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COMPARING THE LEVEL, INCOME AND THE CONTRIBUTION TO HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY BETWEEN NON-EMIGRATE LABORERS AND EMIGRATE LABORERS IN THE EASTERN ECOMIC ZONE OF TIEN GIANG PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

In term of the level and income non - emigrate labor is lower than emigrate labor but the contributions to household economy is opposite. This article compares the current state of emigration, compare the level, incomes and the contributions to household economy between non-emigrate laborers and emigrate laborers in the Eastern economic zone of Tien Giang province in 2015, and thereby proposes some measures to improve the quality of labor in the area.

Keywords: non – emigrate labor, emigrate labor, the Eastern economic zone, Tien Giang.

TÓM TẮT

*So sánh trình độ thu nhập và đóng góp vào kinh tế hộ gia đình
giữa lao động không di cư và di cư ở khu vực kinh tế phía Đông tỉnh Tiền Giang*

Ở khu vực kinh tế phía Đông tỉnh Tiền Giang, lao động không di cư có trình độ và thu nhập thấp hơn nhưng mức đóng góp vào kinh tế hộ gia đình thì ngược lại so với lao động di cư. Bài viết so sánh trình độ học vấn, trình độ chuyên môn kỹ thuật và mức độ đóng góp cho kinh tế hộ gia đình giữa lao động không di cư và di cư ở khu vực kinh tế phía Đông tỉnh Tiền Giang vào năm 2015. Từ đó, đề xuất một số giải pháp nâng cao chất lượng lao động cho khu vực.

Từ khóa: lao động không di cư, lao động di cư, khu vực kinh tế phía Đông, Tiền Giang.

1. Introduction

In Master planning for socio-economic development of Tien Giang province to 2020 approved by Prime Minister, it forms three economic zone, including the Western economic zone, Central and Eastern. In particular, the Eastern economic zone is located in the coastal zone. including following districts: Go Cong Dong, Go Cong Tay, Tan Phu Dong and Go Cong county town – nuclear urban of area (Prime Minister, 2009).

In the process of socio-economic development has created the motivation and attraction, thus creating the flow of labor emigration from this region to another. This thing makes condition for receiving region to have plentiful labor resources to meet using-laborer demand and address demand of job for laborers in out-migration regions. Along

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with labor emigration in Mekong Delta and Tien Giang province, considerable laborers in the Eastern economic zone tend to migrate to the others regions inner or outer of Tien Giang. Difference in level, income as well as requirements of the job, wage and cost of living have led to difference in contribution to household economy between non-emigrate and emigrate labor. Comparison between non-emigrate and emigrate labor about educational level, technical qualification and ability of contribution to household economy is orient significane in labor resource development not only for region but also for whole of Tien Giang province.

2. Databases and research methods

Emigrate labor in this article is determined to be people in aging from 15 to 59 who migrated from target region to another for living and working in 5 years before survey time, living time in region is not over 1 month. Non-emigrate labor is people who live and work in target region in 5 year befor survey time (Inherit the General Statics Office, 2016).

To provide basis for analyzing and assessing about level, income and contribution of laborers to household economy in the Eastern economic zone of Tien Giang province in 2015, the authors use primary data source was collected through questionnaire survey. In this survey, there are 200 laborers who represent 200 household locate in districts such as Go Cong Dong, Go Cong Tay, Tan Phu Dong and Go Cong county town (accounting for 0.2% total household in region). For detail, Go Cong Dong has 66 household, Go Cong Tay has 64 household, Tan Phu Dong has 22 household and Go Cong county town has 48 household (equivalent about 0.2% total household for each district, county town in 2015)

3. Research result

3.1. The level of labor

Quality of laborers in the Eastern econoic zone of Tien Giang province is reflected through educational level and technical qualification. Survey result show difference between non-emigrate and emigrate labor.

3.1.1. Educational level

In terms of educational level of laborers, Eastern economic zone has low educational level labor with rate of people who primary school graduaton or lower level is approximately 50%. In the administrative units of the area, Tan Phu Dong district has the lowest educational level with 9.1% of laborers who have non primary school graduation and 59.1% have primary education. Because of this is the island the economic conditions are difficult and it was just established in short time in 2008, the school system has not developed yet, students get lots of difficulties to access to the local education. Before that they have to move to Go Cong county town or the others districts for secondary school or high school.

Table 1. Number and labor rate by educational level of non – emigrate labor and emigrate labor of Eastern economic zone (EEZ) of Tien Giang province in 2015

Unit: Person, %

Educational level		Non primary school graduation		Primary school graduation		Secondary school graduation		High school graduation	
		Non - emigrate	Emigrate	Non - emigrate	Emigrate	Non-emigrate	Emigrate	Non-emigrate	Emigrate
Go	Number	10	5	7	14	6	10	5	9
Cong Dong	Rate	66.7	33.3	33.3	66.7	37.5	62.5	35.7	64.3
Go	Number	6	2	14	2	7	15	4	14
Cong Tay	Rate	75	25	87.5	12.3	31.8	68.2	22.2	77.8
Tan	Number	2	0	7	6	0	4	0	3
Phu Dong	Rate	100	0	53.8	46.2	0	100	0	100
Go	Number	6	0	8	0	14	8	8	4
Cong county town	Rate	100	0	100	0	63.6	36.4	66.7	33.3
EEZ	Number	24	7	36	22	27	37	17	30
	Rate	77.4	22.6	62.1	37.9	42.2	57.8	36.2	63.8

(Survey results of the authors)

In term of migration status, data on Table 1 shows substantial difference in educational level between non-emigrate and emigrate labor. Emigrate labor has higher educational level than local labor. It is reflected through all of districts in this research, emigrate labor has higher rate of people who secondary school graduation and high school graduation than non-emigrate, except Go Cong county town. The restriction on the level of non-emigrate labor (the number of those who have not yet completed primary school - the level of difficulty in accessing employment - 3 times higher than emigrate labor) will be difficult and challenge for development of the Eastern economic zone in particular and Tien Giang province in general.

3.1.2. Technical qualification

In the current regional and world economic integration trend, it requires laborers in the region must be high in technical qualification in order to meet the economic development as well as recruitment needs of enterprises in the region and abroad. However, as general status in Tien Giang province, quality of laborers in region is still low. According to evaluating of quality of laborers in Tien Giang in 2015, over 60% of feedback from enterprises is that they have to retrain laborers to meet their requests (Portal of Tien Giang province, 2016). This thing reflects the current situation in vocational training for laborers without linkage between training institutions and enterprises.

Table 2. Number and labor rate by technical qualification of non – emigrate labor and emigrate labor of Eastern economic zone (EEZ) of Tien Giang province in 2015

Unit: Person, %

Technical qualification		Non technical qualification		Primary level		Secondary level		College		University and upper	
		Non-emigrate	Emigrate	Non-emigrate	Emigrate	Non-emigrate	Emigrate	Non-emigrate	Emigrate	Non-emigrate	Emigrate
Go Cong Dong	Number	21	21	0	0	0	10	0	0	7	7
	Rate	50	50	0	0	0	100	0	0	50	50
Go Cong Tay	Number	27	21	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	8
	Rate	56.2	43.8	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	100
Tan Phu Dong	Number	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Rate	52.9	47.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Go Cong county town	Number	24	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	8	4
	Rate	85.7	14.3	50	50	0	0	0	0	66.7	33.3
EEZ	Number	81	54	8	8	0	10	0	0	15	24
	Rate	60	40	50	50	0	100	0	0	38.5	61.5

(Survey results of the authors)

Therefore, current laborers in the Eastern economic zone are still low in technical qualification. According to result of survey, non technical qualification labor in region gets upto 67.5%. In which 32.5% of trained laborers, there is an imbalance when university and upper is 19.5%, while the secondary level is only 5% and primary level is 8%, this result is quite similar with result of survey on employment from state agencies; concurrently, it shows “too many chiefs, lack of worker” in the region. In particular, Tan Phu Dong district has 17 in 22 laborers were surveyed to have non technical qualification, get 77.3% in total.

Base on data in Table 2, similar with educational level, there is difference about technical qualification between non-emigrate and emigrate labor in the Eastern economic zone. Non-emigrate labor in region has low technical qualification, in 2015, there are 156 in 200 laborers were surveyed in region to have non technical qualification, in particular, 81 people is non-emigrate, get 60%. Other levels, such as primary level, secondary level and university and upper, are 50%, 0% and 38.5% respectively. In opposite, non-emigrate has university and upper get over 61.5%. According to survey result, most of high technical qualification labor in region tends to migrate for better working environment and higher income. Except Go Cong county town, it has 33.3% labor in university and upper non-emigrate since this is second largest town of Tien Giang province so it should attract many enterprises with better working environment than surrounding areas.

3.2. Income of labor

Monthly income of 200 laborers surveyed in the Eastern economic zone is less than 6.0 million VND/ month; of which, from 4.0 to less than 6.0 million are the majority with 87 people (43.5%). The level is below 4.0 million VND and from 6.0 to 10 million VND is approximately equal. Income from 10 million VND or more get only 6%. As above income, basically meeting the basic demands of the laborers' life as well as contributing to the household's life, but still low.

Table 3. Number, rate of monthly income of non – emigrate labor and emigrate labor of Eastern economic zone (EEZ) of Tien Giang province in 2015

Unit: Person, %

Income (million VND /month)		Less than 4.0 million VND		From 4.0 to less than 6.0 million VND		From 6.0 to less than 10 million VND		From 10 million VND or more	
		Non - emigrate	Emigrate	Non- emigrate	Emigrate	Non- emigrate	Emigrate	Non- emigrate	Emigrate
Go	Number	16	7	12	26	0	5	0	0
Cong Dong	Rate	69.6	30.4	31.6	68.4	0	100	0	0
Go	Number	17	6	8	10	6	10	0	8
Cong Tay	Rate	73.9	26.1	44.4	55.5	37.5	62.5	0	100
Tan	Number	0	0	3	7	2	5	4	0
Phu Dong	Rate	0	0	30	70	28.6	71.4	100	0
Go	Number	11	0	17	4	8	8	0	0
Cong county town	Rate	100	0	81	19	50	50	0	0
EEZ	Number	44	13	40	47	16	28	4	8
	Rate	77.2	22.8	46	54	36.4	63.6	33.3	66.7

(Survey results of the authors)

Table 3 shows that non-emigrate labor in surveyed region has lower income than emigrate labor. At income level below 4.0 million and from 4.0 to 6.0 million, non-emigrate labor get majority rate. However, with the income of 6.0 million VND or more, emigrate labor get high rate in most of localities. In Tan Phu Dong district, on-site labor (100% of surveyed laborers) have high income of over 10 million VND. In recent years, this region has developed their aquaculture business effectively.

In addition, emigrate labor has more stable job than non-emigrate labor. Most of local laborers in the agricultural sector are seasonal and precarious due to risks (83/90 persons), emigrate laborers are often employed by enterprises (52/60 persons), civil servants (18/25 persons) and traders (8/11 persons).

3.3. Contributions of labor to household economy

Most of the workers in the Eastern economic zone of Tien Giang province contribute their income to the household economy. In 200 laborers surveyed, 192 laborers contributed or deposited money to support their family regularly, get 96%. Contributions may be part or all of labor's income, it mainly serves to cover the cost of living in the family, general accumulation, repair and construction of houses, procurement of equipment to improve and improve the quality of life.

Table 4. Number, rate of labor contributing to household economy of non-emigrate labor and emigrate labor of Eastern economic zone (EEZ) of Tien Giang province in 2015

Unit: Person, %

		Less than 2.0 million VND		From 2.0 to less than 4.0 million VND		From 4.0 to less than 6.0 million VND		From 6.0 to less than 10 million VND		From 10 million VND or more	
		Non-emigrate	Emigrate	Non-emigrate	Emigrate	Non-emigrate	Emigrate	Non-emigrate	Emigrate	Non-emigrate	Emigrate
Go Cong Dong	Number	6	6	18	22	4	10	0	0	0	0
	Rate	50	50	45	55	28.6	71.4	0	0	0	0
Go Cong Tay	Number	0	0	18	21	11	10	0	0	0	0
	Rate	0	0	46.2	53.8	52.4	47.6	0	0	0	0
Tan Phu Dong	Number	0	3	5	2	4	1	2	0	1	0
	Rate	0	100	71.4	28.6	80	20	100	0	100	0
Go Cong county town	Number	0	0	24	8	12	4	0	0	0	0
	Rate	0	0	75	25	75	25	0	0	0	0
EEZ	Number	6	9	65	53	31	25	2	0	1	0
	Rate	40	60	55.1	44.9	55.4	44.6	100	0	100	0

(Survey results of the authors)

According to survey result, laborers in region send money to many relatives in the family such as father/mother, spouse, sibling and child. In particular, mainly sending to the spouse (get 52.1%), the second is to send to the parent with the rate of 35.4%. The rate of sending for children and siblings are quite low, 4.2% and 8.3%, respectively.

Monthly contribution of labor in the Eastern economic zone is quite low, mainly from 2.0 to 4.0 million VND / month, with 118 people, get 62.5%; from 4.0 to less than 6.0 million. ranking second with 29.2%. The contribution rates below 2.0 million. from 6.0 to less than 10 million and from 10 million or more respectively 7.8%. 1% and 0.5% respectively.

According to survey result in 2015, the rate of non-emigrate labor. although has lower income but contributing to household economy, is greater than that of emigrate labor. 100% non-emigrate labor contribute to the household economy; meanwhile, 91.7% (88/96 people) of emigrate contributed. The reason is that the emigrate labor has to pay for cost of living, also have to spend more money accommodation, travel so the cumulative amount is not high.

3.4. Some solutions to improve the quality of labor in the Eastern economic zone of Tien Giang province

First of all, the education sector needs to step up the review and mobilize people to complete the supplementary system of non-emigrate labor, contributing to the improvement of labor education. especially in rural areas.

Secondly, promoting the achievements of population policy and educational activities recent years, continue investing to school system in island, coastal area, maintain education system in difficult areas.

Thirdly, to research labor's demands, strengthening of vocational training by address, training links with enterprises. coupled with socio-economic development strategies of the region and province, contributing to the right development orientation and raising the quality of labor then raising income for employees.

Fourth, the development orientation of Go cong county town is a dynamic city of the region, attracting labor according to local needs in order to improve technical qualification of non-emigrate labor and create attractive to technical qualification labor come or return to work in region.

Fifth, promote the economic restructuring, develop the potential development of economic sectors that are capable of generating high income in the region such as marine economy, high-quality resort tourism contributing to labores' incomes.

Sixth, integrate issues related to emigration, especially labor migration into the development policies of the province in general and Eastern economic zone in particular.

4. Conclusion

Labor in the Eastern economic zone of Tien Giang province tends to emigrate to other region inner and outer the province to work and live. In 2015, nearly 48% of the total laborers participate in emigrate surveys.

There is a difference in educational level and technical qualification between non-emigrate labor and emigrate labor in region. The proportion of under-graduated labor, primary school graduation of non-emigrate labor compared to the total number of laborers surveyed is relatively high. The percentage of non-emigrate labor who do not have the technical qualification is 60%. Emigrate labor has higher educational level, technical qualification and income levels than non-emigrate. However, the contribution to the household economy is lower.

In order to increase the income level as well as the contribution of labor to the household economy, especially non-emigrate labor should be paid to promoting labor training and restructuring of labor force, policies to attract and treat labor in order to improve the quality of labor and socio-economic development in the region.

❖ **Conflict of Interest:** Authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

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