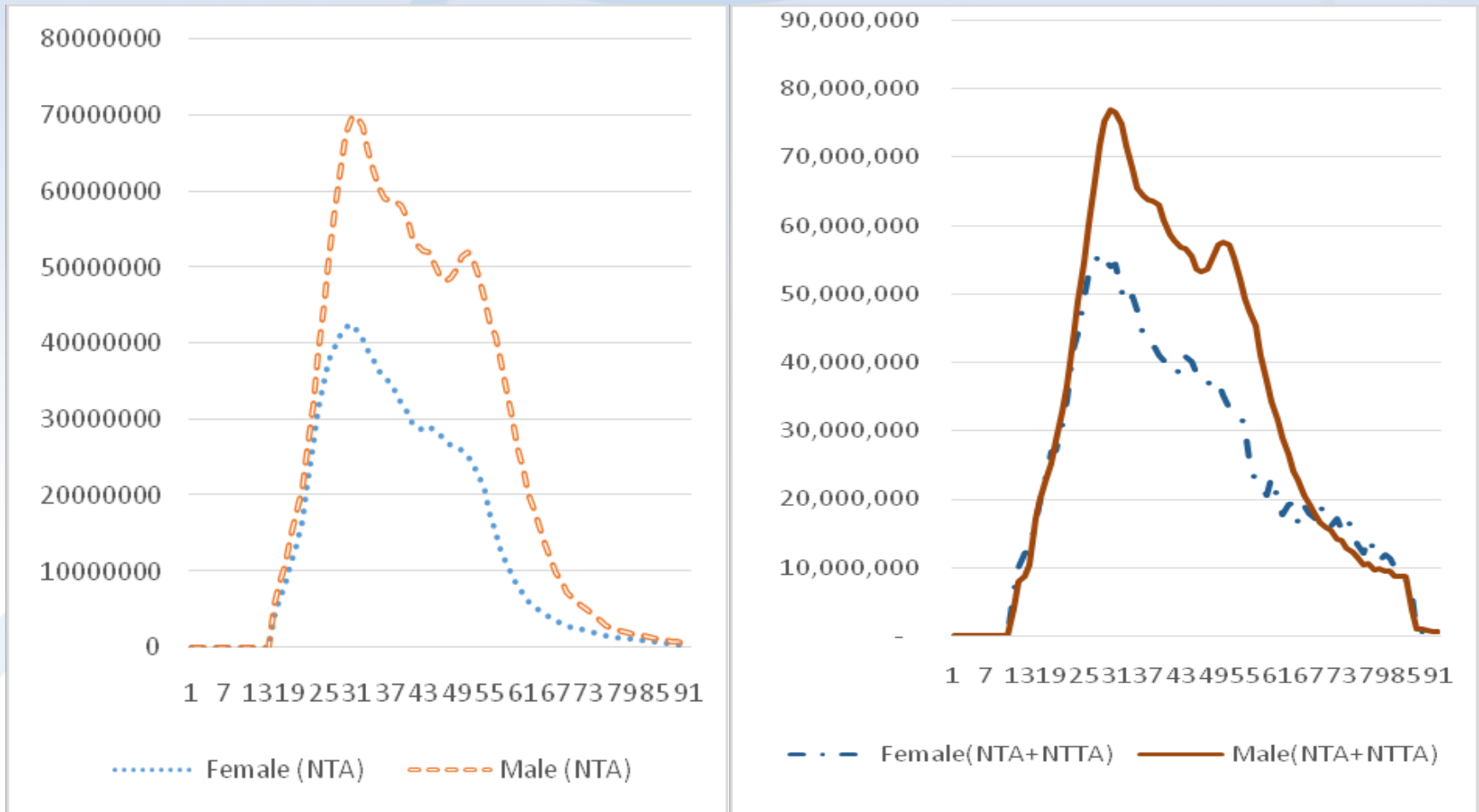
6.3 NTTA results in Vietnam (7): NTA and NTTA by sex

Women

Men



6.3 NTTA Results in Vietnam: Average income calculated from NTA and NTTA (8) (VND per year)



7. Conclusions

- Income from unpaid jobs accounted for 41% of women's income and 22% of men's income; *roughly 32.4% of total income (from market and household activities)*
- GDP calculation only includes 75.5% of total real income (market and household production activities), underestimates by 30% (international trend)
- *Unpaid jobs take significant time for women*, which prevents them from engaging in the labor market. Omitting data on unpaid jobs underestimates the economic wealth of the nation as well as the true economic contribution of women and the income of families
- *Gender inequalities in labor income are significantly reduced* if we taken unpaid labor into account

8. Recommendations (1)

Recognize, reduce, and redistribute

- Provide infrastructure and basic social services for families to reduce women's strenuous household chores
- Advocate and improve awareness of issues related to gender equality, gender justice
- Help women develop production and business, improve income, increase their influence within families, and thus become less dependent on their husbands

8. Recommendations (2)

- Diversify jobs related or unrelated to key occupations for women
- Design special programs to help women look for new employment such as wage workers or entrepreneurs
- Help women have access to credit, enhance their occupational skills, and seek better opportunities in the labor market

9. NTTA future in Vietnam

- NTA: Need to update macro data to calculate NTA and NTTA results for 2016
- NTTA:
 - Consolidate results: Need validation workshop (NTA and Vietnam)
 - Compare results with Action Aid Vietnam (also conducting time-use survey, with much larger sample, but not finished yet)
 - Prepare policy paper to submitted to MOLISA and Population General Department highlighting policy implications
 - Work with UNFPA in Vietnam to provide NTTA training??

Q & A