

GENERAL STATISTICS OFFICE

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

THE 2004 VIETNAM MIGRATION SURVEY:

**INTERNAL MIGRATION
AND RELATED LIFE COURSE EVENTS**

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FOREWORD

In 2004 the General Statistics Office (GSO) successfully conducted a Viet Nam-wide internal migration survey. The main purpose was to provide a statistical underpinning to the migration situation in Viet Nam which would be suitable for later analysis. Findings would serve as an empirical background to development of policies along with the appropriate legal frameworks. By doing so, the survey and its aftermath were intended to contribute to the construction of national and regional socio-economic development plans, especially in rural areas, whereby the rights of migrants would be respected and they would be assisted to integrate into society. In 2005, the GSO completed the analysis of the survey data and produced a publication titled *The 2004 Vietnam Migration Survey: Major Findings*.

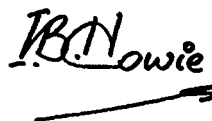
This new monograph now being released and titled *Internal Migration and related Life Course Events* is a further step in the on-going analyses of the relationship between migration and other important events in the life cycle of migrants. With technical support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the work was conducted by policy analysts and researchers from the Viet Nam Institute of Sociology (IOS). It was then submitted to the GSO.

The impact of events such as education, marriage, occupation and child bearing on the lives of migrants and how the nature of these events vary among the different migrant groups is highlighted. Emphasized in the making of policy and the planning of development across the various sectors, is the importance of knowing as much as possible about the different migrant groups.

UNFPA and the GSO have great pleasure in placing this monograph before all researchers, policymakers, planners and other interested users. We recommend it to you and them.



Le Manh Hung
DIRECTOR GENERAL
GENERAL STATISTICS OFFICE



Ian Howie
REPRESENTATIVE
UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

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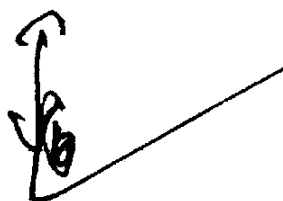
On behalf of the GSO, I would like to extend our sincere thanks to Ian Howie, UNFPA Representative in Viet Nam, for his kind assistance and support to the GSO in general, and to this monograph, in particular.

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A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'N' and 'T' followed by a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Nguyen Van Tien

VICE DIRECTOR GENERAL, GENERAL STATISTICS OFFICE
NATIONAL SUB-PROJECT DIRECTOR VIE/01/P12TK

MAP OF ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS OF VIET NAM



I. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

1.1 Migration and life course events

There is general agreement that migration is not a one-time event, rather it is a process. Migration typically occurs in conjunction with other life course events such as completing schooling, getting married, changing employment, etc. (Djamba et al. 1999; Dang et al, 2005). What makes migration important for interdisciplinary research includes not only its dynamic patterns, but also the connections of migration to these other life course events. An understanding of the temporal relationships between migration and these life cycle events and how these relationships might vary among socio-economic characteristics of the population are important for development planning in a number of sectors, including labour markets, housing markets and education. The decision to migrate is not only related to life cycle events it is embedded within social relationships and networks.

Entering into the labour force, getting a new job or pursuing higher education often requires the relocation of residence or spatial movements. Upon retirement, wage-earners may return to and stay in their places of origin with their families for the remainder of their lives. The effects of those life events on the propensity to migrate, and the variation of these relationships across different migrant groups are important for policy and development planning in a number of sectors including education, health, housing, family planning, and labour markets. Important policy concerns vary from migration of the highly educated to occupational mobility of migrants and its overall effects on the job market at the places of destination. Those who are interested in family planning may explore how migration may increase or decrease fertility, marital age and contraceptive practice in both sending and the receiving areas. All can improve the capacity of policy makers to facilitate and accommodate migration.

Most available migration studies investigating these connections usually involve large and expensive data sets such as population censuses. However, these cross-sectional data are often inadequate to fully explore the relationships between migration and other life course events. The life course perspective of migration makes it difficult to approach because it requires continuous observation, measurement and consideration over the life course. Consequently longitudinal data is preferred to cross-sectional data in migration research. The former type of data is however costly and requires time consuming data collection, whereas the later is chosen by most researchers for its affordable cost and convenience.

The 2004 Migration Survey is the first national study in Vietnam that includes a migration history and other selected socioeconomic characteristics over the life course of people embedded in a moderate sample size. The current in-depth analysis is the first that explores migration in relation to life course events in Vietnam.

1.2 Internal migration in Vietnam

The Economic Renovations (*Doi Moi*) have not only entailed increased economic opportunities but also affected migration in various ways, especially in

promoting rural labour out-migration flows. In essence, *Doi Moi* represents structural changes, shifting from a centralized planning system to a more market-oriented economy. The increasing commercialization of agriculture and the replacement of labour with capital inputs have been of major significance in releasing the rural workforce and prompting them to migrate in search for better economic and income opportunities. Migrant labour from rural provinces has become an important resource required for meeting the increased demand of the labour and service market in urban centres. Associated with labour migration, the life course events of entry into the labour force have also changed from a transition that mainly occurred within local communities to something that is dispersed nationally in Vietnam (see Doan and Trinh, 1998; Dang et al. 1997).

Migration in Vietnam is largely associated with high rates of under- and unemployment in rural areas, particularly in the densely populated Red River Delta in the North. High unemployment and under-employment rates are attributed to the growth of modern agriculture that is no longer able to absorb the growing surplus of labour. The increase in the working age population continues to bring a heavy employment pressure. Each year Vietnam must create 1.5 million new jobs for the expanding labour force. The number of youth entering the labour market is estimated at 1.4 million each year. This figure does not include those who were unemployed the year before but did not find a job (Dang et al, 2005). These young entrants into the labour market confront serious competition in finding suitable and better job opportunities. Migration is often associated with changes in education and occupation that individual migrants experience. In rural areas, the lack of high educational institutions and manufacturing work can serve as push factors for out-migration among young students.

The preliminary results from the 2004 Vietnam Migration Survey showed that income and employment are primary factors for migration (GSO and UNFPA, 2005). Socioeconomic disparities and rural-urban dual prices work to disadvantage rural residents and hence promote migration. 'Urban bias' in development has produced better occupational and educational opportunities in urban areas, and created incentives that have attracted rural people into the major cities. The increased geographical dispersal of market forces allows the incorporation of even remote areas and their populations into the opening economic system that is no longer locally confined, but which is regionally and nationally interlinked. Along with this transformation, the relaxation of the household registration system that associated residence status with the provision of jobs and daily necessities, plus the proliferation of employment opportunities in large cities, are major factors affecting the overall volume and the patterns of rural out-migration flows in the last twenty-years (Dang et al. 1997; Doan and Trinh, 1998; Guest, 1998).

Individual life course events associated with work, education and marriage can motivate migration. In Vietnam, as in most regions of the world, internal migrants are predominantly young adults. This particular stage of life course is characterized by exposure to opportunities and challenges in their education, marriage or employment

which may require migration. A previous analysis of census data revealed that unmarried migrants account for a higher proportion in the inter-provincial migration streams. Migration of these young people also increases in line with their education levels as the better educated are more likely to migrate (Guest, 1998; GSO and UNDP, 2001). In relationship to work, migration is also a highly selective process. Labour migrants account for a large proportion of workers in the manufacturing and construction sector. They also reported working in large numbers in the service sector that includes mainly retail trade, transportation, restaurants, and domestic services. Migrants are the lowest proportion of the total population working in agriculture, forestry, and fishery.

Factors that motivate migration are not only individual life course events but also household life course events, with migration used as a household economic strategy as it enters stages of expansion. The decision to migrate is often the result of deliberations over an extended period of time (De Jong and Gardner, 1981), implying a careful weighing of pros and cons among household members at different stages of the life course. Without participation in the cash economy, rural families do not have enough income to survive and/or to cover expenses for education and illness. Through migration, household members pool and share their income, and accumulate capital for the further development of their household.

Migrant remittances, both internal and international, form a significant part of the income of many rural households and become an integral part of the household strategy behind migration. Remittances received from migrants are used both for consumption and for investment. The most frequently reported uses of remittances are contribution to daily expenses, repayment of debt, education and health care and housing improvement (GSO and UNFPA, 2005). Though by itself, this source of cash income may not be sufficient for all family needs, when pooled with the income in kind or in cash from their farming activities, a household is more likely to be able to meet its subsistence requirements and even accumulate capital for development. A combination of income sources - farm, non-farm and remittances from migration - is essential for rural livelihoods. This tendency has become increasingly vital for many households in today's Vietnam (Dang et al. 2004).

1.3 Study objectives

The primary objective of this paper is to describe the relationship between migration and related life course events. Specific life course events are examined in the analysis: employment, occupational change, marital status, education, and childbirth. The analysis will focus on the patterns of migration over the life cycle, including key determinants and consequences of migration.

The paper is prepared both in Vietnamese and English to serve various government and international agencies and a wide range of audience inside and outside Vietnam. With this in mind, the paper is organized into five parts. Part I, as presented, provides the background and objectives of the study. Part II provides a description of

the data and methods of analysis. Parts III and IV form the heart of the paper where key findings are presented. Part III presents the patterns of migration over the life course while Part IV presents the relationship between migration and other life course events. Policy implications are summarized in the concluding section of the paper.

II. METHODOLOGY

2.1 *The 2004 Vietnam migration survey*

This analysis employs data from the Vietnam Migration Survey 2004. The survey focuses on migration within the context of the new economic and social conditions in Vietnam. The survey was conducted by the General Statistical Office, with the technical support of UNFPA, in selected areas that are major destinations of internal migration in Vietnam. These surveyed areas are geographically distributed throughout the country and included both rural and urban areas. These areas include: (1) Hanoi; (2) Northeast Economic Zone, including provinces of Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, and Hai Duong; (3) Central Highlands, including provinces of Gia Lai, Dak Lak, Dak Nong, and Lam Dong; (4) Ho Chi Minh City; and (5) Southeast Industrial Zone, including provinces of Binh Duong and Dong Nai (see GSO and UNFPA, 2005)¹.

Although the survey cannot provide the same level of information on migration levels as is available from the 1999 Census, it offers much more detailed information on migration determinants and outcomes than does the census. The content of several sections of the questionnaires are designed to obtain information on various aspects of migration and its linkages with demographic and socioeconomic aspects.

One of the most valuable features of this data set is that it contains a calendar or retrospective life history of key life course events of all adults interviewed in the surveyed households. The retrospective life histories contain information on key time-varying events, including migration, education, occupation, marital status, types of community, child birth, and child death. This information is collected in annual intervals from the year the respondent turned 15 till the time of interview in 2004. This type of rare data enables us to investigate issues related to the timing of migration and the relationship between migration and other life course events. Besides time-varying variables, the data contains many other time-specific socio-economic and demographic variables that enable us to investigate characteristics and differentials among various social and migrant groups. The availability of detailed information on the last move in this data set allows a close examination of this movement and the related socioeconomic and policy issues.

For the sake of data analysis and interpretation, it should be noted that the extent to which the sample can be generalized is quite limited. This limitation comes from the fact that the sampling method was multi-stage sampling (four stages) with

¹ For detailed information of the survey, see VNMS, 2004: chapter 1, part 2.

some quotas employed in order to make meaningful comparisons across different groups of migrants. Information is not available to construct sampling weights that would adjust for the unequal probability of selection. It is not until the very last stage, where villages/urban blocks were selected, that random sampling of household members in these villages/urban blocks was applied. Temporary migrants are purposely over-sampled through the selection of communes/wards with the highest number of KT3 and KT4 migrants. This means that the results are most likely to represent the communes/wards that are the destinations of high numbers of temporary migrants.

2.2 Key concepts and definitions

The life course approach has emerged as a major research paradigm in social sciences. The study of the life course cuts across many disciplines such as sociology, psychology, history and fields such as ageing, family demography, and human development. The concept of the life course refers to a sequence of socially defined, age-graded events and roles that the individual enacts over time. The life course perspective is the study of change in individual's lives over time, and how those changes are related to historical events. The timing and ordering of events is extremely important in life course perspective. Due to this feature, the life course provides a framework for understanding the changes that individuals and families experience². Employed in the current analysis, this approach allows us to focus on individual migrants and their multiple moves associated with socio-economic events of life.

In the 2004 Vietnam Migration Survey, a migrant is defined as a person aged 15-59 years who had moved to their current district/quarter from a district/quarter during the 5 years prior to the survey, and who had resided at their current place of residence one month and more. A person who had moved from a district to another within the same city in the five years preceding the survey is treated as a non-migrant. Persons aged 15-59 who have been resident in the same district for at least five years are treated as non-migrants (GSO and UNFPA, 2005).

As people can make multiple moves before migrating to their current place of residence, the 2004 Vietnam Migration Survey collected detailed data on the last move reported by the migrant respondents. Therefore, the last move or last migration is defined as the move to the current place of residence or the place of interview. In this report, 'current' means at the time of the survey. This concept is related to not only the current move but also other socioeconomic events that occurred in people's lives.

Little is known about how people migrate from childhood to adulthood and old age and the importance of larger social forces that shape this developmental trajectory. For the above definition of migrants and the format of the individual calendar, which

² Life course can be different from life cycle which is insensitive to temporal locations and timing. In addition, the life cycle tends to focus on reproduction and parenting, hence does not orient research to the coordination of multiple social roles among individuals and families. Life course should be distinguished from life span which refers to the maximum life potential of an individual, between the beginning (birth) and ending (death) of his or her life.

begin with age 15, some “migrants” who never made a move since age 15 were also eligible for the interview and were included in the sample. These cases, however, have been excluded from the analysis paper since we are interested in labour migration, i.e. migration 15-59 years of age. Fortunately, only less than 1 percent of the sample is excluded for this reason.

2.3 Data and methods

Although a considerable amount of information and data relating to migration and urbanization does exist, they have not been collected in a way that allows a meaningful analysis from a life course perspective. The lack of a comprehensive and appropriate analysis of migration data has prevented us from gaining insights into the migration process.

As mentioned above, the primary data used in this analysis come from the Vietnam Migration Survey 2004. The analysis in this report draws on data from several parts of the questionnaire. The primary data source involves a complete migration history from age 15 to the current age. The history includes information on place of residence, type of residence, education, occupation, and family events. The analysis focuses particularly on the examination of duration from the first move until the time of the survey. We constructed a separate data set based on the calendar data. We merged the household and individual data to prepare an appropriate data set for estimating survival and hazard models. This technique allows us to investigate the distinctive associations between life course events and migration. This allows us not only to examine the sequence of life course even along with the timing of move, but also to compare the findings across migrant groups with different characteristics.

Based on the sophisticated preparation of the data, especially of the calendar data, different techniques of bivariate, multivariate and event-history analyses are employed in this analysis. Appropriate statistical tests are applied where necessary. Patterns of migration and crude relationship between migration and selected socioeconomic factors are analyzed, using cross tabulations and graphs to illustrate characteristics of different groups of migrants and non-migrants. This technique of analysis makes it easy for readers to understand the findings.

Multivariate analyses are used to identify determinants of moving and ascertain the relationships between migration and life-course events after controlling for other covariates in the models. The temporal dimension of migration is investigated using the statistical technique of event-history analysis. We use the STATA program to obtain parameter estimates of the models.

There are some limitations in the survey data regarding the methods of recording information in the calendar of the survey questionnaire. Only one event was recorded for a calendar year while information about multiple moves in a given year is omitted. The data would under-estimate the real number of migrants who may have made a move to other places before migrating to large cities. Seasonal migration was

not recorded in the data. In future, a calendar with smaller time intervals, covering all types of move, would provide a more complete assessment of the situation.

III. PATTERNS OF MIGRATION OVER THE LIFE COURSE

As described above, migration takes place over, and varies with, individual and household life courses. Understanding the patterns of migration over the life course has important implications for policy and development planning. This part of the paper begins with an examination of the movements of migrants from their place of birth to the current place of residence. In addition, the analysis also examines subsequent moves after the first move made by migrants.

3.1 *Place of birth and current place of residence*

Results from the 2004 Vietnam Migration Survey showed that the majority of migrants in urban areas originally come from rural areas. Data in Table 3.1 reveal that the overwhelming majority of migrants, regardless of their current place of residence, have rural origins. There is no significant difference in proportion with rural origins between migrants who live in big cities and small cities and towns. About 85 percent of migrants in urban areas (including large and small cities, towns or townships) were born in rural areas and only less than 3 percent of migrants in urban areas were born in large cities.

The finding that most migrants in rural areas have a rural origin (Table 3.1) is not surprising given the fact that rural-to-rural migration is still a dominant flow of migration in Vietnam. On the other hand, the results also reflect the flows of rural migrants and their accompanying families to the Central Highlands. As documented in the main survey report, as high as 49 percent of migrants to this region migrated with family members (GSO and UNFPA, 2005). Since most migrants are recent, the results suggest that rural areas continue to supply most migrants to both other rural and urban areas in Vietnam.

**Table 3.1: Percentage distribution of migrants
by their place of birth and current place of residence**

Place of birth	Current place of residence			
	Large city	Town	Rural	Total
Large city	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3
Town	12.4	12.4	6.0	10.2
Rural	85.2	85.2	92.8	87.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,977	1,275	1,715	4,967

Note: Pearson $\chi^2_{(4)} = 51.16$ $p = 0.000$

Data in Table 3.2 present migration flows from the place of birth to the current place of residence and from the last place of residence to the current place of residence. The results show statistically significant differences between lifetime migration and last move.

Table 3.2: Migration flows from place of birth to current place of residence and from previous place of residence to current place of residence (Number = 4,824)

Birth-place Current	Last move-Current					Number
	R-U	R-R	U-U	U-R	Total	
R-U	90.0	--	10.0	--	100.0	2,709
R-R	--	89.0	--	11.0	100.0	1,517
U-U	14.0	--	86.0	--	100.0	465
U-R	--	20.0	--	80.0	100.0	133

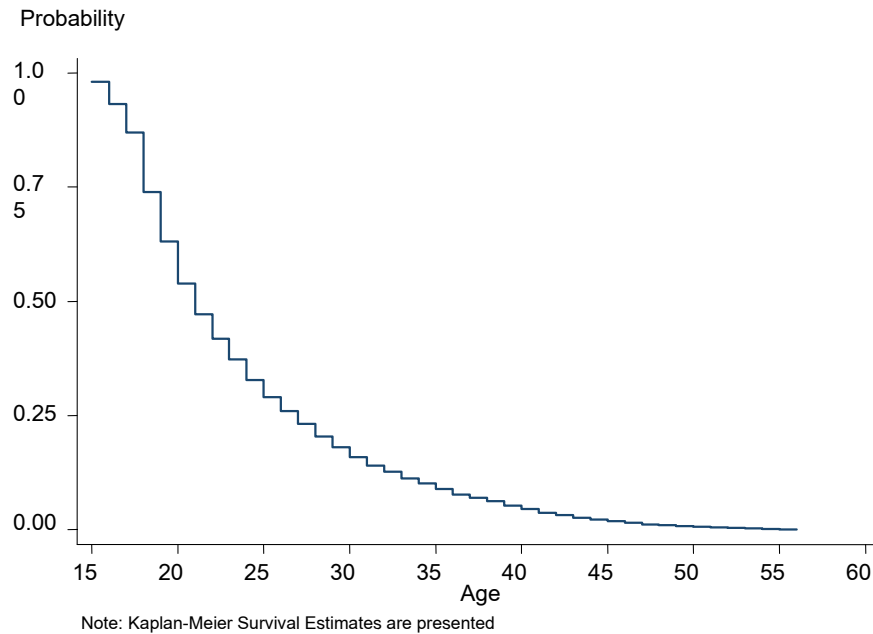
Note: R=Rural U=Urban -- = Structural zero

Data should be read by rows only. About 11 percent of the lifetime rural migrants moved to their current rural place of residence from urban places. It is likely that a large share of this proportion is contributed by return migration. Similarly, not all lifetime rural-to-urban migrants came from rural places, with 10 percent of them came originating from urban places. The proportions of migrants who have urban origins moving to urban and rural areas from rural places are 14 and 20 percent respectively. These results suggest a higher level of mobility among urban origin migrants as compared with their rural origin counterparts.

3.2 The first move

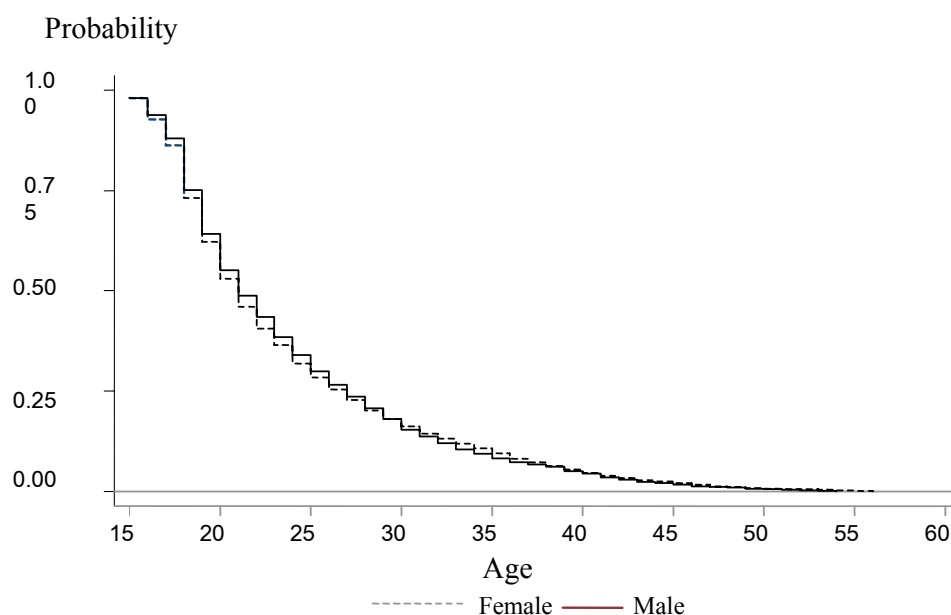
A survival curve is the best visual illustration of patterns of migration over the life course of migrants since figure 3.1 shows the probabilities of moving at single ages over the life course. Figure 3.1 plots the estimated survival function for migrant respondents with regard to their first move since age 15. Points on the survival curve denote the proportion of people who would ‘survive’ or, in this case would not make their first move until they reach a certain age. Looking at adult migration or migration before age 15, the probability of not making the first move till age 15 is equal to 1. The survival curve drops sharply between age 15 and 25, slows till age 40, and levels out after age 40. The results indicate that most migrants make their first move in the age interval between 15 and 25 years and the median age at first move is 21. The survival probabilities, or the probabilities that migrants still did not make their first move when they reach ages 20, 25 and 30 are 0.6, 0.3, and 0.19 respectively.

Figure 3.1: Probability of the first move by age



To verify the possible difference in migration timing between male and female migrants, their survival curves are plotted separately. The survival curves in Figure 3.2 show that male migrants have a slightly better ‘survival’ experience than female migrants with regard to the first move until 30 years of age, while female migrants have a slighter better ‘survival’ experience than male migrants after ages 30. This result indicates that the timing of first migration of women is initially more rapid than men. However, results obtained from the log-rank test for equality of these two survival functions show that the difference between male and female migrants is not statistically significant. In other words, male and female migrants have very similar experiences for their first move in their life courses.

Figure 3.2: Probability of the first move according to age by sex

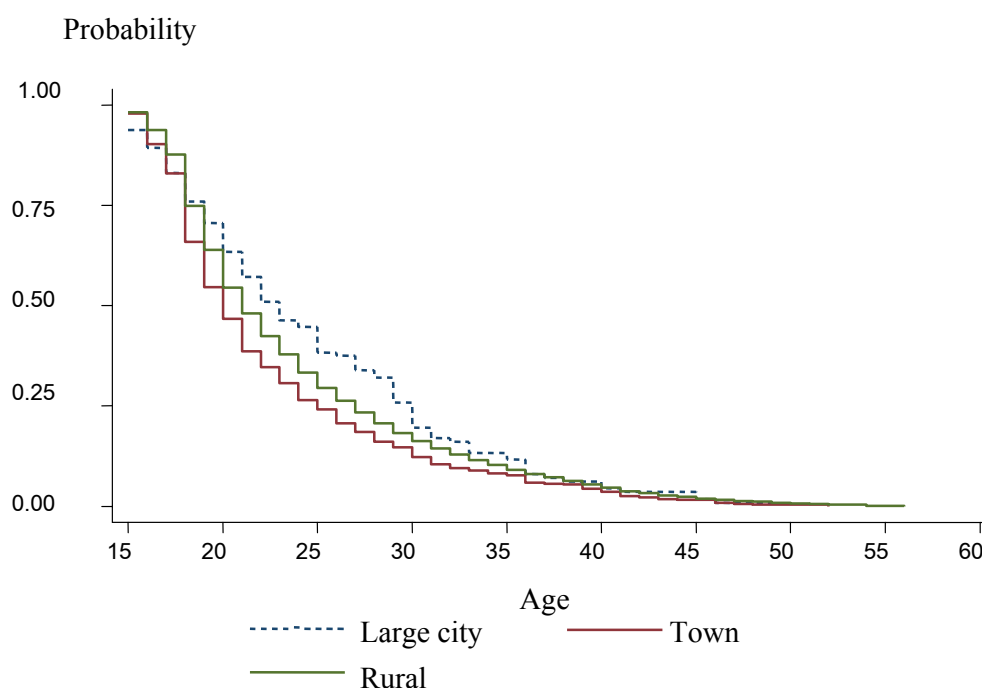


Note: Kaplan-Meier Survival Estimates are presented

Differences in migration timing among respondents from different types of origin are presented in Figure 3.3. Migrants with different origin places have different survival experience. Migrants who originate in large cities tend to make their first move at later ages than those who move from rural areas, but those who originate from rural areas tend to make their first move at later ages than those who move from towns.

Results from a log-rank test for equality of these survival functions show that the differences are statistically significant. Half of migrants in large cities, towns and rural areas had made their first move at ages 23, 20 and 21 or younger, respectively. It is found that 76, 71, and 62 percent of residents from town, rural and large city respectively moved before the age 25. It is likely that migrants who originate in large cities are most satisfied with their life and do not want to move while people who come from other places are under pressure to out-migrate for economic reasons.

Figure 3.3: Probability of the first move according to age by place of birth (rural, towns, large cities)



Note: Kaplan-Meier Survival Estimates are presented

The above results suggest that people living in provincial and district towns tend to make their first move at earlier ages. When large cities and towns are grouped into one category, defined as urban areas, it is found that these urban dwellers tend to make their first migration at older ages than their rural counterparts³. The results suggest the different life course experiences with regard to schooling and work of migrants from different origins. Overall, the differences not only exist in migration timing between rural and urban areas but heterogeneity is present within urban areas, with town residents have the highest likelihood to migrate at younger ages. The results indicate a situation in provincial and district towns of Vietnam that promotes young people to leave at young ages to seek labour or educational opportunities in the major cities.

3.3 Age at the first and subsequent moves

Although the selectivity of migration has been widely reported in Vietnam (see Dang, 1999; GSO and UNDP, 2001), the current survey data provide strong evidence on age selectivity of migration. Figure 3.4 presents age distribution of migrants on the basis of ages reported at their first and last moves since age 15⁴. Consistent with the

³ Results from log-rank test for equality of the survival functions for rural and urban residents show that the observed difference is statistically significant.

⁴ Figure 4 presents box-plots – a compact view of the distribution where median is used to measure the central tendency and the length of box, or the upper and lower hinges. These describe the spread of utilized data.

findings from other studies, migrants are largely young people in the early 20s. About half of the surveyed migrants make their first move at age 21 or younger. A large proportion of the migrants make their first move between ages 18 and 27; and only a quarter of the migrants make their first move after 27 years of age, while less than 5 percent of them make their first move after age 40.

A similar pattern can be observed for age at last move, as most migrants are very young. Although age at last move is considerably higher than age at the first move due mainly to multiple moves, the median age at the last move is still young (ages 24). The median age at last move increases by 3 years as compared to the age at the first move. Not surprisingly, about half of the migrants made their last move at age 24 or younger. About 74 percent of migrants make only one move, 16 percent of them moved twice and the rest of them migrated several times. On average a migrant has made 1.4 moves by the time of the survey. It is clear from the results of the analysis that migrant behaviour is largely confined to a relatively narrow age range from the late teens to early twenties. During this period a migrant may make multiple moves, but once they reach their late twenties the likelihood of further moves is reduced dramatically.

Figure 3.4: Distribution of migrant ages at the first and the last moves since age 15

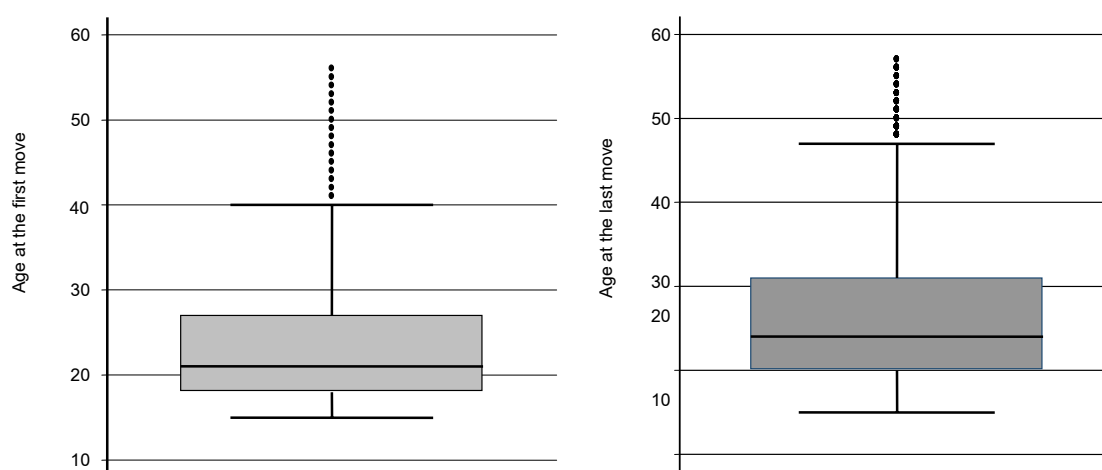
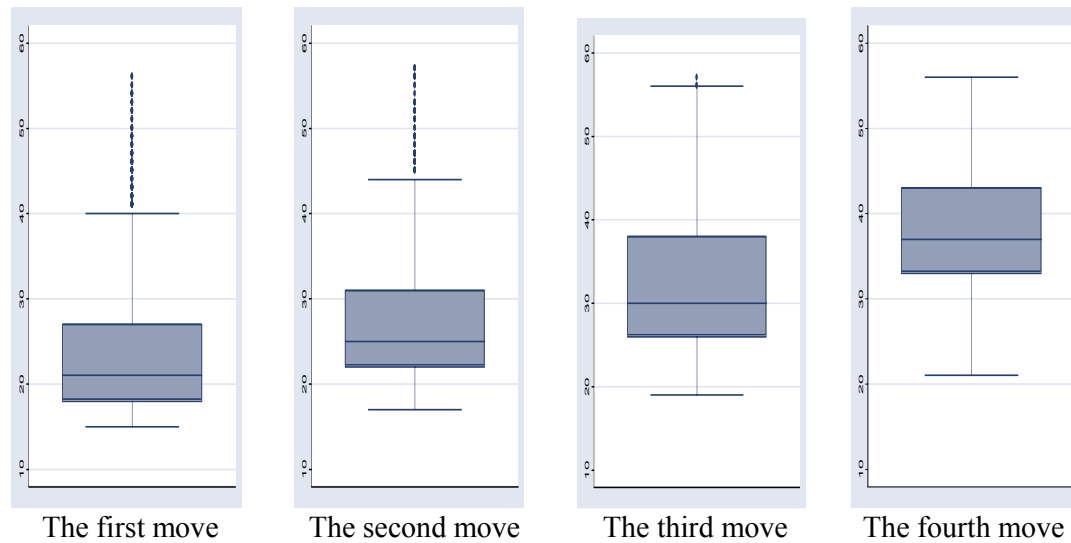


Figure 3.5 presents the age distribution of migrants at their first four moves. The median age increases as number of moves increases; the median ages at the first four moves over the life course are 21, 25, 30 and 37 years. The results also confirm the age selectivity of migrants as most migrants make their moves during the early 20s.

**Figure 3.5: Age distribution of migrant
at first, second, third and fourth move since age 15**

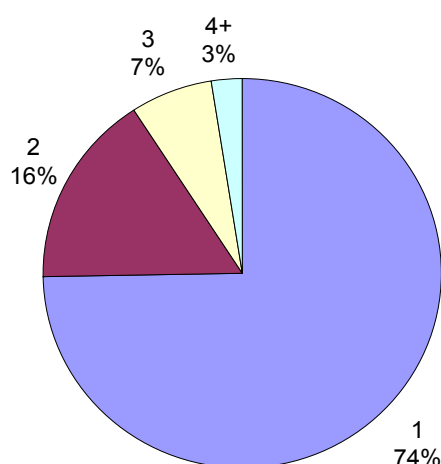


3.4 *Single versus multiple migration*

It is quite possible that not all moves are successful from the viewpoint of migrants. Unsuccessful migrants may want to return to their place of origin or they may move to other places. Successful migrants may also want to return or to move on to gain further objectives. However, migration is associated with relatively high costs and risks that can serve as barriers to the movement and life-earning. It is important to ascertain the number and sequence of moves made by migrants in the life course. Although the information is useful to gain insights into migration events in the life course, there is limited knowledge of the pattern of multiple moves in Vietnam. A particularly interesting question is to what extent migrants make subsequent moves after their first move.

As displayed in Figure 3.6, about one - quarter of migrants moved more than once after age 15 while a bulk of them made only one move. The proportion of migrants who make multiple moves over the life course is underestimated because the migration histories are truncated at the date of the survey. For example, a person aged 20 interviewed in 2004 may make a move after the time of the survey.

Figure 3.6: Number of moves made by the respondents over the life course



Results of the analysis show gender differentials in multiple moves. Compared to female migrants, male migrants make more frequent moves. As shown in Table 3.3, about 69 percent of male migrants made only one move while 79 percent of female migrants do so. On average male migrants made 1.5 moves while their female counterparts made only an average of 1.3 moves by the time of the survey⁵.

Table 3.3: Percentage distribution of number of moves of migrants by sex

Number of moves	Male	Female	Total
1	69	79	74
2	17	16	16
3	10	4	7
4+	4	1	3
Total	100	100	100
Mean*	1.5 (0.89)	1.3 (0.63)	1.4 (0.76)
Number	2,111	2,832	4,943

Note: * Standard deviations are in parenthesis.

The frequency of multiple moves varies with the origins of migrants or their places of birth. In particular, those who were born in rural areas are less likely to make multiple moves than are migrants born in urban areas. Not surprisingly, there is no statistically significant difference in the results between cities and towns. Overall, urban-origin migrants are more mobile than their rural counterparts. Urban-origin migrants usually make their moves between urban places and generally do not migrate to rural areas.

⁵ Result from t-test also shows that this difference is statistically significant.

Table 3.4: Percentage distribution of number of moves of migrants by birthplace

Number of moves	Large city	Town	Rural	Total
1	63	67	76	74
2	24	20	16	16
3	8	9	6	7
4+	5	4	2	3
Total	100	100	100	100
Mean*	1.5 (0.86)	1.5 (0.87)	1.4 (0.74)	1.4 (0.76)
Number	112	504	4,306	4,922

Note: * Standard deviations are in parenthesis.

An examination of the number of moves by current of place of residence (see Table 3.5) shows that those who are currently living in rural areas are more likely to have made multiple moves than migrants who are urban dwellers. Furthermore, migrants in large cities are less likely to have made multiple moves than migrants currently living in towns. These findings do not necessarily mean that migrants in urban areas are less mobile than migrants in rural areas. Rather, returned migrants may have contributed a higher proportion of multiple moves in rural areas and migration flows within the rural areas of Vietnam.

Table 3.5. Percentage distribution of number of moves of migrants by current place of residence

Number of moves	Large city	Town	Rural	Total
1	82	74	66	74
2	10	15	23	16
3	6	7	8	7
4+	2	4	3	3
Total	100	100	100	100
Mean*	1.27 (0.67)	1.40 (0.81)	1.49 (0.80)	1.38 (0.76)
Number	1,971	1,268	1,704	4,943

Note: * Standard deviations are in parenthesis.

3.5 Towns as a mediator of migration from rural areas to large cities

In the 2004 Vietnam Migration Survey, the place of residence is classified into different types of urban areas (i.e. city and town) and this division is used to record the life course events of the respondents. The data set enables us to examine the thesis of chain-migration that migrants from rural areas use small cities and towns as an intermediate step before moving to large cities (Goldstein, 1986; Bilsborrow, 1999).

The thesis does not seem to be supported from our analysis of the survey data. Results from the analysis show that less than 7 percent of migrants who came from rural areas to cities ever made a move to towns. Most migrants move from their rural homes directly to cities. The results again indicate the nature and current situation of

towns and townships in Vietnam wherein the level of job creation, income and other economic opportunities is quite limited. It also suggests the proximity to major towns and cities is a factor contributing to the migration of surplus labour from rural areas close to major urban areas.

Nonetheless, the above estimate should be taken with caution, given the methods of recording information according to the calendar of the survey questionnaire. As only one event was recorded for a calendar year, information on multiple moves in a given year is omitted. This is a serious data limitation. Consequently the results would under-estimate the actual level of migration to towns before migrating to large cities. In addition, it also misses seasonal migration and associated life course events such as seasonal employment availability. A calendar with smaller time intervals, covering all types of moves taking place, would provide a better assessment of the situation.

IV. MIGRATION AND OTHER LIFE COURSE EVENTS

In this section of the paper, the main findings from the in-depth analysis of the relationships between migration and selected life course events are presented. A major challenge for migration studies is to understand how changes in the socioeconomic status of migrants affect their moves over their life course. Equally important is the question of how migration can affect life course events such as the impact of migration on occupation, fertility and child mortality, and marital status.

As documented in previous studies, migration in Vietnam has become a means for occupational change (Djamba et al., 2000) as well as being associated with reduced fertility levels among migrants (White et al. 2001). While these studies provided tentative results on these important topics, they could not address adequately the study question due to the lack of appropriate data that record changes in the life course events of the study migrants. The availability of time-varying data collected by the 2004 Vietnam Migration Survey allows this analysis to overcome this challenge and gain insights into the relationships between migration and selected socioeconomic life course events. Changes in education, marital status, child birth and death, and especially occupational changes of migrants are the focus of this section of the paper. The analysis begins with an examination of occupational changes of migrants.

4.1 Occupation over the life course of migrants

Data in Figure 4.1 presents the occupation patterns of migrants at three points of time; in the last year before the first move, in the first year after the first move, and at the time of the survey. Those migrants with missing occupational data were dropped from the analysis to make sure that the same migrants are consistently compared across the three time points.

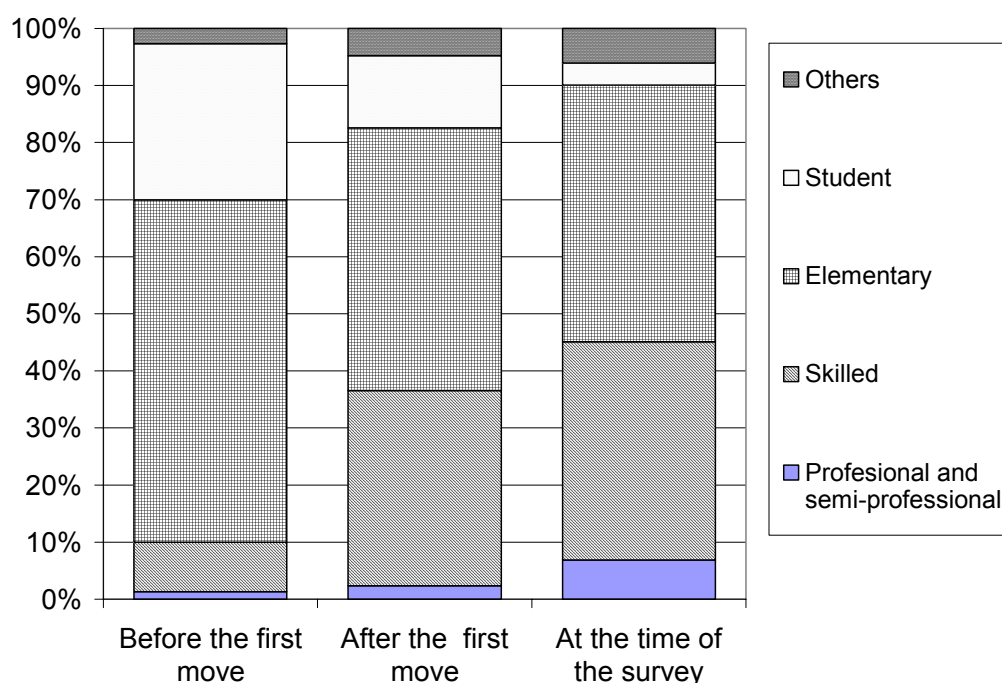
In the survey, occupation was originally recorded in 15 categories, but can be re-grouped into five main groups: (i) professional and semi-professional; (ii) skilled

jobs; (iii) elementary occupation; (iv) students; and (v) other occupations. Housework is included in elementary occupation. Students are treated as a separate group due to the relatively large proportion of migrants in this category. Although some other occupational categories such as military and invalids should stand as separated groups, they are all re-grouped into “others” due to their very small proportions in the sample.

The results presented in Figure 4.1 show a clear tendency of upward mobility in the occupations of migrants. The proportions of professional and semi-professional occupation and skilled-jobs increase as the proportion of elementary occupation and students decrease. These changes are the result of migrants leaving school to enter the job market.

As better-educated people are more likely to obtain a more prestigious occupation, the decrease in the proportion of students and the increase in proportion of skilled jobs and professional and semi-professional occupation is as expected. However, upward occupational mobility is not the experience of all migrants because not all students can find skilled jobs and professional occupations in the current labour market. Furthermore, Figure 4.1 also shows that the proportion of students decreases at a much greater rate than the increase in the proportion of skilled jobs and professional and semi-professional occupation⁶.

**Figure 4.1: Percentage distribution of occupation of migrants over the life course
(Number = 4,184)**



⁶ The proportion of students decreased from 27 to 13 and to 4 percent from before the first move to the first year after the first move and to the time of survey respectively. The proportion in skilled jobs and professional and semi-professional occupations increased from 10 to 36 to 45 percent respectively over the three points of time.

It should be noted that the unemployed are included in the ‘others’ category. The unemployment rate of migrants is very low both before and after the first move. For example, before the first move, 3 percent of male and 2 percent of female migrants were unemployed.⁷ After the first move and at the time of the survey, less than 1 percent of migrants of either sex were unemployed. The results indicate a very high level of employment and economic activity among migrants over the life course in Vietnam.

Due to their small numbers in the sample, professional and semi-professional occupations are grouped into skilled jobs. Data in Table 4.1 present, by sex, the occupational mobility of migrants from the year before the first move to the first year after the first move. Over one-half of migrants (59 percent) stay in the same occupational category immediately before and after making their first move. There is no statistically significant difference between male and female migrants (60 percent male and 58 percent female migrants stay in the same occupational category).

Table 4.1: Percent of migrants by occupation in the year before and after the first move

Occupation before the first move	Occupation after the first move				
	Skilled	Elementary	Student	Others	Total
Male					
Skilled	9.5	1.2	0.1	0.2	11.0
Elementary	15.0	34.9	0.8	4.4	55.1
Student	7.7	4.4	14.6	3.5	30.2
Others	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.9	3.7
Total	33.6	41.7	15.7	9.0	100.0
Female					
Skilled	6.9	2.2	0.1	0.1	9.3
Elementary	21.4	41.3	0.3	0.5	63.7
Student	9.5	5.2	9.9	0.5	25.2
Others	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.9
Total	38.8	49.3	10.3	1.6	100.0
All					
Skilled	8.0	1.8	0.1	0.2	10.0
Elementary	18.7	38.6	0.5	2.2	60.0
Student	8.7	4.8	11.9	1.8	27.3
Others	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.6	2.7
Total	36.5	46.0	12.7	4.8	100.0

The results again suggest the upward occupational mobility of migrants in Vietnam. The overall proportion of migrants experiencing upward mobility (34 percent -- calculated as the sum of cells under the diagonal) is higher than that of experiencing downward mobility (7 percent -- calculated as the sum of cells above the diagonal). Gender differentials exist. While 10 percent of male migrants experienced

⁷ House-workers, the invalid, and those who had no intention to work are excluded from the analysis. If they were included, the unemployment rate would be even higher.

downward occupational mobility, only 4 percent of female migrants had this experience. On the other hand, 30 percent of male migrants experienced upward occupational mobility, while it is 38 percent for female migrants.

Other noticeable differences between male and female migrants are seen in the relatively higher rate of ‘other occupation’ among male compared to female migrants and a higher rate of ‘elementary occupation’ among female compared to male migrants. Although it is true that there is a greater proportion of female migrants in the ‘elementary occupation’ doing housework as compared to their male counterparts, housework explain only for a small part of the difference between male and female migrants in the ‘elementary occupations’ Category⁸. The findings generally indicate a lower position of female migrants in the occupational ‘ladder’ of the labour market in Vietnam. However, the data also suggest that migration is a mechanism that labour, including females, can use to increase their position on the occupational ladder.

Data in Table 4.2 provide further insights into the occupational mobility of migrants. It compares the occupations of migrants in the first year after the first move with their current occupation. An even greater proportion of migrants (80 percent or the sum of the diagonal) stayed in the same occupational category after their first move. There is a different pattern compared to the occupational mobility from before to after the first move, which found little difference between males and females. In this stage of life course, male migrants are much more likely to change their jobs than their female counterparts. While 84 percent of female migrants stayed in the same occupational categories, it is only 76 percent for males.

The results indicate a strong tendency for upward occupational mobility in the process of migration⁹. In this process, male migrants are more likely to move upward than are female migrants (19 percent of male migrants as compared to 10 percent for female migrants experienced upward occupational mobility). Females are more likely than males to experience upward mobility immediately after the first move.

⁸ Less than 5 percent of migrants in the ‘elementary occupations’ category were doing housework; with almost zero percent for male migrants and 8 percent for female migrants.

⁹ While 14 percent of migrants experienced upward occupational mobility, only 6 percent of migrants experienced downward occupational mobility.

Table 4.2: Percent of migrants by occupation in the year after the first move and current occupation

Occupation after the first move	Current occupation				
	Skilled	Elementary	Student	Others	Total
Male					
Skilled	32.1	0.3	0.0	1.2	33.6
Elementary	3.1	36.6	0.2	1.8	41.7
Student	8.0	0.8	5.0	2.0	15.7
Others	3.1	3.9	0.0	2.0	9.0
Total	46.3	41.7	5.1	6.9	100.0
Female					
Skilled	36.1	1.5	0.0	1.2	38.8
Elementary	2.5	44.2	0.1	2.5	49.3
Student	5.1	1.3	2.9	1.1	10.3
Others	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.6
Total	44.2	47.5	2.9	5.4	100.0
All					
Skilled	34.4	1.0	0.0	1.2	36.5
Elementary	2.8	40.9	0.1	2.2	46.0
Student	6.3	1.1	3.8	1.5	12.7
Others	1.6	2.0	0.0	1.2	4.8
Total	45.1	45.0	3.9	6.1	100.0

In summary, the above results show that: 1. female migrants are in a relatively lower position in the occupation ‘ladder’; 2. migrants regardless of their gender are more likely to experience upward than downward occupational mobility in spite of various barriers to prevent migrants’ integration with urban life; 3. a quarter of migrants experience either upward or downward occupational mobility; 4. while female migrants tend to gain more initially, i.e. are more likely to experience upward mobility and less likely to experience downward occupational mobility from their first move, male migrants gain more after the first move.

Unfortunately, we still do not know whether migrants achieve more or less occupational mobility than non-migrants over the life course since life history data is not available for non-migrants. Thus, it is highly recommended for future studies to collect life course data for not only migrants but also non-migrants. Such information is crucial to evaluate the effect of migration on occupational mobility in particular and other life course events in general.

As the Vietnamese economy has been restructured toward industrialization, one of the important questions for this stage of national development is how the occupational structure of the rural labour force has changed in conjunction with migration. The specific concern is how occupational movements have occurred from farming activities to manufacturing and service sectors. Unfortunately, the category of ‘elementary occupation’ in the data set is both limited and vague, which does not allow a meaningful analysis of this issue. It is hoped that further research will specify this occupational category and provide an important assessment on the issue of occupational structural change in the process of rural industrialization.

The extent to which occupational mobility varies by type of migration can reflect the association between migration and life course events. Data in Table 4.3 characterize the patterns of occupational changes before and after the first move while Table 4.4 presents occupational mobility from after the first move to the current occupation. The results are further stratified by migrants' registration status as recorded by the 2004 Vietnam Migration Survey.

A majority of migrants, regardless of their registration status, stay in the same occupational categories after the move. The proportion moving down the occupational ladder is considerably smaller than the proportion moving up. In particular, the KT2 and KT4 migrants have a relatively higher proportion moving up from elementary to skilled jobs than the other groups. The current KT4 migrants also have a high proportion moving from student to the other occupational categories. The results reflect the 'floating status' of a considerable number of students after graduation. Without a stable job and stable housing, these students are not authorized to register permanently in large cities; therefore they are likely to belong to the KT4 migrant status.

**Table 4.3: Percent in occupation category
in the year before and year after the first move by type of resident registration**

Occupation before the first move	Occupation after the first move				
	Skilled	Elementary	Student	Others	Total
No registration					
Skilled	6.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	7.6
Elementary	11.8	49.3	0.0	6.2	67.4
Student	5.6	4.2	9.7	4.2	23.6
Others	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.4
Total	23.6	55.6	9.7	11.1	100.0
KT1					
Skilled	6.5	2.4	0.0	0.4	9.2
Elementary	6.8	52.2	1.5	5.2	65.7
Student	4.2	5.3	11.2	3.1	24.0
Others	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.1
Total	17.7	60.3	13.1	8.9	100.0
KT2					
Skilled	14.3	0.4	0.0	0.8	15.6
Elementary	29.5	13.5	1.6	0.8	45.5
Student	14.3	2.9	17.2	2.5	36.9
Others	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.1
Total	59.4	16.8	19.3	4.5	100.0
KT3					
Skilled	9.9	2.5	0.1	0.1	12.6
Elementary	10.4	46.4	0.3	1.9	59.0
Student	6.0	4.1	14.3	1.7	26.1
Others	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.9	2.3
Total	26.8	53.9	14.6	4.6	100.0
KT4					
Skilled	6.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	7.7
Elementary	27.7	30.9	0.3	1.4	60.4
Student	11.7	5.6	9.8	1.3	28.3
Others	1.9	1.0	0.2	0.4	3.6
Total	47.7	38.7	10.4	3.2	100.0

Note: For migrant registration status definitions, see GSO and UNFPA (2005)

Looking at the duration from after the last move to the time of the survey, the most noticeable point is the very high proportions of migrants, especially those with KT1 and KT2 registration, who moved out of the category of students. It is clear that students are more likely to move to skilled jobs than to the elementary jobs.

**Table 4.4: Percent in occupation category in the year
after the first move and current occupation by type of resident registration**

Occupation after the first move	Current occupation				
	Skilled	Elementary	Student	Others	Total
No registration					
Skilled	20.8	1.4	0.0	1.4	23.6
Elementary	2.1	47.2	0.0	6.2	55.6
Student	1.4	0.7	4.2	3.5	9.7
Others	1.4	3.5	0.0	6.2	11.1
Total	25.7	52.8	4.2	17.4	100.0
KT1					
Skilled	16.1	1.5	0.0	0.2	17.7
Elementary	2.2	55.9	0.2	2.0	60.3
Student	8.7	1.8	1.1	1.5	13.1
Others	2.8	4.4	0.0	1.7	8.9
Total	29.7	63.6	1.3	5.3	100.0
KT2					
Skilled	57.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	59.4
Elementary	1.6	13.5	0.4	1.2	16.8
Student	13.5	0.4	3.3	2.1	19.3
Others	2.1	1.2	0.0	1.2	4.5
Total	75.0	15.6	4.1	5.3	100.0
KT3					
Skilled	25.0	1.2	0.0	0.7	26.9
Elementary	1.9	50.2	0.0	1.7	53.9
Student	7.6	1.2	4.6	1.3	14.6
Others	1.8	2.2	0.0	0.6	4.6
Total	36.3	54.8	4.5	4.3	100.0
KT4					
Skilled	45.1	0.7	0.0	1.9	47.7
Elementary	3.8	32.3	0.1	2.4	38.7
Student	4.1	0.9	4.0	1.4	10.4
Others	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.1	3.2
Total	54.1	35.0	4.1	6.8	100.0

Note: For migrant registration status definitions, see GSO and UNFPA (2005)

4.1.1 Duration of time from arrival until finding the first job

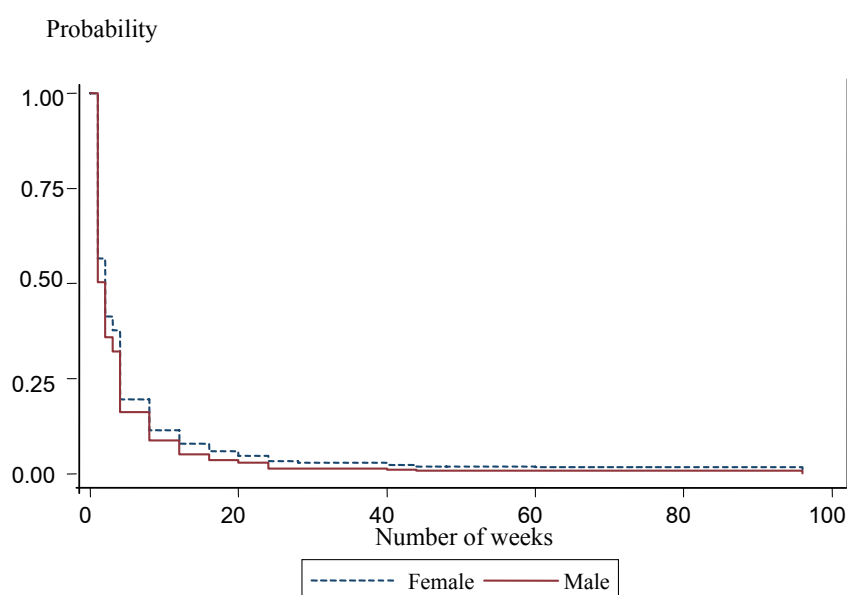
As discussed earlier, seeking employment is the main reason for migration for the majority of migrants. Lack of stable employment and low income are also major difficulties of migrants after their arrival. A critical question concerning migrants, and also policy makers, is how long it takes a migrant to find a job after his or her arrival in the place of destination?

In this study, duration is measured by the number of weeks spent by migrants after their arrival until they obtain their first job. Those who had not been able to find

jobs at the time of interview are considered censored cases in the analysis. Because migrants who moved for employment may be very different from those who moved for other reasons, only those who moved for job-related reasons are considered in the analysis¹⁰.

After arrival, most migrants found their first job very quickly. Figure 4.2 shows that the survival curves for both males and females drop very fast during the first few weeks of stay. About a quarter of migrants who moved for job-related reasons got their first job less than a week after their last move and 86 percent of them found a job during their first month of arrival.

Figure 4.2: Probability of seeking employment according to number of weeks before obtaining the first job after the last migration by sex



Note: Kaplan-Meier Survival Estimates are presented

Figure 4.2 also indicates that it generally takes more time for females to find their first job than males¹¹. On average, it takes 4 weeks for males and a bit longer than 5 weeks for females to get their first job after arrival. However, duration of find job is different by type of registration (Figure 4.3).

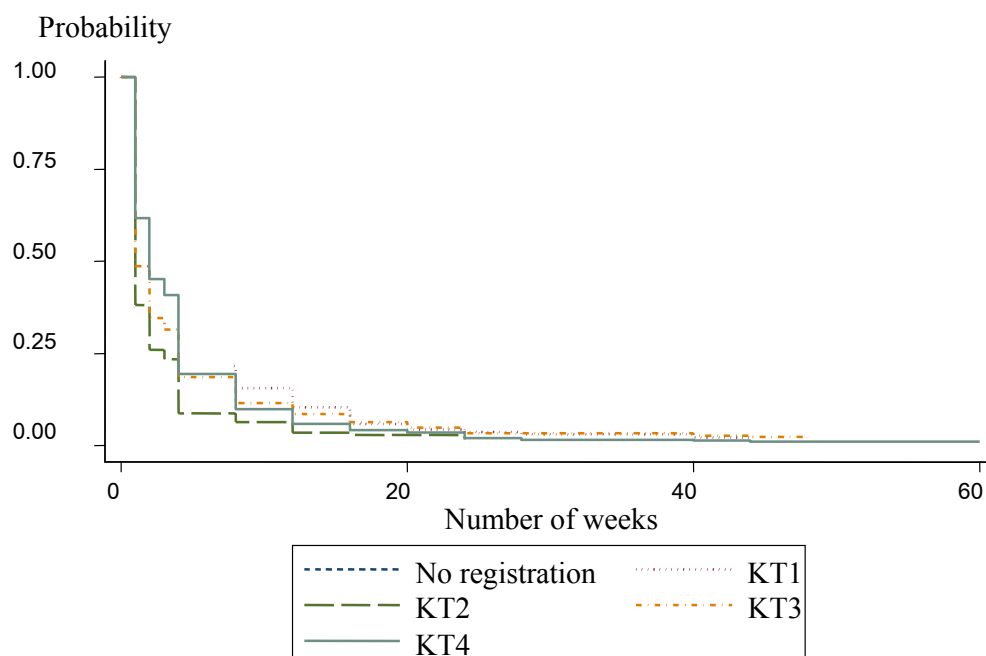
The survival curves of different migrant groups show that migrants with KT2 registration are faster than any other groups of migrants in finding employment. There is an interesting swap among migrants with KT1, KT3, and KT4 registration. In particular, KT1 migrants (permanent household registration) are faster than KT3 migrants, and KT3 are faster than KT4 migrants, in getting a job in the first few weeks

¹⁰ It is expected that migrants who moved for non-job related reasons, such as marriage or joining relatives or schooling, have no or little motivation to find a job and hence their duration from arrival till first job would be considerably longer.

¹¹ Results from a log-rank test for equality of survival functions confirmed that this difference is statistically significant.

after arrival. After this point, for those migrants who still have no job, KT4 migrants (temporary registration) have the highest likelihood of getting a job, followed by KT3 and then KT1 migrants.

Figure 4.3: Probability of seeking employment according to number of weeks before obtaining the first job after the last migration by type of household registration

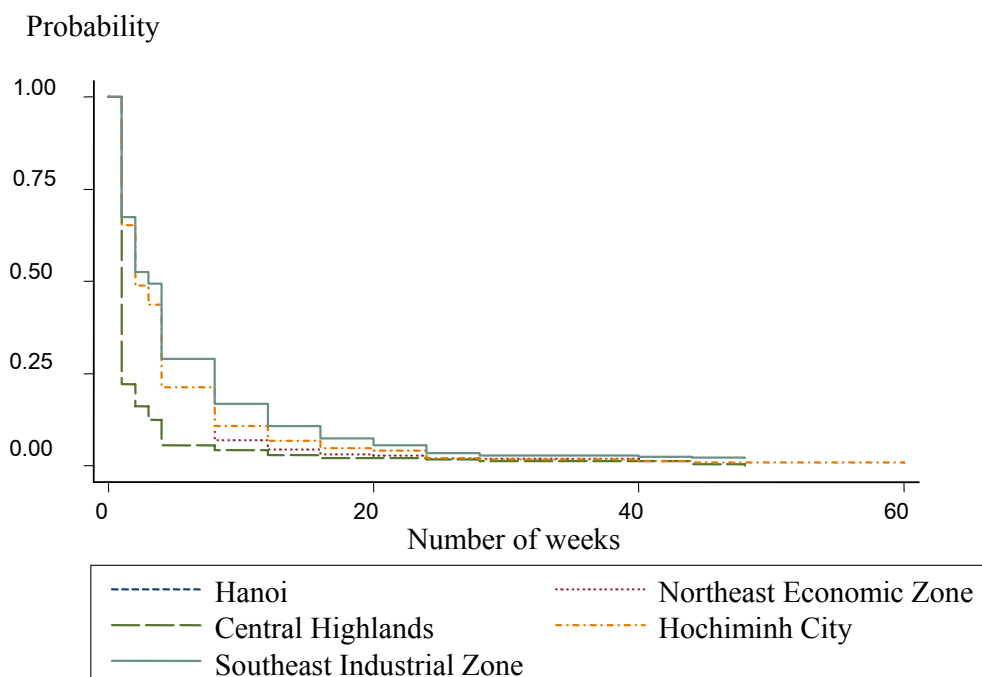


Note: Kaplan-Meier Survival Estimates are presented

The results in Figure 4.3 suggest that migrants with KT3 and KT4 registration face more difficulties in getting a job compared to KT1 and KT2 registered migrants, but they are very motivated to get a job. On the other hand, KT1 and KT2 migrants may have more advantages in finding employment, but the crossover in survival curves shown in Figure 4.3 indicates that they are either very selective, i.e. they can wait to get a good job, or they do not really need to look for jobs after arrival even though they moved for a job-related reason. In many cases, their jobs may have been already arranged before they migrate, thank to the networks of friends and families at the places of destination.

Significant variations by region of current residence and type of the place of residence are also observed in this analysis. Figure 4.4 presents the variation in duration since arrival till first job by region of current residence.

Figure 4.4: Probability of seeking employment according to number of weeks before obtaining the first job after the last migration by current region of residence

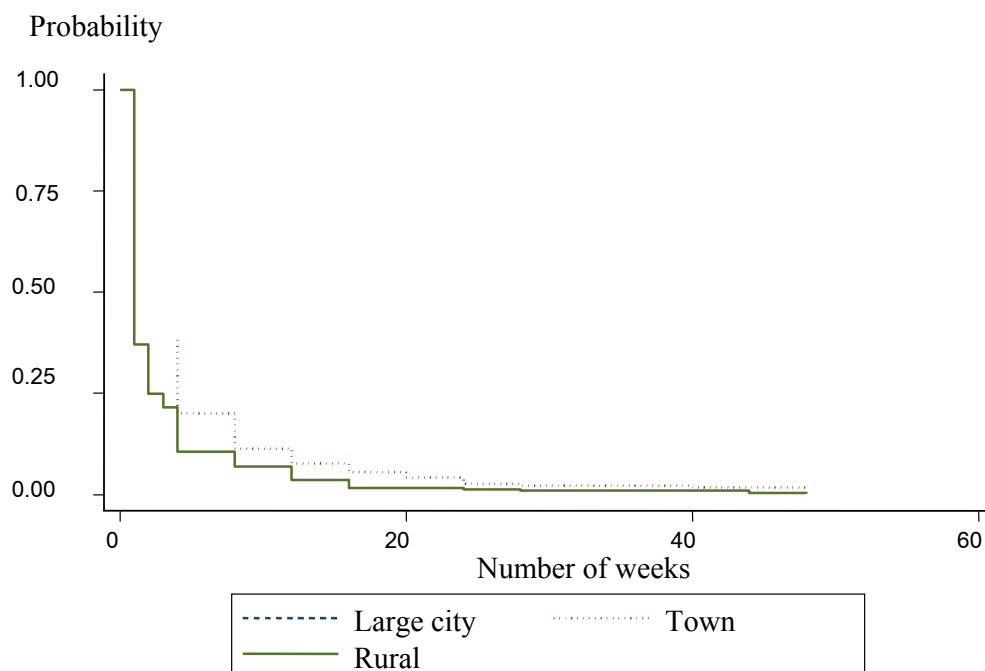


Note: Kaplan-Meier Survival Estimates are presented

There are clear differentials among three regions (Figure 4.4). The survival curves drops quickly for the group of migrants to the Central Highlands, followed by migrants to the northern areas (Hanoi and Northeast Economic Zone), and slowest for migrants in the southern areas (Ho Chi Minh City and the Southeast Industrial Zone). In other words, it takes more time for migrants in the Southern areas to get a job, possibly due to higher qualifications required for industrial-based jobs. As expected, migrants to the Central Highland get jobs sooner than migrants in other areas given that they are typically self-employed in agriculture.

The analysis also reveals that it takes more time for migrants to urban areas to obtain a job then it does for migrants to rural areas (Figure 4.5). As expected, there are no significant difference between migrants to towns and large cities. As urban centres, especially large cities, are able to offer more job opportunities than rural areas, these results suggest a gap between supply and demand of jobs in the urban labour market. It is quite possible that more job opportunities exist in urban areas, but migrants may not be qualified or they do not know about the availability of these opportunities. It is also possible that migrants to rural areas already have jobs, or land, available to them when they arrive in their destination and hence have a very short period of searching for a suitable job.

Figure 4.5: Probability of seeking employment according to number of weeks before obtaining the first job after the last migration by type of place of residence

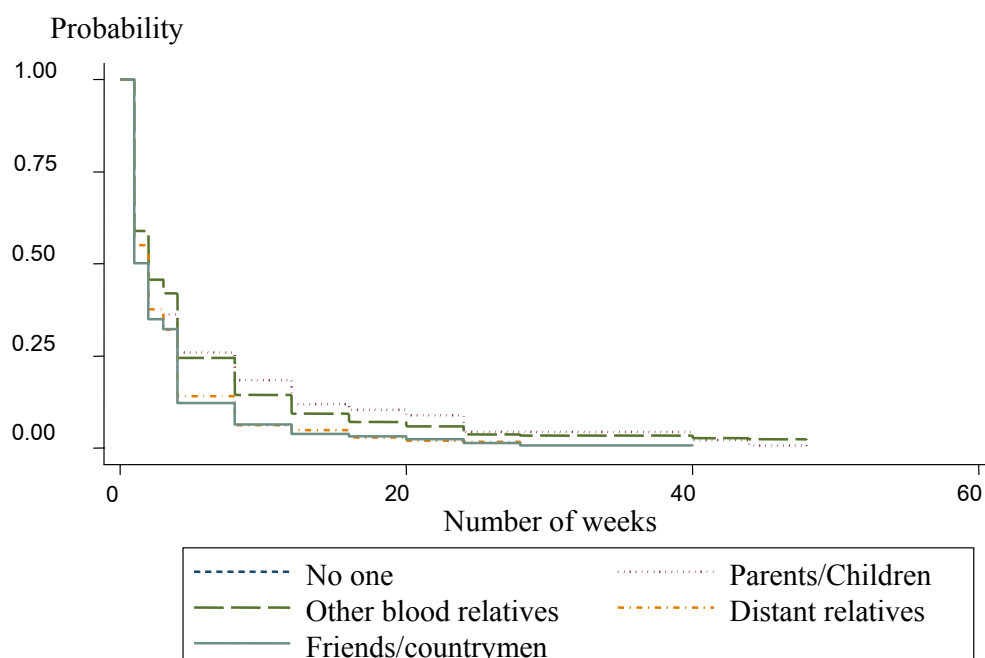


Note: Kaplan-Meier Survival Estimates are presented

Social networks at the place of destination may also affect the time spent seeking employment. Migrants who have very close relatives, i.e. parents, spouse, and children, at the place of destination take the longest time to find a job followed by those who have other blood relatives (Figure 4.6). Compared to those who have blood relatives, it takes less time to find a job for those who have no one they know at the place of destination.

Those who have distant relatives, friends or countrymen at the place of destination are those who spend the shortest time seeking employment. The longer duration of job search among migrants with close relatives at the place destination does not necessarily mean that close relatives cannot help to shorten the time spent seeking employment. Rather, the results suggest that social networks at the place of destination might affect the employment search in two ways depending on the nature of the relationship in the network. Having close relatives in the destination enables migrants to take more time to search for the most suitable employment because they can obtain economic support from their relatives, such as housing or money.

Figure 4.6: Probability of seeking employment according to number of weeks before obtaining the first job after the last migration by type of social network of migrant at destination



Note: Kaplan-Meier Survival Estimates are presented

4.1.2 Knowledge and use of employment agencies

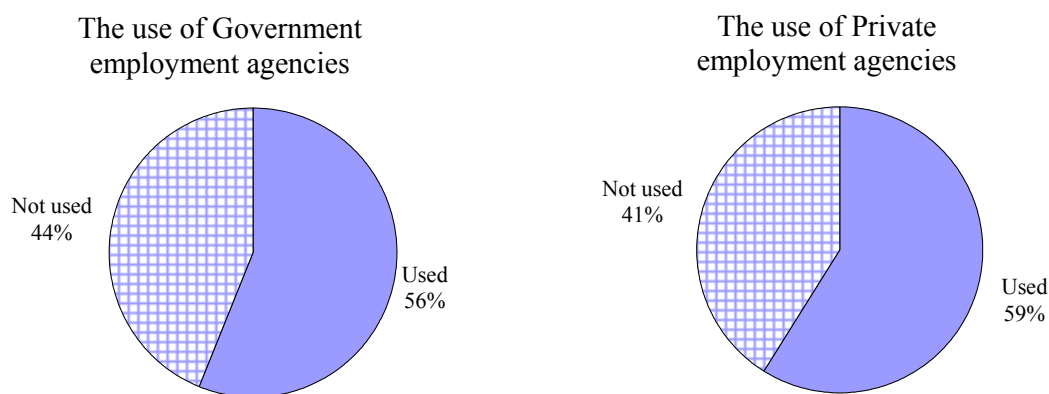
One of the channels that can help to match supply and demand of employment is employment agencies. These agencies can be run by governmental or private organizations. They assist labour in general, and migrants in particular, to obtain information about employment opportunities and to introduce them to jobs that they are qualified for. Hence, it is expected that employment agencies help shorten the duration of job search. This kind of service is especially meaningful to migrants who are newcomers.

Despite the growing number of employment agencies operating after the economic reforms, especially during the 1990s, the results show that migrants still have very little awareness about the employment agencies (Table 4.5). Only 19 percent of migrants in the sample reported knowing about such agencies. When the analysis is limited to migrants who moved for job-related reasons, the proportion of migrants who knew about the agencies increased slightly to 23 percent.

Table 4.5: Percentage of migrants with knowledge of employment agencies

Knowledge of public employment agency	Knowledge of private employment agency		Total
	No	Yes	
No	81.0 (77.0)	8.0 (10.0)	89.0 (87.0)
Yes	7.0 (8.0)	4.0 (5.0)	11.0 (13.0)
Total	88.0 (85.0)	12.0(15.0)	100.0 (100.0)
Number	4,402 (2,325)	596 (403)	4,998 (2,728)

Note: Results refer to all migrants; In parenthesis, results for migrants who migrate for job-related reasons only are given.

Figure 4.7: Percent who have used of government and private job-promotion agencies

Moreover, the use of these job promotion agencies is also limited. Only 56 percent of migrants who moved for job-related reasons and who knew about public agencies on job promotion actually used the services and 59 percent of those who knew about private employment agencies used them (Figure 4.7). Overall, less than 14 percent of migrants who moved for job-related reasons used employment agencies. The results suggest the ineffective role currently played by the employment agencies, which is probably related to their considerable registration fees and the requirement of degrees and qualifications that few migrants possess.

4.1.3 Determinants of duration since arrival till finding the first job

In this section, we look further at the determinants of duration from arrival at the destination until the first job. The question is whether the effect of the above mentioned factors remained after controlling for other covariates. Again, only migrants who moved for job-related reasons are considered in the analysis.

The model is estimated using a Weibull regression model. The probability of getting the first job is $1-S(t)$ where $S(t)$ is the survival function and t is the duration

since arrival till finding the first job. A duration parameter model with Weibull distribution is used to estimate duration since arrival till finding the first job of migrants.

Assume that the variable duration since arrival until finding the first job T has a continuous probability distribution $f(t)$ where t is the value of T at a certain time. Then, the associated cumulative distribution function of T is $F(t) = \int_0^t f(x)dx = \Pr(T < t)$ and the survival function is $S(t) = 1 - F(t)$. Hazard ratios or the probability that a migrant does not find a job at time t after arrival given that s/he has not found any job previously is

$$h(t) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Pr(t \leq T < t + \varepsilon \mid T \geq t)}{\varepsilon} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(t + \varepsilon) - F(t)}{\varepsilon S(t)} = f(t) / S(t).$$

We estimate a hazard ratio function where the hazard ratios depend on a vector of explanatory and control variables. Table 4.6 presents results from the Weibull regression model predicting hazards of obtaining their first job after the last move which can be translated into the duration since arrival until the first job¹².

The first column (Table 4.6) presents independent variables or potential determinants of duration since arrival till finding the first job. The second column presents hazard ratios that are estimated from the regression model. The last two columns in the table are lower and upper limits of the confidence interval at 95 percent of confidence. Asterisks next to hazard ratios indicate statistical significance levels at 90, 95 and 99 percent of confidence.

Results in Table 4.6 show that after arrival male migrants get their first job sooner than do female migrants. Given that all migrants moved for job-related reasons, this finding may reflect a more disadvantaged situation of female migrants in the current job market.

One of the main findings is that registration status does not have any significant effect on the time taken to obtain employment. Results from a regression model with only these two variables (results omitted) show that the values of hazard ratios for KT1 and KT4 migrants are respectively 22 and 20 percent significantly lower than that for non-registered migrants at 90 percent of confidence; the hazard ratio for KT3 migrants is 24 percent significantly lower than that of the non-registered migrants at 95 percent of confidence. Results from those two regression models imply that: (1) the effects of registration status on duration since arrival till finding the first job are influenced by the selectivity of those groups, and; (2) much more importantly, registration status is not a strong predictor of the duration since arrival till finding the first job. This is a good sign for temporary migrants since registration is not a significant barrier for them to find jobs in the labour market.

¹² It is indeed the reverse of a duration, i.e. the higher hazards the shorter durations.

The more recent the migration the shorter the period spent looking for employment. There might be two contradictory explanations for this result. On the one hand, it is probable that there has been an increase in employment opportunities over time under the continually high growth of Vietnam's economy, and hence it has become easier for migrants to find employment. On the other hand, it may be that the job market is becoming more competitive and the migrant population is getting larger, and this may result in migrants becoming less choosy about the type of jobs they will accept unless they want to remain unemployed. Both explanations are plausible in the current context of industrialization and modernization in Vietnam, which have led to more employment opportunities, and the rapid increase in the size of the migrant population. Whatever the mechanism operating, the fact that migrants are getting a job more rapidly is a good sign for migrants in particular, and for the economy in general.

After controlling for other factors, it takes much more time for ethnic minority migrants than Kinh migrants to find their first job (Table 4.6). This suggests that ethnic minority members are still a disadvantaged group and thus more policy support for minorities should be in place. Further, this result suggests that ethnic minorities require employment support not only at their place of origin but also at their place of destination.

Older migrants find their first job after migration more rapidly than those who are younger. This possibly reflects the greater life experience and desire to settle down of older migrants. Compared to the unmarried migrants, the desire to settle down as quickly as possible is likely to be the reason that married migrants obtain employment more rapidly than single migrants. Married migrants are also probably under more economic pressure to find employment than are single migrants.

Contrary to expectations, those who have higher education spend more time before they get the first job after migration than those who have lower levels of education. However, since educated people in general, and educated migrants in particular, have to look for jobs that match their qualification the employment search may take more time. More educated people may also have more resources than less educated people to sustain them while they search for suitable employment.

Results presented in Table 4.6 also show that the presence of social networks also have positive effects on shortening the duration spent seeking employment after migration. The positive effect does not come from direct relatives, but distant relatives, friends, and people from the same place of origin who are living at the migrants place of destination.

The time spent finding employment lengthens if migrants moved together with someone else compared to moving alone. Better preparation, shared costs of living expenses and the possibility to depend on the other migrant(s) and minimize risks while looking for employment are possible reasons for the longer duration of finding the first job after migration among those who moved with someone.

Table 4.6: Parameter estimates from Weibull regression predicting duration since arrival till finding the first job

Variables	Hazard Ratios		95% CI	
Female	0.851	**	0.775	0.934
Age at arrival	1.011	**	1.003	1.019
Year at arrival				
1999/2000 (ref.)	1		-	-
2001	0.999		0.865	1.155
2002	1.397	**	1.209	1.615
2003	1.737	**	1.502	2.008
2004	2.596	**	2.203	3.059
Marital status				
Never married (ref.)	1		-	-
Currently married	1.169	*	1.036	1.319
Disrupted	1.176		0.824	1.679
Ethnic minority (vs. Kinh)	0.775	**	0.616	0.975
Education before the last move	0.966	**	0.948	0.984
Registration status				
Non-registered (ref.)	1		-	-
KT1	1.011		0.748	1.368
KT2	1.247		0.923	1.685
KT3	1.110		0.855	1.441
KT4	1.159		0.893	1.502
Place of destination				
City (ref.)	1		-	-
Town	1.727	**	1.394	2.139
Rural	2.343	**	1.879	2.923
Place of birth				
City (ref.)	1		-	-
Town	0.821		0.548	1.229
Rural	0.900		0.615	1.316
Came with someone	0.781	**	0.707	0.862
People at destination				
No one (ref.)	1		-	-
Spouse/children/parents	0.961		0.780	1.185
Other blood relatives	0.923		0.804	1.060
Distant relatives	1.189	*	1.038	1.361
Friends/countrymen	1.234	**	1.062	1.433
Knowledge of employment agencies				
None (ref.)	1		-	-
Government only	0.969		0.821	1.145
Private only	0.830	*	0.712	0.968
Both	0.887	+	0.677	1.013
Region				
Hanoi (ref.)	1		-	-
NE economic zone	0.857		0.688	1.066
Central Highlands	1.120		0.846	1.485
Ho Chi Minh City	1.201	*	1.006	1.433
SE industrial zone	0.501	**	0.397	0.632
Observations	2,034			
p	0.889			
LR chi ² (28)	489.71			
Log likelihood	-3,214.92			

Note: ref - denote reference group; ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.10$

While type of birth place does not have any significant effect on duration of employment search, type of the place of destination does. The shortest duration to find

the first job is among migrants who moved to rural areas, and is longer among migrants who moved to towns and longest among those who moved to large cities. In fact, job opportunities are usually more readily available in large cities. Hence, this result may not reflect the availability of job opportunities in a locality but may imply the relatively poor nature of employment for migrants to rural areas.

The shortest duration since arrival till finding the first job is found in Ho Chi Minh City - the largest economic centre of the country. Although the difference is not statistically significant, the hazard ratios show that the rapidity of obtaining employment in the Central Highlands is very high, even higher than that in Hanoi. Interestingly, it takes more time for migrants to the South-east Industrial Zone to find their first job than those who move to other regions. This result is difficult to explain since many factories and industrial parks are concentrated in the South-east Industrial Zone and there are generally many employment opportunities available. It is possible that this availability in fact increases search times as migrants may take time to look around and choose among several opportunities.

4.2 Marital status over the life course of migrants

With regard to marital status of migrants, the finding most frequently reported in the literature is that the never married are generally the most likely to migrate (see GSO and UNDP, 2001). Results from this study also support this finding (Table 4.7). At the time of the survey, about 42 percent of migrants were single, 57 percent were married and the rest are those whose marital lives were disrupted. For non-migrants, these respective figures are 16, 79 and 5 percent. A significantly higher proportion of migrants were found in the never-married group and a lower proportion of them found in the married groups. Regardless of migration status, females experienced more marriage disruptions than males.

Table 4.7: Percentage distribution of marital status by sex and migrant status at the time of the survey

Marital status	Migrants		Non-migrants	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Single	42.0	40.0	16.0	15.0
Currently married	57.0	56.0	82.0	77.0
Disrupted *	1.0	4.0	2.0	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,151	2,847	2,322	2,687

Note: * Including widowed, divorced, and separated.

Although the data shown in Table 4.8 do not allow us to determine the temporal sequence of migration and marriage, it presents the marital status of migrants in the last year before the first move and in the first year after the first move by gender. The likelihood of getting married among single female migrants after their first move is higher than that of male migrants: while 7 percent of single male migrants got married in the first year after the first move, 14 percent of single female migrants married in

the first year after their move. The results may reflect the lower ages at first marriage among females. Overall, the results suggest a close relationship between migration and marriage. However, because of the wide intervals of time considered in the life history of the survey respondents, it is not possible to ascertain if migrants move to marry or if marriage triggers migration.

Data in Table 4.8 also show a more vulnerable position of female migrants compared to male migrants given the higher likelihood of experiencing marital disruption in the first year after the first move; While almost none of married male migrants in the last year before the first move experienced marital disruption in the first year after the first move approximately two percent of females experienced a marital disruption in the first year after their first move. Again the ordering of this relationship is unclear, while it may be that migration led to a marital disruption, it is more likely that after a marital disruption the female partner was forced to move.

Table 4.8: Percentage distribution of marital status in the last year before the first move and in the first year after the first move by sex

Marital status before the first move	Marital status in the first year after the first move			Total	Number	Percent
	Single	Currently married	Disrupted [*]			
<i>Male</i>						
Single	93.0	7.0	-	100.0	1,465	70.0
Currently married	-	100.0	0.0**	100.0	638	30.0
Disrupted [*]	-	12.0**	88.0**	100.0	8	0.0
<i>Female</i>						
Single	86.0	14.0	-	100.0	1,865	66.0
Currently married	-	98.0	2.0	100.0	913	32.0
Disrupted [*]	-	9.0**	91.0	100.0	54	2.0
<i>Total</i>						
Single	89.0	11.0	-	100.0	3,330	67.0
Currently married	-	99.0	1.0	100.0	1,551	32.0
Disrupted [*]	-	10.0**	90.0	100.0	62	1.0
Total	60.0	38.0	2.0	100.0	4,943	100.0

Note: * Include widowed, divorced, and separated. ** Less than 10 respondents

Data in Table 4.9 compares marital status during the first year following the first move to the current marital status of migrant respondents. The never-married proportion among migrants is much greater for the year immediately after the first move (60 percent of migrants were single, 38 percent were married and about 1 percent experienced marital disruptions).

Table 4.9: Percentage distribution of marital status in the first year after the first move and at the current time by sex

Marital status in the first year after the first move	Current marital status			Total	Number	Percent
	Single	Currently married	Disrupted [*]			
<i>Male</i>						
Single	64.0	36.0	0.0**	100.0	1,366	65.0
Currently married	-	99.0	1.0**	100.0	737	35.0
Disrupted [*]	-	25.0**	75.0**	100.0	8**	0.0
<i>Female</i>						
Single	70.0	29.0	1.0	100.0	1,613	57.0
Currently married	-	97.0	3.0	100.0	1,149	41.0
Disrupted [*]	-	7.0**	93.0	100.0	70	2.0
<i>Total</i>						
Single	67.0	32.0	1.0	100.0	2,979	60.0
Currently married	-	98.0	2.0	100.0	1,886	38.0
Disrupted [*]	-	9.0	91.0	100.0	78	2.0
Total	41.0	57.0	2.0	100.0	4,943	100.0

Note: ^{*} Include widowed, divorced, and separated. ^{**} Less than 10 respondents

The results suggest that if the marital status at only the time of the survey is examined, the analysis would under-estimate the proportion of migrants who were never-married at the time of migration. Never-married migrants mainly consist of a special group of relatively young workers in industrial zones and students in major cities.

Due to different ages at first marriage, the proportion of males who are never-married in the first year after the first move is higher than that of female migrants (65 percent vs. 57 percent respectively). After the first move, female migrants are also more likely to experience marital disruption than their male counterparts. Results in Table 4.9 also shows that the likelihood of getting married among single female migrants after the first move is much lower than that of single male migrants. These findings reflect the vulnerable situation of female migrants in industrial zone and urban centres in Vietnam as reported recently (Dang, 2005).

4.3 Education over the life course of migrants

Education, as measured by the number of years in school, often changes over time and over space. In fact, there are a number of young people who migrate to pursue higher education. It should also be noted that migrants might have already had a high education before their first move. However, this seems not to be the case from the in-depth analysis.

Table 4.10: Mean years of schooling by sex at different time points over the life course of the migrant respondents

Time point	Mean number of years in school (years)	
	Male	Female
Before the first move	9.1 (3.06)	8.9 (2.93)
Before the last move	9.2 (3.15)	9.0 (3.03)
At the time of the survey	9.5 (3.47)	9.2 (3.23)
Number	2,110	2,828

Note: Standard deviation in parenthesis

The results provided in Table 4.10 show that before the first move, the average number of years in school of migrants is 9 years, which increased to 9.2 year at the time before the last move, and further increased slightly to 9.3 at the time of the survey. On average, compared to females, males spent significantly more time in school. The results tentatively suggest that migration may not be associated with a significant increase in migrants' education and that not many migrants moved to continue education. There are only 7.2 percent of male and 4.8 percent of female migrants who moved (last move) for education attainment reason (see GSO and UNFPA, 2005).

Table 4.11 presents the mean number of years in school at the different time points by type of residential registration. KT2 migrants have the highest education. Interestingly, KT3 and KT4 migrants have higher levels of education than KT1 migrants and migrants who did not have residential registration. This is not surprising since most KT1 migrants in the sample are farmers in the Central Highlands. However, data also show that majority of migrants did not continue to upgrade their education along with migration process. In the year before their first move, 85 percent of male and 88 percent of female migrants had the same education level (i.e. the same number of school years) when compared to the year after migration.

Table 4.11: Mean years of schooling at different time points over the life course by type of household registration

Time point	Mean number of years in school				
	No registration	KT1	KT2	KT3	KT4
Before the first move	8.7 (2.9)	8.4 (3.5)	10.4 (2.0)	8.9 (3.4)	9.0 (2.6)
Before the last move	8.8 (3.0)	8.8 (3.9)	10.7 (2.4)	9.2 (3.8)	9.1 (2.7)
At the time of the survey	8.8 (3.1)	8.8 (4.0)	10.9 (2.5)	9.3 (4.0)	9.2 (2.8)
Number	212	449	299	1,592	2,276

Note: Standard deviation in parenthesis

The analysis suggests a better situation for male than female migrants (Table 4.12). On average, 15 percent of male migrants and 12 percent of female migrants increased their education after migration. The results reflect the gender inequality in education and limited opportunities of schooling among females in Vietnam. The low proportion of migrants experiencing additional schooling and the more vulnerable position of female migrants are not surprising given that migrants moved mainly for economic reasons.

Table 4.12: Percentage distribution of educational change of migrants by sex of the respondents

Education (Mean number of years in school)	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Current versus before the first move				
Stay the same	1,789	85.0	2,486	88.0
Move upward	321	15.0	342	12.0
Total	2,110	100.0	2,828	100.0
Current versus before the last move				
Stay the same	1,950	92.0	2,635	93.0
Move upward	160	8.0	193	7.0
Total	2,110	100.0	2,828	100.0

Educational change for different groups of migrants is presented in Table 4.13. The results show that a majority of migrants do not experience educational change after moving. Nevertheless, there are variations in educational mobility among different groups of migrants and KT2 migrants have the highest proportion who increase their education after migrating. Given that the main impact of education on migration over the life course appears to encourage and trigger migration, further analysis should examine more closely how soon after completing certain levels of schooling that migration takes place.

Table 4.13: Percentage distribution of educational change of migrants by type of household registration of the respondents

Education	No registration	KT1	KT2	KT3	KT4
Current versus before the first move					
Stay the same	92.0	86.0	80.0	85.0	88.0
Move upward	8.0	14.0	20.0	17.0	12.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Current versus before the last move					
Stay the same	96.0	97.0	89.0	93.0	92.0
Move upward	4.0	3.0	11.0	7.0	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	212	559	299	1,592	2,276

4.4 Fertility of migrants over the life course

The Vietnam migration survey included questions on the birth and death of children of migrants. In the present analysis, we are particularly interested in the relationships between these vital events and migration over the life course. Since 65 percent of migrant males and 57 percent of migrant females were never-married before their first move, the majority of ever-married migrant respondents married and had children after their first move. Child death is not analyzed in this report due to a very small number of cases that may bias the results.

Table 4.14: Number and percentage distribution of children born before the first move and after the first move among the ever-married migrants at the time of the survey

Number of children before the first move	Number	Percent	Birth after the first move	
			Gave birth	Proportion
0	287	18.0	189	0.66
1	500	31.0	173	0.35
2	491	30.0	69	0.14
3	183	11.0	17	0.09
4+	152	9.0	22	0.14
Total	1,613	100.0	470	0.29

Data in Table 4.14 show that only one-fifth of ever-married migrants did not have any children before their first move and two-thirds of them gave birth subsequent to the move. As most migrants are young, it is very likely that most will have children at some point in the future. About one-third of ever-married migrants had one child and another one-third had two children before their first move.

Data in Table 4.15 further show that about 30 percent of migrants gave birth after their first move, regardless of their marital status before the move. Due to the censored nature of the survey data, the percentage of migrants who give birth after their first move is expected to be higher.

Table 4.15: Childbearing status after the first move by marital status before the first move

Marital status before the first move	Number	Percent	Gave birth after the first move	
			Gave birth	Proportion
Never-married	3,321	67.0	1,011	0.30
Ever-married	1,613	33.0	470	0.29
Total	4,934	100.0	1,481	0.30

V. CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

5.1 *Summary of major findings*

The primary objective of this paper is to explore the relationship between migration and other life course events. The analysis focuses on the patterns of migration over the life cycle, including characteristics, causes and consequences of migration. Using the data of the Vietnam Migration Survey 2004, five specific events of life course were examined in the analysis using a life course perspective, including employment, occupational change, marital status, education, childbirth, etc.

The results suggest that life course events can serve as important factors associated with movement and migrants' experience in Vietnam. In fact, the situation regarding their first and last moves is a strong predictor of migrants' success and failure in the labour market at places of destination. The significant effects of migration on occupation, education, marital status and other life course events are notable in the results regarding migrants' adjustment, upward mobility and well-being.

As recorded by the data from 2004 Vietnam Migration Survey, a bulk of migrants moved straight to large cities without stopping at small towns as intermediate points. The majority come directly from rural areas that continue to supply most migrants to large cities in Vietnam. Most migrants make their first move at relatively young ages (between 15 and 25, with the median age at first move of 21 years). This means that half of the surveyed migrants make their first move at age 21 or younger. Those who originate from urban centres tend to make their first move at older ages than those who move from rural areas.

On average a migrant had made about one and half moves by the time of the survey. Male migrants make more frequent moves than their female counterparts. They tend also to get their first job sooner after arrival than do female migrants. Male migrants are also much more likely to change jobs than their female counterparts. The findings reflect a more disadvantaged situation for female migrants in the current job market. Our analysis also revealed a very high level of employment and economic activity among migrants over the life course in Vietnam.

Registration status does not have a strong significant effect on the duration of job search. Recent migrants are able to obtain employment more rapidly after migration, when compared to those who migrated a longer time ago. This reflects both increasing job and income opportunities as well as employment competition in today's labour market that has attracted more migrants to the major cities.

There is also a strong tendency for upward occupational mobility associated with the process of migration in Vietnam. In fact, migration can serve as an effective mechanism that labour migrants, including females, can use to increase their position on the occupational ladder. In general, migration is an important way for rural people to improve their lives.

The results indicate the relationships between migration and other life course events. Migration is associated with changes in marital status. Female migrants are more likely to get married after the first move, they are also more likely to experience marital disruption than are their male counterparts. A majority of migrants did not experience educational improvements after moving. In fact, education appears to encourage and trigger migration. The relationships between education, marriage and migration is particularly interesting as the results tend to suggest that with the increase of schooling and investment in higher education, migration is going to increase and it will delay marriage among migrants.

5.2 Policy implication and recommendations

What might be the policy implications of the study findings? The findings here suggest it is worthwhile to reconsider rural development policies from the perspective of migration. At the macro level, policy expectations assert that increasing the level of rural development by providing economic and income opportunities and public infrastructure is a means to alleviate rural poverty and encourage people to stay at their place of residence. Since public facilities and infrastructure tend to encourage migration, and since a majority of rural migrants moved directly to the major cities, policy makers should simply not expect that providing rural villages and investment in small towns with facilities would reduce migration to the cities. Our survey findings have indicated that migration to the cities continues to take place. Even though the development of schools, health centres, roads, etc. is certainly beneficial to rural and urban populations and should be encouraged, their development should probably not be judged on the grounds that it reduces migration to the cities.

The promotion of rural development, and especially of its poverty reduction and other economic components, has a limited impact on migration to cities. Rural industrialization and modernization can improve the general living standards in rural areas by providing a greater diversity of goods, services and raising incomes. However, the rapid growth of rural industries has led to serious problems as well, such as loss of arable land, water and environmental pollution. The evolution of urban ward migration trends seems to be independent of the development of public amenities, investment in facilities and infrastructure in rural areas (i.e. electricity, roads, schools and health services). These should not be seen only as a means of retaining population in rural areas.

Migration is used as a household enters stages of expansion with surplus labour. Without participation in the cash economy, rural families do not have enough income to survive and/or to cover expenses for education and illness. Through migration, household members pool and share their income, and accumulate capital for the further development of their household. From the demand side of urban labour markets, the attraction of job and income opportunities continue to pull rural labour to towns and large cities. As reflected in our study findings, rural migrants participate at high levels in the urban labour forces. They can obtain jobs and generate income very

soon after moving. In addition, migration has become a means for them to easily contact with their larger social networks and quickly adapt to urban life in large cities. The upward mobility following migration can be observed in terms of changes in occupation, and marriage and childbearing, following migration. With the support of a well-developed social network, this process of change takes place regardless of barriers and difficulties associated with the existing system of household registration.

The present analysis has theoretical implications as well. The theory of cumulative causation and network theory all describe processes that act to perpetuate migration. Network connections linking recent migrants, early migrants and non-migrants in origin and destination areas by ties of kinship, friendship, and share home community origin tend to direct and sustain migration flows. The regulation and restriction of migration flows once they have begun appear to be difficult because social networks are difficult to regulate. The theory of cumulative causation indicate many of the processes involved in migration such as the distribution of income are cumulative and thus it is very difficult to reserve migration flows (Massey et al, 1993). As applied in the present context of migration of Vietnam, these theories are robust and appropriate.

Indicated by the study findings, both rural and town-based migrants have decided to move directly to urban centres and large cities. Urban centres and large cities in Vietnam continue to grow together with the spread of the market economy its associated labour migration. Ever larger numbers of people will come and settle in the cities. As seen in this paper, the observed outcomes of migration are in favor of large cities. It suggested that a restructuring of the city economy, to make it more robust and absorptive of labour migrants, may be a solution. As for towns, where agricultural activities still play a significant role, they should be integrated into the urban economy in the promotion of rural-urban linkages. Perhaps it should takes the form of “urban villages” capable of farming as well as industrial production. This is a fact that is not always recognized in policy and planning considerations because of its apparent paradoxical character.

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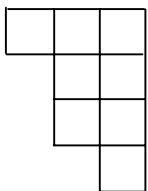
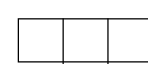
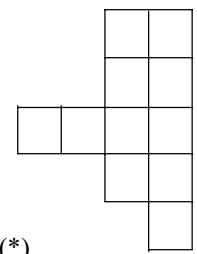
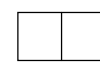
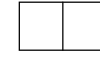
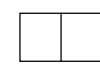
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Appendix

QUESTIONNAIRES

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

IDENTIFICATION				
PROVINCE/CITY: _____ DISTRICT/QUARTER: _____ COMMUNE/WARD: _____ NAME OF ENUMERATION AREA: _____ NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD: _____ HOUSEHOLD NUMBER: ADDRESS OF HOUSEHOLD _____ URBAN/RURAL (large city = 1, small city = 2, town = 3, countryside = 4):				  
INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY MONTH YEAR NAME RESULTS (*)
NAME OF INTERVIEWER	_____	_____	_____	
RESULTS (*)	_____	_____	_____	RESULTS (*)
NEXT VISIT - DATE - HOUR	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS 
(*) RESULT CODES: 1 = COMPLETED 2 = POSTPONED 8 = OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)				TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD  TOTAL ELIGIBLE SELECTED 
CODES FOR TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR INTERVIEW: 1 = HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MIGRANT INTERVIEW 2 = HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR NON-MIGRANT INTERVIEW				HOUSEHOLD TYPE 
SUPERVISOR NAME _____  DATE _____		FIELD EDITOR NAME _____  DATE _____		OFFICE EDITOR 
KEYED BY 				

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	MONTH AND YEAR OF BIRTH	AGE	EDUCATION (FOR PERSONS AGED 5 AND OVER)	MARITAL STATUS (FOR PERSONS AGED 13 AND OVER)	DURATION OF RESIDENCE	ELIGIBILITY																						
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your households, starting with the head of the household.	What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household?	Is [NAME] male or female?	In what month and year was [NAME] born?	How old is [NAME] ? IF AGE 85 OR ABOVE, WRITE '85'	What is the highest grade of education [NAME] COMPLETED?	What is [NAME]'s current marital status ?	How long has [NAME] been living in present district/quarter?	MIGRANT	NON-MIGRANT																					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)																					
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TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED

☐**CODES FOR Q3 (RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD):**

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1 = HEAD | 5 = GRAND CHILD |
| 2 = WIFE/HUSBAND | 6 = PARENT |
| 3 = SON/DAUGHTER | 7 = OTHER RELATIVES |
| 4 = SON/DAUGHTER-IN-LAW/ADOPTED/STEP CHILD | 8 = NOT RELATED |
| | 9 = DON'T KNOW |

CODES FOR Q7 (EDUCATION):

- 01-12 = GRADE
13 = COLLEGE
14 = UNIVERSITY OR HIGHER
15 = ILLITERATE

ELIGIBILITY:

- **MIGRANTS:** INCLUDING THOSE WHO ARE IN THE AGE GROUP 15-59 AND MOVED FROM ONE DISTRICT TO ANOTHER WITHIN THE FIVE YEARS BEFORE THE SURVEY.
FOR CITIES: HANOI, HAI PHONG AND HO CHI MINH, THOSE WHO MOVED FROM ONE QUARTER TO ANOTHER WITHIN A CITY ARE NOT COVERED BY THIS DEFINITION.
- **NON-MIGRANTS:** INCLUDING THOSE WHO ARE IN THE AGE GROUP 15-59 AND NOT DETERMINED AS MIGRANTS.

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
12	What type of dwelling does your household live in? COMBINE WITH OBSERVATION TO RECORD	PERMANENT 1 SEMI-PERMANENT 2 WOOD FRAME OF DURABLE USE, LEAF ROOF..... 3 SIMPLE HOUSE 4	
13	Type of ownership?	SELF-OWNED 1 HIRED FROM GOVERNMENT 2 HIRED/BORROWED FROM PRIVATE..... 3 COLLECTIVE/RELIGION 4 JOINT STATE AND INDIVIDUAL 5 NOT CLEAR ABOUT THE OWNERSHIP 8	
14	Does your household have: Electricity? A radio? A television? A telephone? A refrigerator? A sewing machine? A washing machine? A bicycle? A motorcycle? A car? A boat? A plough machine? A motor scooter?	YES NO ELECTRICITY 1 2 RADIO 1 2 TELEVISION 1 2 TELEPHONE 1 2 REFRIGERATOR 1 2 SEWING MACHINE 1 2 WASHING MACHINE 1 2 BICYCLE 1 2 MOTORCYCLE 1 2 CAR 1 2 BOAT 1 2 PLOUGH MACHINE 1 2 MOTOR SCOOTER 1 2	
15	What is the main source of water that your household uses for drinking?	PIPED INTO RESIDENCE 11 PIPED TO PUBLIC TAP 12 PRIVATE WELL/WATER FROM GROUND SURFACE 21 PUBLIC WELL/WATER FROM GROUND SURFACE 22 SPRING/RIVER/POND/LAKE 31 RAIN WATER..... 41 TANKER TRUCK 51 BOTTLED WATER 61 OTHERS 96 _____ (SPECIFY)	
16	What kind of energy does your household use for cooking? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	ELECTRICITY A GAS B KARESEEN C COAL D WOOD E STRAW F OTHERS X _____ (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
17	What kind of toilet facility does your household use?	FLUSH TOILET OWN 11 SHARED 12 VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT TOILET 21 TRADITIONAL PIT TOILET 22 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD 31 OTHERS 96 _____ (SPECIFY)									
18	How much does your household spend on food per month?	DONG <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td> </tr> </table>					0	0	0		
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19	How long does it take to go from your household to the nearest primary school? LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD MINUTES. OTHERS, RECORD HOURS.	HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> MINUTES 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>									
20	How long does it take to go from your household to the nearest lower secondary school? LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD MINUTES. OTHERS, RECORD HOURS.	HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> MINUTES 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>									
21	How long does it take to go from your household to the nearest medical facility? LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD MINUTES. OTHERS, RECORD HOURS.	HOURS 1 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> MINUTES 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>									

**THE ANSWERS TO
THE QUESTIONS
WILL BE KEPT
CONFIDENTIAL**

GENERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
VIET NAM MIGRATION SURVEY 2004



MIGRANT QUESTIONNAIRE – FORM B

IDENTIFICATION	
province/city: _____	
district/quarter: _____	
commune/ward: _____	
name of enumeration area: _____	
name of household head: _____	
household number:	
address of household _____	
URBAN/RURAL (large city = 1, small city = 2, town = 3, countryside = 4):	
name and line number of respondent: _____ (TO HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE)	

SUPERVISOR NAME _____ DATE _____		FIELD EDITOR NAME _____ DATE _____		OFFICE EDITOR		KEYED BY	
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SECTION 1. RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME STARTING INTERVIEW	HOUR MINUTES	
102	Sex?	MALE 1 FEMALE..... 2	
103	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH..... DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR..... DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
104	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT	AGE IN COMPLETED YEAR	
105	ENTER AGE IN COLUMN 1 OF CALENDAR. START WITH CURRENT AGE (IN 2004) AND MOVE BACK TO THE YEAR THAT THE RESPONDENT REACHED THE AGE OF 15.		
106	What is your religion?	NO RELIGION 01 BUDDHIST 02 CATHOLIC 03 PROTESTANT 04 CAO ĐAI 05 HOA HAO 06 ISLAM 07 OTHERS 96 _____ (SPECIFY)	
107	What is your ethnic group?	KINH 01 TAY 02 THAI..... 03 HOA..... 04 KHO ME..... 05 MUONG 06 NUNG..... 07 H'MONG 08 DAO..... 09 GIA-RAI 10 OTHERS..... 96 _____ (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP	
108	At present, are you living in your own house, shared, hired house/hotel/inn?	OWN HOUSE..... 1 SHARING WITH PARENTS..... 2 SHARING WITH RELATIVES 3 HIRED HOUSE /HOTEL/INN 4 OTHERS..... 6 _____ (SPECIFY)		
109	What is your current marital status?	SINGLE 1 MARRIED 2 WIDOWED..... 3 DIVORCED 4 SEPARATED..... 5		
110	ENTER THE APPROPRIATE CODE FOR MARITAL STATUS IN COLUMN 2 OF CALENDAR. START WITH THE YEAR 2004 AND MOVE BACK TO THE YEAR THAT RESPONDENT REACHED THE AGE OF 15. INCASE OF 'SINGLE', ENTER '1' IN THE YEAR 2004 AND MOVE BACK TO THE YEAR THAT THE RESPONDENT REACHED THE AGE OF 15. IN CASE OF EVER-MARRIED, ENTER CODE FOR CURRENT MARITAL STATUS IN QUESTION 109 IN THE YEAR 2004 AND ASK THE RESPONDENT ABOUT CHANGES IN MARITAL STATUS TO ADD THOSE CHANGES IN CALENDAR. IF MORE THAN ONE EVENTS OCCURRED IN A YEAR, RECORD THE LATTER EVENT INTO THAT YEAR, AND THE FORMER INTO PREVIOUS YEAR. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: + In what year [HAVE YOU GOT MARRIED/WIDOWED/DIVORCED/SEPARATED]? + What was your previous marital status? In what year that status occurred to you?			
111	What is the highest level of education?	GRADE COMPLETED/CURRENTLY ATTENDING IN 12-YEAR SYSTEM..... COLLEGE 13 UNIVERSITY OR HIGHER 14 ILLITERATE..... 15		
112	ENTER THE APPROPRIATE CODE FOR EDUCATION LEVEL IN COLUMN 3 OF CALENDAR. START WITH THE YEAR 2004 AND MOVE BACK TO THE YEAR THAT RESPONDENT REACHED THE AGE OF 15. ENTER CODE FOR EDUCATION LEVEL IN QUESTION 111 IN THE YEAR 2004 AND ASK THE RESPONDENT ABOUT CHANGES IN EDUCATION LEVEL TO ADD THOSE CHANGES IN CALENDAR. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: + In what year did you complete the education level of? + What was your previous education level? In what year had you reached that level?			
113	CHECK Q111: GRADE 5 OR LESS ☐ GRADE 6 OR HIGHER ☐ ILLITERATE ☐			<pre> GRADE 5 OR LESS [] --> 115 GRADE 6 OR HIGHER [] --> 116 ILLITERATE [] --> 116 </pre>

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
114	Can you read and understand a letter or newspaper easily, difficulty, or not at all?	EASILY 1 WITH DIFFICULTY 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 116
115	Do you usually read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
116	Do you usually listen to a radio at least once a week?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
117	Do you usually watch television at least once a week?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
118	During the last 6 months, did you go to: Cinema at cinema house/yard? Opera/concert at theatre house? Festival/gymnastics/sport/games? Tourism/sightseeing?	C K KB CINEMA..... 1 2 8 OPERA/CONCERT 1 2 8 FESTIVAL/GYMNASTICS 1 2 8 TOURISM/SIGHTSEEING 1 2 8	

SECTION 2. MIGRATION HISTORY

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Where did your mother usually live at the time of your birth?	PROVINCE/CITY (NAME OF PROVINCE/CITY) DISTRICT/QUARTER..... (NAME OF DISTRICT/QUARTER)	
202	By then, was that place a large city, a small city, a town or in the countryside?	LARGE CITY 1 SMALL CITY 2 TOWN 3 COUNTRYSIDE 4 OVERSEAS 5	
203	What were the names of province and district that you usually lived when you were 15 years old?	PROVINCE/CITY (NAME OF PROVINCE/CITY) DISTRICT/QUARTER..... (NAME OF DISTRICT/QUARTER)	
204	By then, was that place a large city, a small city, a town or in the countryside?	LARGE CITY 1 SMALL CITY 2 TOWN 3 COUNTRYSIDE 4 OVERSEAS 5	
205	ENTER APPROPRIATE CODES OF THE PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE INTO COLUMN 4 OF THE CALENDAR. BEGIN IN THE YEAR 2004 AND MOVE BACK TO THE YEAR THAT THE RESPONDENT REACHED THE AGE OF 15. ENTER THE CODE FOR CURRENT PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE IN THE YEAR 2004 AND ASK THE RESPONDENT ABOUT CHANGES IN PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE TO ADD THOSE CHANGES IN CALENDAR. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 1 EVENTS OCCURRED IN A YEAR, RECORD THE LAST EVENT. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: + In what year did you move to [NAME OF CURRENT COMMUNE/WARD]? IN COLUMN 4 OF CALENDAR, ENTER 'X' IN THE YEAR OF THE MOVE. MARK 'X' IN CALENDAR IN YEARS YOU MOVED. IN SUBSEQUENT YEARS ENTER THE APPROPRIATE CODE FOR THE TYPE OF RESIDENCE. CONTINUE PROBING FOR PREVIOUS RESIDENCES, AND RECORD MOVES AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE, ACCORDINGLY. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: + Where did you live before? + In what year did you arrive there? + Is that place a large city, a small city, a town or in the countryside?		

SECTION 3. DETAILS OF LAST MOVE

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
301	Where did you last move from?	PROVINCE/CITY _____ (SPECIFY) DISTRICT..... _____ (SPECIFY)	
301b	In what year did you move here?	YEAR.....	
302	Location?	LARGE CITY 1 SMALL CITY 2 TOWN 3 COUNTRYSIDE 4	
303	What was your main activity in the last 6 months before coming here?	EMPLOYED..... 1 HOUSEHOLD WORK 2 STUDENT 3 UNABLE TO WORK..... 4 UNEMPLOYED: HAVE DEMAND FOR WORK 5 NO DEMAND FOR WORK..... 6	
304	Before you moved here, had you been here before?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
305	What were the reasons of moving to the present place? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	DID'T FIND ANY JOB AT THE OLD PLACE A FINDING A JOB AT THE PRESENT PLACE..... B FINISHED SCHOOLING..... C STUDENT D MARRIAGE E TO JOIN RELATIVES F HAVE NO RELATIVES AT THE OLD PLACE... G HAVE NO HEALTH CENTER AT THE OLD PLACE..... H FOR TREATMENT..... I BETER ENVIORNMENT J TO IMPROVE LIVING CONDITION..... K TO IMPROVE SOCIAL AND INTELLECTUAL NEEDS..... L TO DO BUSINESS..... M EXPIRATION OF THE LABOUR CON TRACT . N RESETTLE..... O FOR CHILDREN'S FUTURE..... P OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Y	

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP				
306	Among the above circled reasons, which was the main one?	_____ ☐ (THE MAIN REASON)					
307	Who took decision to move for your moving here? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	MYSELF..... A SPOUSE..... B CHILD(REN)..... C PARENTS..... D OTHER BLOOD RELATIVES..... E RELATIVES..... F FRIENDS..... G COUNTRYMEN..... H OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY)					
308	During this last move did anybody accompany you to the present place?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 310				
309	Who were they? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	SPOUSE..... A CHILD(REN)..... B PARENTS..... C OTHER BLOOD RELATIVES..... D RELATIVES..... E FRIENDS..... F COUNTRYMEN..... G OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY)					
310	After this last move, did anybody move to the present place?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 313				
311	Who were they? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	SPOUSE..... A CHILD(REN)..... B PARENTS..... C OTHER BLOOD RELATIVES..... D RELATIVES..... E FRIENDS..... F COUNTRYMEN..... G OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY)					
312	How many men and women did come after this last move?	MEN..... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WOMEN.....					
313	Do you expect any migrant(s) coming to the present place?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW..... 8	→ 315				

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
314	Are they staying here temporary or permanent?	TEMPORARY 1 PERMANENT 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
315	How did you come to know about the present place? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	LIVE HERE BEFORE..... A PREVIOUS VISIT B FROM RELATIVES..... C FROM FRIENDS..... D FROM MASS MEDIA..... E FROM GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT F FROM PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE..... G FROM BUSINESS/OFFICE/OWNER H OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY)	
316	Were there any relatives or friends already living here at the time of your arrival?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 320
317	Who they were? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	SPOUSE..... A CHILD(REN)..... B PARENTS..... C OTHER BLOOD RELATIVES D RELATIVES..... E FRIENDS F COUNTRYMEN G OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY)	
318	Did any of your relatives or friends assist you in setting down here when you arrived?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 320
319	What were they assisting you? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	HELP FOR DWELLING A MONEY HELP B MATERIAL HELP C ENCOURAGEMENT D HELP TO FIND A JOB E HELP TO GET ADMISSION TO SCHOOL..... F TO GET INFORMATION..... G OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY)	
320	Do you know the Government Employment Agencies?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 323
321	Did you use their services?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 323

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP						
322	Why not?	HAVING A JOB..... 1 LONG TIME TO WAIT 2 EXPENSIVE..... 3 HAS NO GOOD JOB THERE..... 4 OTHERS 6 _____ SPECIFY)							
323	Do you know the Private Employment Agencies?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 326						
324	Did you use their services?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 326						
325	Why not?	HAVING A JOB..... 1 LONG TIME TO WAIT 2 EXPENSIVE..... 3 HAS NO GOOD JOB THERE..... 4 OTHERS 6 _____ (SPECIFY)							
326	Did you start working after you arrived?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 330						
327	How long after you started work on arrival?	WEEKS..... 1 MONTHS..... 2 YEARS 3	<table border="1"><tr><td>0</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td></td></tr></table>	0				0	
0									
0									
328	Where did you work? PLEASE TELL YOUR FIRST WORK PLACE.	GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION..... 1 COLECTIVE ORGANIZATION 2 PRIVATE ORGANIZATION..... 3 PRIVATE CAPITAL ORGANIZATION 4 GOVERNMENT CAPITAL ORGANIZATION 5 FOREIGN INVESTNMENT ORGARNIZATION. 6 DON'T KNOW 8							
329	Did you change the place of work mentioned above?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2							
330	After your arrival here did you face difficulties?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 337						

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
331	What difficulties did you face? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	NO ADMINISTRATIVE PERMISSION A COULDN'T FIND LAND PERMISSION..... B DWELLING PROBLEMS..... C ELETRICITY PROBLEMS..... D WATER PROBLEMS E COULDN'T FIND A JOB F COULDN'T COVERED BY THE HEALTH SERVICES..... G COULDN'T COVERED BY THE SOCIAL PROTECTION SERVICES H COULDN'T FIND SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.... I COULDN'T ADAPT TO THE NEW PLACE..... J NO INCOME SOURCES K OTHERS X _____ (SPECIFY)	
332	Among the above circled difficulties, which is the main one?	_____ ☐ (MAIN DIFFICULTY)	
333	Did you know about these difficulties before you moved?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 335
334	If you had known about these difficulties before you moved here, would you still have decided to move?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
335	Did you go for help when you faced these difficulties?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 337
336	Whom did you go for help? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	BLOOD RELATIVES A RELATIVES..... B FRIENDS..... C COUNTRYMEN D TRADE-UNION E LABOUR REGULATION OFFICE F PROJECT AND/OR PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION G ADMINISTRATION H OTHERS X _____ (SPECIFY)	
337	Could you get any assistance?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 339

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
338	What kind of help did you get? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	HELP FOR DWELLING A MONEY HELP B MATERIAL HELP C ENCOURAGEMENT D HELP TO FIND A JOB E HELP TO GET ADMISSION TO SCHOOL..... F TO GET INFORMATION..... G OTHERS X _____ (SPECIFY)	
339	Do you have household registration out of previous place?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 341
340	Why not?	NOT NECESSARY 1 EXPENSIVE..... 2 TAKE LONG TIME 3 COMPLECATED PEOCEDURE..... 4 OTHERS 6 _____ (SPECIFY)	
341	Do you have household registration into current place?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 343
342	That household registration is KT1, or KT2 or KT3 or KT4?	KT1 1 KT2 2 KT3 3 KT4..... 4	→ 345
343	Why not? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	NOT NECESSARY A EXPENSIVE..... B TAKE LONG TIME C COMPLECATED PROCEDURE..... D NO PERMISSION TO REGISTRATION E NO OUT REGISTRATION..... F DON'T KNOW HOW TO REGISTRATION G REGISTERED BUT NOT COMPLETED H OTHERS X _____ (SPECIFY)	
344	What difficulties have you faced as a result of not registration? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	FINDING JOB A RENTING HOUSE..... B CHILDREN EDUCATION C ACCESS PUBLIC SECTOR HEALTH D HEALTH INSURANCE..... E ACCESS TO LOAN F ACQUIRING LAND G MOTOR REGISTRATION H BUSINESS REGISTER..... I OTHERS X _____ (SPECIFY) HAVE NOT ANY DIFFICULTY V	

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP										
345	How long do you intend to stay in this district/quarter?	PERMANENTLY 199 TEMPORARILY: MONTHS..... 2 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEARS 3 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW 899											
346	How did your situation change compare to the last place of residence with the present one? READ EACH ISSUE IN CODING COLUMN ENTER FOLLOWING CODES: 1 = MUCH BETTER 2 = BETTER 3 = SAME 4 = WORSE 5 = MUCH WORSE 7 = NOT APPLICABLE 8 = DK	YOUR WORK <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td></tr></table> INCOME..... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td></tr></table> EDUCATION <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td></tr></table> PROFESSIONAL SKILL <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td></tr></table> CHILDREN'S STUDIES..... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td></tr></table> HOUSING CONDITION..... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td></tr></table> HEALTH CARE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td></tr></table> ENVIRONMENT AND LIFE SATISFACTION ... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td></tr></table>											
347	Have you sent money/goods to your relatives during last 12 months?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2											
348	Have you visited your relatives during last 12 months?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 351										
349	How many times have you visited your relatives during last 12 months? IF NOT REMEMBER, WRITE '99', IF 12 TIMES AND OVER, WRITE '12'	NUMBER OF TIMES..... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>											
350	Have you brought money/goods with when visiting your relatives during last 12 months?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2											
351	CHECK 347 AND 350: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td></tr></table>		NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td></tr></table>		→ 401								
352	Number of times has you sent or given money or goods to your relatives during last 12 months?	NUMBER OF TIMES..... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>											
353	How much money have you sent or given your relatives during last 12 months? IN THE CASE OF GOODS, CONVERT TO VND	VND..... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table> (DONG)								0	0	0	
							0	0	0				

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
354	How did your relatives use the money which you sent or given to? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	FARMING A CRAFT INDUSTRIES..... B BUSINESS..... C EDUCATION D HEALTH..... E FUNERAL FEAST/FUNERALS/WEDDINGS F BUYING LAND G REPARING/BUILDING THE HOUSE..... H BUYING VALUABLE THINGS I SPENDING EVERYDAY J PAYING A DEBT K LENDING/SAVING..... L OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Y	

SECTION 4. ACTIVITIES AND CURRENT LIVING CONDITION

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
401	What type of activity have you spent most of the time during last 6 months?	EMPLOYED..... 1 HOUSEHOLD WORK 2 STUDENT 3 UNABLE TO WORK..... 4 UNEMPLOYED: HAVE DEMAND FOR WORK..... 5 NO DEMAND FOR WORK..... 6	→411								
402	What type of work have you spent most of the time during last 6 months?	_____ _____ _____ ☐ (SPECIFY)									
403	Where did you work?	GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION..... 1 COLECTIVE ORGANIZATION 2 PRIVATE ORGANIZATION..... 3 PRIVATE CAPITAL ORGANIZATION 4 GOVERNMENT CAPITAL ORGANIZATION 5 FOREIGN INVESTNMENT ORGARNIZATION..... 6									
404	On average, how much do you earn per month? IN CASE OF GOODS, CONVERT IN VND	VND..... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> </table> (DONG)						0	0	0	
					0	0	0				
405	Compare to the old place, your salary/pay at the present place is much higher, higher, the same, lower or much lower?	MUCH HIGHER..... 1 HIGHER 2 THE SAME..... 3 LOWER 4 MUCH LOWER 5									
405b	In your work place, have you been signed a labor contract?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2									
406	In your work place, do you get benefits?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→408								
407	What kind of benefits do you get? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	BONUS A OVER TIME B TRANSPORTATION C CLOTHES..... D FOOD..... E HOUSING..... F OTHERS X _____ (SPECIFY)									

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
408	Do you intend to change your job?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW..... 8	 → 410 → 411
409	Why do you want to change your job? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	WANT TO HAVE HIGHER INCOME..... A UNSATISFY WITH SALARY/WAGE..... B HARD/HEAVY WORKING CONDITION C UNSUITABLE TO MY SKILL..... D UNSUITABLE TO MY HEALTH..... E FAMILY REASON F OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY)	 → 411
410	Why do you not want to change your job?	HAS GOOD INCOMEA JOB SUITABLE TO MY SKILL.....B JOB SUITABLE TO MY HEALTH..... C ENJOYS THIS JOB.....D GOOD WORK CONDITIONS.....E LACK OF ALTERNATIVE JOBS.....F OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY)	
411	WRITE DOWN SUITABLE CODE OF THE CURRENT OCCUPATION IN QUESTIONS 401 AND 402 ON THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING AT THE YEAR OF 2004, AND MOVING BACK UNTIL THE YEAR THAT RESPONDENT WAS 15 YEAR OLD. IF THERE WERE MORE THAN 1 EVENT OCCURRED IN A YEAR, ONLY RECORD THE LAST ONE. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: + From what year did you start work? FILL 'X' IN THE YEAR THAT RESPONDENT CHANGED HIS/HER OCCUPATION CONTINUE TO ASK ABOUT JOBS THAT RESPONDENT HAD WORKED, AND FILL IN 'X' FOR CHANGES IN OCCUPATION, ACCORDINGLY FORE EXAMPLE: + Before which job did you work? + From what year did you start working that job?		
412	Did you buy any kind of goods, which cost 500.000VND or more in the last month?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
413	Do you have savings now?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW..... 8	 → 415
414	How do you keep your saving? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	KEEP IN CASH..... A KEEP BY RELATIVES B SAVING C INTEREST-FREE LOAN..... D GROUP GATHERING LOAN..... E BUY GOLD/FOREIGN CURRENCIES F OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY)	

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP										
415	Do you have loan of someone now?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW..... 8	→ 418										
416	Who they are? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	BLOOD RELATIVES A RELATIVES..... B NON RELATIVES C CREDIT, BANK..... D OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY)											
417	How much is that loan? IF LOAN IN GOLD/FOREIGN CURRENCY/GOOD, CONVERT TO VND	VND..... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td> </tr> </table> (DONG)								0	0	0	
							0	0	0				
418	From what resources can you get a large amount of money when you need? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	SAVING A LOAN B FROM BLOOD RELATIVES C SELL OWN PROPERTIES D PAWN THINGS E OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Y											
419	At present, do you have any children living with you who were in schooling ages (5 to 18 years old)?	NO CHILDREN..... 1 YES, BUT NOT 5-18 YEAR OLD..... 2 YES, HAS CHILD(REN) 5-18 YEAR OLD 3	→ 422										
420	At present, do you have any child(ren) in schooling ages (5 to 18 years old) living with you who are not going to school ?	HAS CHILD(REN) NOT GOING TO SCHOOL ... 1 HAS CHILD(REN) GOING TO SCHOOLING 2	→ 422										
421	Why do your child(ren) not go to school? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	TOO FAR..... A TOO POOR..... B MANY CHILDREN C HAVING TO WORK D NOT PASS EXAMINATION..... E TOO EXPENSIVE..... F NOT HAVE RESIDENT REGISTRATION G NO BIRTH CERTIFICATE..... H OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Y											
422	At present, do you want to get help?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 424										

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
423	What kind of help do you want? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	RESIDENT REGISTRATION A LAND B HOUSING C CAPITAL..... D TO FIND JOB..... E SEED/TECHNIQUE..... F SCHOOLING/STUDYING G TO IMPROVE PROFESSION LEVEL H HEALTH CARE I ENVIRONMENT J OTHERS X _____ (SPECIFY)	
424	Do you attend any union activities at this place during the last 3 months?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 426
425	Why not? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	NOT NECESSARY A DON'T KNOW HOW TO ATTEND B DON'T PERMISSION TO ATTEND..... C COMPLEX PROCEDURE..... D OTHERS X _____ (SPECIFY)	
426	Do you attend any union activities at the old place during 3 months before moving here?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
427	Do you feel safe living in this city/district?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 501
428	What are you afraid of? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	VIOLENCE..... A STEELING B DRUG ADDICTED GANGSTERS..... C PROSTITUTION D GAMBLING E POOR INFRASTRUCTURE..... F ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION..... G OTHERS X _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Y	

SECTION 5: HEALTH

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	How would you rate your own health: very good, good, normal, poor or very poor?	VERY GOOD 1 GOOD 2 NORMAL 3 POOR 4 VERY POOR 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
502	How would you rate your own health in the last three months before you arrived here: very good, good, normal, poor or very poor?	VERY GOOD 1 GOOD 2 NORMAL 3 POOR 4 VERY POOR 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
503	How would you compare your health to others of your age: much better, better, about the same, worse, much worse?	MUCH BETTER 1 BETTER 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 WORSE 4 MUCH WORSE 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
504	Thinking about your health now, how does it compare to your health before you moved to this place: much better, better, about the same, worse, much worse?	MUCH BETTER 1 BETTER 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 WORSE 4 MUCH WORSE 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
505	Do you have the health insurance card now?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 507
506	Why do you not have health card? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	NO NEED A DON'T KNOW ABOUT HEALTH CARD B DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO GET C TOO EXPENSIVE D EMPLOYER DOES NOT GIVE E OTHER X _____ (SPECIFY)	
507	Did you have health card for three months before you arrived here?	YES 1 NO 2	
508	Have you got any health check during the last three months?	YES 1 NO 2	
509	When was the last time you were sick enough that you had to stay home?	LESS THAN 3 MONTHS AGO 1 3 MONTHS TO A YEAR AGO 2 MORE THAN 1 YEAR 3 NEVER SICK ENOUGH 4 DO NOT REMEMBER 8	→ 514

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
510	What did you do about the sickness?	NOTHING 1 SELF MEDICATED..... 2 DOCTOR CAME TO HOME..... 3 GO TO HEALTH CENTER 4 OTHER 5 _____ (SPECIFY)	→ 513
511	Where did you go to treat illness? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A COMMUNE HEALTH CENTER B HEALTH FACILITY C OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH..... D _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL E PRIVATE DOCTOR F OTHER PRIVATE G _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE..... X _____ (SPECIFY)	
512	Who paid for your health check and medicine for that treatment? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	HEALTH INSURANCE..... A HEALTH CHECK WITHOUT FREE B PAID BY ONESELF C RELATIVE PAID..... D FROM BUSINESS/OFFICE/OWNER E OTHER X _____ (SPECIFY)	→ 514
513	Why did you not go to health center? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	NOT TOO SERIOUS..... A DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GO B TOO EXPENSIVE..... C TOO FAR AWAY D MEDICINE AVAILABLE AT HOME..... E OTHER X _____ (SPECIFY)	
514	How about your relative's health since you moved here?	MUCH BETTER..... 1 BETTER 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 WORSE 4 MUCH WORSE..... 5 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
515	Did you do something to help your relatives to improve their health and how did you do to help them?	NOTHING A MONEY/GOODS B SPIRIT C INFORMATION/KNOWLEDGE D OTHERS X _____ (SPECIFY)	
516	Do you smoke cigarette or tobacco?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 518
517	How would you rate your own smoking: heavy, normal or weak?	HEAVY 1 NORMAL 2 WEAK 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
518	Before moving here, did you smoke cigarette or tobacco?	YES 1 NO 2	
519	CHECK 516 AND 518: DID NOT SMOKE BEFORE ☐ MOVING BUT SMOKES NOW ☐	OTHERS ☐	→ 521
520	What are the main reasons that you did not smoke before moving here, but smoke now? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	WORK PRESSURE A TENSENESS B FAMILY CONTRADICT C DIFFICULTY IN ECONOMICS D BEING BORED E OTHERS X _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Y	
521	Do you drink beer or wine?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 525
522	How often do you drink beer or wine?	ONE TIME PER DAY 1 SEVERAL TIMES PER WEEK 2 ONE TIME PER WEEK 3 ONE TIME PER MONTH 4 AT PARTY ONLY 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
523	Have you ever been feeling drunk after drinking beer or wine?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525
524	How many times have you been drunk in last month?	ONE TIME 1 2-3 TIMES 2 4 TIMES AND OVER 3 NOT DRUNK 4	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
525	Before moving here, did you drink beer or wine?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 601
526	CHECK 521 AND 525: BOTH SAY 'YES' ☐	OTHERS ☐	→ 601
527	Do you drink much more, more, the same, less or much less compared to before moving here?	MUCH MORE..... 1 MORE..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME..... 3 LESS 4 MUCH LESS 5	

SECTION 6: STDS, AIDS AND FAMILY PLANNING

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Have you heard of the following diseases? READ OUT EACH	YES NO DK GONORRHEA..... 1 2 8 SYPHILIS..... 1 2 8 HEPATIC B..... 1 2 8	
602	CHECK 601: HEARD OF AT LEAST ONE ☐ (AT LEAST ONE 'YES') NO 'YES' ☐ → 605		
603	What are the main reasons that make people getting the above diseases? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	UNHYGIENIC GENITALS A HAVING SEX WITH MULTIPLE PARTNERS WITHOUT USING CONDOMS B HAVE SEX WITH THE INFECTED PEOPLE WITHOUT USING CONDOMS C HANDSHAKE..... D KISHING E COMMON USE OF TOOTH BRUSH/TOWEL F DON'T KNOW Y	
604	In your opinion, if one of spouses is affected by these infections/diseases, who should go to see doctor?	ONLY ONE SPOUSE WHO BEING AFFECTED..... 1 BOTH WIFE AND HUSBAND 2 ALL PEOPLE HAVING SEX WITH PERSON WHO BEING AFFECTED 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
605	Have you ever heard of HIV/AIDS (or SIDA)?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 613
606	Do you hear of HIV/AIDS (or SIDA) before or after you moving here?	BEFORE MOVING HERE..... 1 AFTER MOVING HERE 2	
607	From which sources of information have you heard of HIV/AIDS (or SIDA)? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	RADIO..... A TELEVISION B NEWSPAPERS/MAGAZINES C PAMPHLETS/POSTERS D HEALTH WORKER E CHURCHES/TEMPLES..... F SCHOOLS/TEACHERS..... G COMMUNITY MEETINGS..... H FRIENDS/RELATIVES I WORK PLACE..... J OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
608	How is HIV transmitted? Any more? READ OUT EACH, CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	INDIVIDUAL CONTRACT (PETTING, KISSING, HANDSHAKE, SHARING TOILET)..... A FROM MOTHER TO NEW BORN B HAVE SEX WITH INFECTED PERSON C MOSQUITOES/INSECTS BITE..... D DIRECT CONTACT WITH BLOOD, FLUID OF THE INFECTED..... E SHARING SYRINGE..... F BLOOD TRANSFUSION..... G OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Y	
609	In your opinion, is it possible for a healthy-looking person to be affected by HIV?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
610	In your opinion, is it possible for people to avoid getting AIDS or virus that cause AIDS?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 612
611	What can people do to avoid getting AIDS, or HIV? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	SAFE SEX..... A ABSTAIN FROM SEX..... B USE CONDOMS C HAVE ONLY ONE SEX PARTNER..... D AVOID SEX WITH PROSTITUTES..... E AVOID SEX WITH HOMOSEXUALS..... F AVOID BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS..... G AVOID INJECTIONS H AVOID KISSING I AVOID MOSQUITO BITES..... K OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Y	
612	If one person in this location is affected by HIV/AIDS, what would you give him/her a hand, contact with but try to find way to protect yourself, keep away from him/her, or do nothing? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	GIVE A HAND..... A CONTACT WITH BUT PROTECT YOURSELF..... B KEEP AWAY FORM HIM/HER C DO NOTHING D DON'T KNOW Y	
612b	In your opinion, migrants are much more likely, more likely, likely, less likely, much less likely suffering from HIV/AIDS compared to non- migrants?	MUCH MORE LIKELY..... 1 MORE LIKELY..... 2 LIKELY 3 LESS LIKELY 4 MUCH LESS LIKELY 5 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
613	CHECK 109: EVER-MARRIED ☐	NEVER-MARRIED ☐	→ 630								
614	Have you ever given birth to a child?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 624								
615	Please let me know: a) Number of children living with you? b) Number of children living elsewhere? c) Number of children died? d) Total?	CHILDREN LIVING WITH CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE CHILDREN DIED TOTAL <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>									
616	Now I would like to ask you some questions about all child(ren) that you have had in your lifetime. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS, COLUMN 6: Can you tell me the birth year of each child, starting with the last child? IN COLUMN 6, ENTER CODE '1' IN THE YEAR THAT THE CHILD WAS BORN. ASK AND RECORD FOR EACH DELIVERY, STARTING WITH THE LAST DELIVERY TO THE FIRST ONE. TWIN/TRIPLE IS TREATED AS A DELIVERY. IN CASE THAT MORE THAN ONE DELIVERIES OCCURRED IN A YEAR IS TREATED AS ONE DELIVERY FOR THAT YEAR. SUM OF CODES '1' IN COLUMN 6 ≤ NUMBER IN LINE D) IN QUESTION 615. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS, COLUMN 7: IF NUMBER IN C) IN QUESTION 615 IS '00' (NO CHILDREN DIED), SKIP TO QUESTION 617. IF NUMBER IN C) IN QUESTION 615 IS NOT '00' (AT LEAST ONE CHILD DIED), ASK: Can you tell me in what years those children died? IN COLUMN 7, ENTER CODE '1' IN YEARS THAT CHILDREN DIED. ASK AND RECORD FOR EACH CHILD WHO WAS DIED. IN CASE THAT MORE THAN ONE CHILDREN DIED IN A YEAR IS TREATED AS ONE CHILD DIED IN THAT YEAR. SUM OF CODES '1' IN COLUMN 7 ≤ NUMBER IN C) IN QUESTION 615.										
617	CHECK COLUMN 7 OF THE CALENDAR: HAS CHILD(REN) DIED FROM 1999 TO 2004 ☐	NO CHILD(REN) DIED FROM 1999 TO 2004 ☐	→ 619								
618	That child(ren) were died before or after moving here?	BEFORE MOVING HERE..... 1 AFTER MOVING HERE 2									
619	At present, do you have any children in age 0 to 5 years old living with you?	NO CHILDREN..... 1 YES, BUT NOT 0-5 YEARS OLD..... 2 HAVE CHILD(REN) 0-5 LIVING WITH..... 3	→ 624								
620	Those child(ren) were born before or after moving here?	BEFORE MOVING HERE..... 1 AFTER MOVING HERE 2									

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
621	Has the youngest child vaccinated?	VACCINATED..... 1 NOT VACCINATED..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 623 → 624
622	Do you have vaccination certificate for that vaccination?	HAVE VACCINATION CERTIFICATE..... 1 NOT HAVE VACCINATION CERTIFICATE.... 2	→ 624
623	Why do you not get the child vaccinated? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GO..... A HAVE NO INFORMATION B TOO FAR..... C TOO BUSY WITH WORK D TOO MANY CHILDREN E TOO EXPENSIVE..... F NO RESIDENT REGISTRATION G NO BIRTH CERTIFICATE H OTHER X _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Y	
624	CHECK 102: FEMALE ☐ ↓	MALE ☐	→ 630
625	CHECK 104: FROM 15 TO 49 YEARS ☐ ↓	50 YEARS AND OVER ☐	→ 630
626	CHECK 109: CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ ↓	WIDOWED/DIVORCED/SEPARATED ☐	→ 630
627	Are you/your husband) currently doing or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 630
628	What method are you using?	PILL..... 01 IUD 02 INJECTIONS 03 IMPLANTS..... 04 DIAPHRAGM/FOAM/JELLY 05 CONDOM..... 06 FEMALE STERILIZATION 07 MALE STERILIZATION..... 08 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE..... 09 WITHDRAWAL 10 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
629	Where did you/your husband obtain [METHOD] for the last time?	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 10 DELIVERY HOUSE 11 COMMUNE HEALTH CENTER 12 FAMILY PLANNING CENTER 13 MOBILE CLINIC 14 FIELD WORKER 15 OTHER PUBLIC 16 _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21 PRIVATE DOCTOR 22 PHARMACY 23 OTHER PRIVATE 24 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE FRIENDS/RELATIVES 31 OTHER 32 _____ (SPECIFY)									
630	RECODE THE TIME	HOUR <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MINUTE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>									

Calenda

THE ANSWERS TO
THE QUESTIONS
WILL BE KEPT
CONFIDENTIAL

GENERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
VIET NAM MIGRATION SURVEY 2004



NON-MIGRANT QUESTIONNAIRE – FORM C

IDENTIFICATION	
province/city: _____	
district/quarter: _____	
commune/ward: _____	
name of enumeration area: _____	
name of household head: _____	
household number:	
address of household _____	
URBAN/RURAL (large city = 1, small city = 2, town = 3, countryside = 4):	
name and line number of respondent: _____ (TO HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE)	

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME _____	NAME _____		
DATE _____	DATE _____		

SECTION 1. RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME STARTING INTERVIEW	HOUR MINUTES	
102	Sex?	MALE 1 FEMALE..... 2	
103	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH..... DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR..... DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
104	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND/OR 104 IF INCONSISTENT	AGE IN COMPLETED YEAR	
105	ENTER AGE IN COLUMN 1 OF CALENDAR. START WITH CURRENT AGE (IN 2004) AND MOVE BACK TO THE YEAR THAT THE RESPONDENT REACHED THE AGE OF 15.		
106	What is your religion?	NO RELIGION 01 BUDDHIST 02 CATHOLIC 03 PROTESTANT 04 CAO ĐAI 05 HOA HAO 06 ISLAM 07 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)	
107	What is your ethnic group?	KINH 01 TAY 02 THAI..... 03 HOA..... 04 KHO ME..... 05 MUONG 06 NUNG..... 07 H'MONG 08 DAO..... 09 GIA-RAI 10 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP	
108	At present, are you living in your own house, shared, hired house/hotel/inn?	OWN HOUSE..... 1 SHARING WITH PARENTS..... 2 SHARING WITH RELATIVES 3 HIRED HOUSE /HOTEL/INN 4 OTHER 6 _____ (SPECIFY)		
109	What is your current marital status?	SINGLE 1 MARRIED 2 WIDOWED..... 3 DIVORCED 4 SEPARATED..... 5		
110	ENTER THE APPROPRIATE CODE FOR MARITAL STATUS IN COLUMN 2 OF CALENDAR. START WITH THE YEAR 2004 AND MOVE BACK TO THE YEAR THAT RESPONDENT REACHED THE AGE OF 15. INCASE OF 'SINGLE', ENTER '1' IN THE YEAR 2004 AND MOVE BACK TO THE YEAR THAT THE RESPONDENT REACHED THE AGE OF 15. IN CASE OF EVER-MARRIED, ENTER CODE FOR CURRENT MARITAL STATUS IN QUESTION 109 IN THE YEAR 2004 AND ASK THE RESPONDENT ABOUT CHANGES IN MARITAL STATUS TO ADD THOSE CHANGES IN CALENDAR. IF TWO EVENTS OCCURRED IN A YEAR, RECORD THE LATTER EVENT INTO THAT YEAR, AND THE FORMER INTO PREVIOUS YEAR. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: + In what year [HAVE YOU GOT MARRIED/WIDOWED/DIVORCED/SEPARATED]? + What was your previous marital status? In what year that status occurred to you?			
111	What is the highest level of education?	GRADE COMPLETED/CURRENTLY ATTENDING IN 12-YEAR SYSTEM..... COLLEGE 13 UNIVERSITY OR HIGHER 14 ILLITERATE..... 15		
112	ENTER THE APPROPRIATE CODE FOR EDUCATION LEVEL IN COLUMN 3 OF CALENDAR. START WITH THE YEAR 2004 AND MOVE BACK TO THE YEAR THAT RESPONDENT REACHED THE AGE OF 15. ENTER CODE FOR EDUCATION LEVEL IN QUESTION 111 IN THE YEAR 2004 AND ASK THE RESPONDENT ABOUT CHANGES IN EDUCATION LEVEL TO ADD THOSE CHANGES IN CALENDAR. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: + In what year did you complete the education level of? + What was your previous education level? In what year had you reached that level?			
113	CHECK Q111: GRADE 5 OR LESS ☐ GRADE 6 OR HIGHER ☐ ILLITERATE ☐			<pre> GRADE 5 OR LESS [] --> 115 GRADE 6 OR HIGHER [] --> 115 ILLITERATE [] --> 116 </pre>

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
114	Can you read and understand a letter or newspaper easily, difficulty, or not at all?	EASILY 1 WITH DIFFICULTY 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 116
115	Do you usually read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
116	Do you usually listen to a radio at least once a week?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
117	Do you usually watch television at least once a week?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
118	During the last 6 months, did you go to: Cinema at cinema house/yard? Opera/concert at theatre house? Festival/gymnastics/sport/games? Tourism/sightseeing?	C K KB CINEMA..... 1 2 8 OPERA/CONCERT 1 2 8 FESTIVAL/GYMNASTICS 1 2 8 TOURISM/SIGHTSEEING 1 2 8	

SECTION 2. MIGRATION HISTORY

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Where did your mother usually live at the time of your birth?	PROVINCE/CITY (NAME OF PROVINCE/CITY) DISTRICT/QUARTER..... (NAME OF DISTRICT/QUARTER)	
202	By then, was that place a large city, a small city, a town or in the countryside?	LARGE CITY 1 SMALL CITY 2 TOWN 3 COUNTRYSIDE 4 OVERSEAS 5	
203	What were the names of province and district that you usually lived when you were 15 years old?	PROVINCE/CITY (NAME OF PROVINCE/CITY) DISTRICT/QUARTER..... (NAME OF DISTRICT/QUARTER)	
204	By then, was that place a large city, a small city, a town or in the countryside?	LARGE CITY 1 SMALL CITY 2 TOWN 3 COUNTRYSIDE 4 OVERSEAS 5	
205	ENTER APPROPRIATE CODES OF THE PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE INTO COLUMN 4 OF THE CALENDAR. BEGIN IN THE YEAR 2004 AND MOVE BACK TO THE YEAR THAT THE RESPONDENT REACHED THE AGE OF 15. ENTER THE CODE FOR CURRENT PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE IN THE YEAR 2004 AND ASK THE RESPONDENT ABOUT CHANGES IN PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE TO ADD THOSE CHANGES IN CALENDAR. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 1 EVENTS OCCURRED IN A YEAR, RECORD THE LAST EVENT. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: + In what year did you move to [NAME OF CURRENT COMMUNE/WARD]? IN COLUMN 4 OF CALENDAR, ENTER 'X' IN THE YEAR OF THE MOVE. IN SUBSEQUENT YEARS ENTER THE APPROPRIATE CODE FOR THE TYPE OF RESIDENCE. CONTINUE PROBING FOR PREVIOUS RESIDENCES, AND RECORD MOVES AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE, ACCORDINGLY. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: + Where did you live before? + In what year did you arrive there? + Is that place a large city, a small city, a town or in the countryside?		

SECTION 4. ACTIVITIES AND CURRENT LIVING CONDITION

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
401	What type of activity have you spent most of the time during last 6 months?	EMPLOYED..... 1 HOUSEHOLD WORK 2 STUDENT 3 UNABLE TO WORK..... 4 UNEMPLOYED: HAVE DEMAND FOR WORK..... 5 NO DEMAND FOR WORK..... 6	→ 411								
402	What type of work have you spent most of the time during last 6 months?	_____ _____ _____ ☐ (SPECIFY)									
403	Where did you work?	GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION..... 1 COLECTIVE ORGANIZATION 2 PRIVATE ORGANIZATION..... 3 PRIVATE CAPITAL ORGANIZATION 4 GOVERNMENT CAPITAL ORGANIZATION 5 FOREIGN INVESTNMENT ORGARNIZATION..... 6									
404	On average, how much do you earn per month? IN CASE OF GOODS, CONVERT IN VND	VND..... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td> </tr> </table> (DONG)						0	0	0	
					0	0	0				
405	Compare to the old place, your salary/pay at the present place is much higher, higher, the same, lower or much lower?	MUCH HIGHER..... 1 HIGHER 2 THE SAME..... 3 LOWER 4 MUCH LOWER 5									
405b	In your work place, have you been signed a labor contract?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2									
406	In your work place, do you get benefits?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW..... 8	→ 408								
407	What kind of benefits do you get? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	BONUS A OVER TIME B TRANSPORTATION C CLOTHES..... D FOOD..... E HOUSING..... F OTHERS X _____ (SPECIFY)									

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
408	Do you intend to change your job?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	 → 410 → 411
409	Why do you want to change your job? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	WANT TO HAVE HIGHER INCOME..... A UNSATISFY WITH SALARY/WAGE..... B HARD/HEAVY WORKING CONDITION C UNSUITABLE TO MY SKILL..... D UNSUITABLE TO MY HEALTH E FAMILY REASON F OTHERS..... X (SPECIFY)	 → 411
410	Why do you not want to change your job?	HAS GOOD INCOMEA JOB SUITABLE TO MY SKILL.....B JOB SUITABLE TO MY HEALTH..... C ENJOYS THIS JOB.....D GOOD WORK CONDITIONS.....E LACK OF ALTERNATIVE JOBS.....F OTHERS..... X (SPECIFY)	
411	WRITE DOWN SUITABLE CODE OF THE CURRENT OCCUPATION IN THE QUESTION 401 AND 402 ON THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING AT THE YEAR OF 2004, AND MOVING BACK UNTIL THE YEAR THAT RESPONDENT WAS 15 YEARS OLD. IF THERE WERE MORE THAN 1 EVENT OCCURRED IN A YEAR, ONLY RECORD THE LAST ONE. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: + From what year did you start work? FILL 'X' IN THE YEAR THAT RESPONDENT CHANGES HIS/HER OCCUPATION CONTINUE TO ASK ABOUT JOBS THAT RESPONDENT HAD WORKED, AND FILL IN 'X' FOR CHANGES IN OCCUPATION, ACCORDINGLY FORE EXAMPLE: + Before which job did you work? + From what year did you start working that job?		
412	Did you buy any kind of goods which cost 500.000VND or more in the last month?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
413	Do you have savings now?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	 → 415
414	How do you keep your saving? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	KEEP IN CASH..... A KEEP BY RELATIVES B SAVING C INTEREST-FREE LOAN..... D GROUP GATHERING LOAN E BUY GOLD/FOREIGN CURRENCIES F OTHERS..... X (SPECIFY)	

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP									
415	Do you have loan of someone now?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW..... 8	→ 418									
416	Who they are? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	BLOOD RELATIVES A RELATIVES..... B NON RELATIVES C CREDIT, BANK..... D OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY)										
417	How much is that loan? IF LOAN IN GOLD/FOREIGN CURRENCY/GOOD, CONVERT TO VND	VND..... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td> </tr> </table> (DONG)							0	0	0	
						0	0	0				
418	From what resources can you get a large amount of money when you need? Any more CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	SAVING A LOAN B FROM BLOOD RELATIVES C SELL OWN PROPERTIES D PAWN THINGS E OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Y										
419	At present, do you have any children living with you who were in schooling ages (5 to 18 years old)?	NO CHILDREN..... 1 YES, BUT NOT 5-18 YEARS OLD..... 2 YES, HAS CHILD(REN) 5-18 YEARS OLD..... 3	→ 422									
420	At present, do you have any child(ren) in schooling ages (5 to 18 years old) living with you who are not going to school ?	HAS CHILD(REN) NOT GOING TO SCHOOL ... 1 HAS CHILD(REN) GOING TO SCHOOL 2	→ 422									
421	Why do your child(ren) not go to school? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	TOO FAR..... A TOO POOR..... B MANY CHILDREN C HAVING TO WORK D NOT PASS EXAMINATION..... E TOO EXPENSIVE..... F NOT HAVE RESIDENT REGISTRATION G NO BIRTH CERTIFICATE..... H OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Y										

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
422	At present, do you want to get help?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW..... 8	→ 424
423	What kind of help do you want? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	RESIDENT REGISTRATION A LAND B HOUSING C CAPITAL..... D TO FIND JOB..... E SEED/TECHNIQUE..... F SCHOOLING/STUDYING G TO IMPROVE PROFESSION LEVEL H HEALTH CARE I ENVIRONMENT J OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY)	
424	Do you attend any union activities at this place during the last 3 months?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 427
425	Why not? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	NOT NECESSARY A DON'T KNOW HOW TO ATTEND B DON'T PERMISSION TO ATTEND..... C COMPLEX PROCEDURE..... D OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY)	
427	Do you feel safe living in this city/district?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 501
428	What are you afraid of? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	VIOLENCE..... A STEELING B DRUG ADDICTED GANGSTERS..... C PROSTITUTION D GAMBLING..... E POOR INFRASTRUCTURE..... F ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION G OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Y	

SECTION 5: HEALTH

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	How would you rate your own health: very good, good, normal, poor or very poor?	VERY GOOD 1 GOOD 2 NORMAL 3 POOR 4 VERY POOR 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
503	How would you compare your health to others of your age: much better, better, about the same, worse, much worse?	MUCH BETTER 1 BETTER 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 WORSE 4 MUCH WORSE 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
505	Do you have the health insurance card now?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 508
506	Why do you not have health card? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	NO NEED A DON'T KNOW ABOUT HEALTH CARD B DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO GET C TOO EXPENSIVE D EMPLOYER DOES NOT GIVE E OTHERS X _____ (SPECIFY)	
508	Have you got any health check during the last three months?	YES 1 NO 2	
509	When was the last time you were sick enough that you had to stay home?	LESS THAN 3 MONTHS AGO 1 3 MONTHS TO A YEAR AGO 2 MORE THAN 1 YEAR 3 NEVER SICK ENOUGH 4 DO NOT REMEMBER 8	→ 515
510	What did you do about the sickness?	NOTHING 1 SELF MEDICATED 2 DOCTOR CAME TO HOME 3 GO TO HEALTH CENTER 4 OTHERS 5 _____ (SPECIFY)	→ 513

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
511	Where did you go to treat illness? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL A COMMUNE HEALTH CENTER B HEALTH FACILITY C OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH D _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL E PRIVATE DOCTOR F OTHER PRIVATE G _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE X _____ (SPECIFY)	
512	Who paid for health check and medicine for that treatment? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	HEALTH INSURANCE A HEALTH CHECK WITHOUT FREE B PAID BY ONESELF C RELATIVE PAID D FROM BUSINESS/OFFICE/OWNER E OTHERS X _____ (SPECIFY)	→ 515
513	Why did you not go to health center? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	NOT TOO SERIOUS A DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GO B TOO EXPENSIVE C TOO FAR AWAY D MEDICINE AVAILABLE AT HOME E OTHERS X _____ (SPECIFY)	
515	Did you do something to help your relatives to improve their health and how did you do to help them?	NOTHING A MONEY/GOODS B SPIRIT C INFORMATION/KNOWLEDGE D OTHERS X _____ (SPECIFY)	
516	Do you smoke cigarette or tobacco?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 521
517	How would you rate your own smoking: heavy, normal or weak?	HEAVY 1 NORMAL 2 WEAK 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
521	Do you drink beer or wine?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 601
522	How often do you drink beer or wine?	ONE TIME PER DAY 1 SEVERAL TIMES PER WEEK 2 ONE TIME PER WEEK 3 ONE TIME PER MONTH..... 4 AT PARTY ONLY 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
523	Have you ever been feeling drunk after drinking beer or wine?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 601
524	How many times have you been drunk in last month?	ONE TIME..... 1 2-3 TIMES 2 4 TIMES AND OVER 3 NOT DRUNK 4	

SECTION 6: STDS, AIDS AND FAMILY PLANNING

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																								
601	Have you heard of the following diseases? READ OUT EACH	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> <tr> <td>GONORRHEA.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SYPHILIS.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HEPATIC B.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	GONORRHEA.....	1	2	8	SYPHILIS.....	1	2	8	HEPATIC B.....	1	2	8									
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GONORRHEA.....	1	2	8																								
SYPHILIS.....	1	2	8																								
HEPATIC B.....	1	2	8																								
602	CHECK 601: HEARD OF AT LEAST ONE ☐ NO 'YES' ☐ (AT LEAST ONE 'YES') ↓		→ 605																								
603	What are the main reasons that make people getting the above diseases? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>UNHYGIENIC GENITALS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HAVING SEX WITH MULTIPLE PARTNERS WITHOUT USING CONDOMS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HAVE SEX WITH THE INFECTED PEOPLE WITHOUT USING CONDOMS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HANDSHAKE.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">D</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KISSING.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COMMON USE OF TOOTH BRUSH/TOWEL</td> <td style="text-align: center;">F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Y</td> </tr> </table>	UNHYGIENIC GENITALS	A	HAVING SEX WITH MULTIPLE PARTNERS WITHOUT USING CONDOMS	B	HAVE SEX WITH THE INFECTED PEOPLE WITHOUT USING CONDOMS	C	HANDSHAKE.....	D	KISSING.....	E	COMMON USE OF TOOTH BRUSH/TOWEL	F	DON'T KNOW	Y											
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604	In your opinion, if one of spouses is affected by these infections/diseases, who should go to see doctor?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>ONLY ONE SPOUSE WHO BEING AFFECTED.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BOTH WIFE AND HUSBAND</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ALL PEOPLE HAVING SEX WITH PERSON WHO BEING AFFECTED</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table>	ONLY ONE SPOUSE WHO BEING AFFECTED.....	1	BOTH WIFE AND HUSBAND	2	ALL PEOPLE HAVING SEX WITH PERSON WHO BEING AFFECTED	3	DON'T KNOW	8																	
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605	Have you ever heard of HIV/AIDS (or SIDA)?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>YES.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table>	YES.....	1	NO.....	2	DON'T KNOW	8	→ 613																		
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607	From which sources of information have you heard of HIV/AIDS (or SIDA)? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>RADIO.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TELEVISION</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NEWSPAPERS/MAGAZINES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PAMPHLETS/POSTERS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">D</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HEALTH WORKER</td> <td style="text-align: center;">E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHURCHES/TEMPLES.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SCHOOLS/TEACHERS.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">G</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COMMUNITY MEETINGS.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">H</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FRIENDS/RELATIVES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">I</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WORK PLACE.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">J</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHERS.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding-top: 10px;"> (SPECIFY) </td> </tr> </table>	RADIO.....	A	TELEVISION	B	NEWSPAPERS/MAGAZINES	C	PAMPHLETS/POSTERS	D	HEALTH WORKER	E	CHURCHES/TEMPLES.....	F	SCHOOLS/TEACHERS.....	G	COMMUNITY MEETINGS.....	H	FRIENDS/RELATIVES	I	WORK PLACE.....	J	OTHERS.....	X	(SPECIFY)		
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NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
608	How is HIV transmitted? Any more? READ OUT EACH, CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	INDIVIDUAL CONTRACT (PETTING, KISSING, HANDSHAKE, SHARING TOILET)..... A FROM MOTHER TO NEW BORN B HAVE SEX WITH INFECTED PERSON C MOSQUITOES/INSECTS BITE..... D DIRECT CONTACT WITH BLOOD, FLUID OF THE INFECTED..... E SHARING SYRINGE..... F BLOOD TRANSFUSION..... G OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Y	
609	In your opinion, is it possible for a healthy-looking person to be effected by HIV?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
610	In your opinion, is it possible for people to avoid getting AIDS or virus that cause AIDS?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 612
611	What can people do to avoid getting AIDS, or HIV? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	SAFE SEX A ABSTAIN FROM SEX..... B USE CONDOMS C HAVE ONLY ONE SEX PARTNER..... D AVOID SEX WITH PROSTITUTES E AVOID SEX WITH HOMOSEXUALS F AVOID BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS..... G AVOID INJECTIONS H AVOID KISSING I AVOID MOSQUITO BITES..... K OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Y	
612	If one person in this location is affected by HIV/AIDS, what would you give him/her a hand, contact with but try to find way to protect yourself, keep away from him/her, or do nothing? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	GIVE A HAND..... A CONTRACT WITH BUT PROTECT YOURSELF..... B KEEP AWAY FORM HIM/HER C DO NOTHING..... D DON'T KNOW Y	
613	CHECK 109: EVER-MARRIED ☐ NEVER-MARRIED ☐		→ 630
614	Have you ever given birth to a child?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 624

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
615	Please let me know: a) Number of children living with you? b) Number of children living elsewhere? c) Number of children died? d) Total?	CHILDREN LIVING WITH CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE CHILDREN DIED TOTAL <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>									
616	Now I would like to ask you some questions about all child(ren) that you have had in your lifetime. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS, COLUMN 6: Can you tell me the birth year of each child, starting with the last child? IN COLUMN 6, ENTER CODE '1' IN THE YEAR THAT THE CHILD WAS BORN. ASK AND RECORD FOR EACH DELIVERY, STARTING WITH THE LAST DELIVERY TO THE FIRST ONE. TWIN/TRIPLE IS TREATED AS A DELIVERY. IN CASE THAT MORE THAN ONE DELIVERIES OCCURRED IN A YEAR IS TREATED AS A ONE DELIVERY FOR THAT YEAR. SUM OF CODES '1' IN COLUMN 6 ≤ NUMBER IN LINE D) IN QUESTION 615. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS, COLUMN 7: IF NUMBER IN C) IN QUESTION 615 IS '00' (NO CHILDREN DIED), SKIP TO QUESTION 617. IF NUMBER IN C) IN QUESTION 615 IS NOT '00' (AT LEAST ONE CHILD DIED), ASK: Can you tell me in what years those children died? IN COLUMN 7, ENTER CODE '1' FOR DIED CHILD IN YEARS THAT CHILDREN DIED. ASK AND RECORD FOR EACH CHILD WHO WAS DIED. IN CASE THAT MORE THAN ONE CHILDREN DIED IN A YEAR IS TREATED AS ONE CHILD DIED IN THAT YEAR. SUM OF CODES '1' IN COLUMN 7 ≤ NUMBER IN C) IN QUESTION 615.										
619	At present, have you got any children who were 0 to 5 years old living with you?	NO CHILDREN..... 1 YES, BUT NOT 0-5 YEARS OLD..... 2 HAS CHILD(REN) 0-5 LIVING WITH..... 3	→ 624								
621	Has youngest child vaccinated ?	VACCINATED..... 1 NOT VACCINATED..... 2 DON'T KNOW..... 8	→ 623 → 624								
622	Do you have vaccination certificate for that vaccination?	HAVE VACCINATION CERTIFICATE..... 1 NOT HAVE VACCINATION CERTIFICATE.... 2	→ 624								
623	Why do you not get the child vaccinated? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GO..... A HAVE NO INFORMATION B TOO FAR..... C TOO BUSY WITH WORK D TOO MANY CHILDREN E TOO EXPENSIVE..... F NO RESIDENT REGISTRATION G NO BIRTH CERTIFICATE H OTHERS..... X _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Y									

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
624	CHECK 102: FEMALE ☐	MALE ☐ → 630	
625	CHECK 104: FROM 15 TO 49 YEARS ☐	50 YEARS AND OVER ☐ → 630	
626	CHECK 109: CURRENT MARRIED ☐	WIDOWED/DIVORCED/SEPARATED ☐ → 630	
627	Are you/your husband currently doing or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 → 630	
628	Which method are you using?	PILL 01 IUD 02 INJECTIONS 03 IMPLANTS..... 04 DIAPHRAGM/FOAM/JELLY 05 CONDOM..... 06 FEMALE STERILIZATION 07 MALE STERILIZATION..... 08 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE..... 09 WITHDRAWAL 10 OTHERS..... 96 (SPECIFY)	
629	Where did you/your husband obtain [METHOD] for the last time?	PUBLIC SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 10 DELIVERY HOUSE 11 COMMUNE HEALTH CENTER 12 FAMILY PLANNING CENTER 13 MOBILE CLINIC..... 14 FIELD WORKER..... 15 OTHER PUBLIC 16 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21 PRIVATE DOCTOR 22 PHARMACY..... 23 OTHER PRIVATE 24 (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE FRIENDS/RELATIVES 31 OTHER..... 32 (SPECIFY)	
630	RECODE THE TIME	HOUR MINUTE.....	

Thank you for cooperation!
RETURN TO COVER SHEET OF HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

THE 2004 VIET NAM MIGRATION SURVEY:
Internal Migration and Related Life
Course Events

Chịu trách nhiệm xuất bản

NGUYỄN ĐÌNH THIÊM

Chịu trách nhiệm bản thảo

VỤ THỐNG KÊ DÂN SỐ VÀ LAO ĐỘNG

TỔNG CỤC THỐNG KÊ

Chế bản:

Xí nghiệp In SAVINA

In 1000 cuốn, khổ 21,5x28cm tại Xí nghiệp In SAVINA.

Giấy phép xuất bản số: 880-2006/CXB/17-221/LĐXH cấp ngày 24 tháng 11 năm 2006.

In xong và nộp lưu chiểu quý IV năm 2006.

CALENDAR

INSTRUCTIONS:

- + ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
- + START WITH THE YEAR 2004 AND MOVE BACK TO THE YEAR THAT RESPONDENT REACHED THE AGE OF 15.
- + FOR COLUMN 1 TO 5, ALL YEARS SHOULD BE FILLED IN. FOR COLUMN 6 AND 7, ENTER CODE '1' FOR A DELIVERY OR CHILDREN DIED.

CODES FOR EACH COLUMN:

COLUMN 1: Age

COLUMN 2: Marital status

- 1 = SINGLE
- 2 = MARRIED
- 3 = WIDOWED
- 4 = DIVORCED
- 5 = SEPARATED

COLUMN 3: Education level

- 01-12 = GRADE
- 13 = COLLEGE
- 14 = UNIVERSITY OR HIGHER
- 15 = ILLITERATE

COLUMN 4: Moves and types of communities

- X = CHANGE OF COMMUNITY
- 1 = LARGE CITY
- 2 = SMALL CITY
- 3 = TOWN
- 4 = COUNTRYSIDE
- 8 = DON'T KNOW

COLUMN 5: Occupation

- X = CHANGE OCCUPATION
- 01 = LEADER OF THE BRANCHES, ADMINISTRATIVE LEVELS AND UNITS
- 02 = PROFESSIONALS
- 03 = TECHNICIANS AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS
- 04 = CLERKS
- 05 = SERVICES WORKERS AND SHOP AND MARKET SALES WORKERS
- 06 = SKILLED AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY WORKERS
- 07 = CRAFT AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS
- 08 = PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ASSEMBLERS
- 09 = ELEMENTARY OCCUPATIONS
- 10 = ARMED FORCES
- 11 = HOUSEHOLD WORK
- 12 = STUDENT
- 13 = INVALID
- 14 = UNEMPLOYED
- 15 = NO DEMAND FOR WORK
- 98 = DON'T KNOW

COLUMN 6: Delivery

- 1 = BIRTH TO A CHILD

COLUMN 7: Children died

- 1 = CHILDREN DIED

YEAR	NUMBER	Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	NUMBER	YEAR
		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	EDUCATION LEVEL	MOVES AND TYPES OF COMMUNITIES	OCCUPATION	DELIVERY	CHILDREN DIED		
2004	01								01	2004
2003	02								02	2003
2002	03								03	2002
2001	04								04	2001
2000	05								05	2000
1999	06								06	1999
1998	07								07	1998
1997	08								08	1997
1996	09								09	1996
1995	10								10	1995
1994	11								11	1994
1993	12								12	1993
1992	13								13	1992
1991	14								14	1991
1990	15								15	1990
1989	16								16	1989
1988	17								17	1988
1987	18								18	1987
1986	19								19	1986
1985	20								20	1985
1984	21								21	1984
1983	22								22	1983
1982	23								23	1982
1981	24								24	1981
1980	25								25	1980
1979	26								26	1979
1978	27								27	1978
1977	28								28	1977
1976	29								29	1976
1975	30								30	1975
1974	31								31	1974
1973	32								32	1973
1972	33								33	1972
1971	34								34	1971
1970	35								35	1970
1969	36								36	1969
1968	37								37	1968
1967	38								38	1967
1966	39								39	1966
1965	40								40	1965
1964	41								41	1964
1963	42								42	1963
1962	43								43	1962
1961	44								44	1961
1960	45								45	1960