

GENERAL STATISTICS OFFICE

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

THE 2004 VIETNAM MIGRATION SURVEY:

**THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF MIGRANTS
IN VIETNAM**

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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*.

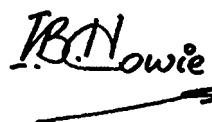
This new monograph now being released and titled *Quality of Life of Migrants in Vietnam* is a further step in the on-going analyses of the relationships between employment and labor market participation, housing and other living conditions. It aims to assess how the quality of life of migrants is impacted by factors including with migration type, migration registration status and length of time spent at the destination.

With technical support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the work was conducted by policy analysts and researchers from the London Institute of Overseas Development. It was then submitted to the GSO.

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
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The preparation and publication of this monograph was made possible with technical and financial support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to the General Statistics Office (GSO).

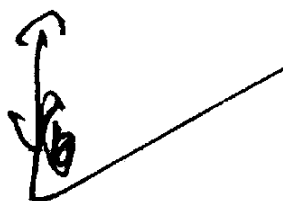
On behalf of the GSO, I would like to extend our sincere thanks to Ian Howie, UNFPA Representative in Viet Nam, for his kind assistance and support to the GSO in general, and to this monograph, in particular.

I would also like to thank Dr. Priya Deshingkar and her colleagues, who undertook the analyses and prepared the report.

Sincere gratitude is also extended to Dr. Philip Guest, Country Director of the Population Council in Thailand, for his technical inputs to the report.

I have also greatly appreciated the effective contributions made to the report outline and the proof reading of the monograph by the staff of the Department for Population and Labour Statistics, GSO.

Finally, my thanks and appreciation are extended to Ms. Tran Thi Van, UNFPA Assistant Representative and Mr. Pham Nguyen Bang, UNFPA Programme Officer, for their cooperation in preparing this monograph, as well as the support they gave throughout the various stages of data collection and analysis.

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



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is based on the 2004 Migration Survey in Vietnam. It explores the relationship between employment and labour market participation, housing and other living conditions in order to arrive at an assessment of how the quality of life of migrants varies with migration type, migrant registration status and length of time at the destination.

1. Registration and migrant status

A large proportion of migrants had some kind of registration in their places of origin before they moved. While migrants who moved earlier may have acquired KT1 registration, recent migrants are mainly in the unregistered and spontaneous/temporary categories. A majority of young and single migrants who have moved recently tend to have KT4 registration i.e. less than six months, older married migrants tend to have KT3 registration which is also temporary but more than six months.

This suggests that most recent migrants were either not able to obtain longer permits to remain at the destination, had lost their papers or chose to stay for only a short period because their intention is to work for a few months in the destination and retain their access to rights in the village. Indeed nearly 63 percent of those who moved for work have KT4 registration, and 50 percent of those who moved for improving living conditions, had KT4 registration. In the case of those who moved for family reasons almost 47 percent had KT3 registration. Being refused permission to register was cited as a reason for not having registration by 46 percent of the migrants.

Regression analysis shows that registration status influences the likelihood of intending to live permanently at the destination. Irrespective of the reason for moving, the likelihood of intending to stay permanently is strongly influenced by the improvement in the quality of life after the move. This could indicate that temporary migration is an important livelihood strategy. However what is not entirely clear is why this is occurring; whether it is because people cannot stay longer or because they do not want to stay longer. More evidence, especially qualitative evidence, is needed to address this crucial question.

2. The difficulties faced by migrants

Nearly 45 percent of the migrants said they faced difficulties after arrival and a lack of proper housing (“dwelling problems”) was cited as a major problem. Other problems mentioned were a lack of access to water, electricity and jobs.

Problems identified varied by age group, with younger people being more concerned about finding a job than land permission and not having income sources. Younger persons were also less likely to report difficulties than those who were older. Those who were older were more concerned with housing, electricity and water. The oldest were concerned with not having access to health services and social protection but not as much about adjusting to the new place or finding a job.

Regression analysis shows that being older increased the likelihood of facing difficulties. The probability of facing difficulties was lower for educated as well as married migrants. Those who were in elementary occupations were more likely to face difficulties after arrival than were those who were not working. Those who moved to improve living conditions had odds of facing difficulties that were about 62 percent more than those who moved for job reasons. The odds of difficulties were about 43 percent lower for migrants with KT2 registration compared to those with KT4 registration. Those who moved to regions other than the Central Highlands were much less likely to face difficulties.

3. The effects of migrant status on housing conditions

Almost 40 percent of migrants had experienced a worsening in housing after migration and the problem appeared to be more marked in the case of unmarried migrants. It is probable that single people are more likely to move into overcrowded migrant lodgings in urban areas compared to married migrants who may be more likely to move with their family. Nearly all (90 percent) of KT4 migrants live in rented accommodation and the proportions have increased over time. Again it is not entirely clear from the available information whether this is because they are excluded from buying property or whether it is because they want to keep their options open for returning to their places of origin. In the case of migrants with KT3 registration, there was a higher proportion of more house owners but most of them are seen among the migrants who came in earlier years. There are also a considerable number of KT3 residents in rented accommodation and this proportion has increased recently. Whereas 90 percent of non-migrants owned their house only 43 percent of migrants owned the house they lived in. Also, migrants were more likely to live in semi-permanent or wood and thatch structures than were non-migrants. Migrants were more dependent than non-migrants on public ground water sources and shared toilets.

4. The effects of migrant status on labour market outcomes

i) Employment

Household registration status did not appear to affect employment prospects, with more than 90 percent of all categories of migrants finding work. A slightly higher proportion of male migrants were employed compared to female migrants. So while the number of

female migrants is higher than male migrants, more men find paid work. There are more students among male migrants and more women migrants are engaged in housework.

More migrants worked with a labour contract compared to non-migrants. This challenges the view that non-migrants have better access to formal jobs. The proportion of women migrants with contracts was higher than men probably owing to the fact that more women work in large private sector companies and foreign companies, especially in export-oriented companies that may have to adhere to labour standards. The results therefore also challenge the view that men have better access to formal jobs than women. While 87 percent of the workers in foreign companies had labour contracts only 3 percent in small businesses had them.

Younger migrants were more likely to work with contracts. The more educated the migrant the more likely that he or she had a contract. Professionals were far more likely to have a contract than those working in the elementary occupations. The proportion of those working as operators, craft and related trade workers with contracts was also high at around 60 percent.

Regression analysis shows that males who moved to improve their living conditions or for family reasons are less likely to have a contract. Single, educated, KT2 holders were more likely to have a contract compared to those with KT4 registration but the results for KT1 and KT3 were not significant. Having KT2 registration was positively correlated with the probability of having a labour contract but it is not clear why this is so.

More recent migrants were more likely to have a contract. Finally the region also makes a difference to the probability of having a contract. Compared to the Central Highlands, migrants in other areas were far more likely to have a contract.

On average 45 percent of migrants said that they received benefits at the work place compared to 31 percent of non-migrants. The proportion of women receiving benefits was greater compared to men and this is very marked among migrants. Bonuses appeared to be the most commonly offered benefit followed by over time payments. Food was the next most common benefit received.

ii) Occupation

Younger migrants tended to find work in foreign investment companies, private organizations and private capital organizations after migration. Private capital companies recruit better educated people and a vast majority of migrants with no schooling and less educated migrants find work in private organizations. The category 'private organization' probably includes a range of organizations such as small informal establishments that do not pay much and do not offer proper contracts compared to larger and better paying establishments. A majority of the most qualified individuals found work in government

jobs but a sizeable proportion were also working in private capital companies. Less than 10 percent worked for private organizations or foreign investment companies.

More than half of the working male migrants were absorbed into private organizations. In the case of women, many (45 percent) worked in private organizations but more than a quarter started working in foreign investment companies.

There are large differences in occupation after migration by ethnicity: 45 percent of the working Kinh migrants worked in private organizations with a further 20 percent in private capital organizations, another 20 percent in foreign investment organizations and 14 percent in government organisations. On the other hand 86 percent of the non-Kinh working migrants were absorbed into private organizations and a further 10 percent into foreign investment organizations. Less than two percent of non-Kinh migrants work in government organizations.

The proportion of people working in private organisations seems to have fallen slightly in recent years with more migrants now working in private capital companies and foreign companies.

iii) Income

Migration has clearly resulted in an improvement in incomes, especially in the case of those who have moved for work. Improvements in income are seen mainly in the case of young, educated and single temporary migrants and those working in craft and related trades. While most migrants working in private sector companies and foreign companies have experienced an improvement in income, some migrants in the professions, small businesses and elementary occupations have remained at the same level or even become worse off.

The average monthly income among migrants is considerably lower than that of non-migrants. Male migrants on average earned much more than female migrants. The differences in the earning of men and women were less marked in the case of non-migrants than it was for migrants.

Migrants with no schooling earned a very low amounts (358,000 VND) compared to those with even low levels of education (733,000 VND for primary school educated migrants). The average monthly income increased with education level with the most educated earning more than 4 times that of migrants with no schooling. The same pattern was observed by education for non-migrants, although the average earnings of non-migrants were higher than for migrants in all education categories.

Migrants in the professional/Technicians and associate profession category were the highest earning group; next came Operators and Assemblers/services workers and market

sales followed by Craft and related trade workers; Skilled agricultural and fisheries workers and finally the elementary occupations. It is noteworthy that non-migrants in elementary occupations earned 218,000 VND more per month on average than did migrants in this occupation category.

Among migrants, government employees earned the most on average, followed by private company employees earning, foreign company employees earning and finally small business/self-employment/family labour and others.

Migration has clearly resulted in an improvement in incomes when incomes at the destination are compared to the source, even if the destination incomes are lower than non-migrant incomes.

Three quarters of migrants with no schooling reported higher incomes after migration. In groups with even a low level of education 10-14 percent said their incomes were much higher, 70-74 percent said they were higher and 11-13 percent said they were the same. This shows that a lack of education has not been a significant barrier to people earning more at the destination than in their origin areas and that even those who are slightly educated can do very well in the labour market.

The improvement in earnings as a result of migration is seen across all destinations. But Ha Noi seems to have offered the greatest increases, with 21 percent reporting much higher earnings and 61 percent reporting higher earnings. Ho Chi Minh follows closely and in Hai Phong the bulk of migrants (80 percent) reported higher earnings but fewer (8 percent) reported much higher earnings.

A higher proportion of women than men reported earning higher wages after migration, possibly because of the higher proportion of women working in industrial and export oriented units.

Multivariate analysis shows that human capital variables such as age, education and health condition contributed positively to income. The differences were more striking in the case of occupation and workplace variables. About 15 percent of the migrants who were plant/machine operators and workers in the services, shop and market sales sectors earned significantly lower average monthly incomes than professionals, technicians and associate professionals. In case of non-migrants, these two groups earned the same average income. This could be a reason for lower average income earned by migrants. Also, for migrants craft and related sectors were a larger employer than non-migrants and the average income here was lower than professionals and was much lower compared to non-migrants. Private and foreign companies employed about 38 percent of the migrants compared to 16 percent of the non-migrants. There unlike non-migrants, migrants were earning less than professionals. So the lower average income may be the result of job segmentation and needs to be examined further.

5. Migrant networks, labour market outcomes and housing

Male migrants were most likely to report relatives, friends and blood relatives as sources of help when faced by difficulties. Female migrants were less likely to mention friends but more likely to mention relatives and blood relatives as sources of help. Those who moved for family reasons were much more likely to seek help from blood relatives than were those who migrated for other reasons highlighting the importance of social networks in facilitating migration.

Most support migrants received was in the form of moral encouragement from family and friends. In comparison, material and hands-on help was less forthcoming. Help for housing was most often provided as this was one of the most pressing problems for migrants. Help in finding a job was identified as a form of help by 39 percent men and 44 percent women; help with material and money was also important: 27 percent of women and 22 percent of men said they received monetary help and 36 percent of women and 31 percent of men received material help in the form of basic necessities. Migrants with no schooling were less likely than other migrants to report receiving monetary help probably because their relatives were poor or they were regarded as high risk borrowers by their relatives. However, they were more likely to receive material help.

The Kinh compared to the non-Kinh were more likely to receive help in finding a job (45 percent versus 18 percent).

6. Satisfaction with various aspects of life in the destination area

Overall, migrants reported that are better off in terms of work, income and professional skills in their place of destination compared to their place of origin. A significant proportion, although still a minority, of migrants express dissatisfaction with housing conditions, health care and the living environment.

Working conditions generally are reported as better for a majority of migrants (nearly 72 percent). 7 percent said that their working conditions were much better. In comparison, only 3 percent said that they had worsened. Roughly 13 percent reported that they remained the same.

Similarly an improvement in income was reported by 73 percent of the migrants; nearly 6 percent reported much better incomes. Compared to this nearly 13 percent said that their incomes were the same, 4 percent reported a worsening in earnings.

While 24 percent said that their education had improved a majority (65 percent) said that it had remained the same. With respect to professional skills a greater proportion reported an improvement (46 percent) whereas 41 percent said their skills were at the same level.

When asked how their current housing situation compared with their previous place of residence 37 percent of migrants said that it had worsened and almost 2 percent said it

was much worse. While 33 percent said that it had improved and 2 percent said it was much better. Thus a worsening of housing is by no means a uniform phenomenon. About a quarter find the situation similar to their previous abode.

7. Policy implications

Migration has provided many people with the opportunity to earn more than they were earning in the areas that they come from. While migrants do find work readily, they face difficulties especially with respect to housing. An important issue is that labour market segmentation created by the barriers and difficulties associated with a lack of registration puts migrants at a disadvantage in terms of the kinds of work they can get and the returns from it. Relaxing the registration system and controls on accessing basic services will improve the quality of life of migrants. Creating the conditions that will allow migrants greater bargaining power at the workplace will also have a positive impact on their welfare. Policy attention is needed in the area of understanding and recognising temporary migration as an important phenomenon, whether by necessity or choice. Temporary migration is likely to continue in the foreseeable future because of sharp regional disparities in income and employment opportunities.

The following issues deserve special attention in future research and policy:

- Temporary/circular migration its opportunities and problems: KT3 and KT4 migrants who cannot or do not intend to stay permanently are increasing. This may be an indication of an important trend in migration wherein people go to the city for a short time mainly with the intention of earning and sending money home. Policies should aim to facilitate this kind of migration which redistributes the benefits of growth without leading to as much urban population growth over the longer term. Appropriate housing and infrastructural support is key as is ensuring access to credit. Access to social security for KT3 and KT4 migrants should also be on the policy agenda.
- Elementary Occupations: Nearly half of all working migrants work in the elementary occupations. The present dataset does not disaggregate this category sufficiently and it is important to do so because most of the most vulnerable migrants belong to this category. Interventions designed to help migrants can be made more effective with a greater understanding of the specific needs of different groups within the broad category of elementary occupations.
- Labour market segmentation: although migrants earn more at the destination than they were in their home areas they earn less than non-migrants. There are strong segmentation patterns in migrant employment and some of the barriers faced by migrants in accessing high return jobs need to be recognised. Building human capacities through education and health are important.
- Some areas such as the remote areas in the Central Highlands are clearly in need of more support in the areas of agricultural extension and infrastructure. This applies to both migrants and non-migrants.

PART 1

BACKGROUND

1.1 Internal migration

1.1. 1 Internal migration trends in Southeast Asia and Vietnam

In order to put the findings of the present survey into context, broad migration trends in Vietnam over the past two decades are briefly reviewed. Vietnam's migration pattern appear to follow the general trend found in other Asian countries (Hugo 2003; Skeldon 2003). Recent overviews of migration patterns (Guest, 1998; Truong Si Anh, 1994; Truong Si Anh and al., 1996a and 1996b; Vien Kinh Te Thanh Pho Ho Chi Minh, 1996 and 1997, Gubry and al., 2002) identify four important features:

- The level of internal migration is increasing,
- Rural-urban migration is increasing
- A high proportion of this is temporary migration and
- Migration flows include a significant proportion of females.

Population redistribution policies since the mid 1970s meant that migration in Vietnam generally occurred from densely populated regions in the Red River Delta, Mekong Delta and Hanoi to the sparsely populated areas in the uplands and Ho Chi Minh City (De Koninck 1996; Evans 1992; Guest 1998; Jones 1982). By 1999, over 40 provinces still showed a net loss of population due to out-migration. The highest out-migration rates were found in the Red River Delta provinces of Hai Duong, Thai Binh, and Nam Dinh, and the North Central Coast provinces of Thanh Hoa, Nge An and Ha Tinh (see Table 1.1). Most of these provinces were part of the state sponsored resettlement schemes in the 1970-80's that encouraged people to move to new economic zones in the Central Highland provinces, the Northern Uplands and the Mekong River Delta. With

TABLE 1.1: POPULATION GAIN AND LOSS THROUGH INTER-PROVINCIAL MIGRATION, BY REGION, 1994-1999 (IN '000S)

Province	Out-migrant (000 individuals)	In-migrants (000 individuals)	Net-migration (000 individuals)
Red River Delta	406	257 (156 to Hanoi)	- 149
Northeast	251	132	- 119
Northwest	28	25	- 3
North Central Coast	334	64	- 270
South Central Coast	188	111 (45 to Da Nang)	- 77
Central Highlands	50	249	+ 199
Southeast	321	922 (489 to HCMC)	+ 601
Mekong River Delta	423	242	- 181

Source: (GSO 2001):44

market reforms in the mid 1980s, came the relaxation of restrictions on mobility. High population densities and lack of economic opportunities were the main drivers for

subsequent spontaneous migration which often occurs along existing networks between former (state sponsored) migrants and families and friends in their home villages (Hardy 2003; Winkels 2005; Zhang, et al. 2001).

Important drivers of migration have included sharp regional inequalities. Few employment opportunities are created in rural areas and most of the economic growth is concentrated in the urban areas, pockets of agricultural productivity and industrial parks (GSO 2001). According to the Vietnam Household Living Standards Survey in 2002, the income gap between the top and the bottom income quintile groups in 1996 was 7.3 times, and it was 8.9 times in 1999, and 8.03 times in 2002 (General Statistical Office 2004b). The average income of urban people is about double the average income of rural people. In addition, the income gap also can be found between different regions of the country. The average income of people in the richest region (South East Region) and the average income of the people in the poorest region (North West Region) increased from 2.1 times in 1996 to 2.5 times in 1999 and 3.1 times in 2002 (GSO 2004b).

A large proportion of rural-urban migrants are rural farmers who are unemployed or underemployed with poor living standards (Douglass, et al. 2002). The Red River Delta is one of the most densely populated areas of the country (General Statistical Office 2004). In the year 2002, the population density of the region was roughly 12 persons per hectare of land (of all kinds) and about 20 persons per hectare of agricultural land. The per capita land availability was only 1,350 square meters; widely believed to be too small to be an economically viable unit. Land is relatively abundant in other regions. The population per hectare in 2002 for the Mekong River Delta was 4.2 (5.6 for agricultural land); for the South East Region 3.6 (7.5); and for the Central Highlands 0.8 (3.4). Most people in the Red River Delta have to work both as farmers and non-farm workers in order to make a living (Loi 2005).

Traditional industries were very important in rural Vietnam, especially in the Red River Delta, yet these local industries have faced a decline due to competition from both national and imported manufactured goods. While some areas and occupations have adapted well, others have gone out of business due to the absence of other *in situ* diversification opportunities. As subsistence is limited, many households augment their livelihoods through migration of one or more members to cities or industrial zones (Douglass, et al. 2002).

Based on the literature on migration in Vietnam three dominant streams can be identified:

- i. Migration from the Mekong River Delta, the Central, Northern Uplands, and Red River Delta regions to the South East region. These migrants are in search of non-farm jobs in the many industrial zones. It is the most dynamic area of the country, and there are many big cities including Ho Chi Minh City, Bien Hoa, Binh Duong, as well as large industrial zones such as Song Than I, Song Than II, Tan Tao, Vietnam – Singapore.

- ii. Migration from the Northern Uplands to the Red River Delta.
- iii. Migration from the Central Coast the Northern Uplands (ethnic minorities), and the Red River Delta to the Central Highlands. People who move to the Central Highlands seek either employment in the cash crop industries or to buy land in order to invest in coffee, pepper, and other export crops.

Rural urban-migration to the growing number of private enterprises in urban areas in both the formal and informal economy seems to be the fastest growing type of internal migration. Data from the VLSS 1997/98 survey indicate that main destinations for migrants include Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, Hai Phong, Da Nang and a few emerging economic centres such as Quang Ninh, Binh Duong, Dong Nai (Loi 2005).

1.1.2 Urbanisation

Vietnam has experienced rapid urbanisation since the 1990s and Douglass and colleagues argue that many aspects contributing to ‘liveability’¹ in Vietnamese cities are in jeopardy. This is a result of post war reconstruction (since 1975) and rapid industrialisation that favour the development of economic spaces over public amenities and private spaces for the rapidly growing population (Douglass, et al. 2002). Both HCMC and Hanoi are now facing environmental and infrastructure problems which tend to affect migrants more than others due to their often insecure existence (Douglass, et al. 2002). According to the General Statistical Office (2001), the urban population in Ho Chi Minh City accounted for 23 percent of the total national urban population, and Hanoi accounted for eight percent. Other provincial capitals accounted for less than three percent. However, the process of *in situ* urbanisation² in rural areas as a result of rapid population growth and economic diversification means we find other urban clusters in Hung Yen, Binh Duong and Bac Ninh and other provinces. The average urban population growth rate for the period 1996-2003 of Hung Yen province for instance, was 25 percent per year, Bac Ninh province was 13 percent, and Binh Duong was 11.5 percent (GSO 2004a).

1.1.3 The quality of life of migrants

While both the reasons for migration and the impact that population movement have on receiving areas are subject to much research (see Tacoli 1998; de Haan 1999; McDowell

¹ They define livability as a healthy living and working environment for people which is a result of (1) the direct investment into the physical well being of urban populations, (2) provision of livelihood opportunities for all, (3) ensuring the quality of natural and built environment, and (4) the preservation of local and national heritage.

² The official criterion for urbanization is a measure of sectoral diversification: if more than 65 percent of more than 4,000 inhabitants is engaged in non-agricultural activities on a full-time basis, and the settlement reaches more than 70 percent of the infrastructure for its class, the commune can be re-classified from ‘rural’ to ‘urban’ (Douglass and Pichaya 2002)

and de Haan 1997) this study is concerned with the impact of migration on migrants themselves. In many rural contexts it is important for households to have the option to migrate because market conditions tend to be volatile and households often exist close to the subsistence level (see for example, Rogaly and Rafique 2001). Migration is used to lower the exposure and impact of these risks by distributing labour to different locations where opportunities may be better (de Haan 2000b).

In an Andean case study, Bebbington (1999) describes how the impact of migration on livelihoods depends on various factors: available assets, social structures, institutions, time spent away, seasonality of movement, and remittances. Migration is a process embedded in institutional structures (Guilmoto 1998) and therefore is not an option open to everybody, especially because movement often occurs along the lines of previous migration patterns, and networks facilitate and channel subsequent flows (Massey 1990). Thus livelihood outcomes are strongly determined by the migrants' family structures, economic status and gender of the migrant (Chant 1998). The characteristics of those who move are selective and may either lead to the inclusion and exclusion from migration as a livelihood option (Deshingkar and Start 2003; Kothari 2002). In Vietnam, rural migrants often use kinship networks to find jobs. Thus migrants without education and urban contacts face great uncertainty at their destinations. There is diversity among migrants in terms of education, gender, destination and family networks and the outcomes of migration are equally diverse where some succeed and others fail (Thanh et al. 2005).

There also is evidence that migration outcomes are, in part, determined by the initial level of destitution of the household, which determines whether migration occurs out of choice or out of necessity. Where migration occurs as a necessity, household poverty and vulnerability may be exacerbated (Waddington 2003, Waddington and Sabates-Wheeler 2003).

What is termed the 'quality of life' of migrants in this report aims at describing factors that determine migration success (both objective and subjective) with respect to income, housing, welfare and security at the destination. Factors that influence migration outcomes range from economic opportunities, availability of adequate housing, and local regulations (and their enforcement) in the destination, the type of migration, i.e. temporary, circular, permanent or a combination of these, and the support that migrants can obtain provided either through the publicly available social welfare system or the migrant's own social network. What follows is a brief summary of the evidence presented in the literature on migration and development for each aspect that is considered to influence a migrant's quality of life.

1.1.4 The household registration system

There is a complex household registration system in Vietnam which accords residence rights to people. The system is applied in both urban and rural areas. There are four

categories of residents KT1, KT2, KT3 and KT4. The 2004 Migration Survey defines these categories as follows:

KT1 – Person registered in the district where he/she resides;

KT2 – Person not registered in the district where he/she resides, but registered at another district of the same province;

KT3 – Person who has temporary registration for a period of six months and more;

KT4 - Person who has temporary registration temporary for a period of less than 6 months.

In addition there is also the category of no registration at the destination.

In general KT3 and KT4 groups are spontaneous (i.e. not government organised or sponsored). It needs to be borne in mind that the enumeration of KT4 migrants is extremely difficult and most recorded figures on KT4 migrants are probably gross underestimates due to the fact that they depend on registration through guesthouses and the like with the police.

Since renewal of absence certificates is required every six months, many migrants may choose not to renew their papers depending on their circumstances and the attitude of local authorities (Winkels 2004). Thus they may become undocumented migrants. In many cases, migration histories involve many different types of migration. For example temporary stays may become permanent, undocumented migrants may decide to register in the destination after a few months, registered migrants may move on to another destination to find better employment or land and may decide to not register there. This process of negotiating the household registration rules has been described in detail by Hardy (2001). Some recent studies have made attempts to estimate the magnitude of spontaneous migration. For instance, Thanh (2002) notes the presence of unregistered migrants in all districts of HCMC. His figures show that on average unregistered migrants comprise 15 percent of the population of HCMC. His comparisons of data in 1998 and 2000, show an increase in unregistered migrants from around 13 percent in 1998 to more than 15 percent in 2000, in 20 out of 22 districts.

1.1.5 The difficulties faced by migrants

While many migrants without permanent registration (i.e. KT1 or KT2 status) can find work in many urban and rural areas, limitations exist in terms of gaining access to formal sector jobs, education, healthcare, housing, land tenure, registering businesses and assets and obtaining credit (World Bank 1999a). Furthermore, most temporary migrants tend to segregate in certain areas that are usually poor in water and sanitation infrastructure. In Hanoi for instance, most migrants and temporary residents live along the Red River and suburban areas where water supply is poorer.

The remainder of this report is divided into five parts, numbering from 2 to 6. The Part 2 presents an analysis of migrant status and how this varies by different variables. Following Part 3, the problems faced by migrants are discussed in detail and a disaggregated assessment is provided based on a number of independent variables. Both descriptive and regression analysis are used. Access to housing is discussed in detail. Part 4 discusses labour market outcomes namely employment, occupations and labour contracts. Part 5 contains a discussion on the relationship between social networks, labour market outcomes and housing. Finally Part 6 addresses the broad question of levels of satisfaction with the change in life brought about by migration. The findings presented in each section are drawn together in a discussion and this is followed by a section on the policy implications and issues that need special attention.

1.2 The Survey

1.2.1 Introduction

This report is based on analysis of data from the 2004 Vietnam Migration Survey. Prior to this survey data on rural-urban migration has been limited. In the past migration data were collected as part of surveys such as the Vietnam (Household) Living Standards Surveys and the 1989 and 1999 censuses as well as several small-scale surveys. The 2004 Vietnam Migration Survey aimed to develop a better understanding of migration in terms of the streams/types of migration; its causes and effects; the characteristics of migrants including attitudes and awareness and also reproductive health characteristics. Unlike many other studies the survey has also covered non-migrants at the destinations in order to understand the differences between migrants and non-migrants.

Specific issues covered under the survey were:

- The process of migration including the decision to move, number of moves, process of settling in and finding paid work;
- Socio-economic and demographic factors underlying migration;
- The consequences of migration for the migrants and their families in terms of income, employment, living conditions, housing, remittances, access to services, life satisfaction, recreation, adaptation and attitude change.
- Comparison of situation of migrants and non-migrants in the destination areas

The survey covers areas which have high immigration rates according to the 1999 census namely:

- Hanoi
- The northeast economic zone, including Hai Phong, Hai Duong, and Quang Ninh
- The Central Highlands, including Gia Lai, Dak Lak, Dak Nong, and Lam Dong

- Ho Chi Minh City
- The southeast industrial zone of Binh Duong, and Dong Nai

Roughly 10,000 individual interviews were planned and 10,007 were actually conducted, including 4998 migrants and 5,009 non-migrants, all of them in the age group 15-59.

In the survey migrants are defined as those who moved from one district to another in the five years before the survey and not more recently than a month before the survey. For the three cities of Hanoi, Hai Phong and Ho Chi Minh, people moving from one quarter to another within a city were not covered by this definition. Non migrants were those who were in the age group of 15-59 who are not determined as migrants.

This paper explores how housing conditions, labour market participation, and the quality of life of migrants vary with migration type, migrant registration status and length of time at the destination. More specifically the paper seeks to understand:

- The relationship between migrant status and housing conditions and labour market outcomes (employment, occupation, incomes)
- Whether and how important aspects of the migration process – including support networks, previous movements etc – are related to housing and labour market outcomes
- The determinants of levels of satisfaction with various aspects of life in destination areas, and changes in satisfaction before and after migration, for migrants.

1.2.2 A brief note about the methods used in the survey

The 2004 Vietnam Migration Survey is a cross-sectional survey which provides information that can be used to compare the situation of migrants and non-migrants as well as the quality of life before and after migration.

One drawback of the data set is that it does not allow an analysis of changes over time. However the data on the year of the move (1999-2004), provides some indication (if not an accurate trend) of the dynamism in migration patterns. Aggregate results presented in the analysis may also mask important regional differences. For example there are variations in the kinds of registration found by region with a majority of KT1 migrants being located in the Central Highlands. Another problem is that some occupational categories are very broad. For example the category labelled “elementary occupations” appears to include a range of jobs that are undertaken by the poor such as labouring in various farm and non-farm sectors. This seriously limits the kinds of analysis that can be undertaken to understand what kinds of jobs specifically the poor are migrating for. Finally, the sampling scheme was designed to over-represent KT3 and KT4 migrants

which means that statements regarding the respective prevalence of different types of migrants would have to be viewed in this light. Also, since the KT1 and KT2 migrants, and non-migrants, were sampled from areas that had high concentrations of KT3 and KT4 migrants they are not a random sample of their respective groups. The details of this issue can be found in the Main Findings report (GSO 2005).

Nevertheless this is a rich source of information and provides a unique opportunity to understand many issues related to migration that have hitherto been under-studied.

Basic characteristics of migrants and non-migrants are presented in the Main Findings report (GSO 2005) and are therefore not repeated in detail here. But briefly, in the sample of 10,007 the proportion of female migrants was much higher (57 percent) than male migrants (43 percent). Another striking feature is that there were more young people among migrants than the non-migrant population. While 41 percent of the migrants were single, this proportion was only 16 percent among non-migrants. Migrant households tended to be smaller compared to non-migrant households. Education levels did not appear to differ much between migrants and non-migrants. Similarly the proportion of Kinh to non-Kinh also did not differ much between migrants and non-migrants. A majority of migrants had moved for job reasons (38 percent) followed by to improve living conditions (30 percent), other reasons (16 percent) and family reasons (15 percent)³.

³ For convenience certain variables with similar characteristics were grouped together. Thus, the variable “main reason for moving” is recoded as follows:

- Job reasons includes: Did not find any job at the old place; Finding a job at the present place. Family reasons includes: Marriage; To join relatives; Have no relatives at the old place; For children's future
- To improve living conditions
- Others: all other reasons (details are provided in Appendix 1).

PART 2

MIGRANT REGISTRATION STATUS AND INTENTION TO STAY

2.1 Registration

TABLE 2.1: PERCENT OF HAVING HOUSEHOLD REGISTRATION IN PERVIOUS AND CURRENT PLACES
AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD REGISTRATION BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

	Having household registration in previous place		Current household registration							
			Having household registration in current place		Types of household registration					
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	KT1	KT2	KT3	KT4	Total	Number
Sex										
Male	95.7	2151	95.9	2151	12.1	4.1	37.8	46.0	100.0	2062
Female	94.8	2847	95.6	2847	11.8	8.0	31.1	49.0	100.0	2723
Age group										
15-19	93.4	577	94.1	577	4.2	14.0	23.4	58.4	100.0	543
20-24	95.6	1549	96.1	1549	7.0	6.5	23.2	63.4	100.0	1488
25-29	95.9	1075	95.7	1075	13.5	5.6	35.3	45.6	100.0	1029
30-34	95.7	701	96.6	701	16.1	4.7	40.5	38.7	100.0	677
35-39	93.8	401	94.5	401	18.5	2.9	47.8	30.9	100.0	379
40-44	95.6	338	96.8	338	18.4	4.0	48.6	29.1	100.0	327
45-49	95.8	215	96.3	215	20.8	4.4	49.8	25.1	100.0	207
50-54	96.4	84	95.2	84	21.3	2.5	50.0	26.3	100.0	80
55-59	84.5	58	94.8	58	10.9	9.1	65.5	14.6	100.0	55
Marital status										
Single	94.5	2051	95.1	2051	3.3	9.7	22.0	64.9	100.0	1951
Ever married	95.7	2947	96.2	2947	17.9	4.0	42.3	35.9	100.0	2834
Education level										
Illiterate	93.6	141	95.7	141	26.7	0.0	57.0	16.3	100.0	135
Primary school	93.3	489	95.7	489	15.8	1.3	41.7	41.2	100.0	468
Lower secondary school	94.3	2330	94.8	2330	11.2	5.9	28.4	54.4	100.0	2208
Upper secondary school	96.6	1689	96.7	1689	9.6	7.8	33.7	48.9	100.0	1634
College/university and above	97.1	349	97.4	349	16.5	11.5	52.1	20.0	100.0	340
Ethnicity										
Kinh	95.0	4514	95.6	4514	10.0	7.0	32.3	50.8	100.0	4313
Non-Kinh	97.3	484	97.5	484	29.9	0.4	49.8	19.9	100.0	472

TABLE 2.1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD REGISTRATION BY SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Having household registration in previous place		Current household registration							
			Having household registration in current place		Types of household registration					
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	KT1	KT2	KT3	KT4	Total	Number
Age at last move										
Under 20	94.7	1169	95.2	1169	6.2	9.8	24.1	59.9	100.0	1113
From 20 to under 25	96.2	1450	96.1	1450	10.3	6.2	26.2	57.3	100.0	1394
From 25 to under 30	95.4	932	95.8	932	13.7	5.7	38.5	42.1	100.0	893
From 30 and above	94.4	1447	95.7	1447	17.0	4.0	47.0	32.0	100.0	1385
	95.2	4998	95.7	4998	11.9	6.3	34.0	47.7	100.0	4785
Main reason for moving										
Job reasons	95.2	1917	96.1	1917	4.4	9.8	23.0	62.8	100.0	1843
Family reasons	95.0	744	96.5	744	24.2	6.3	46.8	22.7	100.0	718
To improve living conditions	96.1	1511	95.6	1511	12.4	1.9	35.8	49.9	100.0	1445
Others	93.6	826	94.3	826	17.6	6.2	45.1	31.2	100.0	779
Year of last move										
1999	96.7	213	97.2	213	26.1	3.4	53.6	16.9	100.0	207
2000	96.5	1086	96.5	1086	17.3	4.3	44.4	34.1	100.0	1048
2001	96.1	870	97.5	870	15.7	4.5	37.0	42.8	100.0	848
2002	96.4	906	96.8	906	12.0	7.1	32.3	48.7	100.0	877
2003	96.2	993	97.5	993	8.0	9.1	27.2	55.8	100.0	968
2004	90.2	930	90.0	930	2.5	7.4	22.9	67.1	100.0	837
Household size										
1 person	91.9	396	91.9	396	1.9	3.6	33.0	61.5	100.0	364
2 persons	93.5	1111	94.0	1111	4.3	7.5	20.2	68.0	100.0	1044
3 persons	97.2	1331	97.2	1331	10.1	7.0	27.6	55.4	100.0	1294
4 persons	95.4	1066	96.4	1066	16.6	7.1	45.8	30.5	100.0	1028
5 persons and above	95.4	1094	96.4	1094	20.7	4.6	44.5	30.3	100.0	1055
Total	95.2	4998	95.7	4998	11.9	6.3	34.0	47.7	100.0	4785

Among the 4998 migrants interviewed, 95 percent had household registration in the previous place of residence. When asked whether they have household registration in the current place of residence, 96 percent replied in the affirmative showing that very few had no registration at all. However the proportion of migrants with KT1 registration was much lower (12 percent) compared to the total number of migrants who are not fully registered in the destination, i.e. those with KT2 (6 percent), KT3 (34 percent) and KT4 (48 percent) registration. Older, married migrants were more likely to have KT1 registration.

Young and single migrants in the age groups of 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 were predominantly in possession of KT4 registration. This suggests that they were either not

able to obtain longer permits to remain at the destination, had lost their papers or *chose* to stay for only a short while because their intention is to work for a few months. Indeed nearly 63 percent of those who moved for work have KT4 registration, and 50 percent of those who moved for improving living conditions, had KT4 registration. In the case of those who moved for family reasons almost 47 percent had KT3 registration.

The prevalence of temporary registration could mean that temporary and circular migration have become important although one cannot be taken as definite proof of the other. However the logit regression results below indicate that registration status is very strongly associated with the intention to stay.

2.2 Intention to stay

About 24 percent of the migrants intended to stay permanently in their current place of residence; the others wanted to stay temporarily. This intention is determined by various factors. The statistical performance of the logit model used to examine the important predictors of the probability to stay permanently is satisfactory with a statistically significant goodness of fit and many significant predictors. The OLS R^2 was quite high, 43 percent of the variation of the intention to stay was accounted for by the independent variables. All the effects of the variables are as expected. Along with social, economic and demographic factors, the registration status appeared to influence the likelihood of intending to live permanently in the current place of residence. The opportunity to obtain the KT1 permanent registration status increased the probability to stay permanently by about 20 times more than obtaining KT4 temporary registration.

About 30 percent of the migrants moved mainly to improve their living conditions but this reason appeared to have no significant influence on the decision to stay permanently. The likelihood to stay permanently was much higher for migrants who felt that their living condition was better than before the move. This implies that irrespective of the reason for moving, the likelihood to stay permanently is strongly influenced by the improvement in the quality of life after the move.

TABLE 2.2: THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS ON THE INTENTION OF MIGRANTS TO STAY PERMANENTLY AFTER MOVE

Dependent variable: Want to stay permanently = 1	B (coefficient)	t-value	Odds ratio =Exp(B)
Independent variable			
<i>Current Age</i> (Years)	0.399	4.794	1.490
<i>Gender</i> (Male =1)	0.033	0.412	1.034
<i>Household size</i>	0.043	2.177	1.043
<i>Religion</i> (Followers = 1)	0.226	1.829	1.254
<i>Ethnicity</i> (Non-Kinh = 1)	0.478	2.593	1.612
<i>Education level</i>			
Primary	-0.897	-2.524	0.408
Lower secondary school	-1.124	-3.289	0.325
Upper secondary school	-0.746	-2.145	0.474
College/university	-0.668	-1.663	0.513
<i>Marital status</i> (Single = 1)	-0.669	-6.654	0.512
<i>Age of last move to current place</i> (Years)	-0.391	-4.707	0.676
<i>Time moving to current place</i>			
2001 and 2002	0.242	1.440	1.273
2003 and 2004	0.592	1.889	1.808
<i>Current occupation</i>			
Professionals/ associate professionals	0.088	0.399	1.092
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	-0.505	-1.246	0.603
Operators/assemblers/services/sales	-0.593	-3.285	0.552
Craft and related workers	-0.475	-2.892	0.622
Elementary occupations	-0.320	-2.076	0.726
<i>Monthly income</i> (10000 VND)	0.002	3.591	1.002
<i>Main reasons for moving to current place</i>			
Family reasons	1.203	9.276	3.330
Improving living conditions	0.088	0.879	1.092
Others	0.032	0.258	1.033
<i>Registration status</i>			
No registration	0.418	2.144	1.519
KT1	2.993	14.002	19.946
KT2	1.526	8.888	4.598
KT3	1.731	17.050	5.647
<i>Change in overall situation after move</i>			
Much better/better = 1	0.558	5.502	1.747
Worse/much worse =1	-0.174	-0.954	0.841
<i>Region</i>			
Ha Noi	-1.518	-8.861	0.219
Northeast Economic Zone	-1.850	-11.051	0.157
Ho Chi Minh City	-1.208	-6.908	0.299
Southeast Industrial Zone	-1.265	-7.553	0.282
Constant	-0.759	-1.341	0.468

Note: Results from maximum likelihood logit regression: $LOG(p/(1-p)) = \text{Intercept} + BX$. Chi Square = 5328.345, DF=4965, P=.000; OLS $R^2 = 0.433$ [obtained from OLS model run separately]; Reference groups are: "No education", "Moving to current place at years of 1999 and 2000" "Currently non working", "Moving to current place due to Job reasons", "Registration status of KT4", "the same situation as before" and "Central Highlands"

2.3 Why migrants do not/cannot register

Table 2.3 provides an indication of why some people did not have permanent registration at their place of origin. The majority (46 percent) said that this was because they did not have permission to register. Another 22 percent said that they did not think it was necessary to register. Of the remaining respondents 19 percent said that their registration process was not complete. A further 9 percent said that they did not know how to register indicating problems with access to information or literacy and 8 percent said they did not apply because of complicated procedures.

Those who moved for employment or for improving their living conditions were more likely to be refused registration (53 percent of those who moved for a job said that they did not get permission and 47 percent of those who moved for improving living conditions said the same). As stated previously, there is a possibility that the migrants did not pursue this option because they did not intend to stay permanently.

TABLE 2.3: PERCENT OF THE REASONS FOR NOT OBTAINING KT1 REGISTRATION AT CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE

	Reasons for not registering at current place									Number
	Not necessary	Expensive	Take long time	Complicated procedure	No permission to register	No out registration	Do not know how to register	Applied but not completed	Others	
Main reason for moving										
Job reasons	24.9	3.2	4.3	8.1	53.1	0.6	6.9	11.1	5.7	1,836
Family reasons	11.4	8.1	3.9	15.4	31.4	0.5	9.0	42.6	6.1	570
Improving living conditions	21.7	3.0	2.3	6.9	46.7	1.1	12.1	17.9	8.7	1,332
Others	24.4	3.9	2.9	5.8	39.6	0.9	6.2	24.1	7.7	689
Year of move										
1999	11.3	5.7	3.1	4.4	41.5	1.3	6.9	36.5	7.6	159
2000	13.4	4.3	3.8	8.6	43.7	1.2	10.3	30.3	5.8	905
2001	15.3	5.3	2.7	10.6	48.0	1.1	9.2	22.8	6.5	737
2002	23.0	4.4	4.7	9.5	49.6	0.6	8.2	16.6	7.1	801
2003	25.7	3.0	3.6	8.0	46.6	0.4	7.5	14.9	7.2	916
2004	33.9	2.5	2.3	6.3	45.1	0.6	8.3	9.0	8.1	909
Total	22.1	3.9	3.4	8.3	46.3	0.8	8.6	19.2	7.0	4,427

More than 42 percent of those who had moved for family reasons had incomplete registration indicating that while they may not be refused registration as often registration does take time to process.

Bearing in mind that this is not a time-series data set and only provides snap-shots for different years that cannot be compared directly, the proportion of respondents reporting incomplete registration was higher for those who moved in earlier years. It is possible that earlier migrants tried to apply for KT1 and this has taken longer to process whereas more recent migrants are applying for/being granted KT4 registration because they intend to return home after a few months and also because they want to retain access to their assets in the place of origin.

PART 3

THE DIFFICULTIES FACED BY MIGRANTS

3.1 The difficulties faced by migrants

Nearly 45 percent of migrants said they faced difficulties after arrival and a lack of proper housing (“dwelling problems”) was cited as a major problem (see Table 3.1). Other problems mentioned were a lack access to water, electricity and jobs.

Problems identified varied by age group with younger people being more concerned about finding a job than land permission and not having income sources. But younger persons were also less likely to report difficulties. Those who were older were more concerned with housing, electricity and water as well. The oldest were concerned with not having access to health services and social protection but not as much about adjusting to the new place or finding a job.

TABLE 3.1: PERCENT OF MIGRANTS WHO FACED DIFFICULTIES AFTER ARRIVAL AND PERCENT OF THE TYPE OF DIFFICULTY FACED, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

	Faced difficulties		Percent of the type of difficulties that migrants faced after arrival												
	Percent (Yes)	Number	No administrative permission	Couldn't find land permission	Dwelling problems	Electricity	Water problems	Could not find a job	Couldn't covered by the health services	Couldn't covered by the social protection	Couldn't find school for children	Couldn't adapt to the new place	No income sources	Others	Number
Sex															
Male	46.5	2151	3.6	14.6	60.9	26.9	26.0	21.0	4.2	1.4	2.8	8.5	32.7	25.2	1,000
Female	43.9	2847	4.5	16.2	59.9	23.3	21.9	24.5	4.2	4.1	3.1	10.5	29.6	22.6	1,251
Age group															
15-19	31.0	577	3.9	5.0	50.3	15.6	16.2	25.1	0.0	1.7	2.2	17.3	34.1	21.2	179
20-24	36.2	1549	4.5	8.6	59.1	17.1	17.0	24.6	2.7	4.6	0.7	12.5	26.3	20.5	560
25-29	46.5	1075	4.6	13.6	60.8	23.8	21.8	22.6	4.4	1.6	3.2	7.4	30.4	25.6	500
30-34	52.1	701	4.1	22.7	62.7	27.1	24.1	26.3	4.9	3.0	3.8	8.0	31.8	25.8	365
35-39	60.6	401	2.5	20.6	65.4	31.7	31.3	19.8	4.9	1.7	4.9	6.6	34.6	27.2	243
40-44	62.1	338	5.7	23.3	61.4	36.2	31.9	16.7	6.2	2.9	5.7	7.6	32.4	22.4	210
45-49	53.5	215	1.7	17.4	58.3	35.7	39.1	25.2	6.1	4.4	0.9	8.7	34.8	28.7	115
50-54	64.3	84	3.7	27.8	66.7	33.3	38.9	13.0	7.4	1.9	7.4	9.3	35.2	20.4	54
55-59	43.1	58	0.0	24.0	52.0	28.0	16.0	20.0	16.0	4.0	0.0	8.0	40.0	12.0	25
Marital status															

TABLE 3.1: PERCENT OF MIGRANTS WHO FACED DIFFICULTIES AFTER ARRIVAL AND PERCENT OF THE TYPE OF DIFFICULTY FACED, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

	Faced difficulties		Percent of the type of difficulties that migrants faced after arrival												
	Percent (Yes)	Number	No administrative permission	Couldn't find land permission	Dwelling problems	Electricity	Water problems	Could not find a job	Couldn't covered by the health services	Couldn't covered by the social protection	Couldn't find school for children	Couldn't adapt to the new place	No income sources	Others	Number
Single	32.0	2051	4.4	4.7	58.0	10.8	12.8	25.4	1.8	3.7	0.6	14.9	26.5	20.1	657
Ever married	54.1	2947	4.0	19.9	61.3	30.7	28.2	21.9	5.2	2.6	4.0	7.4	32.8	25.3	1,594
Education level															
Illiterate	81.6	141	2.6	28.7	73.9	67.0	54.8	22.6	12.2	1.7	7.0	7.0	34.8	27.0	115
Primary school	62.4	489	1.6	21.0	64.6	43.9	38.4	20.0	5.6	1.0	5.6	6.9	47.5	23.0	305
Lower secondary school	48.2	2330	2.9	15.4	62.4	24.2	22.1	25.1	4.0	3.2	2.6	9.8	31.2	23.2	1,122
Upper secondary school	37.4	1689	7.0	10.3	53.1	11.4	14.0	21.6	3.0	3.2	1.9	11.4	24.3	24.6	631
College/university and above	22.4	349	9.0	16.7	52.6	7.7	23.1	14.1	0.0	5.1	1.3	6.4	11.5	24.4	78
Ethnicity															
Kinh	42.0	4514	4.4	13.4	59.5	20.7	19.6	25.1	3.8	3.3	2.5	10.5	28.3	23.5	1,895
Non-Kinh	73.6	484	2.3	26.7	64.6	47.5	45.5	11.5	6.7	0.6	5.6	4.8	44.9	25.0	356
Age at last move															
Under 20	34.3	1169	4.5	6.0	54.1	17.5	18.2	28.2	1.5	3.0	1.5	15.7	31.4	21.5	401
20-24	39.9	1450	3.6	11.9	61.1	19.4	17.1	20.8	3.5	3.1	2.4	9.3	27.9	23.7	578
25-59	49.5	932	5.0	16.9	62.3	26.5	24.3	25.8	4.6	3.0	3.5	8.7	29.9	21.9	461
From 30 and above	56.1	1447	3.7	21.8	61.8	31.7	30.8	20.2	5.9	2.6	3.8	7.3	33.5	26.0	811
Main reason for moving															
Job reasons	33.8	1917	3.4	10.1	65.2	11.1	11.9	24.7	3.3	2.2	1.6	10.1	25.5	22.0	647
Family reasons	42.5	744	6.7	14.2	44.3	28.2	23.7	27.5	5.1	3.2	6.0	9.5	30.7	25.0	316
Improving living conditions	59.6	1511	4.1	20.5	65.0	30.7	26.5	23.2	5.2	3.6	2.9	10.7	30.6	21.4	901
Others	46.9	826	3.1	13.7	54.3	31.8	37.0	15.5	2.8	2.3	3.1	6.5	41.1	31.3	387
Year of last move															
1999	65.3	213	7.2	28.8	66.2	36.0	28.8	25.2	5.8	0.7	5.8	6.5	33.8	20.9	139
2000	54.5	1086	4.1	17.6	60.6	30.9	27.7	19.9	4.4	3.7	5.2	8.5	36.7	23.0	592
2001	48.1	870	3.4	15.6	58.9	27.0	24.9	22.5	3.8	1.4	2.4	10.8	30.9	28.0	418
2002	42.8	906	3.9	13.7	56.7	21.7	23.7	22.7	4.9	2.3	1.0	7.7	25.8	27.1	388
2003	39.7	993	4.6	13.5	58.6	24.4	23.9	24.9	3.6	3.1	2.5	9.9	31.5	21.6	394
2004	34.4	930	3.4	10.3	65.6	10.9	12.5	25.9	3.8	4.7	1.3	13.4	25.0	19.7	320
Household size															
1 person	35.1	396	3.6	4.3	64.0	10.8	11.5	21.6	4.3	7.9	0.0	7.2	14.4	31.7	139
2 persons	39.4	1111	5.7	11.6	62.8	13.2	14.4	27.6	4.6	5.0	1.1	12.1	26.0	19.4	438
3 persons	42.8	1331	3.9	13.2	61.3	21.4	20.0	24.4	4.2	2.1	3.5	8.3	28.1	23.2	569
4 persons	49.8	1066	4.3	19.0	53.5	29.6	26.9	21.3	2.3	1.9	2.3	10.6	33.5	28.6	531
5 persons and above	52.5	1094	3.0	20.0	62.9	36.4	34.5	19.7	5.8	1.7	5.2	8.7	39.2	21.3	574

TABLE 3.1: PERCENT OF MIGRANTS WHO FACED DIFFICULTIES AFTER ARRIVAL AND PERCENT OF THE TYPE OF DIFFICULTY FACED, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

	Faced difficulties		Percent of the type of difficulties that migrants faced after arrival												
	Percent (Yes)	Number	No administrative permission	Couldn't find land permission	Dwelling problems	Electricity	Water problems	Could not find a job	Couldn't covered by the health services	Couldn't covered by the social protection	Couldn't find school for children	Couldn't adapt to the new place	No income sources	Others	Number
Total	45.0	4998	4.1	15.5	60.3	24.9	23.7	22.9	4.2	2.9	3.0	9.6	31.0	23.8	2,251

The unmarried listed housing problems, finding a job and not having an income as major problems. For the married, schooling, electricity, water, land permission were also concerns apart from a lack of proper housing

Those with no education were mainly concerned with housing, electricity and water problems but also land permission and finding a job and having no income. Access to electricity and water seemed to be less of a problem for more educated people suggesting either that they were better able to mobilise the necessary resources because they could understand application procedures better or because they had better jobs and therefore slightly better living quarters. But housing was mentioned as a problem by more than half of even the most educated migrants. A lack of access to schools was also cited as a problem by those with no schooling more than those with higher education. More educated people seemed to have less difficulty in adapting to the new environment.

For those who were under 20 at the time of the move, access to housing electricity, water and not finding work are problems but more people in this age group listed problems of adjustment compared to any other age group.

Fewer migrants who moved for a job experienced difficulties compared to those who moved for family reasons or to improve their living conditions. Larger families are more likely to face problems.

The year of moving seems to make a difference, with a greater proportion of those who moved earlier saying they faced difficulties. However housing remained a major problem even in 2004 although fewer migrants mentioned electricity and water as problems indicating some kind of improvement in these aspects, or that recent migrants have settled in localities with better infrastructure.

Of the 42 percent of respondents who said that they faced difficulties due to not possessing KT1 registration, nearly 46 percent mentioned not being able to access loans

as a difficulty. People do not have financial backing in the destination which means they have to rely more on their social networks for support. Other problems mentioned frequently were problems in finding a job (33 percent); problems in motor registration (28 percent), renting a house (24 percent), acquiring land (23 percent) and children's education (12 percent).

Fifty two percent of the 35-39 age group reported difficulties and of these 60 percent mentioned that access to loans was a problem. This group may have perceived a lack of access to loans as a more pressing problem than other issues because of their greater monetary needs due to a larger number of dependents. In general, older groups mentioned problems with children's education much more often than did younger respondents.

Of the 105 respondents with no schooling reported facing difficulties, not having access to loans was cited as a problem by 88 percent. This was probably as much a function of their inability to find well paying jobs, having little collateral to obtain loans and, most crucially, the necessary information to access loans through formal channels (Dufhues, 2002). Fewer people with more education mentioned this as a problem. More educated people were more likely to mention problems with renting a house and registering a car more often as they are more likely to rent houses and purchase/rent vehicles.

TABLE 3.2: PERCENT OF MIGRANTS FACING DIFFICULTIES AS A RESULT OF NOT HAVING REGISTRATION AND PERCENT OF THE TYPE OF DIFFICULTY FACED, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

	Having difficulties due to not registering		Percent of the types of difficulties faced as a result of not registering										
	Percent (Yes)	Number	Finding job	Renting house	Children education	Access to public health	Health insurance	Access to loan	Acquiring land	Motor registration	Business registration	Others	Number
Sex													
Male	44.6	1902	33.2	25.0	11.2	3.5	1.9	45.8	24.7	28.7	3.1	7.8	849
Female	40.3	2525	32.7	23.0	12.9	3.7	3.1	44.4	22.1	26.9	3.7	8.1	1,018
Age group													
15-19	31.2	554	43.4	23.7	8.1	2.9	3.5	30.1	16.2	23.7	1.2	7.5	173
20-24	35.2	1445	44.3	25.0	3.5	3.0	2.8	34.8	19.1	34.3	2.4	7.5	508
25-29	45.6	936	31.2	22.5	8.4	4.9	1.6	49.9	24.1	27.4	2.8	8.9	427
30-34	50.5	592	28.8	23.4	18.1	3.3	2.7	49.5	24.4	25.4	5.4	10.4	299
35-39	52.3	331	20.2	26.0	27.8	4.1	2.3	60.1	30.1	22.5	5.8	5.2	173
40-44	53.6	278	21.5	22.2	20.8	2.7	3.4	57.1	24.8	20.1	6.0	7.4	149
45-49	47.1	172	23.5	21.0	19.8	6.2	1.2	48.2	27.2	27.2	1.2	4.9	81
50-54	50.8	67	23.5	35.3	23.5	2.9	5.9	38.2	29.4	32.4	5.9	8.8	34
55-59	44.2	52	8.7	21.7	4.4	0.0	4.4	43.5	56.5	34.8	0.0	4.4	23
Marital status													
Single	32.9	1986	46.2	24.8	3.5	2.1	2.3	32.0	19.9	33.6	2.3	7.8	654
Ever married	49.7	2441	25.8	23.4	16.7	4.5	2.7	52.1	25.1	24.6	4.0	8.0	1,213

TABLE 3.2: PERCENT OF MIGRANTS FACING DIFFICULTIES AS A RESULT OF NOT HAVING REGISTRATION AND PERCENT OF THE TYPE OF DIFFICULTY FACED, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

	Having difficulties due to not registering		Percent of the types of difficulties faced as a result of not registering										
	Percent (Yes)	Number	Finding job	Renting house	Children education	Access to public health	Health insurance	Access to loan	Acquiring land	Motor registration	Business registration	Others	Number
Education level													
Illiterate	69.5	105	15.1	6.9	8.2	8.2	4.1	87.7	42.5	6.9	1.4	4.1	73
Primary school	48.9	415	19.2	15.8	19.2	5.9	3.0	69.5	22.7	7.4	1.0	4.4	203
Lower secondary school	41.1	2082	35.8	26.0	8.3	3.6	3.2	45.0	21.4	21.6	3.4	9.2	855
Upper secondary school	39.8	1532	38.8	23.8	13.6	2.6	1.6	38.1	23.7	39.9	4.3	7.9	609
College/university and above	43.3	293	18.1	33.1	21.3	2.4	1.6	15.0	24.4	55.1	4.7	7.1	127
Ethnicity													
Kinh	40.6	4084	36.0	26.0	12.2	3.3	2.6	40.4	22.3	30.7	3.7	8.5	1,659
Non-Kinh	60.6	343	8.7	6.7	11.1	6.7	2.4	82.2	31.3	3.9	1.0	3.4	208
Age at last move													
Under 20	33.1	1100	43.7	25.3	5.8	3.0	2.5	33.0	19.2	30.5	1.9	8.2	364
20-24	39.1	1306	38.6	24.1	5.9	4.3	2.8	38.8	21.6	33.5	2.6	7.1	510
25-29	47.7	810	31.6	22.3	11.9	3.4	1.8	51.3	22.8	25.1	3.6	9.3	386
From 30 and above	50.1	1211	22.6	23.9	21.3	3.6	3.0	53.5	27.5	22.9	4.9	7.6	607
Main reason for moving													
Job reasons	34.3	1836	38.3	30.3	6.5	2.7	1.8	37.5	26.4	36.4	2.9	7.0	630
Family reasons	49.5	570	27.0	22.7	23.1	4.6	5.0	42.2	21.6	34.8	4.3	6.7	282
Improving living conditions	50.8	1332	32.7	20.7	12.4	4.1	2.2	54.4	22.5	16.3	4.0	7.4	676
Others	40.5	689	27.6	18.3	12.9	3.6	2.9	42.3	20.1	29.0	2.5	12.5	279
Year of last move													
1999	56.6	159	16.7	17.8	16.7	7.8	1.1	55.6	32.2	21.1	2.2	7.8	90
2000	52.3	905	26.0	22.8	17.1	3.4	1.9	46.5	25.0	34.0	3.0	9.7	473
2001	47.2	737	31.9	21.3	9.8	2.0	3.2	46.3	23.3	27.6	3.2	9.8	348
2002	40.2	801	39.1	28.9	9.9	1.9	2.2	40.7	26.1	29.8	4.7	5.3	322
2003	38.5	916	33.1	23.8	11.1	6.5	3.1	49.0	22.4	26.6	2.6	7.1	353
2004	30.9	909	43.8	25.3	8.9	3.2	3.2	37.7	15.7	18.5	4.6	6.8	281
Household size													
1 person	33.4	389	30.0	31.5	0.8	3.1	1.5	43.9	36.2	40.0	2.3	9.2	130
2 persons	34.6	1066	40.4	27.4	3.5	3.3	2.7	40.7	23.3	24.1	4.3	10.8	369
3 persons	40.0	1201	38.3	26.9	10.6	4.2	2.3	43.1	20.0	30.0	5.4	7.5	480
4 persons	48.9	895	22.6	19.2	19.4	3.0	3.4	46.8	25.3	33.1	2.5	6.9	438
5 persons and above	51.4	876	32.0	20.2	16.9	4.2	2.2	49.3	21.1	19.6	1.8	6.7	450
Total	42.2	4427	32.9	23.9	12.1	3.6	2.6	45.1	23.3	27.8	3.4	7.9	1,867

Those who moved for family reasons appeared to do better in getting jobs, renting a house and acquiring land despite not having registration because fewer of them complained about problems in these areas. This is probably because those with family in the destination can access existing channels of information and contacts to officials that are necessary to negotiate access to a number of assets.

There are clearly numerous factors that impact on the probability of migrants facing difficulties after arrival. Regression analysis provides some assessment of which factors are significant. Table 3.3 presents a logit regression of the probability of migrants facing difficulties after their arrival at the destination.

TABLE 3.3: PARAMETERS OF LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODEL OF THE PROBABILITY OF MIGRANTS FACING DIFFICULTIES AFTER ARRIVING AT THE DESTINATION

Dependent variable: Facing difficulties after arrival (Yes =1)	B	Sig.	Odds ratio = Exp(B)
Independent variable			
<i>Sex</i> (Male =1)	0.001	0.9880	1.001
<i>Current Age</i> (Years)	0.117	0.0920	1.124
<i>Religious</i> (Followers = 1)	0.182	0.0710	1.200
<i>Ethnicity</i> (Non-Kinh = 1)	0.095	0.5070	1.100
<i>Education level</i>			
Primary	-0.462	0.0750	0.630
Lower secondary school	-0.427	0.0880	0.652
Upper secondary school	-0.451	0.0780	0.637
College/university	-0.913	0.0040	0.401
<i>Marital status</i> (Single = 1)	-0.300	0.0000	0.741
<i>Age of last move to current place</i> (Years)	-0.103	0.1350	0.902
<i>Time moving to current place</i>			
2001 and 2002	-0.062	0.6590	0.940
2003 and 2004	-0.102	0.6950	0.903
<i>Current occupation</i>			
Professionals/ Technicians and associate professionals	-0.191	0.2880	0.826
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	0.410	0.2530	1.507
Operators/assemblers/services/sales	-0.032	0.8200	0.969
Craft and related workers	0.127	0.3150	1.135
Elementary occupations	0.245	0.0410	1.278
<i>Main reasons of moving to current place</i>			
Family reasons	0.012	0.9140	1.012
Improving living conditions	0.482	0.0000	1.619
Others	0.182	0.0910	1.200
<i>Household size</i>	0.002	0.8930	1.002
<i>Registration status</i>			
No registration	0.199	0.2300	1.220
KT1	-0.022	0.8750	0.978
KT2	-0.562	0.0010	0.570
KT3	0.010	0.9140	1.010
<i>Region</i>			
Ha Noi	-1.823	0.0000	0.162
Northeast Economic Zone	-1.598	0.0000	0.202
Ho Chi Minh City	-1.346	0.0000	0.260
Southeast Industrial Zone	-1.461	0.0000	0.232
Constant	0.786	0.0810	

Note: OLS $R^2 = 0.195$ [obtained from OLS model run separately]; Reference groups are: “No education”, “Moving to current place at years of 1999 and 2000” “Currently non working”, “Moving to current place due to Job reasons”, “Registration status of KT4”, and “Central Highlands”

On average, 45 percent of the respondents in the sample said that they faced difficulties after arrival. The results of the logit regression analysis show in Table 3.3 identify the factors related

to the probability of migrants facing difficulties after their arrival at the current place of residence. The significant predictors are age, religion, education, marital status, elementary occupation, moving to current place to improve living condition and other reasons, KT2 registration and regional dummies. Every year of age increased the odds of facing difficulties after the move by about 12 percent. Those who belonged to religious follower group had odds of facing difficulties that were 20 percent higher than those who were non-followers of religion. Those who were educated up to secondary school level were about two-thirds as likely to have difficulties as those with no schooling. The probability of facing difficulties was further lowered for those who were educated up to college/university. Those who were married were about three-fourths as likely to have difficulties as those who were single. Those who were in elementary occupations had odds of facing difficulties that were about 28 percent higher than those who were not working. Those who moved to improve living conditions had odds of facing difficulties that were about 62 percent more than those who moved for job reasons. The odds of facing difficulties by KT2 holders were about 43 percent lower than KT4 holders. Those who moved to regions other than the Central Highlands were much less likely (one-fifth) to face difficulties.

It should be pointed out here that there was a question asking respondents whether they knew about the difficulties that they were likely to encounter before they moved. Out of the 2251 that answered the question 76 percent said they knew and nearly a quarter said they did not suggesting that for most migrants the decision to migrate was undertaken with the full knowledge of what it would entail.

3.2 Comparing housing status of migrants and non-migrants

While only 31 percent of the migrants were living in their own houses without sharing, this proportion was more than twice as high at 69 percent in the case of non-migrants. Of the remaining migrants, nearly 9 percent were sharing with their parents, 5 percent were sharing with relatives and 55 percent were in hired accommodation, hotels or inns. Among non-migrants, sharing with parents was the second most common arrangement with 21 percent of them doing so. Only 1 percent shared with relatives and 8 percent were in hired accommodation.

With respect to house type a vast majority (62 percent) of migrants lived in semi-permanent housing, a further 13 percent had “simple” housing, 8 percent were in houses with a wooden frame and thatch roof. Only 18 percent of migrants had a permanent house. On the other the proportion of non-migrants in permanent houses was twice as high and there were comparatively fewer in inferior housing.

TABLE 3.4: PERCENTAGE AND FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS OF MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS, BY HOUSING STATUS AND CONDITION

Housing status and condition	Migrants		Non-migrants		Total	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
House sharing (Chi², 4 df = 2833.36***)						
Own	30.7	1532	68.9	3451	49.8	4983
Sharing with parents	8.7	437	21.2	1062	15.0	1499
Sharing with relatives	4.8	240	1.4	72	3.1	312
Rented house/hotel/inn	55.1	2756	8.3	413	31.7	3169
Other	0.7	33	0.2	11	0.4	44
House type (Chi², 3 df = 442.78***)						
Permanent	17.6	878	34.9	1747	26.2	2625
Semi-permanent	62.0	3099	52.5	2628	57.3	5727
Wood frame of durable use, thatch roof	7.6	381	6.4	320	7.0	701
Simple house	12.8	638	6.3	313	9.5	951
House ownership (Chi², 3 df = 2595.57***)						
Self-owned	43.2	2161	90.5	4532	66.9	6693
Hired from government	0.7	33	0.5	27	0.6	60
Hired/borrowed from private	55.6	2780	8.3	414	31.9	3194
Other	0.5	24	0.7	36	0.6	60
Source of water (Chi², 3 df = 373.07***)						
Piped into residence	22.5	1125	25.7	1287	24.1	2412
Piped to public tap	1.9	93	1.1	53	1.5	146
Private well/ground water	54.2	2707	64.2	3214	59.2	5921
Public well/ground water	18.0	898	5.9	293	11.9	1191
Other	3.5	175	3.2	162	3.4	337
Toilet facility(Chi², 3 df = 695.46***)						
Flush own	48.9	2445	68.2	3415	58.6	5860
Flush shared	24.2	1207	6.3	317	15.2	1524
Improved pit	6.0	300	6.0	299	6.0	599
Traditional pit	11.8	591	12.6	629	12.2	1220
Bush/field/other	9.1	455	7.0	349	8.0	804

While only 43 percent of migrants owned their own house, more than 90 percent of non-migrants owned their house. The proportion renting a house among migrants was much higher at 56 percent compared to 8 percent for non-migrants.

Whereas 23 percent of migrants had access to piped water, this proportion was slightly higher at 26 percent in the case of non-migrants. And while 54 percent of migrants had access to private wells or ground water the proportion among non-migrants was higher at 64 percent. A greater proportion of migrants appeared to depend on public ground water sources (18 percent) compared to 6 percent in the case of non-migrants.

With respect to sanitation, non-migrants were clearly better off with 68 percent having their own flush toilets compared to 49 percent of migrants. Nearly a quarter of migrants had to share toilets with others compared to only 6 percent for non-migrants. The distribution of other toilet facilities was roughly the same.

Table 3.5 shows that the proportion of migrants in rented accommodation appears to be increasing for all registration categories. But the majority of KT1 migrants live in their own house compared to KT4 migrants where about 90 percent are in rented accommodation. If the intention is not to stay permanently then it does make sense to live in rented accommodation. At the same time, a lack of permanent registration would be a barrier to building or buying a house. The cause and effect is therefore two-way. In the case of KT3 there are a higher proportion of residents in rented accommodation (25 percent) but there is also a considerable number of house owners (54 percent). Surprisingly most KT2 residents live in rented accommodation .

TABLE 3.5: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE OWNERSHIP/SHARING BY REGISTRATION STATUS

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
KT1							
Own house	77.8	80.7	69.9	75.2	74.0	66.7	75.5
Sharing with parents/relatives	22.2	17.1	28.6	23.8	19.5	19.0	21.9
Hired and others	0.0	2.2	1.5	1.0	6.5	14.3	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KT2							
Own house	42.9	46.7	23.7	24.2	10.2	11.3	21.2
Sharing with parents/relatives	28.6	22.2	5.3	12.9	5.7	9.7	10.9
Hired and others	28.6	31.1	71.1	62.9	84.1	79.0	67.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KT3							
Own house	71.2	65.4	60.5	47.3	47.5	21.4	53.6
Sharing with parents/relatives	20.7	20.4	21.0	18.0	25.5	23.4	21.3
Hired and others	8.1	14.2	18.5	34.6	27.0	55.2	25.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
KT4							
Own house	8.6	10.9	7.7	3.3	4.1	2.0	5.1
Sharing with parents/relatives	5.7	5.9	4.4	4.0	6.1	6.8	5.6
Hired and others	85.7	83.2	87.9	92.7	89.8	91.3	89.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Indeed compared to those who had moved to find a job, those who had moved to join relatives were more often owners of their own house. Seventy percent of those who moved for finding work were in rented accommodation (Table 3.6).

TABLE 3.6: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE OWNERSHIP/SHARING BY REASON FOR MOVING

	To join relatives	To find a job
Own house	43.3	18.8
Sharing with parents	19.2	4.7
Sharing with relatives	7.9	5.1
Hired house/hotel/inn	29.4	70.3
Others	0.3	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0
Number	1038	2555

PART 4

LABOUR MARKET OUTCOMES

Elementary occupations absorbed almost half the migrant workforce. Second in importance was craft and related trades, absorbing 27 percent of migrant workers. Another 11 percent worked as plant and machine operators. Other occupations were relatively less important.

The picture was slightly different in the case of non-migrants. While nearly half the non-migrants were employed in the elementary occupations like migrants, there were much fewer non-migrants in craft and related trades and almost twice as many working in services and market sales. There were also more non-migrants in the armed forces and higher end jobs such as leaders of branches, administrative levels and units as well as professional and technicians.

TABLE 4.1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION (MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS)

Occupation	Migrant	Non-migrant
Armed forces	0.2	0.7
Leader of the branches, administrative levels and units	0.4	1.2
Professionals	4.5	5.7
Technicians and associate professionals	2.5	3.9
Clerks	2.6	2.8
Services workers and shop and market sales workers	4.2	9.8
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	1.3	2.0
Craft and related trades workers	27.3	18.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	10.7	6.7
Elementary occupations	46.4	48.8
No Response	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0
Number	4,452	4,262

This comparison shows that the migrant labour market is mainly at the lower tiers of the occupational structure.

4.1 Migrant work participation

Labour force participation rates among both migrants and non migrants were very high as seen in Table 4.2. Overall the proportion of migrants in employment was higher than non-migrants but when the data are examined by sex it is seen that employment rates among male migrants and non-migrants are roughly the same at over 90%. But employment rates differ substantially among female migrants and non migrants: while nearly 87% of female migrants were employed this proportion was only 78% in the case of female non-migrants.

There are twice as many students among male migrants compared to male non-migrants. There is a greater proportion of people who are unable to work or who are unemployed

and have no demand for work. Compared to this among females, there is a greater proportion engaged in housework among non-migrants with nearly 18% compared to just 8% among female migrants. This indicates that more female migrants work outside the home compared to non-migrant women. Interestingly the proportion of female migrants and non-migrants who are unable to work or unemployed with no demand for work is very low.

The data presented in Table 4.3 refer to the first work place migration. More than half of the working male migrants were absorbed into private organizations after. Other important employers were private capital organizations, government and collective organizations and foreign investment organizations. In the case of female migrants, many (45 percent) started working after migration in private organizations but more than a quarter started working in foreign investment companies. Private capital organizations and government and collective organizations were also important.

A breakdown by age categories shows that only the oldest group 55-59 years had relatively low work participation rates. Younger people tended to find work in foreign investment companies, private organizations and private capital organizations⁴. But older people were more likely to be working more in private organizations rather than foreign investment organizations. The oldest group had the highest proportion of people in government jobs.

Private companies recruit better educated people and a vast majority of those with no schooling and less educated migrants find work in private organizations after they migrate. The category private organization probably includes a range of organizations

TABLE 4.2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF ACTIVITY BY, MIGRATION STATUS AND SEX

Type of activity	Migrant	Non-migrant
Male		
Employed	92.0	92.9
Household work	0.4	1.0
Student	6.2	3.2
Unable to work	0.2	0.8
Unemployed: demand for work	1.0	1.2
Unemployed: no demand for work	0.2	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0
Number	2,151	2,322
Female		
Employed	86.9	78.3
Household work	8.0	17.6
Student	3.7	2.8
Unable to work	0.1	0.3
Unemployed: demand for work	1.0	0.7
Unemployed: no demand for work	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0
Number	2,847	2,687
Total		
Employed	89.1	85.1
Household work	4.8	9.9
Student	4.8	3.0
Unable to work	0.2	0.5
Unemployed: demand for work	1.0	1.0
Unemployed: no demand for work	0.3	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0
Number	4,998	5,009

⁴ Private capital organizations means private companies and private organizations and self-employed or family business.

such as small informal establishments that do not pay much and do not offer proper contracts compared to larger and better paying establishments. A majority (59 percent) of the most qualified individuals found work in government jobs but a sizeable proportion (23 percent) were also working in private capital companies. Less than 10 percent worked for private organizations or foreign investment companies.

TABLE 4.3: PERCENT OF WORKING AFTER ARRIVAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FIRST WORK PLACE AT THE DESTINATION BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

	Working after arrival		Where did you work					Total	Number
	Percent	Number	Government / collective organization	Private organization	Private capital organization	Foreign investment organization	Do not know/ NR		
Sex									
Male	93.2	2151	14.0	55.3	19.2	10.8	0.8	100.0	2,005
Female	90.2	2847	12.3	44.9	16.9	25.2	0.8	100.0	2,568
Age group									
15-19	82.2	577	7.2	32.5	25.7	34.0	0.6	100.0	474
20-24	88.4	1549	14.0	30.5	23.9	30.8	0.9	100.0	1,369
25-29	95.9	1075	15.9	48.0	18.3	16.9	0.9	100.0	1,031
30-34	97.7	701	11.4	62.5	14.6	11.0	0.6	100.0	685
35-39	96.5	401	11.1	74.2	9.8	4.7	0.3	100.0	387
40-44	95.6	338	11.2	79.0	5.9	3.1	0.9	100.0	323
45-49	91.6	215	16.8	73.1	7.6	2.0	0.5	100.0	197
50-54	86.9	84	13.7	75.3	8.2	1.4	1.4	100.0	73
55-59	58.6	58	20.6	70.6	5.9	-	2.9	100.0	34
Marital status									
Single	87.7	2051	14.5	26.6	25.5	32.4	0.9	100.0	1,799
Ever married	94.1	2947	12.1	64.2	12.9	10.1	0.7	100.0	2,774
Education level									
Illiterate	95.7	141	0.7	93.3	3.7	2.2	-	100.0	135
Primary school	96.3	489	1.5	79.0	8.7	9.6	1.3	100.0	471
Lower secondary school	95.5	2330	5.7	55.8	17.0	21.0	0.5	100.0	2,225
Upper secondary school	84.0	1689	19.0	34.6	22.7	22.8	0.9	100.0	1,419
College/university and above	92.6	349	59.4	9.3	22.3	7.7	1.2	100.0	323
Ethnicity									
Kinh	91.3	4514	14.3	45.4	19.6	19.9	0.8	100.0	4,119
Non-Kinh	93.8	484	1.5	85.9	2.2	9.7	0.7	100.0	454
Age at last move									
Under 20	84.4	1169	10.1	32.4	24.3	32.3	0.9	100.0	986
From 20 to under 25	91.8	1450	16.0	34.9	22.1	26.2	0.8	100.0	1,331
From 25 to under 30	96.6	932	13.3	55.9	16.4	13.9	0.4	100.0	900
From 30 and above	93.7	1447	12.0	71.8	10.0	5.4	0.8	100.0	1,356

TABLE 4.3: PERCENT OF WORKING AFTER ARRIVAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FIRST WORK PLACE AT THE DESTINATION BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

	Working after arrival		Where did you work						Total	Number
	Percent	Number	Government / collective organization	Private organization	Private capital organization	Foreign investment organization	Do not know/ NR			
Main reason for moving										
Job reasons	99.4	1917	15.1	31.0	25.5	28.0	0.6	100.0	1,906	
Family reasons	78.6	744	17.1	60.2	11.8	9.7	1.2	100.0	585	
Improving living conditions	98.1	1511	4.6	66.5	12.4	15.8	0.7	100.0	1,482	
Others	72.6	826	23.5	55.3	13.5	6.7	1.0	100.0	600	
Year of last move										
1999	93.9	213	16.5	66.5	10.5	5.5	1.0	100.0	200	
2000	93.1	1086	13.2	60.5	13.8	11.8	0.8	100.0	1,011	
2001	91.2	870	13.6	51.2	18.0	16.3	0.9	100.0	793	
2002	91.7	906	14.4	45.4	17.9	20.9	1.3	100.0	831	
2003	91.5	993	13.8	41.0	20.0	24.8	0.4	100.0	909	
2004	89.1	930	9.3	43.3	22.2	24.9	0.4	100.0	829	
Household size										
1 person	93.9	396	21.8	43.3	22.9	11.8	0.3	100.0	372	
2 persons	92.9	1111	11.5	39.0	21.0	27.8	0.7	100.0	1,032	
3 persons	92.0	1331	12.5	42.9	20.3	23.3	1.0	100.0	1,224	
4 persons	90.9	1066	15.5	56.8	12.7	14.2	0.8	100.0	969	
5 persons and above	89.2	1094	9.5	63.7	14.8	11.3	0.7	100.0	976	
Total	91.5	4998	13.0	49.4	17.9	18.9	0.8	100.0	4,573	

Over 91 percent of the Kinh worked after arrival. Among them over 45 percent of them worked in private organizations with a further 20 percent in private capital organizations and another 20 percent in foreign investment organizations and 14 percent in government organisations. On the other hand, 86 percent of the non-Kinh working population was absorbed into private organizations and a further 10 percent into foreign investment organizations. Less than two percent of non-Kinh migrants work in government organizations.

4.2 Migrant status and income

The average monthly income among migrants is lower (957,000 VND) than non migrants (1,212,000 VND) by about 21 percent (Table 4.4). Male migrants earned considerably more (on average 1,105,000 VND) than female migrants (and 839,000 VND). The differences in the earning of men and women were less marked in the case of non-

migrants with men earning 1,280,000 and women earning 1,141,000 on average each month.

Contrary to common wisdom, migrants without KT1 registration did not seem to fare worse than those who had such registration: in fact those with KT4 and KT3 registration earned more than those with KT1 and KT2 registration: the monthly average income for KT4 being 999,000 VND per month; KT3 was 987,000 VND and KT2 was 836,000. However, almost all the KT1 migrants are found in the Central Highlands sample. Being a rural destination incomes are low and this is why KT1 migrants appear to earn less than KT4 migrants who are mainly located in the Ho Chi Minh City and Southeast Industrial Zone samples. The finding reflects the geographical distribution of sampled migrants by household registration status.

Kinh migrants earned more than twice as much as non-Kinh migrants and the difference in earnings was more in the case of non-migrants.

TABLE 4.4: MONTHLY AVERAGE INCOME BY MIGRATION STATUS AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

	Migrant		Non-migrant		Total	
	VND	Number	VND	Number	VND	Number
Sex						
Male	1,105,456	1,978	1,280,384	2,158	1,196,726	4,136
Female	839,002	2,474	1,141,298	2,104	977,934	4,578
Registration status						
No registration	822,516	182				
KT1	825,683	518				
KT2	835,776	277				
KT3	986,667	1,404				
KT4	998,595	2,071				
Age group						
15-19	713,802	464	702,212	52	712,634	516
20-24	871,610	1,317	940,592	363	886,515	1,680
25-29	1,024,363	1,003	1,096,213	708	1,054,094	1,711
30-34	1,114,929	672	1,236,267	844	1,182,481	1,516
35-39	999,420	383	1,287,913	726	1,188,280	1,109
40-44	1,086,061	314	1,349,078	688	1,266,656	1,002
45-49	947,113	195	1,274,640	544	1,188,215	739
50-54	1,026,380	71	1,302,436	243	1,240,016	314
55-59	761,818	33	997,809	94	936,488	127
Marital status						
Single	898,998	1,775	1,090,625	582	946,315	2,357
Ever married	996,101	2,677	1,230,874	3,680	1,132,008	6,357
Ethnicity						
Kinh	1,016,851	4,010	1,307,417	3,775	1,157,748	7,785
Non-Kinh	417,898	442	469,936	487	445,178	929

TABLE 4.4: MONTHLY AVERAGE INCOME BY MIGRATION STATUS AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

	Migrant		Non-migrant		Total	
	VND	Number	VND	Number	VND	Number
Household size						
1 person	1,042,737	369	1,271,538	65	1,077,005	434
2 persons	965,090	1,014	1,160,155	330	1,012,985	1,344
3 persons	989,860	1,185	1,132,359	863	1,049,907	2,048
4 persons	1,026,824	934	1,282,060	1,464	1,182,648	2,398
5 persons and above	807,236	950	1,197,855	1,540	1,048,823	2,490
Education level						
Illiterate	358,000	134	446,598	102	396,292	236
Primary school	733,453	455	953,636	519	850,778	974
Lower secondary school	870,308	2,162	1,153,765	1,816	999,709	3,978
Upper secondary school	1,081,607	1,381	1,320,548	1,433	1,203,285	2,814
College/university and above	1,579,016	320	1,623,179	392	1,603,330	712
Main reason for moving						
Job reasons	961,439	1,866				
Family reasons	947,357	554				
Improving living conditions	957,924	1,451				
Others	952,587	581				
Current occupation						
Professionals/ Technicians and associate professionals	1,488,630	451	1,389,847	601	1,432,196	1,052
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	923,333	57	1,162,941	85	1,066,761	142
Operators/assemblers/services/sales	1,136,094	661	1,705,097	702	1,429,153	1,363
Craft and related workers	982,887	1,215	1,231,932	791	1,081,090	2,006
Elementary occupations	770,365	2,068	988,370	2,083	879,762	4,151
Current work place						
Government organization	1,234,828	582	1,206,296	842	1,217,957	1,424
Small business/self-employment/ family business and others	883,573	2,184	1,194,065	2,733	1,056,153	4,917
Private company	1,019,142	758	1,418,249	354	1,146,196	1,112
Foreign company	906,658	928	1,150,802	333	971,131	1,261
Total	957,386	4,452	1,211,722	4,262	1,081,781	8,714

Note: Only people who have worked during last 6 months were asked about income per month and the data presented in the table refer to individual and not household income.

There was not a very clear pattern of income differential by age: except that the youngest (15-19) and oldest group (55-59) earned 714,000 VND and 762,000 VND per month respectively whereas others earned more, ranging from 872,000 VND in the 20-24 age group to more than 1,000,000 VND in the age groups 25-29, 30-34, 40-44 and 50-54. A similar pattern was seen among non-migrants with the two youngest and the oldest group

earning the least and the middle groups all earning between 1.0 to 1.3 million VND per month on average.

Migrants in households with five members or more had the lowest monthly income of 807,000 VND compared to other groups with incomes between 965,000 VND and 1,043,000 VND a month. Migrants in single person households had the highest monthly income for migrants. Among non-migrants, those in households with three members earned less than other household size categories and those in households with four members earned 1,282,000 VND which was slightly higher than single person households who earned 1,272,000 VND.

By education, migrants with no schooling earned a very low amount (358,000 VND) compared to those with even a little education (733,000 VND for primary school educated migrants) as shown in Table 4.4. The average monthly income increased with education level, with the most educated earning on average 1,579,000 VND per month or more than 4 times that of migrants with no schooling. Among non migrants a similar pattern prevailed with those non-migrants with no schooling earning only 447,000 VND per month, but this was more than migrants with no schooling. In fact in each educational category non-migrants earned more than migrants but the difference was most marked in the middle groups (lower and upper secondary school educated).

Migrants in the professional/technical and associate professionals were the highest earning group with an average monthly income of 1,489,000 million VND⁵; next came operators and assemblers/services workers and market sales who earned 1,136,000 VND followed by craft and related trade workers earning 983,000 VND; Skilled agricultural and fisheries workers earning 923,000 VND and finally the elementary occupations who earned 770,000 VND per month. Among the non-migrant population, the highest earning were in the Operators and assemblers/services workers and market sales earning a monthly average of 1,705,000 VND followed by professionals/technicians and associate professionals earning 1,390,000 VND; Craft and related workers earning 1,232,000 VND; Skilled agricultural and fisheries workers earning 1,163,000 VND and the elementary occupations earning 988,000. It is noteworthy that non-migrants in elementary occupations seem to earn 218,000 VND more on average per month than migrants.

Among migrants, government workers earned the most at 1,235,000 VND a month followed by private company employees earning 1,019,000 VND, foreign company employees earning 907,000 VND and finally small business/self-employment/family

⁵ The original classification provided in the dataset is shown in Appendix 2. Certain variables were regrouped where the number of cases was very small to arrive at a different classification, and shown in Appendix 3.

businesses and others earning 884,000 VND⁶. Non-migrants earned more in private companies with an average monthly income of 1,418,000VND compared to 1,207,000 VND in government organizations, 1,194,000 VND in small businesses/self employment/family businesses and others and finally 1,151,000 VND in foreign companies.

Migration has clearly resulted in an improvement in income, especially for those who moved for work (Table 4.5). Further the data show that improvements in income are seen mainly in the case of young, educated and single temporary migrants and those working in craft and related trades. While most migrants working in private sector companies and foreign companies have experienced an improvement in income, some migrants in the professions, small businesses and elementary occupations have remained at the same level or even suffered a drop in income, possibly due to stagnation in the job market in some sectors.

Out of a total of 4,452 migrants 71 percent said that their income was higher after migration, 13 percent said it was the same, 12 percent said it was much higher, 4 percent said it was lower and a very small proportion said it was much lower. Men saw a greater proportion stating an increase in income: 13 percent of men said that their incomes were much higher after migration and a further 70 percent said they were higher compared to 10 percent of women who reported much higher incomes and another 72 percent who said their incomes were higher.

TABLE 4.5: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPARISON BEFORE AND AFTER MIGRATION BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

	Much higher	Higher	The same	Lower	Much lower	NR	Total	Number
Sex								
Male	13.0	69.9	12.7	4.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,978
Female	10.4	72.4	12.9	4.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	2,474
Age group								
15-19	11.6	79.7	6.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	464
20-24	11.9	75.7	9.6	2.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,317
25-29	10.7	70.1	15.7	3.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,003
30-34	11.3	67.9	16.1	4.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	672
35-39	14.1	66.6	12.8	5.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	383
40-44	12.1	63.7	15.3	8.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	314
45-49	9.2	67.7	13.9	8.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	195
50-54	11.3	56.3	21.1	9.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	71
55-59	6.1	57.6	27.3	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	33
Marital status								
Single	12.1	76.5	9.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,775
Ever married	11.1	67.8	14.9	5.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	2,677
Education level								

⁶ The variable "Current work place" was regrouped because only 45 observations were recorded for the sub-category "collective organization" which, after regrouping were absorbed in sub-category "Small business/self-employment/family business and others". The new categories are shown in Appendix 4.

TABLE 4.5: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPARISON BEFORE AND AFTER MIGRATION BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

	Much higher	Higher	The same	Lower	Much lower	NR	Total	Number
Illiterate	2.2	74.6	17.9	4.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	134
Primary school	10.8	70.3	13.2	5.1	0.4	0.2	100.0	455
Lower secondary school	10.6	74.1	10.9	4.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,162
Upper secondary school	14.0	70.4	11.7	3.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,381
College/university and above	12.5	55.6	28.1	3.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	320
Ethnicity								
Kinh	12.2	71.1	12.3	4.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,010
Non-Kinh	5.0	72.4	17.7	3.4	1.1	0.5	100.0	442
Current occupation								
Professionals/ Technicians and associate professionals	13.8	57.0	25.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	451
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	14.0	75.4	7.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	57
Operators/assemblers/services /sales	16.5	69.9	10.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	661
Craft and related workers	12.4	75.9	9.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,215
Elementary occupations	8.9	72.0	12.5	6.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	2,068
Current work place								
Government organization	13.1	63.6	21.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	582
Small business/self-employment/ family business and others	11.5	69.2	12.6	6.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	2,184
Private company	12.8	74.3	10.3	2.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	758
Foreign company	9.6	78.5	10.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	928
Household size								
1 person	15.2	73.4	8.9	2.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	369
2 persons	12.9	73.5	10.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,014
3 persons	11.5	71.2	12.7	4.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,185
4 persons	10.2	68.7	16.0	4.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	934
5 persons and above	10.0	70.5	14.3	4.3	0.6	0.2	100.0	950
Age at the time of last move								
Under 20	13.0	77.9	7.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	948
From 20 to under 25	10.6	73.9	12.4	3.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,286
From 25 to under 30	10.8	69.1	16.0	3.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	887
From 30 and above	11.9	65.4	15.2	6.8	0.6	0.2	100.0	1,331
Main reason for moving								
Job reasons	13.1	76.8	8.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,866
Family reasons	6.7	59.4	24.2	9.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	554
Improving living conditions	12.9	73.7	9.6	3.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,451
Others	7.6	58.5	24.6	8.1	1.0	0.2	100.0	581
Registration status								
No registration	14.3	67.6	12.6	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	182
KT1	5.8	59.3	22.4	11.6	0.8	0.2	100.0	518
KT2	3.3	79.1	15.5	1.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	277
KT3	13.5	70.5	11.5	3.9	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,404
KT4	12.5	74.0	11.0	2.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,071
Total	11.5	71.3	12.8	4.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	4,452

Note: The data was obtained from a question referring to a comparison between current and past income is only addressed to migrants

A greater proportion of younger than older migrants said that their incomes were higher after migration: 80 percent of the youngest age group said their incomes were higher and this figure drops to 64 percent in the 40-44 age group, rises a little to 68 percent in the following age group and then drops again to 56 percent in the 50-54 years group. On the other hand, a greater proportion of older migrants said that their incomes remained the same: the proportion rose from 7 percent in the youngest group to 27 percent in the oldest group. The proportion of respondents reporting a worsening of income was also higher in older age groups.

While a very small proportion of illiterate migrants (2 percent) said that their incomes were much higher, three quarters reported higher incomes and 18 percent said they stayed the same. Among migrants with some education 10-14 percent said their incomes were much higher, 70-74 percent said they were higher and 11-13 percent said they were the same.

Skilled agricultural and fisheries workers as well as craft and related trade workers were most likely to report increase in income after migration: 14 percent of skilled agricultural and fisheries workers reported much higher earnings and 75 percent reported higher earnings (bearing in mind that total numbers of such workers were low). In the case of craft and related trade these proportions were 12 percent and 75 percent respectively.

A higher proportion of private company and small business employees experienced income increases, although the proportion of those experiencing a drop in income was higher among small business workers possibly because of shrinkage of some sectors. In the case of foreign company workers, a smaller proportion reported earning much more (10 percent) but 79 percent said they earned more, while 10 percent said they earned the same and fewer than 2 percent reported a worsening of incomes.

A greater proportion of migrants in single person households reported much higher incomes (15 percent) than other household size categories. The proportion of migrants reporting a worsening of income was slightly higher in larger households.

The proportion of migrants reporting much higher and higher incomes is greatest in the group that were under 20 at the time of the move.

Nearly 13 percent of those who moved for job reasons reported much higher incomes and a further 77 percent reported higher incomes, with only 8 percent saying the incomes had stayed the same and fewer than 2 percent reporting a worsening. In the case of those who moved for improving living conditions the figures are similar.

KT3 and KT4 holders as well as unregistered migrants do very well in the self-reported comparison of income before and after migration: 13 percent of KT4 holders reported much higher incomes and a further 74 percent reported higher incomes. 14 percent of

KT3 holders reported much higher wages, 71 percent reported higher wages, 12 percent said they stayed the same and 4 percent said they worsened. Compared to this only 6 percent of KT1 holders said their income was much higher, 59 percent said it was higher, 22 percent said it was the same and as much as 12 percent said that their income was lower. This again reflects the fact that most of the KT1 migrants are located in the Central Highlands. The figures for KT2 holders are 3 percent, 79 percent, 16 percent and 2 percent respectively. The figures for those with no registration are 14 percent, 68 percent, 13 percent and 6 percent.

The improvement in earnings as a result of migration is seen across all destinations (see Table 5.12 in Major Findings, pp 92-93). But there are regional and gender variations: Ha Noi seems to have offered the greatest increases in income to migrants. A higher proportion of female migrants reported earning higher wages in industrial destinations compared to other destinations.

4.3 Determinants of income

On average, an employed person earned VND 1.08 million per month in 2004. Migrants earned significantly less than did non-migrants. The multivariate analysis (Table 4.6) shows the determinants of income. F-tests suggested separate regressions for migrants and non-migrants. In other words, the determinants of income vary significantly between these groups and so separate income models were estimated by ordinary least squares method. The statistical performance of the models was satisfactory; the independent variables explained a significant proportion of the variation of income. Most of the variables had effects that were expected. The results were consistent between migrants and non-migrants except for few variables. Human capital variables such as age, education and health condition contributed positively to income and their sizes did not vary greatly by migration status. The differences were more striking in the case of occupation and workplace variables. About 15 percent of the migrants who were plant/machine operators and workers in the services, shop and market sales sectors earned significantly lower average monthly incomes than professionals, technicians and associate professionals. In case of non-migrants, these two groups earned the same average income. This could be a reason for lower average income earned by migrants. Also, for migrants, craft and related sectors were a larger employer than non-migrants and the average income here was lower than professionals and was much lower compared to non-migrants. Private and foreign companies employed about 38 percent of the migrants compared to 16 percent of the non-migrants. But migrant earned less than non-migrant professionals in such organisations. So the lower average income may be the result of job segmentation and needs to be examined further.

TABLE 4.6: DETERMINANTS OF AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME OF MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS

Dependent variable: log of average monthly income per person in million VND	Migrants (N=4,448)		Non-migrants (N=4,256)	
	Coefficient	Sig.	Coefficient	Sig.
<i>(Constant)</i>	3.897	0.000	3.789	0.000
<i>Age (Years)</i>	0.003	0.004	0.002	0.148
<i>Education (highest completed years)</i>	0.013	0.000	0.017	0.000
<i>Consider health better than other=1</i>	0.122	0.000	0.109	0.000
<i>Sex dummy, Male=1</i>	0.234	0.000	0.190	0.000
<i>Religion dummy, Followers=1</i>	0.070	0.002	0.025	0.386
<i>Ethnic dummy, Non-Kinh=1</i>	-0.425	0.000	-0.552	0.000
<i>Marital status dummy, single=1</i>	-0.121	0.000	-0.166	0.000
<i>Current occupation (base=</i> <i>Professionals/technicians/associate professionals)</i>				
Skilled agricultural/fishery	0.036	0.611	0.078	0.311
Operators/assemblers/services/sales	-0.206	0.000	0.007	0.860
Craft and related	-0.318	0.000	-0.230	0.000
Elementary occupations	-0.421	0.000	-0.297	0.000
<i>Current work place (base=government organisation)</i>				
Small business	0.024	0.459	0.293	0.000
Private company	-0.070	0.014	0.158	0.000
Foreign company	-0.101	0.001	-0.003	0.939
<i>Labour contract, yes=1</i>	0.019	0.432	0.149	0.000
<i>Credit dummy, yes=1</i>	-0.064	0.001	-0.074	0.001
<i>Region (base = Central Highlands)</i>				
Ha Noi=1	0.596	0.000	0.428	0.000
Northeast=1	0.632	0.000	0.373	0.000
Ho Chi Minh City=1	0.747	0.000	0.666	0.000
Southeast=1	0.752	0.000	0.634	0.000
<i>Adjusted R²</i>	0.448		0.339	
<i>Goodness of fit (F ratio)</i>	181.73	0.000	110.19	0.000

4.3.1 Labour contracts

Vietnam's Labour Code protects the right to work as well as the interests and other rights of the labourer⁷. The code stipulates that a legally binding labour contract is an agreement between the labourer and the labour user on a paid job, on the conditions of work, on the rights and the obligations of each party. The labour contract must be made in one of the following forms

1. Contract without definite term;
2. Contract valid for from one to three years.

⁷ Information accessed from http://www.unescap.org/esid/psis/population/database/poplaws/law_viet/vi_029.htm#top
<http://www.helplinelaw.com/LABOUR LAW OF VIETNAM.htm>

3. Contract for a seasonal job or a specific job to be carried out in less than one year.

However despite these provisions not all workers have a labour contract and it is widely believed that migrant workers who have little understanding of labour laws are often made to work without a contract. This means that they have no protection against being underpaid and overworked plus no access to insurance either (for more information the reader is referred to the Action Aid website <http://www.actionaid.org/vietnam>).

The present study challenges some of these views. The data show that while 42 percent of migrants worked with a labour contract, only 32 percent of non-migrants had a contract in the last six months (Table 4.7). The proportion of female migrants with labour contracts was higher (48 percent) than that of men (36 percent), probably because more women work in large private sector companies and foreign companies, especially in export-oriented companies that have to adhere to labour standards.

TABLE 4.7: PERCENT OF WORKING WITH A LABOUR CONTRACT IN THE PREVIOUS SIX MONTHS BY MIGRATION STATUS AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristics	Migrant		Non-migrant		Total	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Sex						
Male	35.5	1,978	30.6	2,158	33.0	4,136
Female	47.6	2,474	32.8	2,104	40.8	4,578
Age group						
15-19	49.8	464	44.2	52	49.2	516
20-24	61.4	1,317	46.8	363	58.2	1,680
25-29	45.1	1,003	48.3	708	46.4	1,711
30-34	30.4	672	29.6	844	30.0	1,516
35-39	18.5	383	23.3	726	21.6	1,109
40-44	17.8	314	24.4	688	22.4	1,002
45-49	21.5	195	26.5	544	25.2	739
50-54	16.9	71	26.8	243	24.5	314
55-59	12.1	33	21.3	94	18.9	127
Marital status						
Single	62.3	1,775	55.2	582	60.5	2,357
Ever married	28.9	2,677	28.0	3,680	28.4	6,357
Education level						
Illiterate	3.0	134	2.0	102	2.5	236
Primary school	11.9	455	7.5	519	9.6	974
Lower secondary school	35.2	2,162	20.7	1,816	28.6	3,978
Upper secondary school	56.6	1,381	41.9	1,433	49.1	2,814
College/university and above	87.5	320	85.5	392	86.4	712
Ethnicity						
Kinh	45.9	4,010	35.3	3,775	40.7	7,785
Non-Kinh	9.3	442	4.1	487	6.6	929

TABLE 4.7: PERCENT OF WORKING WITH A LABOUR CONTRACT IN THE PREVIOUS SIX MONTHS BY MIGRATION STATUS AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristics	Migrant		Non-migrant		Total	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Current occupation						
Professionals/ Technicians and associate professionals	87.1	451	88.7	601	88.0	1,052
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	19.3	57	1.2	85	8.5	142
Operators/assemblers/services/sales	59.3	661	37.0	702	47.8	1,363
Craft and related workers	60.0	1,215	43.4	791	53.4	2,006
Elementary occupations	17.2	2,068	10.3	2,083	13.7	4,151
Current work place						
Government organization	93.6	582	92.2	842	92.8	1,424
Small business/self-employment/ family business and others	3.5	2,184	2.3	2,733	2.8	4,917
Private company	59.8	758	57.6	354	59.1	1,112
Foreign company	86.9	928	92.5	333	88.3	1,261
Household size						
1 person	49.1	369	24.6	65	45.4	434
2 persons	51.8	1,014	40.3	330	49.0	1,344
3 persons	49.0	1,185	42.5	863	46.2	2,048
4 persons	36.1	934	31.8	1,464	33.4	2,398
5 persons and above	27.1	950	24.0	1,540	25.2	2,490
Age at last move						
Under 20	57.3	948				
From 20 to under 25	56.1	1,286				
From 25 to under 30	37.7	887				
From 30 and above	21.2	1,331				
Main reason for moving						
Job reasons	57.3	1,866				
Family reasons	35.9	554				
Improving living conditions	26.6	1,451				
Others	38.9	581				
Year of last move						
1999	30.3	195				
2000	35.3	980				
2001	42.6	759				
2002	48.5	807				
2003	49.8	896				
2004	38.7	815				
Registration status						
No registration	24.2	182				
KT1	22.8	518				
KT2	73.3	277				
KT3	31.8	1,404				
KT4	51.6	2,071				
Total	42.2	4,452	31.7	4,262	37.1	8,714

Younger migrants were more likely to work with labour contracts: while 50 percent of the 15-19 age group and 61 percent of the 20-24 age group had contracts this proportion dropped to 17 percent in the case of 50-54 year group and 12 percent in the oldest group. The same pattern was observed for non migrants. Sixty two percent of single migrants worked with a labour contract compared to just 29 percent of married migrants.

The more educated the migrant the more likely that he or she had a labour contract. While only 3 percent of migrants with no schooling had a labour contract this proportion went up to 88 percent in the most educated group.

Eighty seven percent of professional migrants had a labour contract, 59 percent of operators and 60 percent of craft workers had a contract, but only 19 percent of skilled agricultural and fisheries workers had a contract and a mere 17 percent of elementary occupation workers had contracts.

Ninety four percent of all migrants who were government employees interviewed had labour contracts compared 87 percent in foreign companies, 60 percent in private companies and only 3 percent in small businesses.

Those migrants who were younger at the time of the move were much more likely to have a contract: 57 percent of the under 20s had a contract compared to 21 percent of those above 30 at the time of the last move.

Fifty seven percent of migrants who moved for job reasons had a labour contract but this proportion was much lower in the other categories: 36 percent among those who moved for family reasons; 27 percent among those who moved for improving living conditions and 39 percent among those who moved for other reasons.

A greater proportion of recent migrants had labour contracts. While only 30 percent of the migrants who moved in 1999 had contracts the figure rose to nearly 50 percent by 2003 and dipped once again to 39 percent in 2004.

Over 73 percent of those with KT2 registration had labour contracts, 52 percent of those with KT4 registration had contracts but the proportion was much lower in other categories being 32 percent in the case of KT3 holders, 24 percent among those with no registration and 23 percent among KT1 holders.

Table 4.8 presents a binary logistic regression of the probability of migrants and non-migrants having signed a labour contract in the last six months.

TABLE 4.8: PARAMETERS OF LOGISTIC REGRESSION ON PROBABILITY OF HAVING SIGNED A LABOUR CONTRACT BY MIGRATION STATUS

Dependent variable: Working with labour contract (Yes =1)	Migrants			Non-migrants		
	B	t-value	Odds ratio Exp(B)	B	t-value	Odds ratio Exp(B)
	Migrants			Non-migrants		
Independent variable						
<i>Current Age</i> (Years)	0.393	4.499	1.481	-0.042	-7.371	0.959
<i>Gender</i> (Male =1)	-0.656	-7.753	0.519	-0.033	-0.379	0.967
<i>Household size</i>	-0.11	-5.346	0.896	-0.094	-3.272	0.910
<i>Religious</i> (Followers = 1)	-0.062	-0.471	0.940	-0.366	-2.548	0.693
<i>Ethnicity</i> (Non-kinh = 1)	-0.567	-2.378	0.567	-0.317	-1.036	0.729
<i>Education level</i>						
Primary	0.159	0.267	1.172	0.565	0.740	1.760
Lower secondary school	0.842	1.492	2.321	1.346	1.800	3.842
Upper secondary school	1.51	2.667	4.527	1.879	2.509	6.548
College/university	2.618	4.238	13.708	2.162	2.795	8.687
<i>Marital status</i> (Single = 1)	0.659	6.295	1.933	0.445	3.451	1.561
<i>Age at last move</i> (Years)	-0.437	-4.994	0.646			
<i>Time moving to current place</i>						
2001 and 2002	0.839	4.643	2.314			
2003 and 2004	1.249	3.784	3.487			
<i>Current occupation</i>						
Professionals/ Technicians and associate professionals	2.258	10.543	9.564	3.609	19.815	36.932
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	1.189	2.841	3.284	-1.834	-1.800	0.160
Operators/assemblers/services/sales	0.989	8.479	2.689	1.146	9.898	3.144
Craft and related workers	1.062	10.686	2.892	1.229	11.052	3.417
<i>Main reasons of moving to current place</i>						
Family reasons	-0.631	-4.400	0.532			
Improving living conditions	-0.618	-6.234	0.539			
Others	-0.087	-0.569	0.917			
<i>Registration status</i>						
No registration	-0.823	-3.640	0.439			
KT1	-0.094	-0.465	0.910			
KT2	0.553	2.901	1.738			
KT3	-0.152	-1.341	0.859			
<i>Region</i>						
Ha Noi	2.037	8.502	7.668	1.830	8.134	6.232
Northeast Economic Zone	1.808	7.597	6.098	1.291	5.794	3.638
Ho Chi Minh City	1.797	7.417	6.032	1.668	7.490	5.303
Southeast Industrial Zone	2.693	11.577	14.776	1.787	8.056	5.971
Constant	-3.784	8.502	0.023	1.830	8.134	6.232

Migrants' model: $\chi^2 = 4201.96$, $DF = 4423$, $OLS R^2 = 0.402$, $N = 4452$

Non-migrants' model: $\chi^2 = 4051.10$, $DF = 4243$, $OLS R^2 = 0.394$, $N = 4262$

Note: Reference groups are: "No education", "Moving to current place at years of 1999 and 2000" "Elementary occupations", "Moving to current place due to Job reasons", "Registration status of KT4", and "Central Highlands". The sample comprises people who have worked during last 6 months

For migrants, all variables except religion, primary schooling, lower secondary schooling, other reasons for moving, KT1 and KT3 registration were statistically significant predictors of the probability of having a labour contract. Every year of age increased the likelihood of having a labour contract by 48 percent. The effect appears very large for a single year age variable. But the variable age can be interpreted here as a close proxy of job and residence experiences in the presence of another variable ‘age at time of move’ in the model. Age at the time of move should capture the effect of the age factor alone (getting older and therefore lower efficiency). An increase by one year in age at the time of the last move to the current place reduced the odds of having a labour contract by about 35 percent. Being male reduced the odds of having a contract by about a half that of a female. The odds of having a labour contract were significantly lower for non-Kinh than for Kinh. Migrants who were older at the time of the move were less likely to have a contract. Compared to the reference group of those who moved for job reasons, those who moved for improving living conditions or for family reasons had odds of having a labour contract that were nearly one-half.

Compared to the reference group of those who had KT4 household registration, those who had no registration at all had a much lower likelihood of having a labour contract, with odds that were 44 percent lower than that of the reference group. Having KT2 registration increased the odds of having a labour contract by about 74 percent compared to the reference group, perhaps because they were much more likely than other migrants to be found in formal sector employment.

Those with an upper secondary school and college/university education are far more likely to have a contract compared to migrants without schooling. The estimated odds of upper secondary school educated migrants having a labour contract was four and a half times higher and of college/university educated migrants was about thirteen times higher compared to the reference group of migrants with no schooling.

Marital status affects the chances of having a contract, with single people having odds of a labour contract that were about double that of the married migrants.

More recent migrants were more likely than migrants who came earlier to have a labour contract. Those who moved in 2001 and 2002 had more than double the odds of having a labour contract compared to the reference group who moved in 1999 and 2000. These odds increased to more than three times that of the reference group for those who were in the latest group to move.

Current occupation was a strong predictor of having a labour contract. The odds of having a labour contract were much higher in other occupations than in the reference category of elementary occupations. For example, the odds of those in the professions

having a labour contract were more than nine times that of those working in elementary occupations.

Finally, the region also made a highly significant difference to the probability of having a labour contract. Compared to the reference areas of Central Highlands those in the Southeast Industrial Zone had odds of having a labour contract that were about 15 times higher; those in Ha Noi had about eight times higher; those in Northeast Economic Zone and in Ho Chi Minh City had odds that were more than 6 times higher. These patterns probably reflect the fact that workers in the urban informal sector (such as construction and street peddling) worked without a contract whereas factory/industrial workers tend to work with a contract. As in many other Asian countries, Vietnamese cities also have 'migrant markets' where those seeking day labourers can hire migrants on the spot.

Migration specific factors are not applicable for non-migrants and so absent in their sample. In the model for non-migrants all variables but gender, ethnicity, and primary schooling were statistically significant predictors of the probability of having a labour contract. Thus unlike migrants gender and ethnicity were insignificant predictors in the model of non-migrants. However the signs are consistent in both models except for current age and skilled agricultural/fishery workers. For migrants, the variable 'age at last move', may represent age factor and the variable 'current age' may represent only the experience factor as explained above. So, in the non-migrants' model the negative coefficient may be the net effect of age and experience factor. The net effect is negative as because the effect of experience is stronger than the effect of getting older. Comparing the size of the effects, it appears that the effects of education relative to illiterates and current occupation relative to elementary occupation were consistently higher for non-migrants except for college/university education and the regional effects relative to Central Highlands were consistently lower for non-migrants. For example, the odds of those in the professions having a labour contract in the non-migrants category were about 37 times that of those working in elementary occupations, whilst it was more than nine times higher in case of migrants.

4.3.2 Benefits for migrants at the work place

On average, 45 percent of migrants said that they received benefits at the work place. The proportion of women migrants receiving benefits was greater at 62 percent compared to 35 percent of men. In contrast only 39 percent of non-migrant women and 39 percent of non-migrant men received benefits at the work place.

Bonuses appeared to be the most commonly offered benefit for migrants and non-migrants, but proportionately more migrants were receiving over time and food benefits whereas non-migrants were more likely to receive bonuses.

Statistical interpretation of χ^2 test: Benefit receiving in the work place differs significantly between the categories in the first two columns of the table. For each type of benefit migrants and non-migrants differ significantly between the categories.

More educated migrants are more likely to receive benefits. Among occupational categories, more professionals received benefits compared to others. Those in the elementary occupations were the least likely to receive benefits. The majority of foreign company and government employees, both migrants and non-migrants, reported receiving benefits. Hardly any of those in self-employment or small businesses received benefits.

TABLE 4.9: PERCENT OF HAVING BENEFITS FROM THE WORK PLACE BY MIGRATION STATUS AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

	Percent get benefit in the work place		Percent of receivers in top 3 kinds of benefits ^a					
	Migrant	Non-migrant	Migrant			Non-migrant		
			Bonus	Over time	Food	Bonus	Over time	Food
Sex								
Male	35.6	27.7	80.6	66.6	57.1	86.5	56.5	44.7
Female	62.7	38.9	74.8	76.3	61.6	79.4	61.4	48.0
χ^2 1 df ***	299.7	49.6	54.5	49.4	33.8			
Education level								
Illiterate to primary	12.9	6.6	58.7	65.3	60.0	70.0	62.5	47.5
Secondary	47.3	29.6	76.4	73.7	61.8	84.3	61.2	48.9
College and above	81.6	79.0	91.2	58.2	42.9	84.8	48.2	36.3
χ^2 2 df ***	421.4	597.3	31.1	33.8	31.3			
Current occupation								
Professional/technicians/associate professionals	84.5	82.5	90.0	60.6	48.0	84.0	46.5	34.3
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	22.8	1.2	69.2	53.9	61.5	100.0	0.0	0.0
Craft and related workers	63.7	44.9	76.4	75.8	61.1	83.9	74.1	59.4
Operators/assemblers/services/sales	67.2		73.4	76.8	66.4	85.4	61.4	54.7
Elementary occupations	19.2	9.8	73.4	67.5	58.4	82.1	55.2	39.3
χ^2 4 df ***	1145.9	1299.0	87.9	62.6	49.2			
Current work place								
Government organisation	89.1	86.6	91.3	67.3	55.0	87.6	50.8	37.0
Small business/self employment and others	5.0	1.6	67.6	33.3	56.5	71.4	23.8	40.5
Private company	69.8	63.3	75.1	68.3	45.9	82.1	56.7	44.2
Foreign company	91.8	92.2	72.4	80.6	70.4	78.2	81.4	68.4
χ^2 3 df ***	2853.7	3069.7	210.3	135.5	85.6			
Total	45.2	30.8	77.7	71.4	59.3	84.0	58.2	45.9

a. Other benefits are clothing, housing, transportation and others, of them clothing is important and transportation is important for the highest education category.

*** significant at 1 percent level.

A majority of those who migrated for job reasons received benefits (Table 4.10). Between 63 percent received food, 74 percent received bonuses and 76 percent of them received over time payments. A much smaller proportion of those who moved for other reasons received benefits. There is no clear pattern in the proportion of migrants receiving benefits or the kinds of benefits received by the year of the move.

TABLE 4.10: PERCENT OF MIGRANTS RECEIVING BENEFITS IN THE WORK PLACE BY REASONS FOR MOVING AND YEARS OF LAST MOVE

	Percent receiving benefits	Total migrants in work (N)	Percent of receivers in top 3 kinds of benefits		
			Bonus	Over time	Food
Reasons for moving					
Job reasons	61.2	1,856	74.1	76.4	63.2
Family reasons	41.5	523	82.5	60.4	53.5
Improving living conditions	33.9	1,489	80.8	68.7	57.6
Others	26.2	562	87.8	57.8	43.5
χ^2 3 df ***	352.4				
Years of last move					
1999	30.4	194	86.4	67.8	49.2
2000	35.4	974	86.7	68.7	53.3
2001	44.8	755	78.4	69.8	59.2
2002	50.5	802	79.0	72.1	61.0
2003	54.4	894	78.4	74.1	58.4
2004	45.8	811	65.0	71.4	65.8
χ^2 5 df ***	94.3				
Total	45.2	4,430	77.7	71.4	59.3

PART 5

NETWORKS, MIGRATION HISTORIES, LABOUR MARKET OUTCOMES AND HOUSING

5.1 Labour market outcomes

A vast majority of employed migrants were working before they moved (3,782 out of a total of 4,452 or 85 percent). Of these, 53 percent found work in small businesses/family businesses/self employment; 19 percent in foreign companies; 15 percent in private companies and 13 percent in government. Only 2 percent of the working migrants were previously engaged in housework and a further 2 percent were unemployed but wanting work. This shows that migrants have come to the destination in search of better jobs not just in search of any job. Detailed description of their jobs in the origin is not available in the data set so it is not possible to compare the occupation after the move to the current occupation.

TABLE 5.1: CROSS TABULATION BETWEEN THE STATUS OF WORK OF MIGRANTS IN THE ORIGIN AND PLACE OF WORK AT THE DESTINATION

Type of work at the origin	Place of work at the destination						Total
	Government organization	Collective organization	Small company/self-employment/family labour	Private company	Foreign company	NR	
Employed	475	20	1,994	581	701	11	3,782
Percent	81.6	80.0	92.9	76.6	75.5	91.7	85.0
Household work	8	1	38	14	39	0	100
Percent	1.4	4.0	1.8	1.8	4.2	.0	2.2
Student	86	2	70	117	172	1	448
Percent	14.8	8.0	3.3	15.4	18.5	8.3	10.1
Unable to work	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Percent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unemployed: have demand for work	11	2	38	41	15	0	107
Percent	1.9	8.0	1.8	5.4	1.6	0.0	2.4
Unemployed: no demand for work	2	0	4	3	1	0	10
Percent	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
NR	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Percent	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	582	25	2,147	758	928	12	4,452
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Migrants employed in the place of origin moved for a variety of reasons, including job reasons as well as to improve their living conditions, to join relatives etc (Table 5.2). But the most important reason for moving is for a job which indicates that most people migrate for a better job.

5.2 Sources of help for migrants

Relatives, friends and blood relatives were identified as sources of help when faced by difficulties by male respondents. Among women, fewer mentioned friends (39 percent) but more mentioned relatives and blood relatives (Table 5.3). Only 11 percent of men and women said they would seek help from the government. Older people, compared to younger persons, were more likely to go to government and persons from the same origin for help and slightly less likely to ask relatives and friends for help.

TABLE 5.2: PERCENT OF MIGRANTS EMPLOYED IN PLACE OF ORIGIN PROVIDING REASONS FOR MOVE

Reasons for moving	Frequency	Percent
Job reasons	2,420	64.0
To improve living condition	2,062	54.5
Finished schooling	56	1.5
Students	39	1.0
Marriage	181	4.8
To join relatives	779	20.6
Have no relatives at the old place	17	0.5
For treatment	4	0.1
Better environment	183	4.8
To improve social and intellectual needs	433	11.5
For business	204	5.4
For children's future	264	7.0
Others	599	15.8
N (Migrants had employment at origin)	3,782	

For those without schooling, most reported they would go to relatives for help and just over a quarter said they would approach the government. In sharp contrast only 8-11 percent of those in higher educational categories said that they would go to government and most listed relatives, blood relatives and friends and countrymen as sources of help.

Those who moved for family reasons were much more likely to seek help from blood relatives highlighting the importance of social networks in supporting migrants.

TABLE 5.3: PERCENT OF MIGRANTS WHO FACE DIFFICULTIES BY SOURCE OF HELP AND BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

	Go for help when facing difficulties		Whom did you go for help						
	Percent	Number	Blood relatives	Relatives	Friends	Country-men	Adminis-tration	Others	Number
Sex									
Male	70.9	1,000	39.9	44.4	45.0	22.4	11.0	4.1	709
Female	70.3	1,251	41.3	45.7	39.0	19.9	10.5	6.0	879
Age group									
15-19	72.6	179	41.5	46.2	42.3	17.7	8.5	2.3	130
20-24	73.2	560	37.1	40.2	46.8	21.7	6.3	4.4	410
25-29	70.6	500	41.9	49.0	41.6	18.4	9.4	4.8	353
30-34	71.5	365	42.5	47.1	36.8	21.5	13.8	6.5	261
35-39	70.4	243	38.0	48.0	41.5	26.9	17.0	4.7	171
40-44	66.7	210	42.1	47.9	37.1	17.1	12.1	8.6	140
45-49	65.2	115	45.3	40.0	41.3	26.7	13.3	2.7	75
50-54	68.5	54	46.0	43.2	40.5	24.3	16.2	10.8	37
55-59	44.0	25	54.6	9.1	27.3	18.2	18.2	9.1	11
Marital status									
Single	71.5	657	32.8	38.9	49.6	20.0	6.2	3.0	470
Ever married	70.1	1,594	44.0	47.8	38.4	21.5	12.6	6.1	1,118
Education level									
Illiterate	73.0	115	46.4	65.5	39.3	32.1	26.2	11.9	84
Primary school	65.9	305	46.8	52.7	35.8	27.4	8.5	3.0	201
Lower secondary school	70.9	1,122	40.4	43.1	39.1	19.6	10.9	4.5	795
Upper secondary school	73.2	631	38.5	41.6	46.8	18.2	8.4	5.0	462
College/university and above	59.0	78	30.4	45.7	65.2	26.1	10.9	15.2	46
Ethnicity									
Kinh	69.9	1,895	40.3	43.4	42.9	20.9	9.8	4.8	1,324
Non-Kinh	74.2	356	42.4	53.8	35.6	22.0	15.2	6.8	264
Age at last move									
Under 20	73.6	401	42.7	43.4	42.0	18.0	8.1	3.7	295
From 20 to under 25	73.2	578	37.4	44.4	48.2	23.6	6.2	4.3	423
From 25 to under 30	70.1	461	39.9	48.9	35.6	17.7	13.0	6.2	323
From 30 and above	67.5	811	42.6	44.4	40.0	22.7	14.3	6.0	547
Main reason for moving									
Job reasons	73.1	647	33.0	42.5	52.6	19.7	12.5	5.9	473
Family reasons	76.0	316	62.1	42.5	32.9	14.6	9.6	5.0	240
Improving living conditions	68.9	901	39.9	49.8	38.2	27.2	10.1	4.2	621
Others	65.6	387	36.6	41.3	38.2	14.6	9.8	6.3	254

TABLE 5.3: PERCENT OF MIGRANTS WHO FACE DIFFICULTIES BY SOURCE OF HELP AND BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

	Go for help when facing difficulties		Whom did you go for help						
	Percent	Number	Blood relatives	Relatives	Friends	Country-men	Adminis-tration	Others	Number
Year of last move									
1999	70.50	139	50.00	61.2	38.8	28.6	11.2	2.0	98
2000	69.43	592	42.82	51.6	37.7	20.4	7.8	4.1	411
2001	68.66	418	43.21	46.3	42.5	18.8	14.3	7.0	287
2002	72.94	388	37.10	37.8	45.2	21.2	12.7	9.2	283
2003	70.30	394	37.91	41.5	40.4	17.7	13.4	4.7	277
2004	72.50	320	37.50	38.8	46.1	25.4	5.6	1.7	232
Household size									
1 person	62.59	139	20.69	26.4	69.0	16.1	6.9	3.5	87
2 persons	64.84	438	34.15	41.6	46.1	19.7	8.5	3.9	284
3 persons	71.00	569	44.06	44.8	42.8	18.3	7.4	3.2	404
4 persons	74.39	531	43.80	46.8	35.7	22.5	14.2	7.9	395
5 persons and above	72.82	574	43.06	50.2	37.6	24.2	12.9	5.7	418
Total	70.55	2,251	40.68	45.2	41.7	21.0	10.7	5.2	1,588

Note: - The percentages of migrants citing options “trade union”, “labour regulation office”, “project and/or programme implementing organization” are too small for analysis and are added to the group “others” in this table.

- The percentages do not add up to 100 in each row because each respondent may have answered yes to more than one option. Absolute comparison and ranking between them is also not possible so any comparative analysis presented below is only a very rough indication.

5.3 Assistance received by migrants after arrival

Table 5.4 shows the types of assistance received by migrants after arrival. Most support migrants received was in the form of moral encouragement from family and friends. Nearly 71 percent women and 67 percent of men said that they had received this kind of help and older age groups were more likely to receive this form of emotional support than were younger migrants. In comparison, material and hands-on help was less forthcoming for many migrants. Help with housing was most often provided - 57 percent for men and 59 percent for women. More younger and older migrants mentioned this form of help. Help in finding a job was identified as a source of help by 39 percent of men and 44 percent of women; help with material and money was also important: 27 percent of women and 22 percent of men said they received monetary help and 36 percent of women and 31 percent of men received material help (food, clothing and other basic necessities). Information was mentioned by 21 percent of women and 20 percent of men as a form of help. Variations by marital status were noticeable in the case of finding a job

– while 51 percent of single people listed this as an important form of help only 35 percent of married people did so.

TABLE 5.4: PERCENT OF TYPE OF ASSISTANCE THAT MIGRANTS RECEIVED AFTER ARRIVAL SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

	Those receiving assistance		Types of assistance received in the previous 6 months								
	Percent	Number	Help for dwelling	Money help	Material help	Encouragement	Help in finding a job	Help to get admission to school	To get information	Others	Number
Sex											
Male	68.7	2151	56.8	21.7	31.1	67.0	39.3	6.2	19.6	2.3	1,477
Female	69.5	2847	59.5	27.3	35.8	71.3	43.9	6.1	20.7	1.9	1,979
Age group											
15-19	80.2	577	63.3	26.1	32.8	68.0	52.9	11.5	19.9	1.1	463
20-24	71.9	1549	60.6	26.4	31.5	68.7	48.0	7.5	20.3	1.8	1,114
25-29	67.9	1075	57.8	23.8	35.5	70.8	40.8	2.3	19.0	1.6	730
30-34	65.3	701	55.9	25.8	34.5	69.0	40.4	5.0	22.5	2.6	458
35-39	64.3	401	53.9	23.3	36.4	67.8	33.0	5.0	17.4	2.7	258
40-44	63.3	338	53.3	26.2	28.5	72.4	22.4	6.5	17.8	4.2	214
45-49	63.7	215	51.8	15.3	40.9	72.3	27.0	3.7	25.6	2.9	137
50-54	60.7	84	60.8	17.7	43.1	70.6	25.5	7.8	19.6	3.9	51
55-59	53.5	58	48.4	22.6	48.4	74.2	6.5	0.0	32.3	0.0	31
Marital status											
Single	73.1	2051	60.3	23.6	28.0	68.5	51.4	8.7	21.6	1.3	1,499
Ever married	66.4	2947	56.8	25.9	38.2	70.2	34.6	4.2	19.2	2.6	1,957
Education level											
Illiterate	66.7	141	62.8	11.7	59.6	64.9	21.3	11.7	3.2	2.1	94
Primary school	63.4	489	59.7	25.5	46.5	62.6	31.0	2.3	12.6	4.2	310
Lower secondary school	70.0	2330	60.6	26.7	33.2	66.8	47.4	3.3	17.0	1.9	1,631
Upper secondary school	71.9	1689	57.0	24.7	30.8	73.8	41.7	10.5	25.4	1.7	1,215
College/university and above	59.0	349	44.2	16.5	25.7	77.2	25.7	6.3	34.0	1.9	206
Ethnicity											
Kinh	69.1	4514	58.1	25.7	31.4	70.6	44.5	6.2	21.3	1.8	3,121
Non-Kinh	69.2	484	60.3	17.3	55.8	59.1	17.9	6.0	10.2	4.5	335
Age at the last move											
Under 20	78.2	1169	63.8	27.1	33.3	67.7	50.7	10.9	20.0	1.5	914
From 20 to under 25	69.9	1450	58.5	25.3	32.7	70.6	45.4	4.7	19.6	1.6	1,014
From 25 to under 30	66.0	932	56.1	23.1	34.2	71.2	40.3	2.6	21.1	2.1	615
From 30 and above	63.1	1447	54.2	23.4	35.3	68.8	30.3	5.4	20.4	3.1	913

TABLE 5.4: PERCENT OF TYPE OF ASSISTANCE THAT MIGRANTS RECEIVED AFTER ARRIVAL SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

	Those receiving assistance		Types of assistance received in the previous 6 months								
	Percent	Number	Help for dwelling	Money help	Material help	Encouragement	Help in finding a job	Help to get admission to school	To get information	Others	Number
Main reason for moving											
Job reasons	71.8	1,917	61.0	20.4	23.8	64.7	59.6	2.8	23.3	1.4	1,376
Family reasons	75.4	744	59.0	37.4	46.7	80.8	29.2	6.6	20.0	1.4	561
Improving living conditions	66.8	1,511	58.7	22.8	38.0	67.2	39.2	3.8	15.4	2.0	1,009
Others	61.7	826	49.8	27.5	38.4	74.5	13.5	19.4	21.6	4.7	510
Year of last move											
1999	68.5	213	63.7	26.0	47.3	80.1	30.8	6.2	25.3	2.7	146
2000	67.4	1,086	57.0	25.0	36.9	71.0	35.9	6.3	16.9	2.5	732
2001	70.1	870	56.7	26.4	35.4	68.9	37.7	8.4	22.3	3.3	610
2002	68.8	906	56.5	26.0	31.3	72.1	43.2	6.9	22.6	1.9	623
2003	68.9	993	57.9	25.4	33.5	66.5	45.6	5.7	20.6	1.0	684
2004	71.1	930	62.3	21.5	28.6	66.6	49.8	3.8	18.0	1.5	661
Household size											
1 person	62.4	396	49.0	10.9	18.6	72.5	51.8	4.9	24.7	1.2	247
2 persons	64.9	1,111	60.6	24.6	30.1	64.8	51.0	3.5	17.1	1.9	721
3 persons	68.9	1,331	57.1	26.5	31.2	71.2	44.2	5.5	20.1	2.4	917
4 persons	71.8	1,066	56.0	25.8	38.8	72.3	34.4	9.2	21.3	1.6	765
5 persons and above	73.7	1,094	62.8	26.8	40.0	68.1	35.2	7.0	20.7	2.5	806
Total	69.2	4998	58.3	24.9	33.8	69.5	41.9	6.2	20.2	2.1	3,456

A smaller proportion of those with no schooling received monetary help compared to those with even a minimal level of education: while only 12 percent of those with no schooling got money help, more than a quarter of other groups received financial help, suggesting that migrants with no schooling had either very poor friends and relatives or were regarded as a financial risk because of their poorer prospects of finding well paid work. On the other hand many more migrants with no schooling said that they received material help: 60 percent of illiterate people received such help as compared to 46 percent of those with primary school education, 33 percent of those with lower secondary school education and 31 percent of those with upper secondary school education. This help may have been in the form of old clothes, utensils and food given to poor migrants by relatives and friends as charity. Fewer migrants with no schooling said they received help in finding a job compared to those with better education. Here the reasons could be that the poor and those with no schooling have fewer social connections with people in places where they can find a job. The contrast between educated and uneducated was especially stark in the case of finding information. While a mere 3 percent of migrants with no schooling received this form of help the figure increases substantially with

education with nearly a quarter of those with upper secondary school level education saying that they got help with information and 34 percent of those with college university qualifications getting such help.

Material help appeared to be more common in the case of non-Kinh minority. The Kinh majority were obviously getting more help in finding a job: whereas 45 percent of them identified this kind of help only 18 percent of non-Kinh did. The same was seen in the case of help in getting information; 21 percent of Kinh said they received this kind of help whereas half that number of non-Kinh mentioned information as a form of help.

Further insights into the importance of social networks can be gained by examining the data by the main reason for moving; more than 80 percent of those who moved for family reasons cited encouragement (or invitations) as an important form of help received. They also appeared to receive support in the form of material, money and admission to schools more often. But in the case of help in finding housing, those who had moved for job reasons did slightly better than those who had moved for family and improving living conditions but the difference is only 2 percentage points in terms of the proportion of respondents who listed this form of help.

Data by year of move shows that those who moved in 1999 had a higher proportion reporting nearly all kinds of help compared to those who moved later. This could be due to sampling factors since the number of people moving in 1999 was only 213 compared to 1086 in the following year. Perhaps the only significant difference is in terms of the number of people who identified help with gaining admissions to schools. In 2004, at 4 percent, this was half the proportion of those who identified this kind of help as important among the 2001 group of migrants.

More than 60 percent of those in two person migrant households and households with more than five members said that they received help with housing. While only 10 percent of those in single person households said that they got monetary help nearly a quarter of other household categories reported that they received this kind of help. Similarly, migrants in single person households had lower proportion reporting receiving material help and higher proportions reporting help in finding a job and getting information than do migrants in multiple person households, possibly because those in single people are more flexible in the kind of work they can take up and were therefore helped to find jobs more often.

PART 6

LEVELS OF SATISFACTION

A review of the literature and common perceptions of migration suggest that although migration is considered a necessary evil by many, it provides much needed income as a survival strategy although it may also enact a heavy cost in terms of worse living conditions and access to services. The data contained in this survey provide detailed information on how migrants have assessed various aspects of their life at the destination as compared with their situation before the move. They ranked their situation with respect to work, education, health, housing, overall life satisfaction as much better, better, the same, worse or much worse. However there are some inherent difficulties in this kind of assessment. First it is possible that those who were not satisfied with their situation after migrating went back home and were therefore not covered in the survey. Second, no two persons are likely to have the same measure and there is therefore a high degree of subjectivity and variation in the responses. However, even within these limitations the analysis presented below provides important information on the impacts of migration of the lives of migrants.

6.1 Migration, living and work conditions

Overall, most migrants report that they are better off in terms of several indicators (Table 6.1). However, a considerable proportion of migrants express dissatisfaction with housing conditions, health care and the living environment.

Working conditions had become better for a majority of migrants (nearly 72 percent) after their move. Seven percent said that their working conditions were much better. Compared to this only 3 percent said that they had worsened. Roughly 13 percent reported that they remained the same.

Similarly an improvement in income was reported by 73 percent of the migrants; nearly 6 percent reported much better incomes. Compared to this nearly 13 percent said that their incomes were the same, 4 percent reported a worsening in earnings.

While 24 percent said that their education had improved a majority (65 percent) said that it had remained the same. With respect to professional skills a greater proportion reported an improvement (46 percent) whereas 41 percent said their skills were at the same level.

When asked how their housing situation compares with their previous place of residence, 37 percent of migrants said that it had worsened and almost 2 percent said it was much worse (Table 6.1). While 33 percent said that it had improved and 2 percent said it was

much better. Thus a worsening of housing is by no means a uniform phenomenon. About a quarter find the situation similar to their previous place of residence.

TABLE 6.1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED DIMENSION OF SATISFACTION AFTER MIGRATION RELATIVE TO BEFORE MIGRATION

Outcome variables	Percentage distribution of migrants (N=4,998)						Total
	Much better	Better	The same	Worse	Much worse	Do not know/no response	
Work condition	7.0	72.0	13.1	2.9	0.3	4.7	100.0
Income	5.7	73.1	12.5	3.9	0.3	4.5	100.0
Education	1.1	23.9	65.0	1.5	0.1	8.3	100.0
Professional skill	1.3	46.1	41.6	1.2	0.1	9.8	100.0
Learning for children	1.7	24.8	12.2	6.3	0.2	54.8	100.0
Housing condition	2.0	33.3	25.3	37.2	1.8	0.4	100.0
Health care	1.7	47.5	35.3	14.3	0.5	0.6	100.0
Environment and life satisfaction	1.6	47.6	28.6	19.5	1.3	1.5	100.0

Although nearly 48 percent reported an improvement in health care, 35 percent said it was the same and 14 percent said it had worsened after migration.

On the general question of whether or not their living environment and life satisfaction had improved, nearly 48 percent said it had but 29 percent said it was the same and almost a fifth of the migrants said it had worsened.

6.2 The relationship between life satisfaction and migrant characteristics

In order to examine the relationship between satisfaction levels and migrant characteristics we use an ordinal scale for the categorical outcome variables. The results are presented in Table 6.2. In total, migration helps to improve welfare. The degree of improvement is conditioned on the personal characteristics of migrants such as age and education. Ethnic background is also a significant determinant of improvement. The young, unmarried, more highly educated and non-Kinh are much more likely to rate their migration as having a positive impact. This is due to the fact that these categories are much more likely to be absorbed into occupations that are well paying and offer benefits at the workplace. Levels of satisfaction were broadly similar among men and women and household size also did not appear to make much difference.

TABLE 6.2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OVERALL SATISFACTION AFTER MIGRATION RELATIVE TO BEFORE MIGRATION AND DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF AVERAGE SATISFACTION RATING BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS^a

Characteristics	Much better/better	The same	Worse/much worse	Total	Number	Mean rating	Std. Dev. rating	F-ratio
Sex								
Male	83.8	8.6	7.6	100.0	1,878	3.1	2.6	2.9*
Female	80.8	9.3	10.0	100.0	2,442	3.0	2.8	
Age group								
15-34	83.2	8.8	8.0	100.0	3,347	3.1	2.7	9.4***
35-59	78.2	9.7	12.1	100.0	973	2.8	3.0	
Marital status								
Single	85.1	8.2	6.7	100.0	1,697	3.2	2.5	11.8***
Ever married	80.1	9.5	10.4	100.0	2,623	2.9	2.9	
Education level								
Illiterate to primary	78.2	12.4	9.5	100.0	550	2.6	2.6	34.0***
Secondary	82.1	8.5	9.4	100.0	3,460	3.0	2.7	
College, University and above	89.0	8.4	2.6	100.0	310	4.2	2.9	
Ethnicity								
Kinh	82.1	8.9	8.9	100.0	3,880	3.0	2.8	6.3***
Tay, Thai, Kho-me, Dao	89.3	6.8	4.0	100.0	177	3.2	2.3	
Others	76.4	11.4	12.2	100.0	263	2.4	2.7	
Household size								
Up to 2 persons	81.6	9.8	8.7	100.0	1,281	2.9	2.7	3.7**
3-4 persons	81.6	8.8	9.6	100.0	2,099	3.0	2.8	
5 persons and above	83.9	8.3	7.8	100.0	940	3.2	2.8	
Total	82.1	9.0	8.9	100.0	4,320	3.0	2.7	

a. The overall satisfaction of an individual migrant (S_i) is measured as follows:

$S_i = \sum S_{ik}$, where, $k = 1, 2, \dots, 7$ are outcome variables such as work, income, education, professional skill, housing condition, health care and environment/life satisfaction. The qualitative assessment is made by a before and after migration comparison using the grades much better, better, the same, worse and much worse. They are converted into an ordinal scale by arbitrary rating such that much better = 2, better = 1, the same = 0, worse = -1 and much worse = -2. S_{ik} ranges from -2 to +2 and S_i ranges from -14 to +14 (-14 if the migrant's condition is much worse in terms of all 7 outcome variables and +14 if the migrant's condition is much better in terms of all 7 outcome variables). The S_i is converted into 3 qualitative grades such that $S_i > 0$ is much better/better, $S_i = 0$ is the same and $S_i < 0$ is worse/much worse.

*** Significant at 1 percent level, ** significant at 5 percent level, * significant at 10 percent level.

TABLE 6.3: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS' ASSESSMENT OF PRESENT WORK COMPARED TO PREVIOUS WORK

	Much better /better	The same	Worse/ much worse	Not applicable/ do not know/ NR	Total	Number
Sex						
Male	80.4	12.3	2.7	4.7	100.0	2,151
Female	78.0	13.6	3.6	4.8	100.0	2,847
Age group						
15-19	78.5	9.2	0.7	11.6	100.0	577
20-24	79.5	10.3	1.9	8.2	100.0	1,549
25-29	82.0	12.6	3.5	2.0	100.0	1,075
30-34	80.6	14.7	4.0	0.7	100.0	701
35-39	80.1	14.2	5.2	0.5	100.0	401
40-44	76.0	16.9	6.2	0.9	100.0	338
45-49	74.0	19.5	4.7	1.9	100.0	215
50-54	67.9	27.4	2.4	2.4	100.0	84
55-59	41.4	37.9	10.3	10.3	100.0	58
Marital status						
Single	80.5	9.3	1.1	9.1	100.0	2,051
Ever married	78.0	15.6	4.7	1.7	100.0	2,947
Education level						
Illiterate	76.6	17.7	3.6	2.1	100.0	141
Primary school	78.7	16.0	4.3	1.0	100.0	489
Lower secondary school	83.1	12.0	3.3	1.6	100.0	2,330
Upper secondary school	76.1	11.0	2.8	10.0	100.0	1,689
College/university and above	66.8	24.1	2.6	6.6	100.0	349
Ethnicity						
Kinh	79.4	12.5	3.2	4.9	100.0	4,514
Non-Kinh	75.2	17.8	3.3	3.7	100.0	484
Age at the time of last move						
Under 20	79.2	9.4	1.1	10.3	100.0	1,169
From 20 to under 25	80.5	11.2	2.6	5.8	100.0	1,450
From 25 to under 30	80.6	14.3	3.7	1.5	100.0	932
From 30 and above	76.4	17.1	5.3	1.3	100.0	1,447
Main reason for moving						
Job reasons	92.2	6.2	0.9	0.7	100.0	1,917
Family reasons	59.5	25.1	8.6	6.7	100.0	744
Improving living conditions	86.1	10.5	2.6	0.8	100.0	1,511
Others	52.9	22.8	4.7	19.6	100.0	826
Year of last move						
1999	72.8	15.0	4.7	7.5	100.0	213
2000	79.2	15.2	2.6	3.0	100.0	1,086
2001	77.7	13.3	4.5	4.5	100.0	870
2002	80.5	12.8	2.1	4.6	100.0	906
2003	77.7	13.9	3.5	4.8	100.0	993
2004	81.4	9.1	3.1	6.3	100.0	930
Type of registration						
No registration	78.4	10.3	3.8	7.5	100.0	213
KT1	66.0	23.6	7.4	3.0	100.0	571
KT2	79.5	17.2	1.3	2.0	100.0	302
KT3	74.7	15.2	3.5	6.6	100.0	1,628
KT4	85.3	8.6	2.2	3.9	100.0	2,284

TABLE 6.3: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS' ASSESSMENT OF PRESENT WORK COMPARED TO PREVIOUS WORK

	Much better /better	The same	Worse/ much worse	Not applicable/ do not know/ NR	Total	Number
Household size						
1 person	84.9	9.6	1.5	4.0	100.0	396
2 persons	84.4	8.9	2.3	4.3	100.0	1,111
3 persons	79.0	12.4	4.1	4.4	100.0	1,331
4 persons	72.8	18.9	3.5	4.9	100.0	1,066
5 persons and above	77.4	13.6	3.3	5.7	100.0	1,094
Total	79.0	13.1	3.2	4.7	100.0	4,998

When asked whether their work at the place of destination was better or not compared to their work in the place of origin, nearly 80 percent of men and 78 percent of women said it was much better/better. Twelve percent of men and 14 percent of women said it was the same and only 3 percent of men and 4 percent of women said it was worse or much worse (Table 6.3). On average 5 percent said they did not know.

Job satisfaction appeared to be higher among younger migrants, with higher proportions reporting that their work was much better or better. Nearly all who moved for a job or to improve their living conditions said their work was much better or better.

More than 85 percent of those with KT4 registration and 78 percent of those with no registration at all said that their jobs were better or much better at the destination compared to the origin.

TABLE 6.4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHANGE IN PROFESSIONAL SKILL OF MIGRANTS COMPARED TO PREVIOUS PLACE OF RESIDENCE

	Migrant's professional skill				Total	Number
	Much better /better	The same	Worse/ much worse	Not applicable/ do not know/ NR		
Sex						
Male	47.4	42.54	0.98	9.11	100.0	2,151
Female	47.3	40.89	1.48	10.33	100.0	2,847
Age group						
15-19	56.8	28.25	0.35	14.73	100.0	577
20-24	58.7	28.79	0.97	11.56	100.0	1,549
25-29	48.7	43.35	1.58	6.42	100.0	1,075
30-34	41.5	48.64	1.28	8.56	100.0	701
35-39	32.2	59.10	1.00	7.73	100.0	401
40-44	27.5	60.06	1.78	10.65	100.0	338
45-49	28.4	63.3	1.9	6.5	100.0	215
50-54	21.4	60.7	4.8	13.1	100.0	84
55-59	25.9	62.1	3.5	8.6	100.0	58

TABLE 6.4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHANGE IN PROFESSIONAL SKILL OF MIGRANTS COMPARED TO PREVIOUS PLACE OF RESIDENCE

	Migrant's professional skill				Total	Number
	Much better /better	The same	Worse/ much worse	Not applicable/ do not know/ NR		
Marital status						
Single	62.0	25.7	0.4	11.9	100.0	2,051
Ever married	37.1	52.7	1.8	8.4	100.0	2,947
Education level						
Illiterate	20.6	64.5	0.7	14.2	100.0	141
Primary school	31.5	58.5	0.8	9.2	100.0	489
Lower secondary school	45.5	45.2	1.2	8.1	100.0	2,330
Upper secondary school	54.6	31.4	1.5	12.6	100.0	1,689
College/university and above	57.3	34.1	1.4	7.2	100.0	349
Ethnicity						
Kinh	49.8	38.6	1.3	10.3	100.0	4,514
Non-Kinh	24.8	69.4	0.6	5.2	100.0	484
Age at the time of last move						
Under 20	57.9	27.6	0.7	13.8	100.0	1,169
From 20 to under 25	55.8	33.8	1.2	9.2	100.0	1,450
From 25 to under 30	44.5	46.8	1.4	7.3	100.0	932
From 30 and above	32.1	57.4	1.7	8.9	100.0	1,447
Main reason for moving						
Job reasons	64.2	28.5	0.4	6.9	100.0	1,917
Family reasons	37.1	50.4	2.7	9.8	100.0	744
Improving living conditions	37.9	50.8	1.1	10.1	100.0	1,511
Others	34.8	47.2	2.2	15.9	100.0	826
Year of last move						
1999	38.0	47.0	4.2	10.8	100.0	213
2000	42.1	47.0	1.2	9.8	100.0	1,086
2001	47.4	43.1	0.7	8.9	100.0	870
2002	50.9	38.3	0.9	9.9	100.0	906
2003	49.4	40.3	1.2	9.2	100.0	993
2004	50.0	37.3	1.6	11.1	100.0	930
Household size						
1 person	59.1	33.8	0.5	6.6	100.0	396
2 persons	49.9	35.5	1.4	13.2	100.0	1,111
3 persons	49.8	39.4	2.0	8.8	100.0	1,331
4 persons	40.2	49.3	1.2	9.2	100.0	1,066
5 persons and above	44.4	45.7	0.6	9.3	100.0	1,094
Total	47.3	41.6	1.3	9.8	100.0	4,998

Table 6.4 shows that an equal proportion of men and women felt that their skills had improved (47 percent). A higher proportion of young, single, better educated and Kinh said that their skills had improved. This was especially true in the case of those who had moved for job reasons (64 percent) compared to those who had moved for other reasons. While 62 percent of single migrants reported much better skills this proportion was 37 percent in the case of married migrants. Over half of those who had moved for family and improving living conditions said that there was no change in the level of their skills.

More recent migrants had a slightly higher proportion saying that their skills had improved (50 percent in 2004 compared to 42 percent in 2000 and 38 percent in 1999). It is possible that with more migrants going into foreign companies they may have benefited from on-the-job training to meet the higher standards required by export oriented companies.

6.3 Job satisfaction

TABLE 6.5: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTENTION TO CHANGE JOBS BY AREA OF CURRENT RESIDENCE AND MIGRATION STATUS

	Hanoi		Northeast Economic Zone		Central Highlands		Ho Chi Minh City		Southeast Industrial Zone		Total	
	Migrant	Non-migrant	Migrant	Non-migrant	Migrant	Non-migrant	Migrant	Non-migrant	Migrant	Non-migrant	Migrant	Non-migrant
Intend to change jobs												
Yes	13.5	10.2	13.0	8.9	19.0	16.3	18.1	12.8	21.5	11.3	17.1	12.0
No	82.2	86.7	80.6	90.2	74.8	77.8	75.6	82.1	69.5	85.8	76.4	84.3
Do not know	4.3	3.1	6.5	1.0	6.2	5.8	6.4	5.1	9.1	2.9	6.5	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number (Total)	853	773	849	844	941	961	892	799	917	885	4452	4262

Table 6.5 shows that only a minority of migrants and non-migrants wanted to change their jobs i.e. job dissatisfaction was not common. More migrants want to change their jobs than non-migrants. The main reason for changing jobs is that both migrants and non-migrants are unsatisfied with their current earnings. In the case of those working in the Central Highlands, migrants show greater satisfaction than non-migrants which could mean that those who are not settled or have arrived later are better able to access jobs, land and markets than local inhabitants.

TABLE 6.6: PERCENT OF THE REASONS THAT RESPONDENTS WANT TO CHANGE THEIR JOBS BY MIGRATION STATUS AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

	Percent of migrants who want to change job by reason				Percent of non-migrants who want to change job by reason			
	Want higher income/salary	Hard working condition	Others ^a	N	Want higher income/salary	Hard working condition	Others ^a	N
Sex								
Male	81.6	22.6	24.5	359	80.0	23.5	27.0	285
Female	84.9	17.9	24.8	403	84.2	15.4	25.9	228
Age group								
15-24	78.6	23.2	26.7	341	79.8	18.1	35.1	94
25-34	86.2	17.4	24.1	282	82.4	18.5	24.9	205
35-59	89.2	18.0	20.9	139	82.2	22.0	24.3	214
Marital status								
Single	75.9	23.8	28.0	336	72.3	17.6	40.3	119
Ever married	89.2	17.1	22.1	426	84.8	20.6	22.3	394
Education level								
Illiterate to primary	93.8	19.8	13.5	96	91.3	18.8	7.5	80
Secondary	81.9	20.7	25.6	629	81.7	21.6	26.5	389
College and above	81.1	10.8	37.8	37	65.9	6.8	61.4	44
Ethnicity								
Kinh	82.3	20.5	26.7	674	79.4	21.3	29.9	428
Non-Kinh	90.9	17.0	9.1	88	94.1	12.9	9.4	85
Household size								
unto 2 persons	77.5	24.6	28.4	236	71.7	15.2	37.0	46
3-4 persons	84.6	17.1	24.4	356	79.9	20.8	27.3	264
5 persons and above	88.8	20.0	20.0	170	86.7	19.7	23.2	203
Current occupation								
Professionals/ technicians and associates	85.9	4.7	29.7	64	76.8	5.4	39.3	56
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	87.5	25.0	25.0	8	85.7	14.3	42.9	7
Operators/assemblers/services /sales	79.8	19.7	22.8	193	76.8	26.3	27.4	95
Craft and related workers	81.3	16.7	39.6	96	71.4	21.4	37.5	56
Elementary occupations	85.0	23.4	21.2	401	86.3	20.4	21.4	299
Current work place								
Government organization	67.6	22.1	41.2	68	84.6	5.8	38.5	52
Small business/self-employment/ family business and others	88.7	22.4	20.6	407	84.6	21.5	20.9	358
Private company	78.9	15.4	27.6	123	66.1	23.7	44.1	59
Foreign company	79.9	17.1	25.6	164	77.3	18.2	34.1	44
Total	83.3	20.1	24.7	762	81.9	19.9	26.5	513

a Others include jobs unsuitable to skill, health and family reasons

Of those who wanted to change jobs more than 80 percent of both migrants and non-migrants saying that they would like to change their job for a better paying job (Table 6.6). Dissatisfaction with income appeared slightly higher in the case of women, and

older people, those with less education, larger families, working in small businesses and non-Kinh.

Nearly 24 percent of single migrants who said that they were not satisfied with their job said they wanted to move jobs because of hard working conditions compared to 18 percent in the case of single non-migrants. While a quarter of migrants in two person households who said that they wanted to change jobs said they wanted to move jobs because of hard working conditions. In the case of non migrants this percentage was lower at 15 percent.

TABLE 6.7: PERCENT OF THE REASONS THAT MIGRANTS WANT TO CHANGE THEIR JOBS

	Want to have higher income	Dissatisfied with salary/ wage	Hard/ heavy working condition	Unsuitable to my skill	Unsuitable to my health	Family reason	Others	Number
Age at the time of last move								
Under 20	70.2	34.0	22.0	6.8	4.7	5.2	10.5	191
From 20 to under 25	71.0	23.2	22.3	5.4	6.7	5.4	10.7	224
From 25 to under 30	79.2	22.2	18.8	6.7	7.4	8.7	3.4	149
From 30 and above	87.4	16.2	16.7	5.6	4.6	6.1	5.6	198
Main reason for moving								
Job reasons	64.1	23.3	26.0	5.3	8.8	6.9	9.9	262
Family reasons	87.9	22.4	20.6	3.7	3.7	4.7	9.4	107
Improving living conditions	81.0	23.4	17.2	6.2	5.1	6.9	4.4	274
Others	84.0	27.7	13.5	9.2	2.5	4.2	10.1	119
Year of last move								
1999	90.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	30
2000	83.6	17.8	22.4	4.0	2.6	2.6	9.2	152
2001	78.0	23.6	15.0	5.5	3.2	9.5	6.3	127
2002	76.4	29.1	15.5	7.4	8.8	4.7	8.8	148
2003	75.9	20.5	21.1	6.6	7.8	6.0	8.4	166
2004	66.2	30.2	25.9	5.8	5.0	10.1	5.8	139
Registration status								
No registration	71.9	21.9	31.3	9.4	6.3	9.4	12.5	32
KT1	92.9	11.9	14.3	3.6	3.6	2.4	6.0	84
KT2	77.8	33.3	11.1	7.4	14.8	7.4	14.8	27
KT3	81.6	16.3	19.7	6.9	7.3	5.2	6.0	233
KT4	70.5	30.6	21.2	5.7	4.7	7.3	8.6	386
Total	76.6	23.9	20.1	6.0	5.8	6.2	7.9	762

The proportion of migrants those wanting to change jobs for higher incomes seem to have dropped over time (see Table 6.7). While 90 percent of the 1999 batch wanted to move

for a higher income the proportion was 84 percent in 2000; 78 percent in 2001; 76 percent in 2002 and 2003 and only 66 percent in 2004. The 1999 batch had the highest proportion saying that they wanted to change jobs because the job was not suited to their skills (10 percent) and health (10 percent) but the total number of respondents was only 30 making comparisons with other categories difficult. While 93 percent of KT1 holders said they wanted to change their job for a higher income, the proportion in KT3 was 82 percent; KT2 was 78 percent and KT4 was 70 percent. As explained before this is probably due to the fact that most KT1 holders are in the Central Highlands where incomes are lower.

TABLE 6.8: PERCENT OF THE REASONS THAT RESPONDENTS DO NOT WANT TO CHANGE THEIR JOBS BY MIGRATION STATUS AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

	Migrants					Non-migrants				
	Has good income	Job suitable/pleasing	Lack of jobs	Others	Number	Has good income	Job suitable/pleasing	Lack of jobs	Others	Number
Sex										
Male	43.6	65.5	36.0	4.6	1,501	36.3	66.9	36.2	7.0	1,802
Female	33.7	65.1	41.1	7.3	1,899	32.5	68.8	34.8	8.5	1,792
Age group										
15-24	34.0	64.9	40.5	4.8	1,293	27.6	71.7	32.8	8.3	290
25-34	41.6	67.7	35.1	5.5	1,287	37.8	68.3	33.6	6.8	1,282
35-59	38.9	62.2	42.1	9.1	820	33.2	67.0	37.1	8.3	2,022
Marital status										
Single	34.4	67.1	38.5	4.8	1,287	34.5	74.1	27.5	7.0	429
Ever married	40.3	64.2	39.1	6.9	2,113	34.4	67.0	36.6	7.9	3,165
Education level										
Illiterate to primary	28.0	53.6	47.0	9.5	453	18.8	55.8	49.4	10.4	500
Secondary	38.1	65.0	40.4	6.0	2,676	35.5	67.2	36.6	7.8	2,756
College and above	54.6	87.8	9.6	1.5	271	48.2	90.8	5.9	3.6	338
Ethnicity										
Kinh	39.7	66.6	38.1	6.0	3,074	36.8	70.4	32.8	7.3	3,223
Non-Kinh	22.7	52.8	46.3	7.4	326	13.7	45.6	59.0	11.6	371
Household size										
upto 2 persons	40.8	67.1	38.4	5.8	1,053	32.8	66.9	34.0	11.8	338
3-4 persons	38.8	66.7	36.2	5.9	1,623	35.1	68.7	34.8	7.0	1,973
5 persons and above	32.5	59.4	45.4	7.0	724	33.7	66.8	36.9	7.9	1,283
Current occupation										
Professionals/ technicians	55.0	90.2	10.1	1.6	367	43.1	91.7	8.7	3.4	531
Skilled agric. and fishery workers	56.3	72.9	29.2	6.3	48	51.9	71.4	45.5	1.3	77
Operators/assemblers/services/sales	40.8	77.2	28.9	6.7	522	42.2	77.3	24.1	9.7	630
Craft and related workers	34.6	64.8	42.3	4.1	950	33.6	69.7	35.7	7.3	668
Elementary occupations	34.6	55.2	47.4	8.3	1,513	28.3	55.9	47.7	8.9	1,688
Current work place										
Government organization	48.2	79.6	28.5	1.4	485	38.9	87.4	18.7	4.0	777
Small business/self-employment/others	38.6	59.5	43.8	7.4	1,642	31.8	59.9	43.8	8.7	2,272
Private company	34.9	67.9	40.1	3.8	576	37.4	73.3	29.2	7.1	281
Foreign company	32.4	66.9	33.4	8.3	697	40.2	72.7	20.8	11.7	264
Total	38.1	65.3	38.9	6.1	3,400	34.4	67.9	35.5	7.8	3,594

Table 6.8 shows that levels of job satisfaction are broadly similar between migrants and non-migrants, with 38 percent of the migrants reporting that they did not want to change their job because the income was good and a further 39 percent said that they couldn't because there were no alternatives. The corresponding percent for non-migrants were 34 percent and 36 percent respectively.

While 55 percent of professionals said their income was good, only 35 percent of elementary occupations and craft workers and 41 percent of operators said this. Ten percent of professionals and 29 percent of operators said they had no alternatives, this proportion was as high as 42 percent in the case of craft and 47 percent in the case of elementary occupations. Forty five percent operators, 47 percent of professionals said they enjoyed the job compared to 29 percent of craft workers and 28 percent of elementary workers. 26 percent of professionals said they had good working conditions compared to 11-16 percent in other occupations.

Forty eight percent of government employees said their income was good compared to 32-39 percent in other groups. Forty four percent working in small businesses and 40 percent in private companies complained about a lack of alternative jobs compared to 29 percent and 33 percent in the other category. Twenty three percent of government employees said they had good working conditions compared to 12-14 percent in other groups.

A comparison between the reasons given by migrants and non-migrants for not changing jobs shows some differences. Bearing in mind that exact and direct comparisons are not possible due to the different sample size and the fact that multiple option questions were asked, it appears that education levels seemed to make a greater differences in the case of non migrants. For example while only 19 percent of those with no schooling said they felt their incomes were good, this proportion rose to 48 percent in the case of college graduates. While 56 percent said that the job was suited to their skills in the case of those with no schooling and 67 percent of primary school educated said that the job was suited to their skills, the proportion is 91 percent in the case of college graduates. The proportion of people saying that they feel trapped in the job falls rapidly with education levels from 49 percent in the case of those with no schooling to 6 percent in the case of college graduates.

A lower proportion of professionals among non-migrants (compared to migrants) seem to think that their income is good (43 percent). In the case of elementary occupations, a lower proportion of non-migrants felt they had a good income (28 percent) compared to migrants.

A smaller proportion of non-migrants working in government (39 percent) and small businesses (32 percent) compared to migrants felt that they had a good income. But the proportion was higher in the case of non-migrants working in foreign companies (40

percent). A lower proportion of government non-migrant workers said they had no alternatives (19 percent). The figure for private and foreign companies was also lower (29 and 21 percent).

6.4 Children's education

Regarding the question on children's education a valid response was available from less than half of the migrants, others included those who had no children, those with preschool going children when they moved, those whose children were born after the move or those who did not have an answer. About fifty nine percent of the migrants who provide a valid response said that their children's education was better or much better in the destination compared to the place of origin; 27 percent said it was the same and only 14 percent said it was worse or much worse (Table 6.9). This finding also challenges the common understanding that schooling inevitably suffers as a result of migration. Since a majority of migrants move from rural areas where educational infrastructure is weak to urban areas which have much better education facilities it is important to note this improvement. The improvement was more marked in the case of migrants with higher education levels.

TABLE 6.9: PERCENT OF MIGRANTS' ASSESSMENT OF CHILDREN EDUCATION COMPARED TO PREVIOUS PLACE OF RESIDENCE BASED ON THOSE WHO GIVE A VALID RESPONSE

Assessment response (percent) by	Much better/ better	The same	Worse/ much worse	Total	Number	Chi ²
Sex						
Male	56.9	28.5	14.7	100	962	2.35
Female	60.0	25.9	14.1	100	1299	
Age group						
15-24	62.3	29.5	8.1	100	430	16.88***
25-34	57.6	26.8	15.5	100	946	
35-59	58.0	26.0	16.0	100	885	
Marital status						
Single	70.2	26.8	3.0	100	299	38.71***
Ever married	56.9	27.1	16.1	100	1962	
Education level						
Illiterate to primary	47.3	32.5	20.1	100	412	35.81***
Secondary	60.3	26.1	13.7	100	1661	
College/university and above	69.1	23.4	7.4	100	188	
Ethnicity						
Kinh	59.7	26.3	14.0	100	1908	5.63*
Non-Kinh	53.0	31.2	15.9	100	353	
Household size						
1-2 persons	52.3	37.8	9.8	100	325	28.50***
3-4 persons	58.7	26.7	14.7	100	1283	
5 persons and above	61.7	22.4	15.9	100	653	
Reasons for moving						
Job reasons	68.5	22.3	9.2	100	575	71.83***
Family reasons	66.2	20.3	13.6	100	479	
Improving living conditions	51.2	30.6	18.2	100	828	
Others	50.4	35.1	14.5	100	379	
Year of last move						
1999	54.3	22.9	22.9	100	140	39.20***
2000	55.1	27.5	17.4	100	633	
2001	62.4	25.2	12.4	100	452	
2002	64.8	22.1	13.0	100	384	
2003	58.0	28.2	13.7	100	393	
2004	54.8	36.7	8.5	100	259	
Total	58.6	27.0	14.3	100	2261	

*** Significant at 1 percent level, * Significant at 10 percent level

6.5 Health care

Overall, migration appears to have improved access to health care, or improved access to superior health care, as nearly half of the migrants said health care was better or much better. More women than men reported that the situation was much better or better. Satisfaction was greater among the more educated but even 46 percent of migrants with no schooling also reported that health services were better or much better than in their place of previous residence.

TABLE 6.10: PERCENT OF THE MIGRANT'S ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH CARE COMPARED TO PREVIOUS PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Assessment response (percent) by	Much better/ better	The same	Worse/ much worse	Do not know/ NR	Total	N	χ^2
Sex							
Male	47.4	38.1	14.1	0.5	100	2,149	
Female	50.7	33.3	15.4	0.6	100	2,846	12.24***
Age group							
15-24	48.4	35.3	15.5	0.8	100	2,125	
25-34	49.9	34.9	14.6	0.6	100	1,775	7.89
35-59	49.8	36.2	14.0	0.1	100	1,095	
Marital status							
Single	48.0	35.8	15.5	0.7	100	2,049	4.00
Ever married	50.1	35.1	14.4	0.4	100	2,946	
Education level							
Illiterate to primary	45.7	39.5	13.5	1.3	100	630	
Secondary	48.5	35.4	15.6	0.5	100	4,017	
College/university and above	64.4	26.7	8.6	0.3	100	348	46.67***
Ethnicity							
Kinh	49.7	34.4	15.3	0.6	100	4,511	
Non-Kinh	44.8	44.4	10.5	0.2	100	484	22.45***
Household size							
1-2 persons	45.5	37.8	16.4	0.4	100	635	
3-4 persons	49.3	36.2	13.9	0.6	100	1,616	
5 persons and above	54.3	30.2	14.8	0.7	100	789	26.63***
Main reason for moving							
Job reasons	50.1	34.0	15.2	0.7	100	1,916	
Family reasons	54.0	31.5	14.0	0.6	100	880	
Improving living conditions	46.6	36.1	16.9	0.4	100	1,583	
Others	46.9	43.0	9.6	0.5	100	616	39.92***
Year of last move							
1999	54.9	25.4	19.7	0.0	100	213	
2000	51.1	33.4	14.9	0.6	100	1,085	
2001	52.1	32.9	14.7	0.2	100	869	
2002	49.0	36.5	14.1	0.3	100	906	
2003	46.5	37.2	15.7	0.6	100	992	34.33***
2004	46.3	39.1	13.4	1.1	100	930	
Total	49.2	35.4	14.8	0.6	100	4,995	

*** Significant at 1 percent level

Here too we see that migrants have not fared as badly as one would expect: perhaps migration earnings have enabled them to cover the costs for private healthcare or that they have access to work-based facilities in factories.

Similar to the housing situation, access to health care seems to be less readily available for those who have moved more recently than those who have moved over five years ago.

6.6 Safety and security

TABLE 6.11: PERCENT OF THE ASSESSMENT OF SAFETY AND FEAR AT CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE BY MIGRATION STATUS AND SEX

	Male		Female		Total	
	Migrant	Non-migrant	Migrant	Non-migrant	Migrant	Non-migrant
Feel safe						
Yes	90.2	92.5	89.5	91.1	89.8	91.8
No	9.8	7.5	10.5	8.9	10.2	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,151	2,322	2,847	2,687	4,998	5,009
Source of fear						
Violence	26.5	20.7	33.9	32.8	30.8	27.7
Theft	24.6	32.2	35.6	29.4	31.0	30.6
Drug addicted gangsters	13.7	13.2	10.7	13.0	12.0	13.1
Prostitution	5.7	4.6	4.7	5.5	5.1	5.1
Gambling	1.9	4.6	3.7	4.6	3.0	4.6
Poor infrastructure	45.0	53.5	43.6	49.2	44.2	51.0
Environmental pollution	47.4	46.6	42.6	47.9	44.6	47.3
Other	11.4	11.5	11.1	10.9	11.2	11.2
Do not know	0.47	0	1.7	0.4	1.2	0.2
Number	211	174	298	238	509	412

Migrants felt more insecure compared to non-migrants with 10 percent of migrants and 8 percent of non-migrants saying that they did not feel safe. The main reasons cited were poor infrastructure, environmental pollution, theft and violence. Women feared theft and violence more than men and men feared drug addicted gangs more than women. More than 11 percent of the respondents gave their reasons as “other”.

DISCUSSION

The results presented above explore the relationship between employment and labour market participation, and housing and other living conditions in order to arrive at an assessment of how the quality of life of migrants varies with migration type, migrant registration status and length of time at the destination. Also it compares migrants and non-migrants at the destination to see how their quality of life differs. In this section we will discuss the results in greater depth.

1. Registration and migrant status

A large proportion of migrants had some kind of registration in their villages before they moved. While migrants who moved earlier may have acquired KT1 registration, recent migrants are mainly in the unregistered and spontaneous/temporary categories. A majority of young and single migrants who have moved recently tend to have KT4 registration i.e. less than six months, older married migrants tend to have KT3 registration which is also temporary but more than six months.

This suggests that most recent migrants were either not able to obtain longer permits to remain at the destination, had lost their papers or *chose* to stay for only a short while because their intention is to work for a few months in the destination and retain their access to rights in their areas of origin. Indeed nearly 63 percent of those who moved for work have KT4 registration, and 50 percent of those who moved for improving living conditions, had KT4 registration. In the case of those who moved for family reasons almost 47 percent had KT3 registration. Being refused permission to register was cited as a reason for not having registration by 46 percent of the migrants.

Regression analysis shows that registration status significantly influences the likelihood of intending to live permanently at the destination. Irrespective of the reason for moving, the likelihood of intending to stay permanently is strongly influenced by the improvement in the quality of life after the move.

This suggests that temporary migration is an important livelihood strategy. However what is not entirely clear is why this is occurring; whether it is because people cannot stay longer or because they do not want to stay longer. More empirical data, especially qualitative evidence, is needed to address this crucial question.

2. The difficulties faced by migrants

Nearly 45 percent of the migrants said they faced difficulties after arrival and a lack of proper housing (“dwelling problems”) was cited as a major problem. Other problems mentioned were a lack access to water, electricity and jobs.

Problems identified varied by age group with younger people being more concerned about finding a job than land permission and not having income sources. But younger persons were also less likely to report difficulties. Those who were older were more concerned with housing, electricity and water as well. The oldest were more concerned with not having access to health services and social protection but not as much about adjusting to the new place or finding a job.

Regression analysis shows that every year of age increased the likelihood of facing difficulties. The probability of facing difficulties was lower for educated as well as married migrants. Those who were in elementary occupations had odds of facing difficulties that were about 28 percent higher than those who were not working. Those who moved to improve living conditions experienced odds of facing difficulties of about 62 percent more than those who moved for job reasons. The odds of facing difficulties by KT2 holders were about 43 percent lower than KT4 holders. Those who moved to regions other than the Central Highlands were much less likely to face difficulties.

3. The effects of migrant status on housing conditions

Almost 40 percent of migrants had experienced a worsening in housing conditions after migration and the problem appeared to be more marked in the case of single migrants. It is probable that single people are more likely to move into overcrowded migrant lodgings in urban areas compared to married migrants who may be more likely to move with their family. Nearly all (90 percent) of KT4 migrants live in rented accommodation and the proportion has increased over time. Again it is not entirely clear from the available information whether this is because they are excluded from buying property or whether it is because they want to keep their options open for returning to their villages. In the case of migrants with KT3 registration, there are more house owners but most of them are seen among the earlier migrants. There are also a considerable number of KT3 residents in rented accommodation and this proportion has increased among the more recent cohort of migrants. More research is needed to understand these processes more clearly. Whereas as 90 percent of non-migrants owned their home, only 43 percent of migrants owned the house they lived in. Also, migrants were more likely to live in semi-permanent or wood and thatch structures. Migrants were more dependent than non-migrants on public ground water sources and shared toilets.

4. The effects of migrant status on labour market outcomes

i) Employment

Household registration status did not appear to affect employment prospects, with more than 90 percent of all migrants finding work in the place of destination. A slightly higher proportion of male migrants were employed compared to female migrants. So while the number of female

migrants is higher than male migrants, more men find paid work. There are more students among male migrants and more women migrants are engaged in housework.

A higher proportion of migrants worked with a labour contract compared to non-migrants. This challenges the view that non-migrants have better access to formal jobs. The proportion of women migrants with contracts was higher than men, probably because more women work in large private sector companies and foreign companies, especially in export-oriented companies that may have to adhere to labour standards. While 87 percent of the workers in foreign companies had labour contracts only 3 percent in small businesses had them.

Younger migrants were more likely to work with contracts than were older migrants. The more educated the migrant the more likely that he or she had a contract. Professionals were far more likely to have a contract than those working in elementary occupations. The proportion of those working as operators, craft and related trade workers with contracts was also high at around 60 percent.

Regression analysis shows that male, non-Kinh migrants who moved to improve their living conditions or for family reasons are less likely to have a contract than their respective counterparts. Single, more highly educated, KT2 holders were more likely to have a contract compared to those with KT4 registration but the results for KT1 and KT3 were not significant. Having KT2 registration was positively correlated with the probability of having a labour contract but it is not clear why this is so.

More recent migrants were more likely to have a contract than migrants from older cohorts. Finally the region also makes a difference to the probability of having a contract. Compared to the Central Highlands, migrants in other areas were far more likely to have a labour contract.

On average 45 percent of migrants said that they received benefits at the work place compared to 31 percent of non-migrants. The proportion of women receiving benefits was greater compared to men and this is very marked among migrants. Bonuses appeared to be the most commonly offered benefit followed by over time payments. Food was the next most common benefit received.

ii) Occupation

Younger people, compared to older persons, were more likely to find work in foreign investment companies, private organizations and private capital organizations. Private companies recruit better educated people and a vast majority of migrants with no schooling and less educated migrants find work in private organizations. The category 'private organization' probably includes a range of organizations such as small informal establishments that do not pay much and do not offer proper contracts compared to larger and better paying establishments. A majority of the most qualified individuals found

work in government jobs but a sizeable proportion were also working in private capital companies. Less than 10 percent worked for private organizations or foreign investment companies.

More than half of the working male migrants were absorbed into private organizations. In the case of women, many (45 percent) worked in private organizations but more than a quarter started working in foreign investment companies after migration.

There are strong patterns by ethnicity: 45 percent of the working Kinh migrants worked in private organizations with a further 20 percent in private capital organizations and another 20 percent in foreign investment organizations and 14 percent in government organisations. On the other hand, 86 percent of the non-Kinh working population was absorbed into private organizations and a further 10 percent into foreign investment organizations. Less than two percent of non-Kinh migrants work in government organizations.

The proportion of people working in private organisations seems to have fallen slightly in successive years with a higher proportion of migrants working in private capital companies and foreign companies.

iii) Income

Migration has clearly resulted in an improvement in incomes, especially in the case of those who have moved for work. Improvements in income are seen mainly in the case of young, educated and single temporary migrants and those working in craft and related trades. While most migrants working in private sector companies and foreign companies have experienced an improvement in income, some migrants in the professions, small businesses and elementary occupations have remained at the same level or even become worse off.

The average monthly income among migrants is considerably lower than that for non-migrants. Male migrants earned much more than female migrants. The differences in the earning of men and women were less marked in the case of non-migrants.

Migrants with no schooling earned on average a very small amount per month (358,000 VND) compared to those with even low levels of education (733,000 VND for primary school educated migrants). The average monthly income increased with education level, with the most educated earning more than 4 times than migrants with no schooling. Among non migrant households a similar pattern prevailed by education.

Professional/Technicians and associated professional migrants were the highest earning group; next came Operators and Assemblers/services workers and market sales followed by Craft and related trade workers; Skilled agricultural and fisheries workers and finally the elementary occupations. It is noteworthy that non-migrants in elementary occupations

earned on average 218,000 VND more per month than did migrants. Government employees earned the most followed by private company employees, foreign company employees earning and finally small business/self-employment/family labour and others.

Migration has clearly resulted in an improvement in incomes when incomes at the destination are compared to the source location even if these incomes are lower than non-migrant incomes.

Three quarters of migrants with no schooling reported higher incomes after migration. In groups with even a low level of education 10-14 percent said their incomes were much higher, 70-74 percent said they were higher and 11-13 percent said they were the same. This shows that a lack of education has not been a significant barrier to people earning more at the destination than in their place of origin and that even those who are slightly educated can do very well in the labour market.

The improvement in earnings as a result of migration is seen across all destinations. But Ha Noi seems to have offered the greatest increases, with 21 percent reporting much higher earnings and 61 percent reporting higher earnings. Ho Chi Minh follows closely and in Hai Phong the bulk of migrants (80 percent) reported higher earnings, but fewer (8 percent) reported much higher earnings.

A higher proportion of women than men reported earning higher wages probably due to them working in industrial and export oriented units.

Multivariate analysis shows that human capital variables such as age, education and health condition contributed positively to income. The differences were more striking in the case of occupation and workplace variables. About 15 percent of the migrants who were plant/machine operators and workers in the services, shop and market sales sectors earned significantly lower average monthly incomes than professionals, technicians and associate professionals. In case of non-migrants, these two groups earned the same average income. This could be a reason for lower average income earned by migrants. Also, for migrants, craft and related sectors were a larger employer than non-migrants and the average income here was lower than for professionals and was much lower compared to non-migrants. Private and foreign companies employed about 38 percent of the migrants compared to 16 percent of the non-migrants. In these companies, unlike non-migrants, migrants were earning less than professionals. So the lower average income may be the result of job segmentation and needs to be examined further.

5. Migrant networks, migration history, labour market outcomes and housing

Relatives, friends and blood relatives were the most likely to be identified by male respondents as sources of help when faced by difficulties. In the case of women, a smaller proportion mentioned friends but a higher proportion mentioned relatives and

blood relatives. Those who moved for family reasons were much more likely to seek help from blood relatives highlighting the importance of social networks.

The most frequently cited form of support received by migrants was in the form of moral encouragement from family and friends. In comparison, material help was less forthcoming for many migrants. Help for housing was most often provided as this was one of the most pressing problems for migrants. Help in finding a job was identified as a source of help by 39 percent men and 44 percent women; help with material and money was also important: 27 percent of women and 22 percent of men said they received monetary help and 36 percent of women and 31 percent of men received material help in the form of basic necessities. Fewer people without schooling appeared to receive monetary help, probably because their relatives were poor or they were regarded as high risk borrowers by their relatives. But migrants without schooling were more likely to receive material help.

The Kinh compared to the non-Kinh were more likely to receive help in finding a job (45 percent versus 18 percent), indicating that the Kinh had better connections and networks.

6. Satisfaction with various aspects of life in the destination area

Overall, migrants report that they are better off in terms of work, income and professional skills after migration compared to before moving. A significant proportion of migrants express dissatisfaction with housing conditions, health care and the living environment, although they remain in the minority.

Working conditions had become better for a majority of migrants (nearly 72 percent), 7 percent said that their working conditions were much better after migration. Compared to this only 3 percent said that they had worsened. Roughly 13 percent reported that they remained the same.

Similarly an improvement in income was reported by 73 percent of the migrants after migration; nearly 6 percent reported much better incomes. Compared to this nearly 13 percent said that their incomes were the same, while 4 percent reported a worsening in earnings.

While 24 percent said that their education had improved, a majority (65 percent) said that it had remained the same. With respect to professional skills a greater proportion reported an improvement (46 percent), whereas 41 percent said their skills were at the same level.

When asked how their housing situation compared with their previous place of residence 37 percent of migrants said that it had worsened and almost 2 percent said it was much worse, 33 percent said that it had improved and 2 percent said it was much better. Thus a worsening of housing is by no means a uniform phenomenon. About a quarter find the situation similar to their housing in their previous place of residence.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Migration has provided many people with the opportunity to earn more than they were earning in the areas that they come from. While migrants do find work readily, they face difficulties especially with respect to housing. An important issue is that labour market segmentation created by the barriers and difficulties associated with a lack of registration puts migrants at a disadvantage in terms of the kinds of work they can get and the returns from it. Relaxing the registration system and controls on accessing basic services will improve the quality of life of migrants. Creating the conditions that will allow migrants greater bargaining power at the workplace will also have a positive impact on their welfare. Policy attention is needed in the area of understanding and recognising temporary migration as an important phenomenon, whether by necessity or choice. Temporary migration is likely to continue in the foreseeable future because of sharp regional disparities in income and employment opportunities.

The following issues deserve special attention in future policies:

- Access to basic services, including the registration system, for migrants should be improved.
- The high levels of satisfaction felt by migrants suggest that migration levels will continue to increase, and government should prepare for large population movement.
- At the same time temporary migration is also likely to increase and the importance of multi-locational livelihood strategies need to be recognised – KT3 and KT4 migrants who cannot or do not intend to stay permanently are increasing. It is seen that a majority of KT4 migrants do not intend to stay permanently. This may be an indication of an important trend in migration wherein people go to the city for a short time mainly with the intention of earning and sending money home. Policy should aim to facilitate this kind of migration which redistributes the benefits of growth without leading to as much urban population growth over the longer term. Appropriate housing and infrastructural support is key as is ensuring access to credit. Access to social security for KT3 and KT4 migrants should also be on the policy agenda.
- Elementary Occupations: Almost half of all working migrants work in the elementary occupations. The present dataset does not disaggregate this category sufficiently and it is important to do so because the most vulnerable migrants often belong to this category. Interventions designed to help migrants can be made more effective with a greater understanding of the specific needs of different groups within the broad category of elementary occupations.
- Labour market segmentation: although migrants earn more at the destination than they were in their home areas they earn less than non-migrants. There are strong

segmentation patterns in migrant employment and some of the barriers faced by migrants in accessing high return jobs need to be recognised. Building human capacities through education and health are important.

- Some areas such as the remote areas in the Central Highlands are clearly in need of more support in the areas of agricultural extension and infrastructure. This applies to both migrants and non-migrants.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MIGRANTS BY REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for moving	Valid Percent
Did not find any job at the old place	1.6
Finding a job at the present place	36.7
Finished schooling	0.3
Student	4.5
Marriage	3.5
To join relatives	9.2
Have no relatives at the old place	0.1
For treatment	0.1
Better environment	0.8
To improve living condition	28.0
To improve social and intellectual needs	0.7
To do business	2.2
Expiration of the labour contract	0.0
Resettle	0.8
For children s future	2.1
Other	9.3
Do not know	0.0
Total	100.0

APPENDIX 2: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY OCCUPATION CATEGORY

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Armed forces	35	0.4
Leader of the branches, administrative levels and units	68	0.7
Professionals	441	4.4
Technicians and associate professionals	273	2.7
Clerks	235	2.4
Services workers and shop and market sales workers	604	6.0
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	142	1.4
Craft and related workers	2,006	20.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	759	7.6
Elementary occupations	4,148	41.5
NR	3	0.0
Total	8,714	87.1
Currently non working	1,293	12.9
Total	10,007	100.0

APPENDIX 3: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY CURRENT JOB

Current job	Frequency	Percent
Professionals/Technicians and associate professionals	782	7.8
Clerks	1,016	10.2
Craft and related trade workers	2,006	20.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	759	7.6
Elementary occupations	4,151	41.5
Currently non working	1,293	12.9
Total	10,007	100.0

APPENDIX 4: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY CURRENT WORK PLACE

Current work place	Frequency	Percent
Government organization	1,424	14.2
Small business/self-employment/family business and others	4,917	49.1
Private company	1,112	11.1
Foreign company	1,261	12.6
Currently non working	1,293	12.9
Total	10,007	100.0

Appendix 5

QUESTIONNAIRES

THE ANSWERS TO
THE QUESTIONS
WILL BE KEPT
CONFIDENTIAL

GENERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
VIET NAM MIGRATION SURVEY 2004



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 OF INTERVIEWER	_____	_____	_____	NAME
RESULTS (*)	_____	_____	_____	RESULTS (*)
NEXT VISIT				
- DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
- HOUR	_____	_____		
(*) 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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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																						
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TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED ☐																															
CODES FOR Q3 (RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD): 1 = HEAD 2 = WIFE/HUSBAND 3 = SON/DAUGHTER 4 = SON/DAUGHTER-IN-LAW/ADOPTED/STEP CHILD 5 = GRAND CHILD 6 = PARENT 7 = OTHER RELATIVES 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. <u>FOR CITIES: HANOI, HAI PHONG AND HO CHI MINH,</u> 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 ENVIORENMENT 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..... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>									
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>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	<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 ☐ (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	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>UNHYGIENIC GENITALS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HAVING SEX WITH MULTIPLE PARTNERS WITHOUT USING CONDOMS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HAVE SEX WITH THE INFECTED PEOPLE WITHOUT USING CONDOMS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HANDSHAKE.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">D</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KISHING</td> <td style="text-align: right;">E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COMMON USE OF TOOTH BRUSH/TOWEL</td> <td style="text-align: right;">F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">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	KISHING	E	COMMON USE OF TOOTH BRUSH/TOWEL	F	DON'T KNOW	Y											
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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?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>ONLY ONE SPOUSE WHO BEING AFFECTED.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BOTH WIFE AND HUSBAND</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ALL PEOPLE HAVING SEX WITH PERSON WHO BEING AFFECTED</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">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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ALL PEOPLE HAVING SEX WITH PERSON WHO BEING AFFECTED	3																										
DON'T KNOW	8																										
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: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> </table>	YES.....	1	NO.....	2	DON'T KNOW	8	→ 613																		
YES.....	1																										
NO.....	2																										
DON'T KNOW	8																										
606	Do you hear of HIV/AIDS (or SIDA) before or after you moving here?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>BEFORE MOVING HERE.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AFTER MOVING HERE</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> </table>	BEFORE MOVING HERE.....	1	AFTER MOVING HERE	2																					
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AFTER MOVING HERE	2																										
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: right;">A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TELEVISION</td> <td style="text-align: right;">B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NEWSPAPERS/MAGAZINES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PAMPHLETS/POSTERS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">D</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HEALTH WORKER</td> <td style="text-align: right;">E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHURCHES/TEMPLES.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SCHOOLS/TEACHERS.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">G</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COMMUNITY MEETINGS.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">H</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FRIENDS/RELATIVES</td> <td style="text-align: right;">I</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WORK PLACE.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">J</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHERS.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">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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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: top;"><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 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 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	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 KISSING 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
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 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 <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>									

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

THE 2004 VIET NAM MIGRATION SURVEY:
The quality of life of migrants
in Vietnam

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