

***Migrant Workers and Rural Population in the
process of Industrialisation in Vietnam***



DO TA KHANH

**INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES
VIETNAM ACADEMY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**WARSZAWA, POLAND
MARCH - 2014**

Background



- Industrialisation and modernisation: on-going process => an industrialised country by 2020
- Migration and urbanisation: irreversible trend
- How is the move? Temporarily or sustainably?

Structure



1. The dimension of migration
2. Migration in reality
3. The rural population

Sources of data



- Based on the statistics from the General Department of Statistics
- Labor statistics provided by provinces
- Fieldwork research in a EU funded project: “Empowerment of Workers and Trade Unions in Vietnam” (EWTU) (2009 – 2011)

Dimension of migration



- Industrialization => massive construction of industrial parks, particularly in the deltas
- Large demand on labor for industrial parks. E.g. Samsung (Bac Ninh province) 40,000 workers; Canon (Hanoi, excluding Bac Ninh factory) 11,000 workers
- Workers are mainly migrants from the rural, nearby districts, provinces, or even very far away (industrial parks in the South of Vietnam)
- Majority of people still live in the rural area: 73.6% of labor above 15 years old in the rural vs. 26.4% in the urban (GSO, 2012)

Migrant workers in Thang Long industrial park and in some large enterprises, 2013

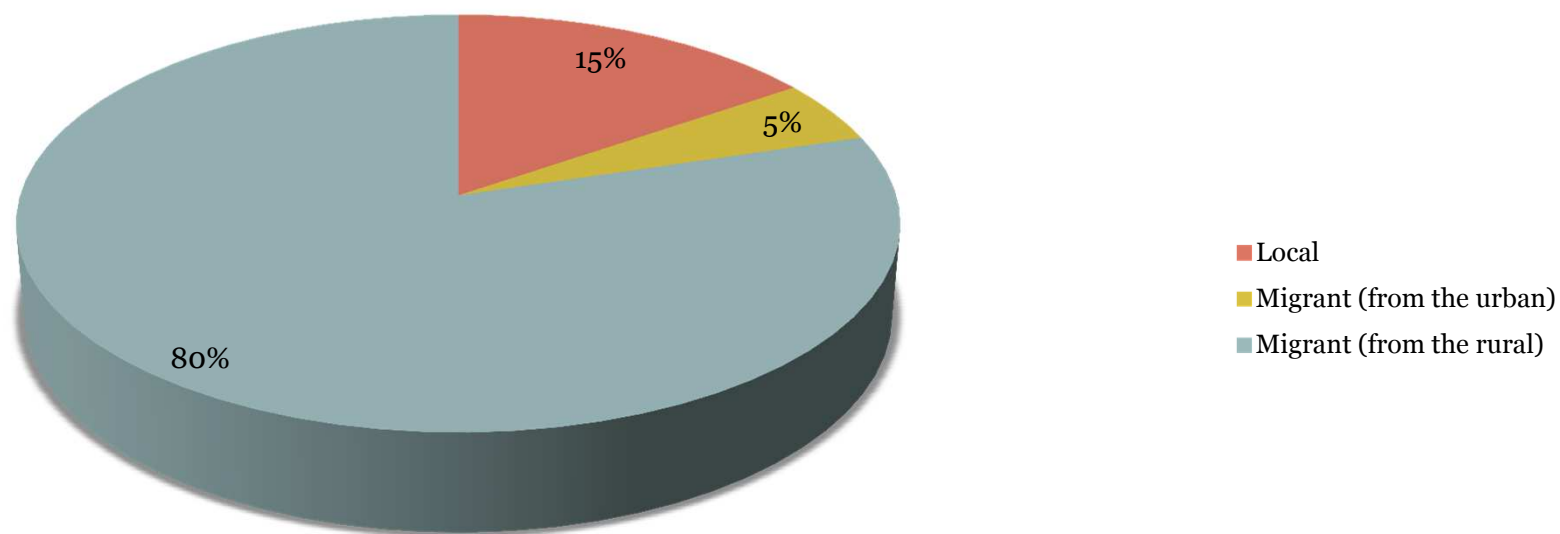


Company	Total workers	Male	Female	Labor from Hanoi	Labor from other provinces
Total workers of the park	60,194	14,805	43,982	20,197	39,997
Canon Vietnam Ltd.	10,744	679	10,411	2,763	8,327
Panasonic System Networks Vietnam	3,136	320	2,803	881	2,242
Panasonic Industrial Devices	2,903	204	2,699	527	2,376
Hoya Glass Dick	5,617	663	4,944	1,232	4,375
Nissei Electric Hanoi	4,875	312	4,563	798	4,077

Thang Long Industrial Park, Hanoi –

Source: Hanoi Industrial Parks and Processing Zone Management Committee, 2013.

Migrant workers through a fieldwork



Source: Quantitative research report, EWTU project

Migration in reality



- Migrant workers often have fixed-term contracts => precarious work for a considerable numbers of workers

Short term contract & precariousness



Company	Total workers	Undefined term contract	Fixed term contract 1-3 years	Short term contract < 1 year
Total workers of the park	60,194	24,689	33,025	2,480
Canon Vietnam Ltd.	10,744	3,798	7,292	0
Panasonic System Networks Vietnam	3,136	1,886	1,062	200
Panasonic Industrial Devices	2,903	2,104	799	0
Hoya Glass Dick	5,617	1,881	3,672	0
Nissei Electric Hanoi	4,875	367	4,327	181

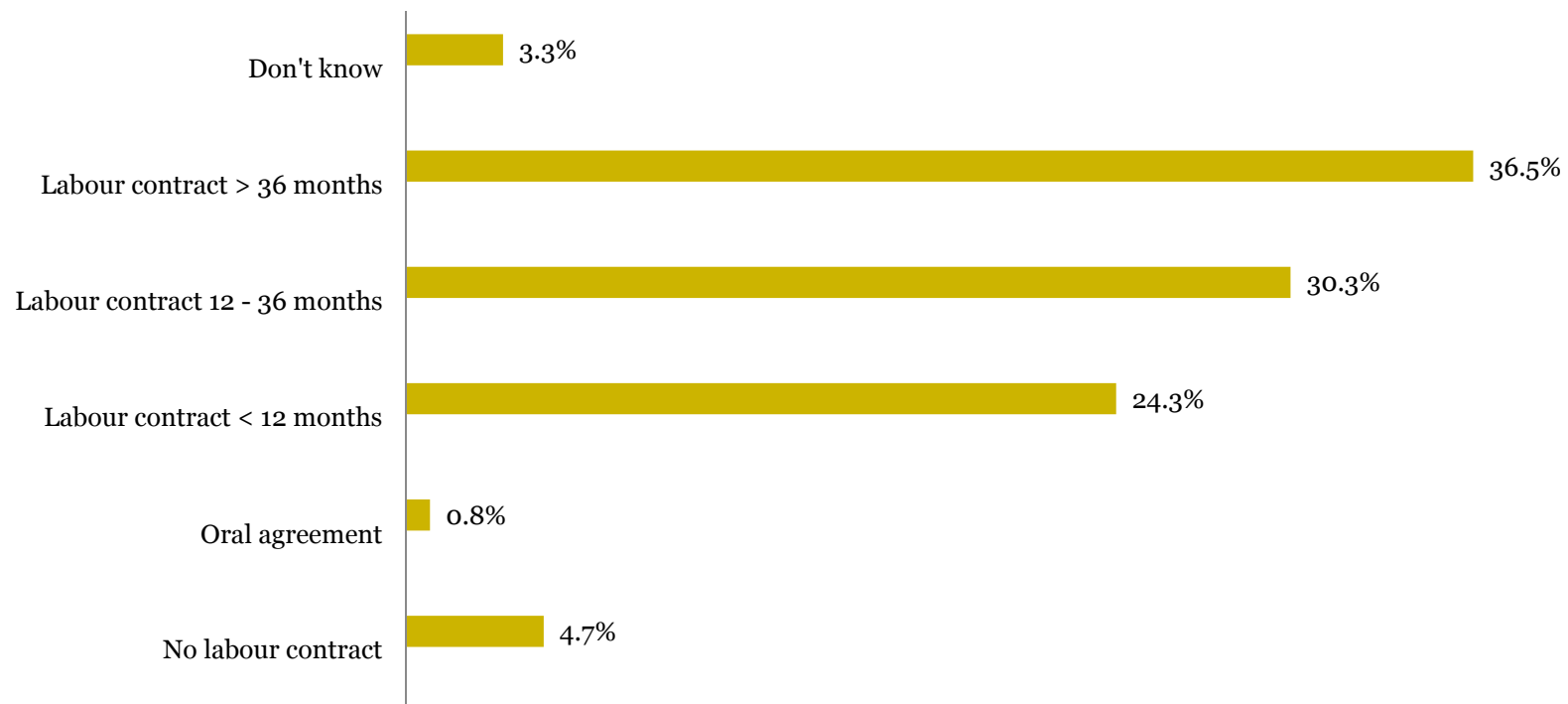
Thang Long Industrial Park, Hanoi –

Source: Hanoi Industrial Parks and Processing Zone Management Committee, 2013.

Short term contract & precariousness



Working contract



Source: Quantitative research report, EWTU project

Migration in reality



- Different from workers in Europe, migrant workers in Vietnam are hard to settle down in their working place: high land price, high living cost...
- Migrant workers mainly rent a room to live, from local landlords

Migration in reality

Dormitories – living place



Migration in reality

Dormitories – living place



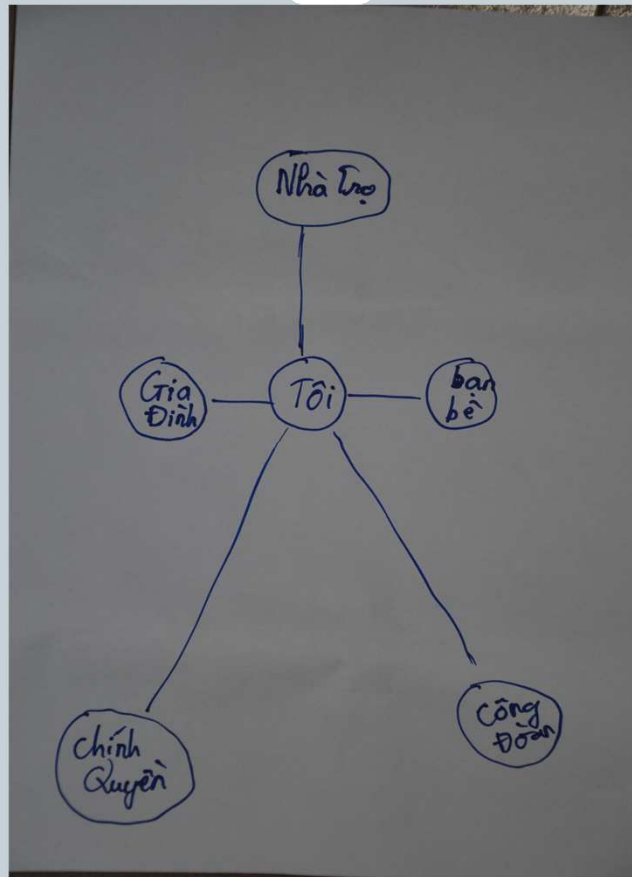
Migration in reality



- Migrant workers have strong link with their families at home village
- 70.1% of workers send money back to support their relatives: migrant workers 71.7%, local workers 60.7%, male workers 73%, female workers 67.2% (Quantitative research report, EWTU project)
- Workers' children are sent back to village to be taken care by grandparents

Migration in reality

Workers' relations



Source: Qualitative research report, EWTU project

Migration in reality



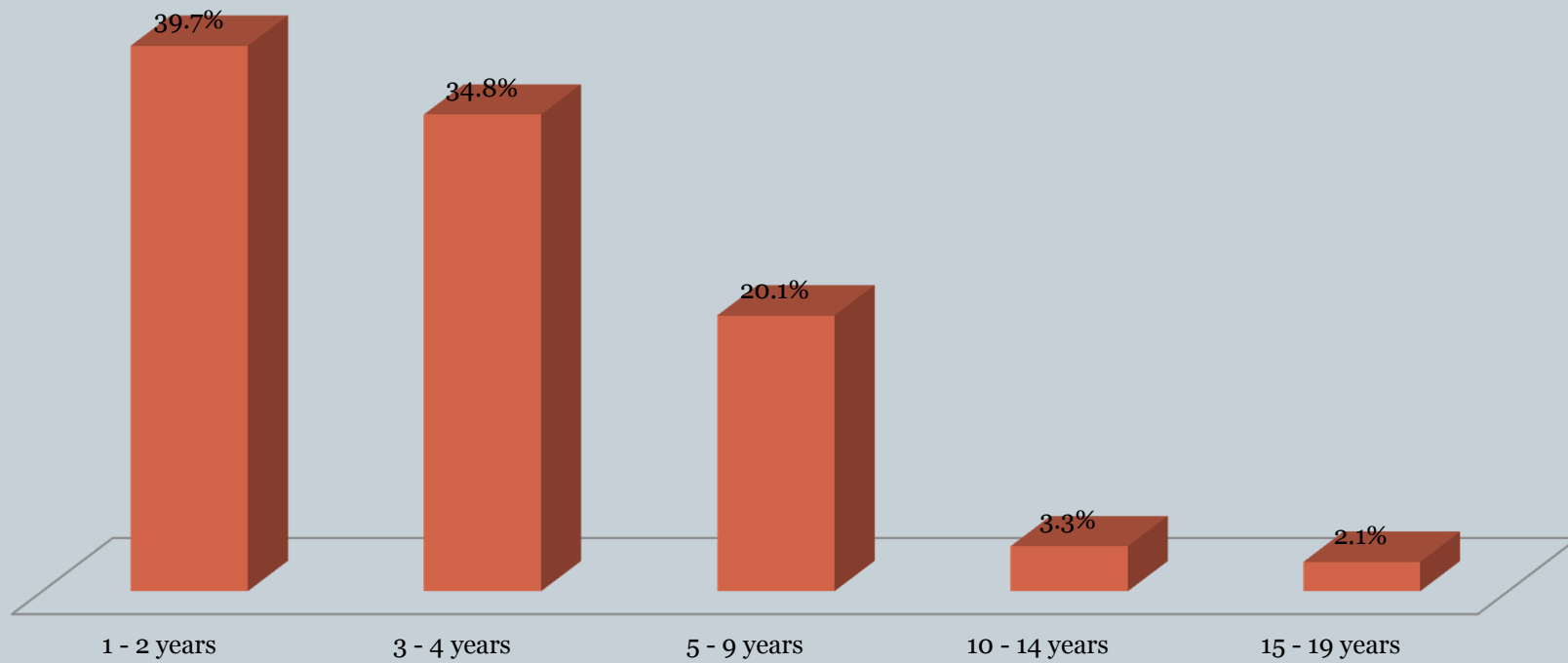
- Workers are often kicked out of industrial life after 35 years old, especially in garment industry (Qualitative research report, EWTU project)
- Going back to home village is an option

Migration in reality

Adherence to work place



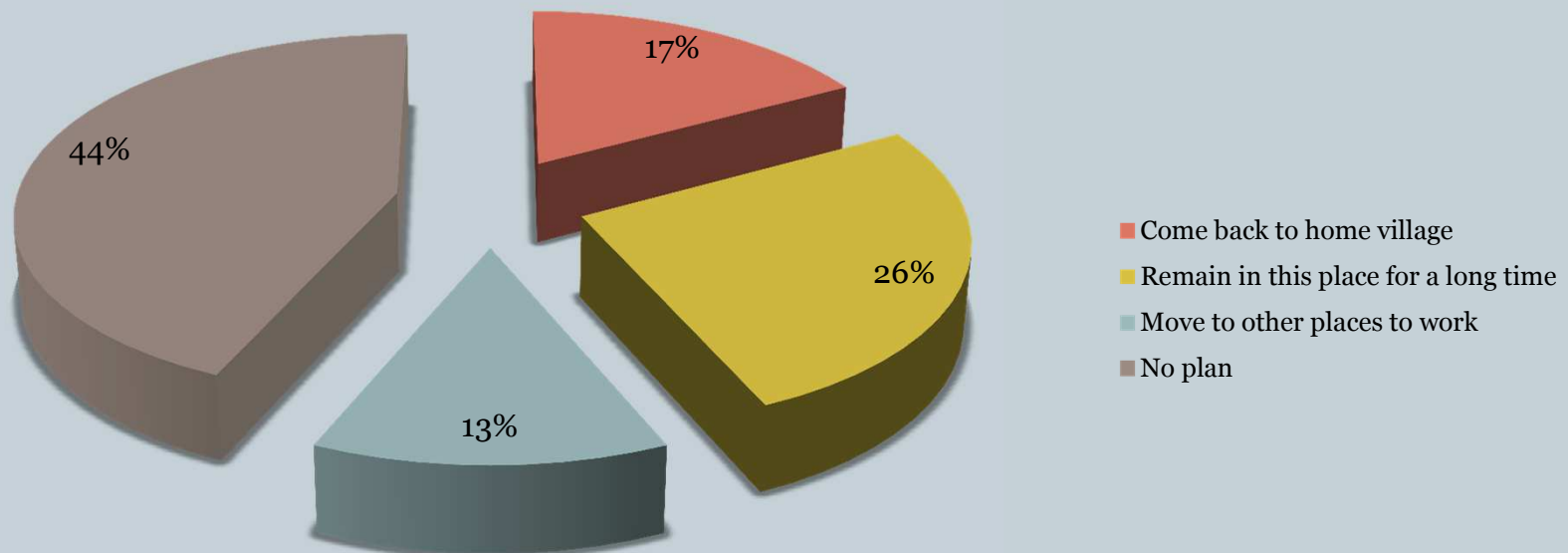
Number of year working for the current enterprise



Source: Quantitative research report, EWTU project

Migration in reality

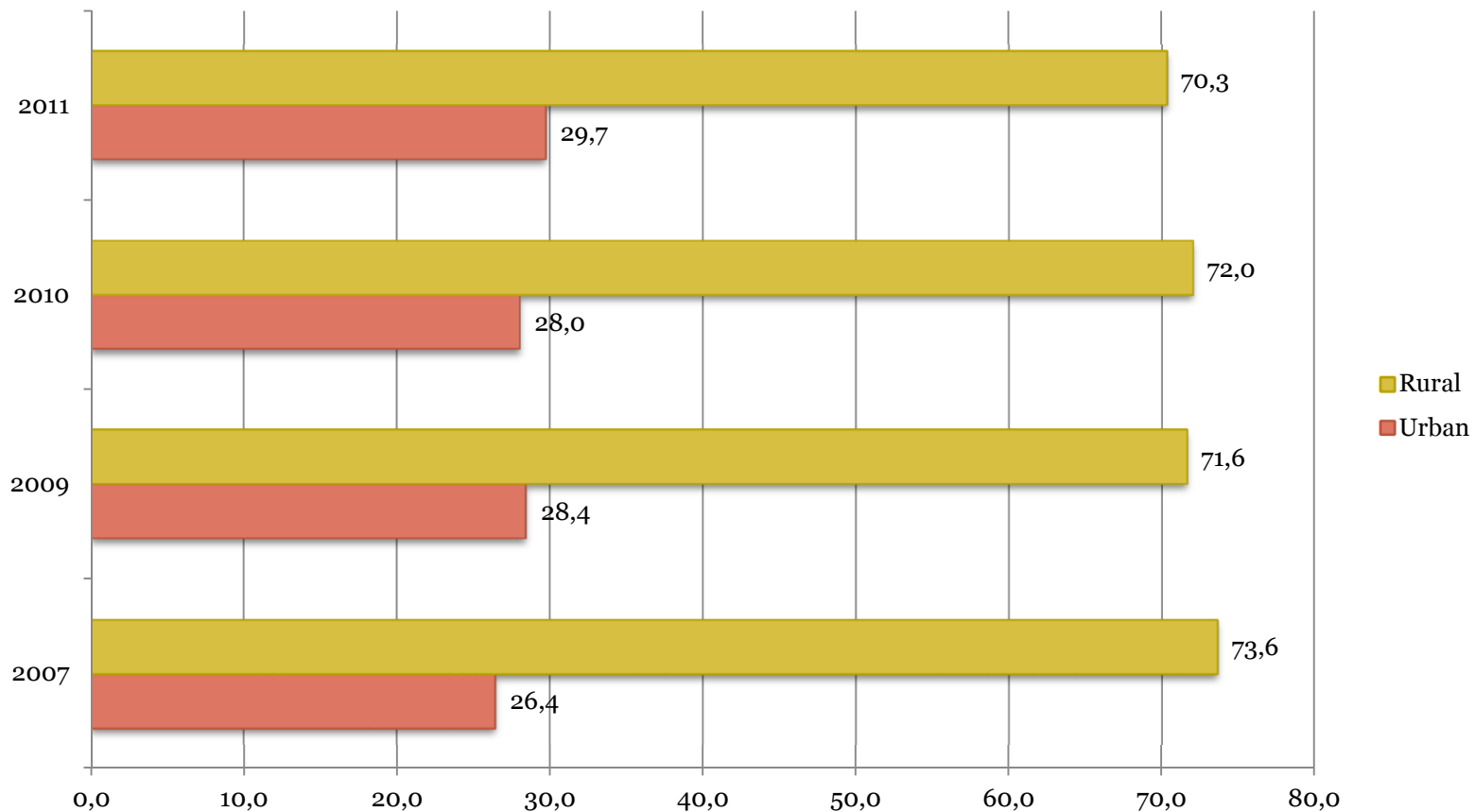
Workers' Future plan



Source: Quantitative research report, EWTU project

Rural population

Change in labor above 15 years old in 2007 - 2011



Source: GSO, 2012

Rural population



- Better off vs. precarious
- Migration: temporary rather than sustainable (settlement)
- Rural population: changing but not a sharp change

Thank you for your attention!



Do Ta Khanh
Institute for European Studies
176 Thai Ha street, Dong Da district, Hanoi, Vietnam
Tel: +84 4 66587438
Fax: +84 4 35374905
Email: dotakhanh@yahoo.com