

## Rapid Appraisal of Labor Market Information in Laos

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## **Purpose**

- Examine what information is available from existing studies on Lao labour market
- 2. Examine what information the government (HRD Commission) and businesses (LNCCI) need to inform their HRM and HRD policies and strategies



### Methodology

- Review relevant literature on Lao labour market over the period 2007-2016
- Map labour market information into four main groups:
  - 1. Demand for labour
  - 2. Supply of labour
  - 3. State of labour market
  - 4. Regulatory environment
- These main groups are further disaggregated into 10 indicators:
  - 1. Jobs in demand
  - 2. Skills need
  - Number and location of TVET
  - 4. Number of graduates from TVET
  - 5. TVET's program details and duration

- 6. Occupational employment and wage
- 7. Sectoral employment and wage
- 8. Provincial employment and wage
- 9. Productivity
- 10. Labour market regulations



#### Reference

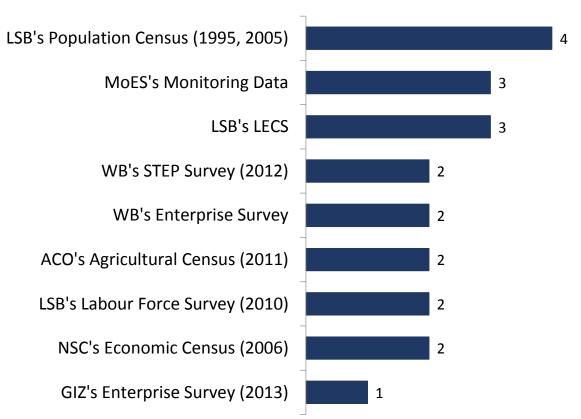
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#### **Sources of Labor Market Information**

# Frequency of data sources used in the analysis of labour market

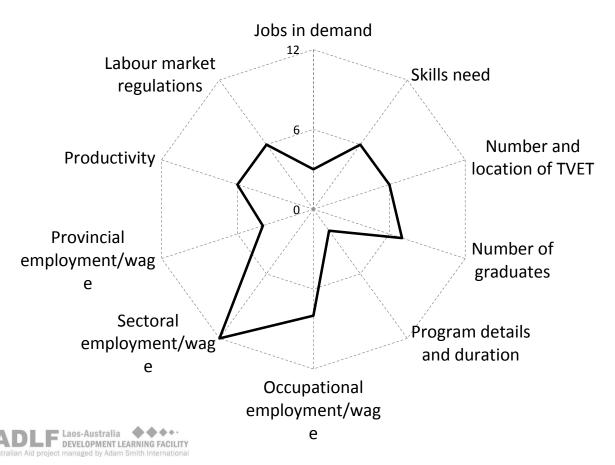


- Key data sources for the analysis of Labor market are population census and LECS by LSB and education monitoring data by MoES.
- Enterprise surveys by the World Bank and GIZ are useful for labor market analysis, but they are mostly used for policy-oriented research rather than for human resource management for private sector.
- Labour market information in Laos is supplied in an efficient manner: 60% of the reports (10 out of 17 reports) published labour market information within one year after the survey data were collected or released.



## **Availability of Labour Market Information**

Key indicators of labour market information



- Labour market information is available across all variables, but:
  - o It is fragmented.
  - It has many gaps, e.g. number of jobs in demand, TVET programs, and provincial employment /wage.
- Limited understanding of future needs constrains the linkage between demand and supply of skilled labour.
  - 6 out of 17 studies reported the need for skilled labour, but none projects/quantifies these needs in the future.
  - Accuracy of employment forecasts is limited by infrequent time series data and the lack of quantitative analysis in existing studies.

#### Recommendations

- 1. Fragmented labour market information suggests the need for integrating LMI and facilitating its flow across public and private sectors. This could be done through the establishment of a labour market information system (LMIS) and/or a synthesized LMI report published annually. This would support human resource management practices of SMEs and large businesses, while improving the effectiveness of public sector in development planning.
- 2. The development of a useful LMIS requires a good understanding of information needs from potential users of labour market information. A simple survey of these potential users could ask questions about what information is needed, how often and how best this information could be provided to ensure usefulness.
- 3. Limited use of private sector data for labour market analysis suggests that future analysis of labour market need better integration of private sector data. A national enterprise survey focused on labour needs would enable a rapid appraisal of labour demands from a private sector perspective.







# THANK YOU