

GENERAL STATISTICS OFFICE

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

THE 2015 NATIONAL INTERNAL MIGRATION SURVEY: MAJOR FINDINGS



VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY PUBLISHING HOUSE

Ha Noi, 12-2016

FOREWORD

Viet Nam has undergone a significant migration transition over the last three decades. At the beginning of the 1960s most movement was controlled by the Government through a strict household registration system. Movement to rural areas was encouraged and supported by the Government but movement to urban areas was discouraged. The economic reforms introduced in 1986 provided a reservoir of unattached rural labor that wanted and were able to move, while urbanization and industrialization significantly increased employment opportunities. The social network of migrants has further facilitated the migration process, especially from rural areas to large cities.

Internal migration plays an important role in population dynamics and thus is closely related to issues of social, economic, and environmental development. Nevertheless, we lack in-depth information on internal migration. Although the Population and Housing Census, the Inter-censal Population and Housing Survey, the Population Change and Family Planning Surveys, the Labor and Employment Surveys and other population surveys have provided information on migration, the focus of these surveys is on permanent residents and the only information on internal migration available is for long-term migration. In addition to the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey, there has been no national survey that attempts to measure a range of population movement and associates that movement with the social and economic conditions of origin and destination areas.

To assist in filling the gap in information on internal migration, particularly in relation to migration decision making, satisfaction with migration, the impact of migration and other information on internal migration, on 11 November 2015, the General Director of the General Statistics Office signed Decision No 1067/QĐ-TCTK relating to the National Internal Migration Survey. The purpose of this decision was to collect information on internal migration at the national and regional level including the two major cities of Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh Cities in order to develop social and economic development policies and assist in the formulation of policies that directly impact migrants. An additional objective was to provide researchers with information for research on internal migration in Viet Nam. The data collection process started at the beginning of December 2015 and ended in January 2016. The data processing and analysis was conducted in 2016.

To provide the data in a timely manner to the Party agencies, the National Assembly and the Government, policy makers and other information users, the General Statistics Office (GSO) is publishing the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey: Major Findings Report. The report includes eight chapters: Chapter 1: Introduction, Chapter 2: Types of migration, characteristics and living conditions of households, Chapter 3: Characteristics of migrants and non-migrants, Chapter 4: Migration determinants, Chapter 5: Satisfaction and difficulties associated with migration, Chapter 6: Economic activities and living condition, Chapter 7: Health, Chapter 8: Conclusion and policy recommendations.

With the detailed analysis and data on internal migrants in Viet Nam presented in

this report, it is expected that this publication will meet the demands for basic information on internal migration and serve the purposes of research and policy planning. In addition, the information can be used to plan development policies by government agencies as well as meeting the needs of internal and external users, especially those that are working in the field of management, policy planning, research and investment.

This report was completed with the technical and financial support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) that provided support for the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey. We would like to express their sincere thanks to Dr. Philip Guest for his excellent technical support during the survey design and finalization of the report, combining both quantitative and qualitative components. Our special thank is extended to national experts, the UNFPA representative and staff in Viet Nam for their valuable contribution during implementation of the survey, especially in designing the survey, data analysis, development and finalization of the report. We welcome and appreciate the efforts of researchers from the Institute for Population and Social Studies (IPSS), the National University of Economics, including Assoc Prof. Luu Bich Ngoc, PhD and colleagues for the collection and analysis of qualitative information, which has provided an important contribution to the quantitative results. We appreciate the efforts of statistical officers at the national and local levels, and teams of enumerators that have been working hard and enthusiastically for the success of the survey. Finally, we would like to extend our thanks to the respondents who used their valuable time in completing the questionnaires.

In addition to the content of this report, detailed tables of data will be published on the website of the GSO (www.gso.gov.vn). Due to the large volume of data collected, limitations and shortcomings of this report are hard to avoid. We look forward to your comments in order to improve the publications in the future. Your comments and contributions can be sent to the following address:

The General Office of Statistics (the Department of Population and Labor Statistics),
6B Hoang Dieu, Ba Dinh, Ha Noi, Viet Nam:

Tel: +84 4 38 230 100, 38 230 129, 37 333 846

Email: dansolaodong@gso.gov.vn

GENERAL STATISTICS OFFICE

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
ABBREVIATIONS	xiv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	13
1.1. Internal migration in Viet Nam	13
1.2. Overview of the 2015 National Internal Migration Study	16
CHAPTER 2: TYPE OF MIGRATION, CHARACTERISTICS AND LIVING CONDITION OF HOUSEHOLDS	25
2.1. Type of migration	25
2.2. Characteristics of households	26
2.3. Living conditions	30
CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS	37
3.1. Migration level by urban/rural residence and sex	37
3.2. Age structure of migrants and non-migrants	38
3.3. Marital status of migrants and non-migrants	42
3.4. Levels of education, professional and technical qualifications of migrants and non-migrants	46
3.5. Economic activity of migrants and non-migrants	49
CHAPTER 4: MIGRATION DETERMINANTS	55
4.1. Migration experience	56
4.2. The decision to migrate	61
4.3. The most important reason for migration	65
4.4. Decision makers involved in the last move	68
4.5. Persons accompanying migrants	72
4.6. Information sources on the place of current residence	73
4.7. The social network of migrants	76
CHAPTER 5: SATISFACTION AND DIFFICULTIES ASSOCIATED WITH MIGRATION	79
5.1. Level of satisfaction with the current place of residence compared with the place of residence before migration	80

5.2. Difficulties faced by migrants after last move	88
5.3. Type of difficulties faced by migrants	89
5.4. Awareness of difficulties associated with migration and decision on migration	92
5.5. Seeking assistance when facing difficulties	93
5.6. Types of assistance received	95
5.7. Household registration status	97
5.8. Reasons for not having household registration	100
5.9. Difficulties migrants faced due to not having household registration	100
CHAPTER 6: ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND LIVING CONDITION	103
6.1. Current economic activities of migrants and non-migrants	103
6.2. Current living conditions	125
CHAPTER 7: HEALTH	147
7.1. Self-assessed health status	147
7.2. Health insurance	153
7.3. Health care	159
7.4. Health risk behaviors	165
7.5. Knowledge of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)	174
7.6. Family planning	182
7.7. Number of children and immunization	189
7.8. Antenatal care	190
CHAPTER 8: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	193
REFERENCES	200
APPENDIX	201

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Table 1.1:	Distribution of enumeration areas by regions and by urban and rural areas	20
Table 1.2:	Distribution of in-depth interviewees carried out by province and sex	21

CHAPTER 2: TYPE OF MIGRATION, CHARACTERISTICS AND LIVING CONDITION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Table 2.1:	Percent of the types of migration of the population aged 15-59 by urban/rural areas and region	26
Table 2.2:	Percentage distribution of households by household composition and migration status of members of household	27
Table 2.3:	Percentage of households that receive remittances by the purpose of remittance use, rural/urban areas and region	28
Table 2.4:	Meantime(minutes)required to travel from a household to the nearest selected facility by migration type, urban/rural areas and region	29
Table 2.5:	Percentage of migrants and non-migrants by household living conditions and type of places where migrants and non-migrants reside	31
Table 2.6:	Percentage of migrants and non-migrants that rent/borrow houses by migration status, age group, urban/rural areas, and region	33
Table 2.7:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by average living space, rural/urban areas and region	34

CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS

Table 3.1:	Migration rate by region, urban/rural areas and sex	37
Table 3.2:	Percentage distribution of migrants by type of migration, urban/rural areas, sex, and age group	38
Table 3.3:	Sex ratio of migrants and non-migrants by age group	38
Table 3.4:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by age group, sex, and region	40
Table 3.5:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by marital status and by sex	43
Table 3.6:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by marital status, and by urban/rural areas	44
Table 3.7:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by marital status, sex, and region	45
Table 3.8:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by professional and technical qualification, and by sex	47
Table 3.9:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants with highest professional and technical qualification and by region	49
Table 3.10:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by economic activities, urban/rural areas, and sex	50

Table 3.11:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by economic activities and by age group	51
Table 3.12:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by economic activities and by region	53

CHAPTER 4: MIGRATION DETERMINANTS

Table 4.1:	Percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth	56
Table 4.2:	Percentage distribution of migration flows from places of birth to the current residence by types of migration	56
Table 4.3:	Percentage distribution of migration flows for the last move by region	58
Table 4.4:	Percentage distribution of migrants by place of origin and place of destination of the last move	59
Table 4.5:	Percentage distribution of migrants by the duration of residence at their place of residence, type of migration, sex, urban/rural areas, and region	60
Table 4.6:	Percent of migrants citing specific reasons for their migration by place of destination and type of migration	62
Table 4.7:	Percentage distribution of migrants by main reason for migration, by sex and by region	66
Table 4.8:	Percent of migrants citing decision makers for their last move, by types of migrants, sex, and region	70
Table 4.9:	Percent of migrants citing sources of information about their current place of residence by type of migration, sex, and region	74
Table 4.10:	Percentage distribution of migrants that have relatives or family members in their current residential places by type of migrants, sex and region	77

CHAPTER 5: SATISFACTION AND DIFFICULTIES ASSOCIATED WITH MIGRATION

Table 5.1:	Percentage distribution of migrants by level of satisfaction before and after migration by migration type, urban/rural areas and sex	81
Table 5.2:	Mean scores for comparison of living conditions before and after migration by urban/rural areas, and region	85
Table 5.3:	Percent of migrants facing difficulties by type of difficulty, type of migration, urban/rural areas, and sex	89
Table 5.4:	Percent of migrants facing difficulties by type of difficulty and region	90
Table 5.5:	Percent of migrants facing difficulties by type of difficulty and household registration status	91
Table 5.6:	Number and percent of migrants aware of difficulties in the place of destination before they migrated and the number and percent of migrants who reported that they were not aware of the difficulties but would have migrated regardless, by urban/rural areas, sex and region	93

Table 5.7:	Percentage distribution of migrants by sources of assistance, by type of migration, urban/rural areas, sex, and region	95
Table 5.8:	Percent of migrants receiving assistance by type of assistance, type of migration, urban/rural areas, and sex	96
Table 5.9:	Percentage distribution of migrants by household registration status, urban/rural areas and sex	98
Table 5.10:	Percent of migrants without household registration by reason and region	100
Table 5.11:	Percent of migrants citing difficulties due to having no household registration by type of difficulties, and region	101

CHAPTER 6: ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND LIVING CONDITION

Table 6.1:	Percentage distribution of migrants by economic activities and by region	105
Table 6.2:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by economic activities and by sex	107
Table 6.3:	Percentage distribution of employed migrants and non-migrants by occupation and by region	109
Table 6.4:	Percentage distribution of employed migrants and non-migrants by occupation and sex	110
Table 6.5:	Percentage distribution of employed migrants and non-migrants by economic sector and by sex	111
Table 6.6:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by form of economic ownership and by sex	113
Table 6.7:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by forms of economic ownership, and region	114
Table 6.8:	Percentage distribution of migrants by form of economic ownership, by permanent/temporary residence registration, and by sex	115
Table 6.9:	Percentage distribution of employed migrants and non-migrants by labor contract status, and sex	116
Table 6.10:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants receiving bonuses/ allowances/ benefits by region	117
Table 6.11:	Percent of migrants and non-migrants who received benefits by specified bonuses/allowances/benefit from work, and by region	119
Table 6.12:	Mean monthly income (Thousand VND) of employed migrants and non-migrants by age group, sex and region	122
Table 6.13:	Percent of migrants with income before and after migration by region	124
Table 6.14:	Percent of migrants and non-migrants with specific method of savings by region	126
Table 6.15:	Percent of migrants and non-migrant with a loan by source of loan, and by region	128
Table 6.16:	Percent sending remittances in previous 12 months classified by the amount of remittances, type of migration, sex and region	132

Table 6.17:	Percent of migrants citing specific purpose of using remittance by their family/relatives by sex	133
Table 6.18:	Percent of migrants and non-migrants having school-aged children living with respondent who are not attending school by reason and type of migration	135
Table 6.19:	Percent of migrants and non-migrants expecting assistance in specified areas by region	138
Table 6.20:	Percent of migrants expecting assistance by household registration status and sex	139
Table 6.21:	Percent migrants and non-migrants participating in community activities in current place of residence by sex	142
Table 6.22:	Percent of migrants and non-migrants not participating in community activities by reason and region	142
Table 6.23:	Percent of migrants and non-migrants who have watched/participated in activities six months prior to the survey by sex	145

CHAPTER 7: HEALTH

Table 7.1:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants having self-assessment of health status at the time of interview by sex	147
Table 7.2:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants with self-assessment of health status at time of the interview by place of residence	148
Table 7.3:	Percentage distribution of migrants having self-assessment of health in three months prior to the movement by region and sex	151
Table 7.4:	Percentage distribution of migrants comparing their present health and health before the latest move by region and sex	153
Table 7.5:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants possessing health insurance in 2004 and 2015 by migration status and sex	154
Table 7.6:	Percentage distribution migrants and non-migrants having health insurance by urban/rural areas, region and sex	155
Table 7.7:	Percent of migrants and non-migrants with reason for not having health insurance by sex, urban/rural areas, and region	157
Table 7.8:	Percentage distribution of migrants having health insurance at present and before migration by sex (2004 and 2015)	158
Table 7.9:	Percentage distribution of migrants having health insurance at present and before migration by region and sex	159
Table 7.10:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants at the time of the latest sickness and treatment methods by region	160
Table 7.11:	Percent of migrants and non-migrants receiving treatment for latest pain/sickness by type of medical setting and region	161
Table 7.12:	Percentage of migrants and non-migrants paying for the latest pain/sickness treatment by permanent/temporary household registration status and sex	162

Table 7.13:	Percent of migrants and non-migrants citing specific reasons for not seeking treatment for their latest episode of sickness in medical settings by region and sex	164
Table 7.14:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants using tobacco by sex, 2004 and 2015	165
Table 7.15:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants using tobacco by urban/rural areas, region and sex	167
Table 7.16:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants using alcohol by sex, 2004 and 2015	169
Table 7.17:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants using alcohol by sex, urban/rural areas, and region	170
Table 7.18:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants with self-assessment of the frequency of alcohol use by urban/rural areas, region and sex	172
Table 7.19:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants hearing of STIs by region and sex	175
Table 7.20:	Percent of respondents agreeing with statements concerning the main reasons for the spread of STIs by urban/rural areas, region and sex	178
Table 7.21:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants responding as to who requires a medical test for STIs by urban/rural areas, region and sex	181
Table 7.22:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants currently using contraceptive methods by urban/rural areas and region	183
Table 7.23:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants currently using contraceptives by age group	185
Table 7.24:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants citing supply sources for current use of contraceptive method by urban/rural areas and region	186
Table 7.25:	Percentage distribution of women aged 15-49 who are not currently using contraceptive methods by reasons, migration status and region	188
Table 7.26:	Percentage distribution of women by their number of children, urban/rural areas and migration status	189
Table 7.27:	Percent of children aged less than five years who have been immunized by region and their parents' migration status	190
Table 7.28:	Percentage distribution of women attending antenatal visits for the last birth by region and migration status	190
Table 7.29:	Percentage distribution of women attended antenatal visits by number of visits for the last birth by region and migration status	191

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS

Figure 3.1:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by age group	39
Figure 3.2:	Age structure of migrants from the 2004 and 2015 migration surveys	42
Figure 3.3:	Percentage distribution of migrants by marital status and sex in 2004 and 2015	44
Figure 3.4:	Percent of migrants and non-migrants by education level and professional and technical qualification, by urban/rural areas	46
Figure 3.5:	Percent of migrants and non-migrants with highest technical qualification by sex	48
Figure 3.6:	Percent of migrants working by age group and urban/rural areas	52

CHAPTER 4: MIGRATION DETERMINANTS

Figure 4.1:	The structure of migration flows for the last move	57
Figure 4.2:	Percentage distribution of persons accompanying migrants at last move	73

CHAPTER 5: SATISFACTION AND DIFFICULTIES ASSOCIATED WITH MIGRATION

Figure 5.1:	Percent of migrants feeling unsafe/uncomfortable/unsatisfied in their new place of residence	86
Figure 5.2:	Percent of migrants feeling unsafe/uncomfortable/unsatisfied in their new place of residence by reason	87
Figure 5.3:	Percent of migrants feeling unsafe/uncomfortable/unsatisfied about new residence by region	88
Figure 5.4:	Percent of migrants who face difficulties after migrating by type of migration, sex and current place of residence.	88
Figure 5.5:	Percent of migrants seeking assistance when facing difficulties	94
Figure 5.6:	Percentage distribution of migrants by types of household registration and region	99

CHAPTER 6: ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND LIVING CONDITION

Figure 6.1:	Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by economic activities	104
Figure 6.2:	Unemployment rate of migrants and non-migrants by sex, rural/urban areas, and type of migrant	108
Figure 6.3:	Occupational structure of employed migrants and non-migrants	108
Figure 6.4:	Structure of economic ownership forms for employed migrants and non-migrants	112
Figure 6.5:	Percent receiving benefits by migrants and non-migrants by sex	120

Figure 6.6:	Mean monthly income of those employed by migration status and age group	121
Figure 6.7:	Income comparison before and after migration by sex	123
Figure 6.8:	Percent of respondents with savings by current place of residence and migration status	125
Figure 6.9:	Percent of respondents with loans by current place of residence and migration status	127
Figure 6.10:	Percent of migrants with loans by household registration status in current place of residence	129
Figure 6.11:	Percent of in-migrants with loans in 2004 and 2015 by household registration status in current place of residence	130
Figure 6.12:	Percent of migrants sending remittances to family/relatives within 12 months prior to the survey by sex	131
Figure 6.13:	Percent of migrants and non-migrants having school-aged children (5-18) living with respondents who do not attend school by current places of residence	134
Figure 6.14:	Percent of migrants expecting assistance by household registration status in 2004 and 2015.	140
Figure 6.15:	Percent migrants and non-migrants participating in community activities in the three months prior to the survey by current place of residence	141
Figure 6.16:	Percent of migrants participating in community activities in the three months prior to moving and in the three months prior to the survey by current place of residence.	144

CHAPTER 7: HEALTH

Figure 7.1:	Percent of migrants and non-migrants assessing themselves to be in “Good” or “Very good” health at the time of interview by age	150
Figure 7.2:	Percent of migrants and non-migrants considering themselves to be in poor or much poorer health compared with same aged people by region and sex	152
Figure 7.3:	Percent of migrants and non-migrants using tobacco use by region and age group	168
Figure 7.4:	Rate of migrants and non-migrants aged 15-29 being told about gonorrhea by region, and sex	176

ABBREVIATIONS

DPLS	Department of Population and Labor Statistics
EA	Enumeration areas
GSO	General Statistics Office
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPSS	Institute for Population and Social Studies
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2015 National Internal Migration Study combines a sample survey and qualitative research. The survey was conducted in 20 provinces and centrally-run cities representing the country's six socio-economic regions, and in the two largest cities of Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh. This is the second national internal migration survey conducted by the General Statistics Office. The first survey was conducted in 2004.

The survey is intended to collect information on internal migration that can be used to inform the formulation of policies on socio-economic development in general and on migrants in particular. It sets out to: (1) estimate the relative volume of different types and flows of internal migration at the national and regional levels, and describe the characteristics of migrants and the household context from which migration takes place; (2) analyze the internal migration process, including migration decision making and the impact on migration awareness of environmental change in places of departure; barriers against migration and the consequences of those barriers resulting in the change of migration types. Analyze the flow of remittances to households and the use of those remittances; and (3) analyze the difference between migrants and non-migrants in living conditions, economic activities, employment and income, accessibility to social and health care services, reproductive health, family planning, awareness of community life and life styles. Comparisons of the results of the two surveys (2015 and 2004) are also made to identify changes relating to migration over the past 10 years.

In this survey migrants are defined as people who have moved from one district to another district in the five years prior to the survey and who meet one of the following three conditions:

- (a) Have resided in their current place of residence one month or more;
- (b) Have resided in their current place of residence for less than one month but intend to stay for one month or more;
- (c) Have resided in the current place for less than one month but within the past one year have moved from their usual place of residence to another district with the accumulated period of time of one month or more to earn a living.

The survey focuses on migrants and non-migrants aged 15-59 and includes three migration types - in-migration, return migration, and intermittent migration. The survey sample includes 18,131 households where information was obtained from a household representative on household members and on household characteristics, and 4,969 migrants and 3,000 non-migrants who responded to individual questionnaires. In addition, for the qualitative study 85 migrants and 30 non-migrants were selected from respondents to the quantitative survey in eight of the 20 surveyed provinces and provided responses to in-depth interviews.

MAJOR FINDINGS

Types of migration and household living conditions of migrants and non-migrants

1. Household data from the survey shows that 13.6 percent of the population of Viet Nam are migrants. Of those aged 15-59, migrants account for 17.3 percent of

which 16 percent are in-migrants; 0.8 percent are return migrants; and 0.4 percent are intermittent migrants. Approximately 19.7 percent of the urban population are migrants whereas this proportion for rural population is only 13.4 percent. The Southeast region has the highest proportion of migrants at 29.3 percent.

2. Living conditions of migrants and non-migrants as indexed by housing type, water source, lighting fuel, cooking fuel and toilet type, are similar. However, differences in ownership and possession of consumer goods between households with migrants and non-migrants are considerable. The percentage of migrants living in households equipped with television (72.6 percent), washing machine (37.7 percent), refrigerator (58.5 percent) and motorbike (88.4 percent) is lower than that of non-migrants (97.2 percent, 61.1 percent, 82.3 percent and 96.1 percent respectively). Compared with the findings of the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey, these differences have been reduced.
3. Over one-half of migrants are living in rented houses while this number is only 8.5 percent for non-migrants. The highest percentage of migrants living in rented houses is observed in the Southeast (81.5 percent) where industrial zones employ large number of migrant workers. Approximately 18.4 percent of migrants have, on average, less than six square meters of living space, which is a very small area. This is over three times higher than that of non-migrants (five percent). The percentage is highest in the Southeast region, Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City. Data on housing suggests that regional master plans should take into account estimates of migration flows to assure migrants have access to similar housing conditions like those of non-migrants.
4. The mean remittances from migrants to households is VND 27.5 million for the 12 months prior to the survey. However, the median amount of remittances is only VND 12 million/year. The money received is primarily spent on the daily needs of the receiving household as well as on household members' education and health care.

Demographic characteristics of migrants and non-migrants

5. Female migrants make up 17.7 percent of the female population aged 15-59. This figure for male migrants is 16.8 percent. The percentage of females among all migrants aged 15-59 is 52.4 percent, which confirms the findings on "feminization of migration" noted in the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey and other surveys.
6. Compared with the findings in 2004, migrants in the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey are younger. Their average age is 29.2, and most of them (85 percent) are aged between 15 and 39. In 2004, 79 percent of migrants were found in this age group.
7. Similar to the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey, results of the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey suggest that migrants marry at later ages compared to non-migrants. Over half of migrants (56 percent) are married, which is much lower than that of non-migrants (71.1 percent). The proportions of male migrants and non-migrants who are never-married are higher than that of female migrants and non-migrants. The difference in marital status between migrants and non-migrants

is affected by the difference in age structure between these two groups, with a higher proportion of young people found in the former group.

8. A higher percentage of migrants compared to non-migrants have professional or technical qualifications (31.7 percent versus 24.5 percent). Especially, the percentage of migrants who have education at college/university level or higher is 23.1 percent while this figure for non-migrants stands at 17.4 percent. These differences are partly due to the impact of the younger age structure of the migrant population compared to the non-migrant population. In fact, many young persons migrate in order to access higher educational institutions which are overwhelmingly located in urban areas.
9. Among both migrants and non-migrants, females are less likely than males to have professional or technical qualifications. Among regions, the Southeast has the lowest percent of migrants having professional or technical qualifications (13.4 percent). Ha Noi has the highest percent of migrants with professional or technical qualifications (46.7 percent).
10. Most migrants (74.8 percent) and non-migrants (78.2 percent) aged 15-59 are currently working in paid employment. The rate is especially high in the 25-49 age group (about 90 percent are working). The Southeast has the highest percent of migrants who are working (87.8 percent) followed by the Red River Delta (81.0 percent). These two regions are the main locations of industrial zones. The findings suggest that most migrants are employed in places of destination, and thus do not increase significantly unemployment in these places. The majority of migrants who are not employed migrate for education purposes.

Determinants of migration

11. The data shows that 79.1 percent of migrants were born in rural areas while the rest were born in urban areas (20.9%). Among the four migration flows (rural - urban, urban - rural, rural - rural, urban - urban), the flow from rural to urban areas is the largest. This suggests that migration plays a major role in meeting the labor need of the urban areas while at the same time reducing that need in rural areas.
12. Intra-regional migration is the largest flow of internal migration while movement between regions comprises a smaller proportion of moves. The North Central and South Central Coast Areas and the Mekong River Delta are the main areas of origin (accounting for 19.6 percent and 18.4 percent of the total migrants respectively). Among all regions, the Central Highlands has the least number of out-migrants, accounting for 5.6 percent of migrants nationwide.
13. Among the four main groups of reasons, economic reasons comprise most of the responses (34.7 percent), while education accounts for 23.4 percent and family reasons (marriage, staying close to families etc.) comprise 25.5 percent. The other reasons (returning after education, environment impact, medical treatment etc.) account for only 16.4 percent of the responses. The same pattern is observed in all regions with the exception of the North Central and South Central Coast Areas and the Central Highlands where family-related issues are the main reason for migration (around 30 percent). These findings are similar to those found in previous

research. These results suggest that migrants are more likely to move because of “pull factors” at the destinations rather than “push factors” at the departure areas.

14. The qualitative data also confirm the primacy of economic factors in migration decisions, although there are a number of other reasons in addition to the economic motivated decisions. For example, for young migrants the decision to move is often associated with their desire to be independent from parents or to enjoy socializing with friends.
15. Some people who did not migrate in the previous five years do in fact consider the possibility of migration. Yet, qualitative interviews reveal that the main reason for not migrating is that they do not want migration to affect their social relationships.
16. Most migrants (nearly 90 percent) make their own decisions on migration while 32 percent are influenced by their spouses, and 29.4 percent seek advice from parents.¹ Women are more likely to follow family advice regarding migration compared to men. While 36.2 percent of women migrate in part due to their husbands request and 31.1 percent of them take into account their parents advice, only 26.8 percent of male migrants are influenced by their wives and 27.2 percent by parents in migration decision making.
17. The qualitative interviews show that the person in the social network that has most influence on the migration decision is the one who provides information or other linkages to employment in the place of destination. This is typically a family member who lives or works in the destination area.
18. The roles of other persons in the migration decision are affected by the stage of life of the migrants. For a young unmarried person, the role of parents is important. For those who migrate for education purposes, advice of teachers is crucial in helping the student decide where to migrate. For older migrants who have moved more than once, spouses become more influential in the migration decision.
19. For the most recent move, most migrants travelled alone (61.7 percent). A further 31.4 percent went with family members and just 6.9 percent are accompanied by other persons. One way to explain the high percentage of migrants who travel alone is that many (23.4 percent) have moved for education purposes.
20. Similar to the findings of the 2004 survey, migrants receive information on their destinations primarily through family and friends. The 2015 National Internal Migration Survey shows that 46.7 percent of migrants know about the current place of residence through family/friends with this level higher among women than among men. Very few migrants receive information about their destinations from official sources such as employers or job introduction centers, which should be an important source of information source since most migrants move for economic purposes. Up to 64 percent of migrants responded that they have families, relatives, friends and persons from their place of origin currently living in the place of destination. It is clear that the social network of the migrant is the major source of assistance in helping migrants adapt to their new living environment.

¹ Multiple response question

Satisfaction and difficulties associated with migration

21. In general, migrants report that they benefit from migration. Approximately 54 percent of migrants feel that they have better or much better employment at their destination compared to before migration while around 10 percent feel their employment is worse. Meanwhile, 52 percent of migrants feel that they have better or much better income than before migration while only 12.8 percent perceive that they have lower or far lower income. Approximately, one-half of migrants state that their new living environment and health care services after migration improve and less than 15 percent express dissatisfaction with these elements.
22. The qualitative interviews confirm that in-migrants are much more likely than return or intermittent migrants to be satisfied with their employment and their income. It appears that return migrants are more likely to move back to their places of origin more for family reasons and balance greater dissatisfaction with their new employment situation with their higher levels of satisfaction with other aspects of their living conditions.
23. Housing is the primary cause of dissatisfaction among migrants. Nearly 30 percent of migrants feel they have worse or far worse housing conditions compared to before migration. This rate is lower when compared to the results of the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey (40 percent). In-migrants are more likely than return/intermittent migrants to be dissatisfied with their accommodation.
24. The qualitative interviews found that dissatisfaction with housing after migration was primarily related to the high rents for housing that many migrants were required to pay and also to charges for electricity and water that were higher than those that were charged to non-migrants.
25. The impact of environmental issues varied according to the issue. Migrants feel that they suffer less from flood and drought compared to before migration. However, they are living in conditions that are more crowded and suffer from more air and water pollution. The areas of destination are also perceived as having higher average temperatures. Migrants to urban areas suffer from these problems more often than do migrants in rural areas. The problems of traffic and construction are also mentioned in the qualitative interviews. These concerns, however, do not outweigh the perceived benefits received from migrants' employment situation.
26. Difficulties in their new places of residence are reported by approximately 30 percent of migrants. Of these, female migrants are more likely to face difficulties than are male migrants, while migrants to rural areas are more likely to report difficulties than are migrants to urban areas and a higher level of in-migrants compared to return/intermittent migrants face difficulties.
27. Of all difficulties faced by migrants, housing is most often mentioned. Of those reporting difficulties, 42.6 percent of migrants report that they have housing problems. This is followed by "No income" (38.9 percent), "Unable to find a job" (34.3 percent), and "Unable to adapt to a new environment" (22.7 percent). In the Central Highlands, apart from these problems, migrants also face more

challenges in relation to “No land grants” (26.6 percent), “Difficulties in access to information” (23.9 percent) and “Difficulties in access to domestic water supply” (14.9 percent).

28. To deal with these difficulties, few migrants seek assistance from organizations and unions at their workplace, with most relying on their family for assistance. Approximately 60 percent of migrants facing difficulties report that they seek assistance from their family. The percentage of migrants seeking assistance from relatives is 32.6 percent and from friends is 40.5 percent. The main assistance that migrants receive is “Spiritual encouragement”, which is reported by about 70 percent of the migrants who face difficulties. In addition, 50.8 and 35 percent respectively receive accommodation assistance and financial support. The survey indicates that the migrants’ social network plays a vital part in the process of moving and settling at the new place of residence. Local authorities appears to provide limited assistance to migrants who face difficulties.
29. Of those who face difficulties in their new place of residence, almost 80 percent of migrants were aware of the difficulties they would face before they migrated. And of the few that were not aware of these difficulties, 71.3 percent stated that they would still have migrated is they knew of these difficulties. Therefore, the difficulties faced by migrants, whether they are were known before migration or whether they were unknown, were not considered to be a barrier to migration for the vast majority of migrants.
30. The majority (86.5 percent) of migrants have household registration, with those classified as KT1 (having permanent household registration) being the highest (37.4 percent of migrants), followed by KT3 (long - term temporary household registration) and KT4 (short - term temporary household registration), accounting for 23 percent and 17.2 percent of migrants respectively. The rate of KT1 registration in urban areas is lower than that of rural areas. Ha Noi has the highest rate of migrants without household registration (31.7 percent). The results also indicate that migrants without registration show an upwards trend compared to that found in the 2004 survey (96 percent of migrants were registered).
31. The most frequent reason provided for not registering is that the task is deemed “Not necessary”, which accounts for 44.3 percent of migrants without household registration. However, the qualitative interviews indicate that migrants are still faced with difficulties because they do not have household registration. For example, access to schooling for children and health care may be more difficult without permanent household registration. Loans from formal institutions are also more difficult to obtain and registration of vehicles is not straight forward in the place of destination without permanent household registration. Meanwhile, the qualitative interviews provide evidence to show that obtaining permanent household registration for both in-migrants and return migrants, in most regions, is very difficult because of the administrative requirements.
32. Despite the advantages that migration can bring to the families of migrants, issues related to the well-being of family members left behind by migrants are a concern. Qualitative interview indicate issues of people left behind including a shortage of

labor that results in the elderly and children needing to work during the peak time periods, a lack supervision of children's education, increased responsibilities in agricultural production by females after their husbands had migrated, etc.

Economic situation

33. Migrants are primarily employed as “Workers who assemble, operate machinery & equipment”, “Clerical staff”, “Manual skill workers”, “Medium-skilled professionals”, and “Unskilled workers”. The Central Highlands has the highest rate of migrants and non-migrants working as unskilled workers (above 50 percent).
34. Migrants are more likely to be working in the industrial and construction sector than non-migrants (40.2 percent for migrants and 26.4 percent for non-migrants) while non-migrants are more likely to be employed in the services sector (49.5 percent for migrants and 57.8 percent for non-migrants). The contrast is even greater if we look at the ownership of the business where the migrant or non-migrant is employed; where we find that 41.4 percent of migrants are employed in the private sector and the foreign direct investment sector compared to 20.9 percent of non-migrants. And migrants are also less likely than non-migrants to be employed in the public sector. These results suggest that there is a segmented labor market in Viet Nam based on migration status.
35. The proportion of migrants employed in the foreign direct investment sector is nearly three times as high as that of non-migrants (19.3 percent versus 7.2 percent), while the proportion of migrants in the private sector is 8.4 percentage points higher than that of non-migrants. This suggests that foreign companies and businesses in the private sector are one of the main sources of employment for migrants.
36. The percent of migrants who sign labor contracts of an indefinite term of time is 30.9 percent with the percent for non-migrants being more than 50 percent. There is little difference between migrants and non-migrants in the percent of people having verbal agreements (20.7 percent versus 17.9 percent) with their employer and who have no labor contracts (9.7 percent versus 8.7 percent). The results imply that migrants, compared to non-migrants, have greater employment vulnerability.
37. Approximately 31.7 percent of non-migrants, and 48.7 percent of migrants, receive at least one type of formal benefit. These percentages are less than half of those recorded in the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey. The percent of migrant workers who received benefits who reported receiving overtime bonuses is the highest in the Southeast (64 percent).
38. The mean monthly income of employed migrants is lower than that of non-migrants (VND 5.0 million versus VND 5.4 million). This trend is observed for men as well as women. Male migrants have higher income (VND 5.5 million) than female migrants (VND 4.5 million). However, compared with the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey, the income disparity between migrants and non-migrants has been narrowed markedly. Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City have the highest mean income of employed migrants and non-migrants, while the lowest figure is found in the Central Highlands. Mean monthly income of employed migrants and

non-migrants in the age group of 30-44 (at about VND six million) is higher than that of the remaining two age groups. About 60 percent of migrants believe that their income is higher/greatly higher after migration than before migration.

39. The income of workers is affected by a number of factors, for example, education, experience, and the occupational sector. These correlates are not analyzed in the report which concentrates on the basic relationships in the data. However, it is surprising that migrants, compared to non-migrants, do not have a significant income advantage in the labor market because of their higher educational qualifications. This difference deserves more in-depth analysis.
40. Except for migrants who live in more developed areas such as Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City where migrants and non-migrants have similar savings, migrants have fewer savings than non-migrants. This could cause difficulties for migrants in instances of economic crisis. Migrants generally keep their own savings or open a savings account. Non-migrants, compared to migrants, tend more to take out loans. Bank credit is the main loan source among migrants even though the percentage of migrants who use bank credit is lower than that of non-migrants.
41. More than 30 percent of migrants sent earnings back to their family within the 12 months prior to the survey, with female migrants slightly more likely to remit than were male migrants (30.8 percent versus 29.2 percent). Although female migrants are more likely than males to send remittances, the total amount of remittances sent by male migrants is higher than that of females. Up to 41.5 percent of male migrants send remittances in cash and in kind worth more than VND 6 million and above compared to the 34.7 percent of female migrants. This can be explained by the higher income received by male migrants compared to female migrants. The Southeast, the Red River Delta and Ho Chi Minh City have the highest levels of migrants sending remittances.
42. Most remittances sent by migrants are spent on daily living expenses rather than production or business expansion. Only about one-sixth of migrants report that the money is for a funeral/wedding/anniversary. Similarly, around one-sixth of migrants state that the money is for health care. Clearly, remittances sent by migrants are an important source for maintaining families in the places of origin.
43. The survey reveals that 17.5 percent of migrants have school age children who accompanied them during migration. Approximately 13.4 percent of these migrants have school-aged children who do not attend school. This percentage among migrants is higher than that among non-migrants. This requires that local authorities ensure that all children attend school.
44. The survey also indicates that migrants are less likely to participate in social and community activities in current places of residence than are non-migrants. It appears that migrants need to take time and to expend effort to learn about their new environment, and as a result are less likely to participate in social and community activities. Many migrants in large cities and in industrial zones also are required to work night shifts and this may reduce their opportunities for participation in social and community activities.

Health

45. Nearly 60 percent of respondents assess their health to be fair, with little difference between migrants and non-migrants in reporting of health at this level. However, more than one-third of migrants rate their health as good or very good while only one fifth of non-migrants report the same. The Mekong River Delta and the Red River Delta regions have the highest percentage of respondents reporting good or very good health condition. About 16.8 percent of migrants think that their health is good or much better than that prior to the last move, while only 9.3 percent view their health as worse or much worse.
46. Health insurance ownership enables people to access health care services that they might not otherwise be able to access. Two thirds of migrants and non-migrants report that they have health insurance. This is a considerable improvement in health insurance compared with the situation in 2004. The percent of migrants with health insurance has increased from 36.4 percent in 2004 to 70.2 percent in 2015. However, this percentage varies among regions. While 80 percent of migrants and non-migrants in the Northern Central and Mountains Areas region have health insurance, in the Central Highlands region, where the majority of workers are agriculture-based, and in the Southeast, only 50 percent of both migrants and non-migrants have health insurance. There are nearly 30 percent of migrants and non-migrants without health insurance since they do not see health insurance ownership as necessary (50 percent) or see it as too costly (about 25 percent).
47. When respondents are sick, the majority (70 percent) of migrants and non-migrants attend state hospital/clinics. Only approximately 20 percent visit private hospitals/clinics for treatment. The majority of migrants (63 percent) paid for the treatment of the latest episode of sickness themselves and 50 percent used health insurance to pay. Therefore, despite many people having health insurance, many migrants still seem to have to pay, in part or in full, for health care services and this may take a substantial portion of their budget.
48. Harmful behaviors to health are measured by the level of tobacco and alcohol consumption. No significant discrepancy in the percentage of migrants and non-migrants who smoke is observed. However, a higher proportion of migrants consume alcohol than non-migrants. The findings of the two migration surveys in 2004 and 2015 indicate that the proportion of migrants and non-migrants who smoke in 2015 (16.0 percent and 20.6 percent respectively) has fallen since 2004 (28.1 percent and 22.8 percent respectively) but no change is recorded in the level of alcohol use. This suggests that the governments' no-smoking policies have provided positive impacts on improving people's awareness of the negative effects of tobacco on health, leading to a substantial decrease in smoking of both migrants and non-migrants.
49. Similar to the findings of the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey, nearly 90 percent of migrants and non-migrants report that they are aware of unsafe sex (sex with many partners or with infected people without condoms) as a cause of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). This indicates a basic knowledge of STIs. Migrants to the Southeast region have a much lower knowledge of STIs compared to non-migrants.

50. The 2015 National Internal Migration Survey also demonstrates that the proportion of female migrants using contraceptives (37.7 percent) is lower than that of female non-migrants (58.6 percent). The most commonly mentioned reason for not using contraceptives is “Not having husband/partners yet”. Approximately 43 percent of non-migrants and 61 percent of migrants state this reason. Intra uterine devices (IUD), condoms and oral contraceptive pills are the most common methods used by both migrants and non-migrants.
51. There are differences in contraceptive use between migrants and non-migrants. About one fifth of non-migrants chose the IUD while condoms are mostly used among migrants, accounting for 11.6 percent of contraceptive users. The proportion of migrants using oral contraceptive pills (8.7 percent) is slightly lower than that of non-migrants (9.9 percent). Non-migrants usually receive contraceptives from health facilities (51.8 percent) or buy oral contraceptive pills/condoms at the pharmacies (38.4 percent). In contrast, more than half of migrants buy pills/condoms at the pharmacies (55.3 percent), and about 36.7 percent seek contraceptive services at health facilities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. With the high level of internal migration, accounting for 17.3 percent of the population aged 15-59, most of whom are young and come from the rural areas, migration is indispensable for economic development. Therefore, policies, strategies, and plans for socio-economic development at regional and local levels need to take migration into account in their planning so as to be responsive to changes in this important demographic factor as well as to enable the contribution of migration to the development of both places of departure and destination.
2. Migration has the potential to contribute to improving both the material and social opportunities of migrants and their families and provides better educational and economic opportunities for migrants. However, migrants face challenges in their places of destination in terms of accessibility to housing, education for their children, and access to loans. This therefore necessitates supportive policies for migrants in their places of destination, especially in the Central Highlands, to ensure migrants have equal accessibility to social and family friendly services.
3. A large number of migrants are young, are from rural areas and have low technical qualification, therefore educational policies are required to improve their technical qualifications after migration so that they can meet requirements of labor markets in the destination, thus increasing labor productivity. It is also necessary to enhance the reproductive and sexual health care for such migrants.
4. Migrants depend largely on informal social networks for support and assistance after migration. The role of the formal sector in assisting migrants is underdeveloped. The role of agencies and organizations that help migrants and job placement centers need to be strengthened to effectively support migrants in the migration process and help them to overcome initial difficulties at places of destination.
5. Return migrants need support to settle back in their home towns and be able to use their acquired skills and knowledge to assist in developing their home communities.

6. It is necessary to enhance sustainable programs for rural and regional development, improving people's living standards and conditions and environment, eliminating hunger, reducing poverty, and creating more employment for rural inhabitants. Furthermore, poor households need to be supported with loans in order that they can change occupations, with vocational training courses that are free of charge or with discounted tuition, with investment in infrastructure, and with lessons on how to successfully operate a business, all with the aim of creating more employment and income for the rural population. These policies would help to reduce gaps between the rich and poor, between the urban and rural areas and lessen pressure on the urban environment. Although these policies would not reduce migration from rural areas, and in fact would probably encourage further out-migration, they would assist those who decide to return to rural areas to live. These policies would also encourage the development of a more balanced settlement pattern, including the promotion of smaller urban centers, which could lead to a redirection of migration.
7. Despite the advantages that migration can bring to the families of migrants, issues related to the well-being of family members left behind by migrants are a concern. These issues include a shortage of labor that results in the elderly and children needing to work during peak time periods, the lack supervision of children's education etc. Therefore, social welfare policies need to be formulated and implemented to support the elderly and children left at home to ensure migrants' positive contributions to the socio-economic development in places of departure and destination.
8. The State needs to streamline current complicated procedures and regulations on household registration. Household registration should be considered as both as an obligation and right of residents, and therefore administrative procedures for household registration should be made less complicated in order to encourage migrants to register. It is also necessary to strengthen employment information centers to enable migrants to access employment. The role of employment agencies need to be strengthened to effectively support migrants in the migration process and help them to overcome initial difficulties at places of destination. Specific regulations should be enacted to require employers to have formal contracts with migrants and non-migrants to ensure that the basic rights of migrants, such as social and health insurance, are met.
9. Advantage and disadvantages of migration are issues still mired in controversy. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the understanding that policies and plans need to consider the causal relation between migration and development and the benefits of migration for development, so as to reach a consensus and engender a positive view of migration, all of which will help in the development of evidence-based migration-related policies.
10. The need for continuous monitoring of movements of the population, the reasons for migration and the impacts of migration are clearly evident from this and past studies of internal migration in Viet Nam. Therefore, it is necessary that an internal migration survey be added to the list of national surveys.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1. INTERNAL MIGRATION IN VIET NAM

Viet Nam has undergone a mobility transition over the last three decades. At the beginning of the 1980s most movement was controlled by the Government through a household registration system allied with a residence-based ration system. Movement to rural areas were encouraged, and even supported by the Government (Dang et al., 1997). The economic reforms introduced in 1986, increased economic opportunities and provided a reservoir of unattached rural labor that wanted and were able to move to urban areas in search of employment (Dang, 1998).

The delinking of household registration to the access of essential goods meant that this barrier to movement lost much of its ability to control migration (World Bank Group and Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, 2016). At the same time industrialization contributed to an increase in rural to urban migration. The social networks created by the increasing numbers of the rural population migrating to urban areas, many of them on a temporary basis, has further fueled the movement from rural to urban places.

The transformation from a predominately rural to rural movement of the population to movement that is increasing characterized by rural to urban movement can be observed from the last two censuses. For the five year period prior to the 1999 census, approximately 4.35 million persons changed their place of residence, constituting 6.5 percent of the population aged five years and above (GSO and UNFPA, 2001). In the five year period before the 2009 census, a total of 8.6 million Vietnamese were defined as internal migrants (GSO and UNFPA, 2011). Although the 1989 census did not define movement that occurred within a district to be migration, movement between districts and between provinces were roughly similar in 1984-1989 and 1994-1999, but increased significantly for the period 2004-2009.

Between 1994-1999 and 2004-2009, the share of urban-urban migration fell, urban to rural migration increased slightly and movement between rural and urban areas and between rural areas increased markedly (GSO and UNFPA, 2011). Overall, 33.7 percent of the migrants moved from rural to rural areas, 31.6 percent moved from rural to urban areas, 26.3 moved from urban to urban areas and the smallest stream was the 8.4 percent of migrants who moved from urban to rural areas. For the period 1994-1999, only 27.2 percent of migrants moved from rural to urban areas (GSO and UNFPA, 2001). Results from the Inter-censal Population and Housing Survey (IPS) show that for the period 2009 – 2014, the proportion of migration from rural to urban areas and the proportion from rural to rural areas remained high and were at a similar level of 29 percent each (GSO and UNFPA, 2015).

The census data also indicate that the population of migrants was becoming younger and that a higher proportion of females were migrants in the five year period 2004-2009 compared to 1994-1999. This trend was related to an increase in the share of rural to urban migrants, that tends to be dominated by females, and which had a younger

age profile than the other three migration streams (GSO and UNFPA, 2011). The limited amount of information available on other characteristics indicates that migrants are positively selected. Migrants, especially rural to urban migrants, have higher levels of education than that of non-migrants in rural areas and are also more likely to participate in the labor force (GSO and UNFPA, 2011).

While census data are best at providing an overall indication of the amount of movement and the demographic characteristics of the migrant and non-migrant populations, they suffer from a number of limitations. Chief among these limitations are problems related to the measurement of migration. The census measures migration through a question that asks where the respondent had lived five years prior to the census. This identifies those persons who had moved their usual place of residence in the five year period before the census. However, the question fails to enumerate persons who can be classified as migrants on a number of dimensions. For example, the census question has no way of identifying persons who had returned to their previous place of residence within the five year period. It also collects no information of when movement took place, or indeed, how many movements took place within the five year period. Finally, recent migrants who have moved for periods of less than six months are also not enumerated as the definition of usual residents is based on residence for six months or more including those were temporarily absent under six months, for example: those who moved away from the household to work for less than six months prior to the time of the survey such as those who were away working or studying for a period of six months or those who were visiting, on vacation, holiday etc.

Identification of temporary migrants has mainly been achieved through the use of small scale surveys. There is evidence to suggest that temporary and long-term migrants (those usually enumerated in censuses) differ in terms of their characteristics, with temporary migrants more likely to be older and male than are long-term migrants (Guest, 1989). However, the amount of temporary movement is difficult to establish from these surveys. The 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey was designed to measure temporary migration as one form of migration within the full spectrum of movement in Viet Nam. However, the survey was not representative of the population and therefore it is not possible to estimate how frequently temporary migration occurs. The Viet Nam Living Standards surveys provide some basis for making this estimate. For example, the 2004 Viet Nam Living Standards Survey found that “on average 2.5 percent of the individuals of age 15 or above was absent for at least one but at most six months in 2004 (temporary migration). In total, 10.7 percent of the individuals of age 15 or above left the household between 2002 and 2004 (long-term migration out-migration). And 4.7 percent of the individuals of age 15 or above moved into an existing household (in-migration). If we look at the percentage of households with migrants, we see that 7.3 percent of the households had at least one temporary migrant, 26.1 percent had at least one long-term migrant, and 12.6 percent has at least one in-migrant” (Nguyen et al., 2008).

As with other surveys, however, there were difficulties of measurement of some forms of temporary migration. Hugo (2012) states that circular migration, a form of temporary migration, is the major form of movement in some countries in Southeast

Asia and it is believed that as industrialization has driven urbanization in Viet Nam, temporary migration has become an important survival strategy of persons who wish to retain a rural place of residence while obtaining higher-paid urban employment. There is evidence, however, that temporary migrants have on average less income than non-migrants in the destination area (Nguyen et al., 2008).

Another important drawback of census data on migration is that there is a limited amount of information on the possible determinants and impacts of migration. Specialized surveys that are devoted to measuring a variety of variables that may be associated with migration are usually the only way to overcome this deficiency. The 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey was undertaken in part to rectify this lack of data. One of the objectives of the survey, for example, was to study the consequences of movement on migrants and their families in terms of income and employment, living conditions and housing, remittances, access to social and health services, life satisfaction and recreation, and adaptation and attitude change.

The data recorded through surveys can highlight relationships that cannot be analyzed through census data. For example, Nguyen et al. (2008) used the Viet Nam Living Standards Survey 2004 to analyze the determinants and impacts of internal migration in Viet Nam. One area on which they focused was on remittances. Similarly, Binci and Giannelli (2012) used panel data from the two of the Viet Nam Living Standards Surveys to determine whether international migration or internal migration had a larger impact on child welfare. Finally, IOM reports on a workshop that employs survey data to examine the link between climate change and migration in the Mekong River Delta (IOM, 2012).

Migrants, especially female migrants, contribute to the survival of origin households through sending money and goods back to their homes in origin areas. These remittances are a major source of income for many rural households and, for some, contribute to improved standards of living. It appears that migrant remittances are a major source of funds for rural development (Nguyen et al., 2008). However, there is increasing concern about some of the social impacts on family members who are left behind in rural communities. At the same time, there is increasing evidence to suggest that some migrants face discrimination in urban markets, including the labor, credit and housing markets, and may not have the same access to social services as do non-migrants. The 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey shows that most migrants do not have labor contracts and that migrants receive, on average, lower wages than do non-migrants in the destination. The constraint to full participation in the economic and social life of destination communities has both negative impacts on the migrants and on the development of the communities.

The policy implications of the findings from an internal migration survey that attempts to measure the full range of types of movement are wide-ranging. For example, while the household registration system appears to be no longer a major impediment to migration, there still appears to be some difficulty in accessing services by migrants (World Bank Group and Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, 2016). A survey that compares migrants and non-migrants in terms of their ability to access goods and services can provide policy makers with valuable information on how to address the inequalities

that may result from migration. Similarly, a survey which can address the question of the extent to which temporary migration is a component of the range of movement and examine the living conditions of different types of migrants will allow policy makers to enact policies that differentiate between the different types of migrants.

In addition to the quantitative survey this study also incorporates a qualitative component. This focuses on how migration decisions, including the decision not to migrate, are made; attempts to investigate all those persons who have some influence on the migration decision; examines how perceptions of environmental change influence migration; explores the impact of remittances; investigates the effect of migration on origin areas; looks at the difficulties faced by migrants; and explores satisfaction with migration. For the qualitative study, a total of 115 in-depth interviews were conducted.

1.2. OVERVIEW OF THE 2015 NATIONAL INTERNAL MIGRATION STUDY

The quantitative component of the 2015 National Internal Migration Study was undertaken using sample survey techniques. It was carried out in 20 provinces and selected cities that represented the six social and economic regions of Viet Nam and the two cities of Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City. The survey was carried out by the General Statistical Office (GSO). Sample size was sufficient to ensure representation at the national and regional levels and also for Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City. Data was collected using face-to-face interviews. One aim of the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey was to compare the results of the survey with those of the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey. Therefore, the definition of migrants used in the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey was basically the same as that used in the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey.

The qualitative component of the study was undertaken by the Institute of Population and Social Studies (IPSS) of the National University of Economics. In-depth interviews were used in the qualitative component of the study. Informants were selected on the basis of their migration status as determined through the results of the quantitative survey and they were immediately interviewed after completing the quantitative survey. While the total of 115 interviews conducted were carried out in all regions and the two cities, and included equal selection by sex, the results should not be considered representative of the population. Rather they provide detailed information on selected topics for segments of the population. The interviews were conducted in both rural and urban areas. In the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas region and the Central Highlands region, the interviews were only carried out in rural areas.

1.2.1. Objectives of the study

The 2015 National Internal Migration Survey was conducted in order to obtain information that could be used in constructing policies related to migration. In addition, the survey is intended to also provide information for theme-based studies on internal migration in Viet Nam. The specific objectives of this survey include:

- Estimate the relative volume of different forms of migration and the direction of migration at the national and regional levels and describe the characteristics of migrants and the household context from which migration takes place;
- Analyze the processes of migration, including the decision to migrate and the impact of the perception on migration of environmental change in the place of origin, barriers against migration and the consequences of barriers leading to changes in types of migration;
- Analyze the differences between migrants and non-migrants in terms of living conditions, access to social services, health care, reproductive health care, family planning, income and employment, awareness of communities and lifestyles;
- Analyze the flow of remittances to households and the use of those remittances.

The objectives of the qualitative study of migration are to:

- Identify the reasons for deciding to migrate (or not to migrate);
- Explore the persons involved in the decision making process related to migration (or not to migrate);
- Examine the perceptions of environmental change and its impact on the decision to migrate;
- Investigate the impact of remittances on the household;
- Detail the difficulties faced by migrants in their place of destination;
- Determine the impacts of migration at the departure area;
- Examine satisfaction with migration.

1.2.2. Units of enumeration

The 2015 National Internal Migration Survey interviewed household representatives about the characteristics of household members and the living conditions of the household, and subsequently interviewed migrants and non-migrants in the age range 15–59. The same age restriction was adopted for the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey.

In this survey **migrants** are defined as follows:

Those people who have moved from one district to another district in the five years prior to the survey and who meet one of the three conditions as follows:

- Have resided in their current place of residence one month or more;
- Have resided in their current place of residence for less than one month but intend to stay for one month or more;
- Have resided in current place of survey for less than one month but within the past one year have moved from their usual place of residence to another district with the accumulated period of time of one month or more to earn a living.

Non-migrants are defined as permanent residents of a district from the time they were born or for at least the five years prior to the survey and meet all of the following conditions:

- i. In the past five years they have not left their district for at least one month continuously to reside in another district;
- ii. In the past year, they have not left their district for another district with a total cumulative period of time of one month or more for the purpose of earning a living.

The qualitative component of the study employed the same definitions as the quantitative study.

1.2.3. Duration of the survey

The duration of the survey in the field was approximately 50 days (including travel time), commencing on the first of December 2015 and being completed on the 20th January 2016.

1.2.4. Questionnaires

The survey used three survey forms, specifically:

Household form: PHIEU 01-HO/DTDC-2015

In addition to identification information, the form includes the following two sections

- Section 1: Information about household members: relationship with the household head, sex, date of birth, age, education levels, marital status, status of economic activities and questions designed to identify whether the household members were migrants or non-migrants;
- Section 2; Questions on the living conditions of the household were also asked including: type of housing, fuel for lighting and cooking, the major source of water for eating and drinking, whether the household received remittances, use of remittances, and ownership of household items.

Individual form for migrants: PHIEU 02-DC/DTDC-2015

In addition to identification information, the form includes the following five sections:

- Section 1: specific information about the respondent, such as sex, age, ethnic minority, religion, marital status, education, skill levels and access to public information;
- Section 2: information about the respondent's migration history: place of birth, place of permanent residence in the past five years and number of moves;
- Section 3: information about the respondent's last move: place of residence before the move, reason for move, decision to move, barriers against the move, who accompanied the respondent, type of support received, knowledge and use of employment centers, time spent to find work, difficulties faced after migration, household registration, sending remittances to family members and the use of such remittances;
- Section 4: information about the respondent's current activities and living conditions: employment status, occupation, sector, work time, labour income, savings, access

and use of healthcare services, children's access to education, participation in community activities, security in the place of residence, and migration satisfaction;

- Section 5: information on health, births, family planning and reproductive health, including a history of births, knowledge and use of family planning methods, abortion, child vaccination, smoking and drinking behaviors, and health care.

Individual form for non-migrants: PHIEU 03-KDC/DTDC–2015

This was similar to the form for migrants, with the exception that section three was not included.

The qualitative component of the study used a set of guidelines developed by researchers at IPSS to conduct the in-depth interviews. These guidelines, which contained a list of topics to be covered in the interviews, provided the framework for the conversations with informants, although in any interview other topics could be included.

1.2.5. Pilot survey

A pilot survey was conducted in Lao Cai province and Da Nang City in September 2015. In each province, two enumeration areas (EAs) were selected (one in an urban area and one in a rural area). The results of the pilot survey helped improve the survey plan, questionnaires, survey protocol and field work organization.

1.2.6. Sample design

The sampling for the survey was designed to ensure national and regional (six regions) representation and separate representation for Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City. The sampling steps are as follows:

Step 1: Identification of regions

Six socio-economic regions were identified along with the cities of Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City.

Step 2: Selection of provinces

In each region three provinces were selected for the survey. In total, 20 provinces/cities were selected, including 18 provinces from the six regions and the two cities of Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City (referred to as regions in this report). Provinces were selected with probability proportional to the size (PPS) of their gross migration rate based on the results of the Inter-censal Population and Housing Survey (IPS). Of the 20 provinces (including the two cities), eight provinces/cities were selected for the qualitative component (in-depth interviews), namely Thai Nguyen, Hai Duong, Quang Binh, Dak Lak, Ca Mau, Ba Ria - Vung Tau, Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City.

Step 3: Distribution of number of enumeration areas (EAs) by region

Enumeration areas were stratified into urban and rural EAs. From these a total of 500 EAs were chosen. The total number of EAs allocated to each region was in proportion to the square root of the number of households having migrants (one year before the time of the survey).

Table 1.1: Distribution of enumeration areas by regions and by urban and rural areas

Region/cities	Total number of EAs selected	Number of EAs selected in urban areas	Number of EAs selected in rural areas
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	62	44	18
Red River Delta (*)	76	47	29
North Central and South Central Coast Areas	78	67	11
Central Highlands	48	12	36
Southeast (**)	59	34	25
Mekong River Delta	75	59	16
Ha Noi	52	31	18
Ho Chi Minh City	50	39	11
TOTAL	500	333	167

(*) Excluded Ha Noi; (**) Excluded Ho Chi Minh City

Step 4: EA listing for each region

Based on the results of the 2014 IPS, EAs were listed by region and stratified into urban and rural areas in geographical order together with information of the number of migrants for each EA. PPS sampling methods (probability proportional to the size of the EAs migration) were then used to select EAs.

Step 5: Identification of survey household listing for each EA

A household listing for each of the selected EAs was based on an updated listing of households within the EAs. The update covered all housing units in which temporary migrants might reside e.g. hostels, hotels, restaurants, and small construction sites. After updating the list of households, thirty six households were selected using systematic sampling for each EA.

Step 6: Identification of lists of enumerated persons for each EA

Once the 36 households were selected in each EA according to step 5, households were approached for permission to conduct a household interview using the form for household interviews. Respondents in the household were household heads, or a household representative if the head was absent. The purpose of household interviews was to collect information on households including data on the migration status of household members that could be used to select migrants and non-migrants to be interviewed with the individual questionnaire. The results of household interviews were used to construct separate lists of migrants and non-migrants in the age range of 15 -59.

From the list of migrants in each EA, 10 migrants were selected using systematic sampling and interviewed using the migrant questionnaire. And from the list of non-migrants six were systematically sampled and interviewed using the non-migrant questionnaire.

Of the 18,131 households that completed the Household Form, 4,969 migrants and 3,000 non-migrants were randomly selected from the list of migrants and non-migrants and interviewed using the individual form.

For the qualitative component of the study, one province was selected from each of the selected eight regions/cities chosen for the study. In each of these provinces

8-16 people were selected for in-depth interviews from the list of enumerated migrants and non-migrants. The persons were distributed by migration types (including non-migrants), sex, and urban or rural residence. A total of 115 people were selected for in-depth interviews in the eight surveyed provinces. This included 30 non-migrants and 85 migrants (see Table 1.2).

Table 1.2: Distribution of in-depth interviewees carried out by province and sex

Province	Male				Female				Total
	In-migrants	Return migrants	Intermittent migrants	Non-migrants	In-migrants	Return migrants	Intermittent migrants	Non-migrants	
Thai Nguyen	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	9
Hai Duong	4	1	3	2	4	1	1	2	18
Ha Noi	2	1	1	2	3	0	1	2	12
Quang Binh	3	2	1	2	3	2	0	2	15
Dak Lak	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	10
Vung Tau	4	2	2	2	3	0	0	3	16
Ho Chi Minh City	5	1	0	2	4	1	2	2	17
Ca Mau	4	1	2	2	4	2	1	2	18
Total	26	11	10	15	25	5	8	15	115

1.2.7 Training for enumerators, team leaders, and supervisors

The GSO organized two training courses for persons taking part in the survey, including enumerators, team leaders and supervisors. The five day training courses took place in November, 2015. The training included in-class and field practice. Persons that were appointed as the team leaders were given additional training on field work management, selection of interviewees for individual forms, and examination and editing of survey forms. In total, 22 enumeration teams were created and each team included a team leader and from three to five enumerators. The team leaders and enumerators were required to have at least secondary education qualifications and experience in statistics as well as participation in national surveys for at least five years. They were also required to have knowledge of population issues.

In addition, IPSS conducted training for researchers who had experienced in qualitative studies to take part in the in-depth interviews (the qualitative component).

1.2.8. Methods of data collection

The 2015 National Migration Study combined both quantitative (questionnaires/survey forms) and qualitative methods (in-depth interviews), with direct interviews of both migrants and non-migrants.

For the qualitative study, all of the in-depth interviews were tape-recorded. The interviews were then transcribed into text data format. With each recorded file, the transcription was carried out twice to ensure that the complete text was transcribed.

1.2.9. Survey supervision

Supervision was stressed in the organization of the survey, with special focus

on how to construct and update the household listing, collect information at the EA level and check survey forms. Examination of the collected information was carried out immediately in order to identify systematic errors in order that timely solutions and adjustments could be made by all enumeration teams.

1.2.10. Data processing and analysis

The Department for Population and Labor Statistics (DPLS) was responsible for final checking of questionnaires and the coding, entering, and processing of data. The data entry was done with the program Access and transferred to SPSS for statistical analysis.

Information collected for the qualitative study was analyzed by the IPSS, the National University of Economics, using the MindMap software and the results were sent to GSO (the DPLS) for consolidation with the quantitative component of the study.

1.2.11. Sample weight

The data collected for households are weighted in order that the sample represents the Viet Nam population. A sample weight is required as EAs for each region were selected using probability proportional to size (PPS) of the in-migrants based on the findings of the 2014 Inter-censal Population and Housing Survey and household was selected using systematic sampling. The weight was calculated using the following formula:

$$W_i^1 = \frac{M_{cd} \times M'_{di}}{n_p \times M_{cdi} \times m_{di}}$$

With,

- W_i^1 : Design weight of households in EA i of the region;
- n_p : Number of selected EAs in the region p;
- M_{cd} : Number of in-migrants in the region
- M_{cdi} : Number of in-migrants in EA i
- M'_{di} : Number of listed households in EA i;
- m_{di} : Number of selected households ($m_{di} = 36$).

Not every enumeration area had exactly 36 households due to either a shortage of households in that EA or a surplus of households occurring when the selected households that were unavailable for interview were replaced by supplementary households. Therefore, the weight was modified by the number of household responding as follows:

$$W_i^2 = W_i^1 \times \frac{m_{di}}{m'_{di}}$$

With,

- W_i^2 : Modified weight to EA i;
- W_i^1 : Design weight to EA i;
- m_{di} : Number of selected households ($m_{di} = 36$);
- m'_{di} : Number of selected household of EA i.

The weights are applied for the analysis presented in Chapters 2 and 3, which are carried out based on the data from the household questionnaire. The analyses of other chapters, which are based on the individual migrant and non-migrant questionnaires, are not weighted.

1.2.12. Development of synthesis report

The results of the 2015 National Internal Migration Study were synthesized from results of the quantitative survey (conducted by GSO) and of the qualitative study (conducted by IPSS). The synthesis report, combining both quantitative and qualitative components, were developed and finalized by an international consultant, GSO and IPSS on the basis of comments of national experts and from comments and contributions at consultation meetings organized by UNFPA and GSO.



UNFPA Viet Nam/ Nguyen Minh Duc

CHAPTER 2: TYPE OF MIGRATION, CHARACTERISTICS AND LIVING CONDITION OF HOUSEHOLDS

An overview of the extent of migration, and of the different types of migration, is provided in this chapter. Also discussed are the basic characteristics of the sample and the living conditions of their households. The results are based on the household questionnaire of the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey. The results of the analysis presented in this chapter are weighted while the number of respondents shown in each table is un-weighted.

2.1. TYPE OF MIGRATION

Overall 13.6 percent of the population are migrants. Among the population aged 15 to 59 years old the percentage of migrants is higher at 17.3 percent of the population. Of the three types of migrants identified in the survey, namely in-migrants, return migrants, and intermittent migrants, 16 percent of those aged 15-59 were classified as in-migrants, while return migrants and intermittent migrants account for a small proportion of the population at 0.8 percent and 0.4 percent respectively.

The small proportion of the population who are classified as intermittent migrants was unexpected given the perception that this form of migration is common, especially to large cities such as Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City (see Table 2.1). It was also expected that intermittent migration would be more likely to occur to urban areas, which are developing more rapidly than rural areas, however the levels are marginally higher in rural areas than in urban areas. It appears that intermittent migration occurs at much lower levels than is seen in other Southeast Asian countries.

The level of migration in urban areas of those aged 15-59 is 6.3 percentage points higher than that of rural areas (19.7 percent versus 13.4 percent). The higher level of migration to urban areas compared to rural areas can be largely accounted for by the attractiveness of relatively well-paid employment and other opportunities in urban areas. These dynamics are further analyzed in Chapter 4 of this report.

At the regional level, the Southeast has the highest percent of the population who are migrants (29.3 percent) and the highest level of in-migrants (28.3 percent). The other region that has a high proportion of the population aged 15-59 who are migrants is the Mekong River Delta (19.1%) where many migrants are for the study purpose. The Central Highlands and the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas are two regions with the lowest levels of migration (9.9 percent and 10.9 percent respectively), and the level of in-migrants to those two regions also account for the lowest levels (8.7 percent and 8.4 percent).

In the two cities of Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City, the level of migration is relatively high. This is especially true for Ho Chi Minh City, where migrants make up 20.7 percent of the population aged 15-59.

Table 2.1: Percent of the types of migration of the population aged 15-59 by urban/rural areas and region

	Migration			
	Percent of population aged 15-59 who are migrants	Of which		
		In-migrants	Return migrants	Intermittent migrants
Nationwide	17.3	16.0	0.8	0.4
Urban	19.7	18.7	0.5	0.4
Rural	13.4	11.7	1.2	0.5
Regions				
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	10.9	8.4	2.0	0.5
Red River Delta	17.3	16.6	0.3	0.3
North Central and South Central Coast Areas	15.7	14.3	1.2	0.3
Central Highlands	9.9	8.7	0.9	0.4
Southeast	29.3	28.3	0.7	0.4
Mekong Delta	19.1	16.7	1.8	0.7
Ha Noi	16.3	15.3	0.6	0.4
Ho Chi Minh City	20.7	19.9	0.3	0.5
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>11 170</i>	<i>10 348</i>	<i>574</i>	<i>248</i>

2.2. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

2.2.1. Household structure

The results of the survey show that nuclear households and extended households account for the majority of households at both the national level and in all regions. Other forms of households (including one-person households, households including both relative and non-relative members and households including only non-relative members) account for a small proportion of total households (see Table 2.2).

The structure of households of return migrants and households with only non-migrants is similar. However, the largest difference is found between households with only in-migrants and households with only non-migrants. The proportion of one-person households, extended households, households of both relative and non-relative members and households of non-relative which include only in-migrants is much higher than that of households with non-migrants. Specifically, the proportion of one-person households among households with only in-migrants is double that of households with only non-migrants (13.1 percent versus 6.9 percent), the proportion of extended households among households with only in-migrants is 10 percentage points higher than that in households with only non-migrants (38.8 percent versus 28.8 percent). On the other hand, the proportion of nuclear households among households with only in-migrants is lower than that of households with only non-migrants (38.7 percent versus 64.1 percent).

As expected, migrants are more likely to reside in all forms of households, with the exception of one person households, Migrant households, compared to non-migrant households, are especially likely to be extended households. This is most evident in urban areas compared to rural areas where the percentage of extended households with migrants is higher than any other form of household.

Table 2.2: Percentage distribution of households by household composition and migration status of members of household

Household composition	Total	Households with migrants					Households with only non-migrants
		Total Households with migrants	Of which				
			Households with only in-migrants	Households with only return migrants	Households with only intermittent migrants	Households with at least 2 types of migrants	
Nationwide	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
One-person households	8.3	12.0	13.1	2.5	6.9	-	6.9
Nuclear households	56.8	38.7	36.8	67.0	42.9	25.3	64.1
Extended households	31.6	38.6	38.8	27.8	41.8	62.5	28.8
Households with both relative and non-relative members	1.0	3.2	3.3	0.4	4.3	9.9	0.1
Households with only non-relative members	2.2	7.5	8.0	2.4	4.1	2.3	0.1
<i>Number of households</i>	<i>18 131</i>	<i>7 018</i>	<i>6 290</i>	<i>432</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>11 113</i>
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
One-person households	9.1	14.2	15.0	3.5	8.9	-	6.8
Nuclear households	53.0	35.2	33.9	60.0	44.4	31.2	61.0
Extended households	33.4	37.2	37.2	30.0	36.3	60.9	31.7
Households with both relative and non-relative members	1.2	3.5	3.5	0.9	5.4	2.7	0.2
Households with only non-relative members	3.2	9.9	10.3	5.6	5.1	5.3	0.2
<i>Number of households</i>	<i>12 272</i>	<i>4 933</i>	<i>4 550</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>7 339</i>
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
One-person households	7.1	7.6	8.9	1.7	3.9	-	7.0
Nuclear households	62.8	45.6	43.2	72.2	40.8	20.5	68.4
Extended households	28.7	41.4	42.2	26.2	50.0	63.8	24.6
Households with both relative and non-relative members	0.7	2.8	2.6	-	2.7	15.6	0.1
Households with only non-relative members	0.7	2.6	3.1	-	2.6	-	0.1
<i>Number of households</i>	<i>5 859</i>	<i>2 085</i>	<i>1 740</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>3 774</i>

2.2.2. Remittances received by households

The mean amount of remittances from migrants who send remittances to the household is VND 27.5 million in the previous 12 months; however, the median amount of remittances that are sent home by migrants is only about VND 12 million per year.

From Table 2.3 it can be seen that households mainly used the remittances for their daily living expenses (92.4 percent of households confirmed that they used remittances for this purpose). This was followed by spending on education and health care (28.0 percent and 26.4 percent) and for debt repayment, business and production investment, with only a small percentage of households using remittances to lend to others.

There are differences in the use of remittances sent to households in rural and urban areas. The percent of households in urban areas that use remittances for daily living expenses and education is higher than that of households in rural area. While rural

households are more likely than urban households to use remittances for health care and treatment, investment and business debt repayment, and savings.

In Ha Noi, the percentage of households using remittances for education (68.3 percent) is the highest among all regions and reflects the importance of Hanoi as a center for education. This can be contrasted to the low level of households (7.9 percent) in the Central Highlands that spent some of the remittances received in the previous 12 months on paying for education. The percent of households in Ha Noi that used remittances sent by migrants in the previous 12 months for health care is the lowest among all regions (18.2 percent) and in the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas is the highest among all regions (43.8 percent).

Table 2.3: Percentage of households that receive remittances by the purpose of remittance use, rural/urban areas and region

Purposes of using remittance	Nationwide	Urban/ Rural areas		Region							
		Urban	Rural	Northern Midland and Mountain Areas	Red River Delta	North Central and South Central Coast Areas	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta	Ha Noi	Ho Chi Minh City
Daily expenses	92.4	94.0	88.6	87.4	89.6	92.3	95.0	92.3	89.5	95.6	93.3
Costs of education	28.0	29.7	24.0	54.6	35.1	31.4	7.9	24.3	26.3	68.3	29.2
Health care costs	26.4	25.6	28.4	43.8	25.2	28.4	22.4	26.9	28.6	18.2	25.6
Investment in business and production	4.3	1.8	10.3	22.6	14.5	5.1	1.8	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0
Debt payment	3.2	1.1	8.1	6.4	9.4	8.4	1.9	2.6	5.0	0.0	0.0
Lending	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Savings	7.1	6.2	9.3	13.7	13.8	5.6	4.3	11.8	7.1	8.8	5.4
Others	5.0	5.6	3.4	1.4	1.7	3.9	0.7	2.6	7.5	4.4	8.3
Number of households	842	553	289	33	194	163	61	39	215	26	111

The responses to the question on the purpose of use of remittances included multiple responses and therefore the numbers do not sum to 100 percent

2.2.3. The average amount of time from households to the nearest facility

There are not large differences by migration type, urban/rural residence and region in the time needed to travel from the household to selected facilities. Among all facilities, however, the time needed to travel to at hospital is the longest.

Comparing urban and rural areas and among regions shows that in less economic developed regions the average time needed to travel from a household to the nearest facility is much longer than is found in better economic developed regions. The average time needed to travel from a household to a secondary school and to a high school in urban areas is 8.6 minutes and 10.8 minutes respectively while in rural areas it is 11.4 minutes and 20.7 minutes respectively. The average time required to travel from a household to a hospital is two times longer in rural areas compared to urban areas. In the Central Highlands and the Northern Midland and Mountain Areas it takes more time to travel from a household to such places than in other regions (Table 2.4).

Generally, households with migrants take less time than households with non-migrants to travel to selected facilities. For example, on average, households with only in-migrants compared to households with only non-migrants have less travel time to access facilities. The differences are not large however; households with migrants compared to households with no migrants are approximately three minutes closer to a high school (14.2 versus 17 minutes) and four minutes closer to a hospital (20.4 versus 24.1 minutes). These differences probably reflect the movement of migrants to households with closer proximity to facilities compared to non-migrant households.

Table 2.4: Mean time (minutes) required to travel from a household to the nearest selected facility by migration type, urban/rural areas and region

Status of migration of households/the nearest place	Nationwide	Urban/rural areas		Region							
		Urban	Rural	Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Red River Delta	North Central and South Central Coasts Areas	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta	Ha Noi	Ho Chi Minh City
Households with migrants											
Primary schools	7.7	7.2	8.7	7.2	7.6	5.7	7.9	8.0	9.7	9.4	7.1
Secondary schools	9.5	8.6	11.4	8.1	8.8	7.2	10.8	9.8	12.0	10.5	8.9
High schools	14.2	10.8	20.7	15.6	15.3	9.5	21.2	12.5	15.9	15.8	10.6
Markets/shopping malls	9.2	7.5	12.5	9.2	6.8	7.0	14.8	10.0	10.2	7.4	7.3
Hospitals	20.4	15.3	30.2	21.5	17.1	14.1	30.4	18.2	20.4	20.7	17.8
Health stations	10.5	9.9	11.7	7.8	9.0	7.6	14.3	10.7	12.0	9.7	10.2
<i>Number of households</i>	<i>7 018</i>	<i>4 933</i>	<i>2 085</i>	<i>788</i>	<i>1 206</i>	<i>1 025</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>971</i>	<i>1164</i>	<i>685</i>	<i>629</i>
Households with only in-migrants											
Primary schools	7.7	7.3	8.6	7.7	7.6	5.6	7.7	7.9	9.6	9.3	7.2
Secondary schools	9.4	8.6	11.2	8.4	8.7	7.0	10.5	9.7	11.4	10.4	8.9
High schools	13.8	10.8	20.2	14.4	15.1	9.1	21.6	12.0	14.6	15.3	10.6
Markets/shopping malls	9.2	7.6	12.7	10.2	6.7	6.9	15.1	9.9	9.4	7.3	7.4
Hospitals	20.0	15.4	30.0	20.4	17.0	13.3	31.1	18.0	18.6	20.4	17.8
Health stations	10.4	9.8	11.8	8.4	8.9	7.2	13.9	10.6	11.4	9.6	10.3
<i>Number of households</i>	<i>6 290</i>	<i>4 550</i>	<i>1 740</i>	<i>655</i>	<i>1 144</i>	<i>900</i>	<i>465</i>	<i>915</i>	<i>977</i>	<i>638</i>	<i>596</i>
Households with only return migrants											
Primary schools	8.0	6.4	9.2	5.9	9.6	6.3	8.0	9.6	10.5	12.2	5.2
Secondary schools	10.6	7.7	12.7	7.2	12.1	8.9	11.7	13.4	14.6	12.9	6.4
High schools	18.8	11.4	24.2	19.0	19.7	12.8	19.3	25.7	21.5	21.1	10.8
Markets/shopping malls	10.0	6.9	12.3	5.8	9.0	8.4	12.7	14.6	13.6	9.3	7.5
Hospitals	24.3	13.3	32.4	26.5	21.0	20.4	25.9	24.6	27.4	24.6	11.5
Health stations	10.9	10.4	11.3	6.3	13.6	10.7	13.4	14.8	14.2	11.7	4.9
<i>Number of households</i>	<i>432</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>9</i>

Status of migration of households/the nearest place	Nationwide	Urban/rural areas		Region							
		Urban	Rural	Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Red River Delta	North Central and South Central Coasts Areas	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta	Ha Noi	Ho Chi Minh City
Households with only intermittent migrants											
Primary schools	7.9	7.6	8.3	6.9	7.2	6.1	11.6	8.2	10.9	7.5	5.2
Secondary schools	10.6	9.7	12.0	9.6	8.2	9.2	12.5	10.0	15.5	8.7	9.8
High schools	16.0	11.7	22.6	19.3	15.0	9.4	16.6	13.5	24.7	17.9	13.5
Markets/shopping malls	9.0	7.4	11.5	10.9	5.8	5.8	13.8	8.7	13.9	6.2	6.0
Hospitals	20.3	15.2	28.1	20.1	17.5	13.2	21.7	14.9	31.4	24.0	18.5
Health stations	13.0	13.9	11.7	6.6	7.7	9.7	29.8	9.2	16.0	8.7	8.1
<i>Number of households</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>15</i>
Households with at least two types of migrants											
Primary schools	6.8	5.2	8.2	4.7	8.3	5.7	11.4	8.9	9.1	9.4	4.4
Secondary schools	9.1	7.9	10.0	6.2	10.4	7.3	13.8	9.0	13.6	7.2	8.4
High schools	15.7	9.2	21.0	17.8	18.0	11.4	25.4	20.3	21.2	16.6	7.1
Markets/shopping malls	8.5	7.6	9.3	6.5	7.4	7.3	12.2	9.9	13.7	7.7	7.3
Hospitals	23.9	16.2	30.2	20.8	16.8	15.8	37.5	21.8	30.3	20.7	24.4
Health stations	8.9	6.4	11.0	5.3	9.3	7.7	12.5	11.9	14.9	7.2	8.1
<i>Number of households</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>9</i>
Households without migrants											
Primary schools	8.3	7.6	9.3	9.2	8.3	6.4	8.8	8.4	10.3	9.2	7.3
Secondary schools	10.7	9.4	12.6	10.2	9.8	8.7	11.9	11.0	12.9	10.2	10.4
High schools	17.0	12.1	24.0	17.1	16.5	11.7	24.4	16.7	17.5	17.5	12.3
Markets/shopping malls	10.8	7.5	15.5	10.9	7.3	7.2	18.0	11.7	11.5	7.9	7.3
Hospitals	24.1	15.5	36.5	23.8	18.0	15.6	38.8	20.7	23.0	21.5	18.2
Health station	11.4	10.5	12.6	10.3	10.1	8.6	15.2	12.2	13.2	9.9	9.8
<i>Number of households</i>	<i>11 113</i>	<i>7 339</i>	<i>3 774</i>	<i>1 506</i>	<i>1 543</i>	<i>1 842</i>	<i>1 200</i>	<i>1 117</i>	<i>1 539</i>	<i>1 187</i>	<i>1 179</i>

2.3. LIVING CONDITIONS

2.3.1. Living conditions of households

The living conditions of households with migrants are similar to those of non-migrant households in terms of the percentage using clean water (including tap water, rural clean water, and water from protected wells) using grid power for lighting and using electricity/gas for cooking. However, with regard to other living conditions, migrant households have lower levels of house ownership rights and household possessions compared to non-migrant households (see Table 2.5).

Non-migrants primarily live in their own houses (90.9 percent) while for migrant households this figure is only 45.8 percent with migrants primarily renting or borrowing their accommodation (53.7 percent). Meanwhile this figure among non-migrants is

only 8.5 percent. Compared with non-migrants, migrants live in households with fewer possessions. The percentage of migrants living in households with televisions is 72.6 percent, 37.7 percent with a washing machine, 25 percent with a water heater, 24.7 percent with air conditioners, 58.5 percent with fridges, and 88.4 percent with motorbikes, but the proportions for non-migrants are higher (with 97.2 percent, 61.1 percent, 41.2 percent, 36 percent, 82.3 percent and 96.1 percent respectively).

Table 2.5: Percentage of migrants and non-migrants by household living conditions and type of places where migrants and non-migrants reside

Living conditions	Total	Type of migration				Non-migrants
		Total migrants	Of which			
			In-migrants	Return migrants	Intermittent migrants	
Type of housing	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Permanent houses	49.6	45.1	45.4	35.3	51.7	50.6
Semi-permanent houses	46.4	51.9	51.8	58.9	41.7	45.3
Houses being built	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.3
Other (basic, temporary houses)	3.7	3.0	2.8	5.7	5.5	3.9
House ownership	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private houses	83.1	45.8	43.2	85.0	73.0	90.9
Rental houses/houses borrowed	16.3	53.7	56.4	13.9	25.7	8.5
Public-owned houses	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.2
Houses of unclear ownership	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3
Sources of water	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tap water	57.7	60.1	61.3	39.0	54.2	57.1
Rural clean water	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.1
Water from protected wells	35.4	32.8	32.2	47.2	30.5	35.9
Rain water	1.8	1.0	0.6	3.2	12.3	2.0
Spring water	2.5	1.1	0.7	8.4	1.3	2.8
Other	1.5	3.8	4.0	1.2	0.9	1.0
Fuel for lighting	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Network electricity	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.5	100.0	99.5
Generated power, power from small hydro power plants	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.2
Oil, candle, wood	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	0.2
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.0
Fuel for cooking	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity/gas	85.2	90.7	91.2	88.2	85.6	84.0
Oil	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Coal/wood	13.6	5.7	4.9	17.6	13.0	15.2
Rice stalks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.1
No cooking	0.8	3.4	3.6	0.1	1.2	0.3
Use of toilets	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Septic toilet	78.8	8.9	82.3	74.2	8.8	7.1
Semi septic toilet	10.3	13.3	13.4	14.5	7.9	9.6
Basic toilet	9.7	4.2	3.8	10.0	7.6	10.8
No toilet	1.3	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.7	1.4

Living conditions	Total	Type of migration				Non-migrants
		Total migrants	Of which			
			In-migrants	Return migrants	Intermittent migrants	
Households possessions (*)						
Television	93.0	72.6	71.3	92.3	84.8	97.2
Computer	47.8	45.3	45.8	37.4	41.1	48.3
Washing machine	57.1	37.7	37.2	42.1	48.2	61.1
Water heater	38.4	25.0	24.5	35.5	24.5	41.2
Air conditioner	34.1	24.7	24.9	15.5	35.9	36.0
Electric fans	94.5	95.3	95.6	95.1	85.0	94.4
Fridges	78.2	58.5	57.5	72.4	67.8	82.3
Motorbikes	94.8	88.4	88.1	92.3	91.7	96.1
Cars	6.6	4.3	3.8	8.1	14.5	7.1
Number of persons	41 726	11 170	10 348	574	248	30 556

(*) This is a multiple response question and therefore percentages may not sum to 100 percent

Comparing the data from the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey and the present survey indicate that the gap between migrants and non-migrants in terms of living conditions has been reduced. For example, in 2004, the gap between migrants and non-migrants in terms of residing in a permanent dwelling was 18.8 percentage points (16.1 percent versus 34.9 percent.) but in 2015 the gap was only 5.2 percentage points (45.4 percent² versus 50.6 percent). In 2004 the gap between non-migrants and migrants in the percentage with a television and fridge was 36 and 29.5 percentage points and in 2015 the gap was reduced to 26.4 and 23.8 percentage points.

2.3.2. Age structure differences in renting or borrowing accommodation

Age differences between migrants impact upon home ownership. In general, the older the migrant, the lower the level of renting or borrowing houses. This holds for most types of migrants and in most regions. For example, among migrants in the Central Highlands, the percent renting or borrowing their accommodation is 31 percent for age group 15 to 29, 30.4 percent for age group 30-44 and 18.4 percent for age group 45-59.

Table 2.6 shows that for all age groups the percent of migrants renting or borrowing houses is much higher than that among non-migrants (60.6 percent among migrants in the age group of 15-29 versus 10.1 percent among non-migrants, 43.6 percent among migrants in the age group of 30-44 versus 10.3 percent among non-migrants, and 39.8 percent among migrants in the age group of 45-59 versus 4.5 percent among non-migrants).

There are regional differences and variation between rural and urban areas in levels of renting or borrowing accommodation (see Table 2.6). The percentage of migrants that rent or borrow houses in urban areas is 1.5 times higher than that of those in rural areas. This percent is also high in the Southeast region (81.5 percent), Mekong River Delta (63.5 percent), Red River Delta (58.3 percent), Ha Noi (60.9 percent) and Ho Chi Minh City (51.0 percent). These regions are more economically developed than other regions

² In 2015 the data was restricted to in-migrants to make the comparison with the 2004 survey equivalent

and are the home of many industrial zones attracting young workers. Specifically, in the Southeast region, the percent of migrants renting/borrowing houses is three times higher than that in the Central Highlands (29.5 percent). Although the Mekong Delta is not the home of large industrial zones, the percentage of migrants is relatively high because many students are attracted to this region.

Table 2.6: Percentage of migrants and non-migrants that rent/borrow houses by migration status, age group, urban/rural areas, and region

Age group/ migration status	Nationwide	Urban/rural areas		Region							
		Urban	Rural	Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Red River Delta	North Central and South Central Coasts Areas	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta	Ha Noi	Ho Chi Minh City
Migrants	53.7	60.1	38.5	37.7	58.3	38.3	29.5	81.5	63.5	60.9	51.0
15-29	60.6	67.8	42.0	42.1	63.4	46.0	31.0	85.3	74.7	70.0	60.1
30-44	43.6	47.0	36.8	32.9	44.6	24.8	30.4	78.0	43.3	43.9	39.1
45-59	39.8	46.4	24.5	8.6	32.3	25.6	18.4	70.1	38.9	29.8	39.9
<i>Number of persons</i>	6 704	5 112	1 592	517	1 175	688	289	1 404	1 229	715	687
In-migrants	56.4	61.7	42.8	46.3	60.4	41.2	30.8	83.4	70.7	63.1	52.1
15-29	62.9	68.9	46.0	49.4	64.6	48.5	33.4	86.2	78.6	71.6	61.0
30-44	46.0	48.2	41.4	43.8	46.9	26.2	28.5	81.2	51.3	46.5	40.0
45-59	43.8	50.1	28.1	12.3	42.0	31.4	20.4	73.0	54.3	31.4	41.8
<i>Number of persons</i>	6 576	5 024	1 552	505	1 171	679	269	1 387	1 193	698	674
Return migrants	13.9	22.8	7.5	5.4	8.3	7.4	13.0	27.8	14.3	10.3	32.7
15-29	14.2	26.5	8.1	7.2	5.4	11.1	3.3	48.7	13.4	10.0	54.0
30-44	17.7	28.8	7.2	3.7	21.7	4.6	46.1	6.8	14.3	12.9	36.2
45-59	3.6	2.1	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	69	39	30	10	3	6	8	9	24	4	5
Intermittent migrants	25.7	36.6	9.8	17.1	2.2	23.4	38.1	34.6	12.1	58.5	17.7
15-29	31.6	42.8	13.1	3.1	6.2	12.6	37.9	50.4	23.3	73.4	21.8
30-44	25.1	37.0	9.3	37.5	0.0	39.8	37.1	34.9	10.1	35.1	16.5
45-59	10.4	16.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0	10.9	4.5	35.6	0.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	59	49	10	2	1	3	12	8	12	13	8
Non-migrants	8.5	10.3	5.7	3.7	3.8	5.7	4.9	25.7	10.6	4.9	10.5
15-29	10.1	12.5	6.9	5.3	6.9	7.4	7.0	30.5	13.0	5.4	11.0
30-44	10.3	12.6	6.8	4.5	4.1	6.7	5.3	29.4	12.0	7.1	12.7
45-59	4.5	5.6	2.7	0.9	1.7	3.2	2.3	14.6	6.9	1.5	6.7
<i>Number of persons</i>	2 773	2 109	664	212	192	250	171	761	492	171	524

2.3.3. Average size of living space

The difference between migrants and non-migrants is also seen in average living space. Table 2.7 shows that the percentage of migrants with an average living space of four square meters to 10 square meters is 40.5 percent, which is 2.5 times higher than that of non-migrants (15.9 percent). This percentage is especially high among in-migrants (42.1 percent). The percent of non-migrants with living space more than 10 square meters are relatively high (84.1 percent) which is 1.4 times higher than that of migrants.

The comparison between urban and rural areas and among regions shows that the percent of migrants living in an average area of under 10 square meters is 6.4 percentage points higher in urban areas than it is in rural areas. In those areas that have developed industrial zones, such as the Southeast, and in the two large cities of Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City, the percent of migrants living in an average area of less than 10 square meters is relatively high compared to other regions. It is 62.5 percent in the Southeast, 42.8 percent in Ha Noi and 41.4 percent in Ho Chi Minh City. Meanwhile this percent in the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas is only 25.2 percent and 25.7 percent in the North Central and South Central Coast region. This is probably due to the concentration of migrants in the economically developed areas, especially near industrial zones where the demand for housing among migrants is high while the supply of houses does not meet the demand, which can increase the cost to buy or rent a house. Therefore, migrants have to accept to live in small living spaces or share houses with other people.

Table 2.7: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by average living space, rural/urban areas and region

Region	Total	Migrants				Non-migrants
		Total migrants	Of which			
			In-migrants	Return migrants	Intermittent migrants	
Nationwide	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 4 square meters	1.7	4.1	4.3	1.3	2.8	1.2
4-under 6 square meters	5.6	14.3	15.0	3.2	7.8	3.8
6 to under 10 square meters	12.8	22.1	22.8	10.6	15.2	10.9
From 10 square meters	79.8	59.5	57.8	85.0	74.2	84.1
Number of persons	41 726	11 170	10 348	574	248	30 556
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 4 square meters	2.0	4.5	4.6	2.3	2.4	1.4
4-to 6 square meters	6.1	15.1	15.5	6.5	9.0	3.9
6 to under 10 square meters	11.6	22.8	23.2	10.9	20.5	8.9
From 10 square meters	80.3	57.6	56.7	80.3	68.2	85.9
Number of persons	28 118	8 018	7 600	275	143	20 100
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 4 square meters	1.4	3.3	3.6	0.5	3.4	1.1
4-to 6 square meters	4.8	12.4	13.9	0.8	6.1	3.6
6 to under 10 square meters	14.8	20.3	21.8	10.3	7.6	13.9
From 10 square meters	79.0	64.0	60.7	88.3	82.9	81.4
Number of persons	13 608	3 152	2 748	299	105	10 456

Region	Total	Migrants				Non-migrants
		Total migrants	Of which			
			In-migrants	Return migrants	Intermittent migrants	
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 4 square meters	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.3
4-to 6 square meters	2.0	10.0	11.2	3.2	15.9	1.1
6 to under 10 square meters	6.6	14.2	17.3	3.3	4.3	5.7
From 10 square meters	90.9	74.9	70.6	92.0	79.8	92.9
Number of persons	4 883	1 006	861	124	21	3 877
Red River Delta	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 4 square meters	0.8	3.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
4-to 6 square meters	3.3	12.7	13.2	2.4	2.2	1.3
6 to under 10 square meters	8.2	19.2	19.8	4.2	3.6	5.9
From 10 square meters	87.6	64.9	63.7	93.4	94.2	92.4
Number of persons	5 329	1 690	1 633	29	28	3 639
North Central and South Central Coasts Areas	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 4 square meters	0.6	1.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
4-to 6 square meters	2.9	5.6	6.2	0.0	0.0	2.3
6 to under 10 square meters	7.6	18.6	19.0	11.4	27.3	5.6
From 10 square meters	89.0	74.3	73.1	88.6	72.7	91.7
Number of persons	7 006	1 666	1 534	108	24	5 340
Central Highlands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 4 square meters	0.9	1.6	1.4	0.3	8.3	0.9
4-to 6 square meters	4.3	8.1	9.2	0.0	1.8	3.9
6 to under 10 square meters	16.9	17.6	16.8	17.6	38.7	16.8
From 10 square meters	77.9	72.7	72.6	82.1	51.2	78.5
Number of people	4 380	834	728	72	34	3 546
Southeast	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 4 square meters	2.7	4.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	1.9
4-to 6 square meters	11.3	21.5	22.3	0.0	2.2	7.0
6 to under 10 square meters	20.0	36.5	37.6	8.3	2.2	13.2
From 10 square meters	66.0	37.4	35.4	91.7	95.6	77.9
Number of persons	4 699	1 760	1 694	38	28	2 939
Mekong River Delta	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 4 square meters	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.7
4-to 6 square meters	3.5	8.5	9.0	5.2	3.3	2.4
6 to under 10 square meters	12.4	26.4	28.1	16.2	10.1	9.1
From 10 square meters	83.2	63.9	61.4	78.6	86.7	87.8
Number of persons	6 111	1 825	1 604	157	64	4 286

Region	Total	Migrants				Non-migrants
		Total migrants	Of which			
			In-migrants	Return migrants	Intermittent migrants	
Ha Noi	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 4 square meters	1.7	5.5	5.5	0.0	14.4	1.0
4-to 6 square meters	4.4	14.6	15.4	0.0	6.1	2.5
6 to under 10 square meters	10.6	22.7	22.7	16.6	33.3	8.2
From 10 square meters	83.2	57.2	56.4	83.4	46.2	88.3
Number of persons	4 388	1 125	1 072	30	23	3 263
Ho Chi Minh City	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 4 square meters	3.0	6.0	6.2	7.8	0.0	2.2
4-to 6 square meters	7.6	16.8	16.9	16.4	12.8	5.2
6 to under 10 square meters	12.7	18.6	19.2	0.0	6.0	11.1
From 10 square meters	76.7	58.6	57.7	75.9	81.2	81.4
Number of persons	4 930	1 264	1 222	16	26	3 666



CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS

This chapter presents the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants and non-migrants. The data for the analysis derive from the household questionnaire of the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey. The results are weighted while the numbers of respondents shown are un-weighted. To be consistent with the 2004 Viet Nam Internal Migration Survey, when the two surveys are compared “migrants” refers to only in-migrants, i.e. those who have moved to and resided in their current place of residence for at least one month.

3.1. MIGRATION LEVEL BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE AND SEX

According to the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey, 17.3 percent of the population aged 15-59 years across the country are migrants³. As shown in chapter 2, the percent of migrants in urban areas (19.7 percent) is higher than in rural areas (13.4 percent). Urban areas, with strong economic development and more attractive education and training opportunities, are important destinations for migrants. At the regional level, all regions (except for Ho Chi Minh City) have higher levels of migration to urban areas compared to rural areas (Table 3.1).

Previous studies of migration have shown that females make up an increasing proportion of migrants (the so-called “feminization” of migration). The 2015 National Internal Migration Survey is no exception with the level of female migration (17.7 percent) higher than that of males (16.8 percent). The difference is observed in Ha Noi, Ho Chi Minh City and all other regions, with the exception of the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas and the Mekong River Delta, which show male migration higher than female migration. Overall, females account for 52.4 percent of the total number of migrants.

Table 3.1: Migration rate by region, urban/rural areas and sex

Region	General	Urban/Rural areas		Sex	
		Urban	Rural	Male	Female
Nationwide	17.3	19.7	13.4	16.8	17.7
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	10.9	13.3	9.7	11.2	10.6
Red River Delta	17.3	17.3	17.4	16.9	17.7
North Central and South Central Coast Areas	15.7	16.3	12.3	15.3	16.2
Central Highlands	9.9	11.9	9.0	9.2	10.7
Southeast	29.3	33.1	22.0	29.3	29.4
Mekong River Delta	19.1	20.0	15.7	19.6	18.6
Ha Noi	16.3	20.1	11.4	15.0	17.5
Ho Chi Minh City	20.7	20.3	22.4	20.3	21.1
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>11 170</i>	<i>8 018</i>	<i>3 152</i>	<i>5 228</i>	<i>5 942</i>

In Table 3.2 are displayed the percentage distribution of flows of migration by the type of migration (intra-provincial, inter-provincial and inter-regional migration).

³ The migration rate of the total population is 13.6 percent.

Most migration occurs over a short distance (intra-provincial) or a long distance (inter-regional) with approximately the same percentage occurring in each of the flows.

Urban flows are likely to occur over a shorter distance than rural flows with 43.1 percent of urban flows and only 32.8 percent of rural flows occur within a province while 53.7 percent of rural flows occur between regions. Females are more likely than male migrants to be intra-provincial migrants and migrants in the age group 15-29 are more likely than those in age groups 30-44 and 45-59 to migrate between provinces but within regions.

Table 3.2: Percentage distribution of migrants by type of migration, urban/rural areas, sex, and age group

	Total	Intra-provincial migrants	Inter-provincial migrants but within regions	Inter-regional migrants	Number of migrants
Nationwide	100.0	39.8	19.3	40.9	4 969
Urban	100.0	43.1	22.0	34.9	3 370
Rural	100.0	32.8	13.5	53.7	1 599
Sex					
Male	100.0	35.7	21.0	43.3	2 210
Female	100.0	43.1	17.9	39.1	2 759
Age group					
15-29	100.0	36.8	22.1	41.1	3 227
30-44	100.0	46.9	12.8	40.3	1 307
45-59	100.0	40.5	17.9	41.6	435

The “feminization of migration” is also observed in the sex ratio of migrants. Six out of nine age groups of the migrants have sex ratios lower than 100, although this ratio is not the same for all groups: with the ratio being highest at ages 35-39 (145 males:100 females), lower at ages 45-49 (127 males:100 females) and lowest at ages 55-59 (69 males:100 females). Among non-migrants, the sex ratios of consecutive age groups are quite similar to that of the whole population. The ratio is higher than 100 amongst those aged below 25 and lower than 100 amongst those aged 25 or above.

Table 3.3: Sex ratio of migrants and non-migrants by age group

Age group	Total	Migrants	Non-migrants
15-19	107	79	116
20-24	94	83	102
25-29	91	85	93
30-34	93	96	93
35-39	97	145	92
40-44	93	94	93
45-49	96	127	94
50-54	97	110	96
55-59	94	69	95

3.2. AGE STRUCTURE OF MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS

Figure 3.1 shows the age structure of migrants and non-migrants. While the percentage of non-migrants does not show great fluctuations over age groups, the percent of migrants peaks sharply at ages 20-24 (27 percent) and after ages 30-34 is always

lower than the corresponding percentages for non-migrants. Slightly over 60 percent of migrants aged 15-59 are aged 15-29 at the time of the survey. Migrants tend to move at relatively young ages as they enter the labor force or continue their education.

Figure 3.1: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by age group

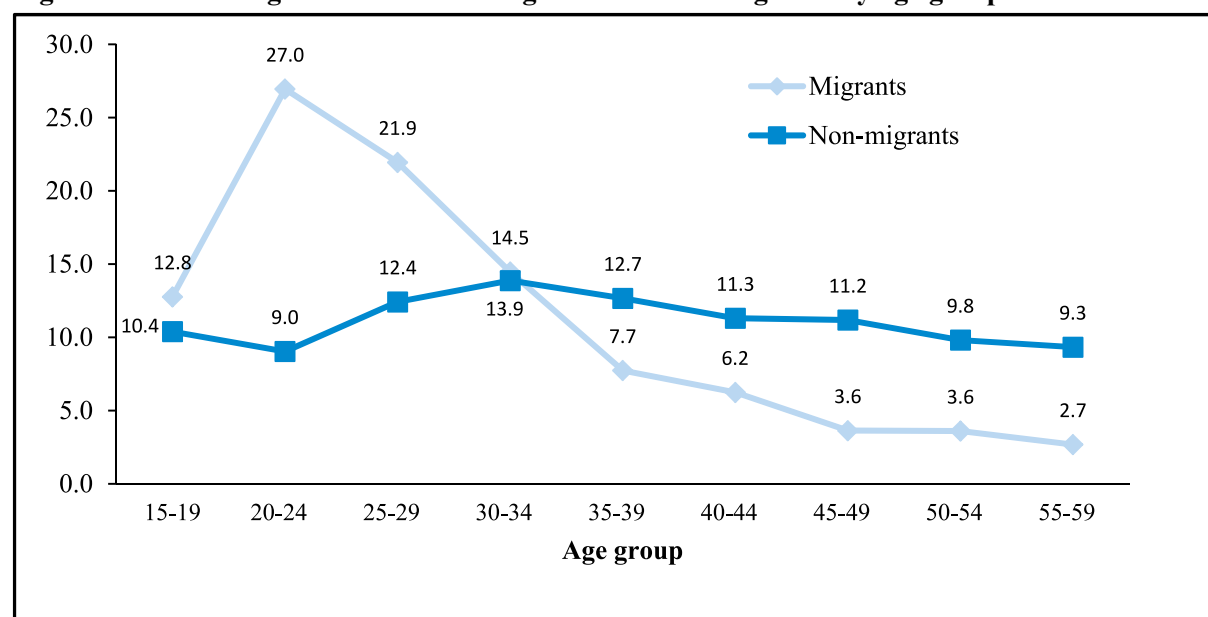


Table 3.4 indicates that the age distribution of migrants for each region is similar to that of the whole country. However, there are some differences. For example, while migrants aged 20-24 in the Red River Delta comprise 38.1 percent of the migrant population this is only 22.7 percent for the same age group in Ho Chi Minh City. Most migrants are young (over 60 percent of the migrants are below 30 years-old), except for those in Ho Chi Minh City (56.1 percent). The proportion of those who are below age 30 is 76.3 percent for the Red River Delta, 68.7 percent for Ha Noi and ranges from 60.5 percent to 65.5 percent for the other regions. The concentration of migrants at young ages poses issues in education, health care services and employment in migration destinations, especially regions with a high level of young migrants such as the Red River Delta and Ha Noi.

In all regions (except for Ho Chi Minh city), the percent of female migrants aged 15-29 is higher than that of male migrants, which is consistent with the results of the 2009 Population and Housing Census and Annual Population Change and Family Planning Surveys, which have highlighted the “feminization” of migration.

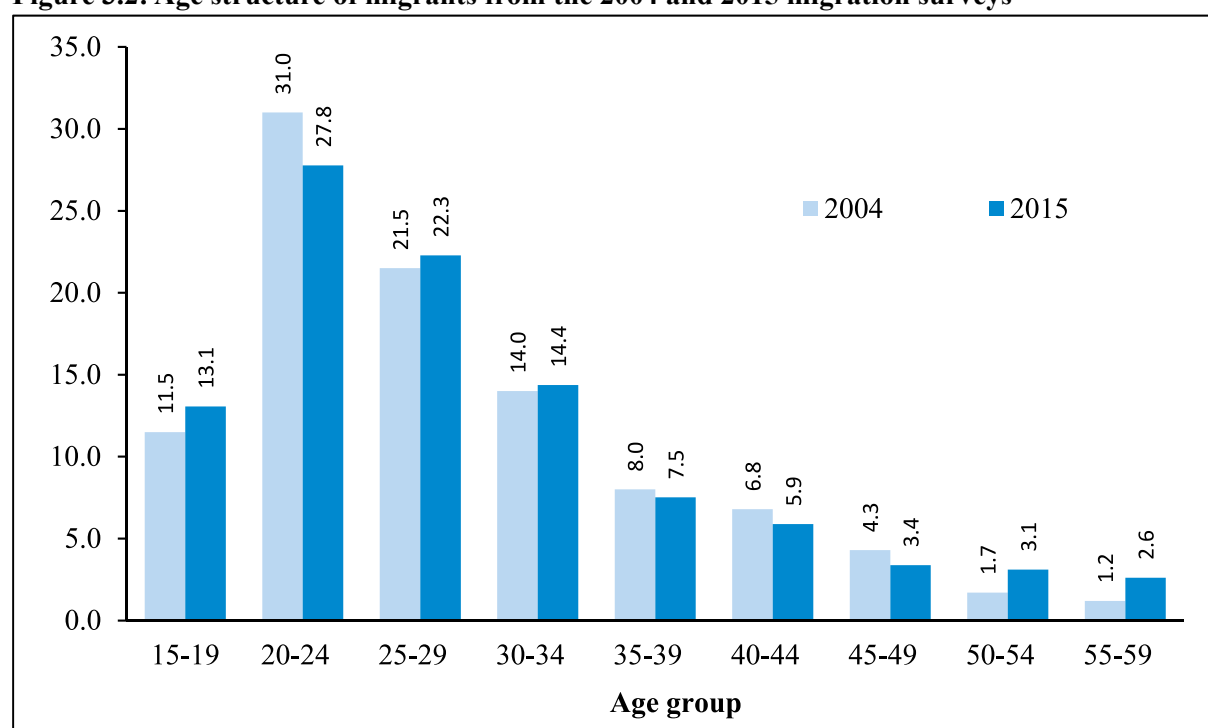
Table 3.4: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by age group, sex, and region

Age group	Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas		Red River Delta		North Central and Central Coast Areas		Central Highlands		Southeast		Mekong River Delta		Ha Noi		Ho Chi Minh City	
	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants
General	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	6.9	11.0	11.6	7.8	12.6	10.1	8.6	13.5	12.0	8.2	18.6	9.5	16.6	8.7	13.4	9.7
20-24	31.0	8.7	38.1	4.9	27.4	9.7	29.3	8.4	25.4	9.7	30.5	7.6	32.4	10.1	22.7	9.7
25-29	27.5	12.0	26.6	10.8	23.2	10.9	25.5	12.0	23.3	13.9	16.4	9.7	19.8	12.9	20.0	13.5
30-34	14.0	12.9	12.3	15.1	14.0	12.6	14.7	13.7	14.2	16.5	12.3	14.4	13.8	14.7	15.5	13.4
35-39	9.3	13.8	3.6	12.1	9.0	11.9	4.6	11.6	7.4	12.1	7.5	13.5	6.2	12.2	9.4	13.7
40-44	6.4	12.4	2.7	12.0	4.8	11.8	6.5	9.4	6.4	12.5	6.2	12.8	4.6	10.8	7.3	11.7
45-49	2.2	11.0	1.8	10.8	4.0	11.9	2.6	13.1	5.3	11.8	4.1	13.0	2.2	9.6	3.9	9.7
50-55	0.9	10.2	1.9	13.1	3.0	11.2	6.1	10.0	4.1	8.6	2.5	10.8	2.0	9.8	4.0	8.8
55-59	1.8	8.0	1.5	13.4	2.0	9.9	2.1	8.3	1.9	6.7	1.9	8.7	2.4	11.2	3.8	9.8
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1 006</i>	<i>3 877</i>	<i>1 690</i>	<i>3 639</i>	<i>1 666</i>	<i>5 340</i>	<i>834</i>	<i>3 546</i>	<i>1 760</i>	<i>2 939</i>	<i>1 825</i>	<i>4 286</i>	<i>1 125</i>	<i>3 263</i>	<i>1 264</i>	<i>3 666</i>
Male																
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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	4.9	13.1	9.4	8.6	8.1	10.7	7.6	13.3	10.1	9.0	17.3	10.8	12.9	9.3	14.8	11.4
20-24	31.4	9.6	33.8	4.4	29.0	9.3	20.7	8.3	23.5	9.0	32.1	7.3	30.7	10.9	23.3	10.4
25-29	21.2	11.1	26.8	10.7	20.4	9.9	28.4	13.3	24.5	13.5	14.4	10.2	18.0	12.5	18.9	12.5
30-34	20.0	12.5	15.1	15.3	16.5	12.5	19.3	12.6	15.7	17.1	11.6	14.1	16.2	14.4	12.3	13.5
35-39	9.9	13.2	4.3	11.5	11.0	11.7	6.6	11.8	8.3	12.1	7.8	13.2	9.8	12.2	11.6	12.8
40-44	7.0	13.1	4.4	12.5	5.1	12.2	4.0	9.3	5.9	11.6	6.5	12.3	5.8	10.4	7.7	11.3
45-49	3.7	10.2	2.3	11.0	5.2	12.0	3.9	12.8	5.7	11.7	4.8	12.3	2.7	9.4	4.2	9.9
50-55	1.3	9.7	1.8	12.3	3.5	11.7	7.1	9.3	4.8	9.4	3.6	11.3	1.7	10.2	4.0	9.0
55-59	0.6	7.5	2.1	13.7	1.2	10.0	2.4	9.3	1.5	6.5	1.9	8.5	2.2	10.7	3.2	9.2
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>456</i>	<i>1 873</i>	<i>792</i>	<i>1 720</i>	<i>739</i>	<i>2 540</i>	<i>387</i>	<i>1 796</i>	<i>839</i>	<i>1 407</i>	<i>906</i>	<i>2 040</i>	<i>497</i>	<i>1 606</i>	<i>612</i>	<i>1 813</i>

Age group	Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas		Red River Delta		North Central and Central Coast Areas		Central Highlands		Southeast		Mekong River Delta		Ha Noi		Ho Chi Minh City	
	Migrants	Non- migrants	Migrants	Non- migrants	Migrants	Non- migrants	Migrants	Non- migrants	Migrants	Non- migrants	Migrants	Non- migrants	Migrants	Non- migrants	Migrants	Non- migrants
Female																
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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	8.8	9.1	13.4	7.1	16.5	9.6	9.4	13.6	13.8	7.6	19.9	8.3	19.6	8.0	12.1	8.1
20-24	30.7	7.8	41.6	5.2	26.0	10.0	36.6	8.5	27.1	10.3	28.8	7.9	33.5	9.4	22.2	9.1
25-29	33.8	12.8	26.5	10.9	25.6	11.9	23.2	10.8	22.2	14.1	18.5	9.3	21.3	13.3	21.1	14.3
30-34	8.1	13.2	9.9	15.2	11.9	12.5	10.8	14.9	12.9	15.7	12.9	14.6	12.0	15.3	18.5	13.3
35-39	8.6	14.4	3.1	12.7	7.3	12.1	2.9	11.4	6.5	12.1	7.3	13.7	3.4	12.1	7.2	14.5
40-44	5.7	11.8	1.2	11.5	4.5	11.4	8.7	9.5	6.8	13.4	5.9	13.2	3.6	11.1	6.9	12.2
45-49	0.8	11.8	1.4	10.6	3.0	11.9	1.4	13.4	4.9	12.0	3.3	13.7	1.9	9.7	3.6	9.5
50-55	0.5	10.7	2.0	13.7	2.6	10.8	5.2	10.7	3.4	7.8	1.5	10.4	2.2	9.5	3.9	8.5
55-59	3.0	8.4	0.9	13.1	2.6	9.8	1.8	7.2	2.4	7.0	1.9	8.9	2.5	11.6	4.5	10.5
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>2 004</i>	<i>898</i>	<i>1 919</i>	<i>927</i>	<i>2 800</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>1 750</i>	<i>921</i>	<i>1 532</i>	<i>919</i>	<i>2 246</i>	<i>628</i>	<i>1 657</i>	<i>652</i>	<i>1 853</i>

Figure 3.2 shows an increase of migration in the 15-19 age groups from 11.5 percent in 2004 to 13.1 percent in 2015. This is the group with the greatest percentage change among the nine age groups, and suggests that as education has expanded migration for educational purposes has increased for this age group. Graduates from high schools have more options for further education such as colleges, state universities, and private universities. In addition, the demand for labor in export processing zones and industrial zones has helped increase the migrant population aged 15-19. The workforce in the informal economic sector in urban areas has also increased and this has attracted migrants. According to the survey results, 70 percent of the in-migrants in this age group are categorized as “Studying/in Training” and 25 percent of the remainder are classified as “Working”.

Figure 3.2: Age structure of migrants from the 2004 and 2015 migration surveys



3.3. MARITAL STATUS OF MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS

There are differences in the distribution by marital status of migrants and non-migrants (see Table 3.5). The percent of non-migrants who are married is 1.26 times higher than the percent of migrants who are married. While the percent never married among migrants is 1.65 times higher than the percent of non-migrants who are never married. These differences are largely due to the younger age structure of migrants compared to non-migrants. Another possible factor is that migration for work or study can also cause delays in marriage.

Table 3.5: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by marital status and by sex

Marital status	General	Migrants				Non-migrants
		All migrants	Of which			
			In-migrants	Return migrants	Intermittent migrants	
General	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	27.1	40.2	41.0	32.9	25.7	24.3
Married	68.6	56.5	55.7	62.3	71.1	71.1
Widowed	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.1	2.1
Divorced	2.0	1.6	1.6	3.4	1.6	2.1
Separated	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.4
Number of persons	41 726	11 170	10 348	574	248	30 556
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	30.3	44.7	46.3	31.3	26.0	27.4
Married	67.7	53.9	52.3	66.6	73.2	70.5
Widowed	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	-	0.5
Divorced	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.3	1.3
Separated	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3
Number of persons	20 023	5 228	4 685	375	168	14 795
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	24.0	36.2	36.4	36.0	25.4	21.4
Married	69.4	58.7	58.8	53.9	67.7	71.6
Widowed	3.4	1.8	1.8	2.1	0.3	3.7
Divorced	2.7	2.5	2.3	7.2	3.5	2.8
Separated	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	3.1	0.5
Number of persons	21 703	5 942	5 663	199	80	15 761

It is also observed from Table 3.5 that the percent of female migrants who are married is higher than that of male migrants while the percent of married male non-migrants are higher than that of female non-migrants. This implies that male migrants get married later in life than female migrants and male non-migrants. Of all migration types, intermittent migrants have the highest percent of married individuals.

The levels of divorce and separation of migrants and non-migrants are quite similar, but the percent widowed among non-migrants is much higher than that of migrants (1.9 times higher). The percent widowed/divorced/separated among females is three times higher than that of males in both migrant and non-migrant groups, which indicates that remarriage after getting widowed/divorced/separated among males is more common than among females. It is probably also a reflection of the younger age structure of migrants compared to non-migrants.

Table 3.6: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by marital status, and by urban/rural area

Marital status	Urban		Rural	
	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	45.1	26.4	28.7	21.3
Married	51.9	68.9	67.4	74.4
Widowed	0.8	2.2	1.7	2.0
Divorced	1.7	2.1	1.4	2.0
Separated	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.3
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>8 018</i>	<i>20 100</i>	<i>3 152</i>	<i>10 456</i>

Table 3.6 shows the percentage distribution of marital status of migrants and non-migrants in urban and rural areas. The levels of married migrants and non-migrants in rural areas are higher than in urban areas. While there is only a small gap between the level of married migrants and non-migrants in rural areas (28.7 percent and 21.3 percent), the percent of never married migrants in urban areas is nearly twice as high as that of non-migrants (45.1 percent and 26.3 percent). This shows that migrants to urban areas are often never married while migrants to rural areas are more likely to be married.

Figure 3.3: Percentage distribution of migrants by marital status and sex in 2004 and 2015

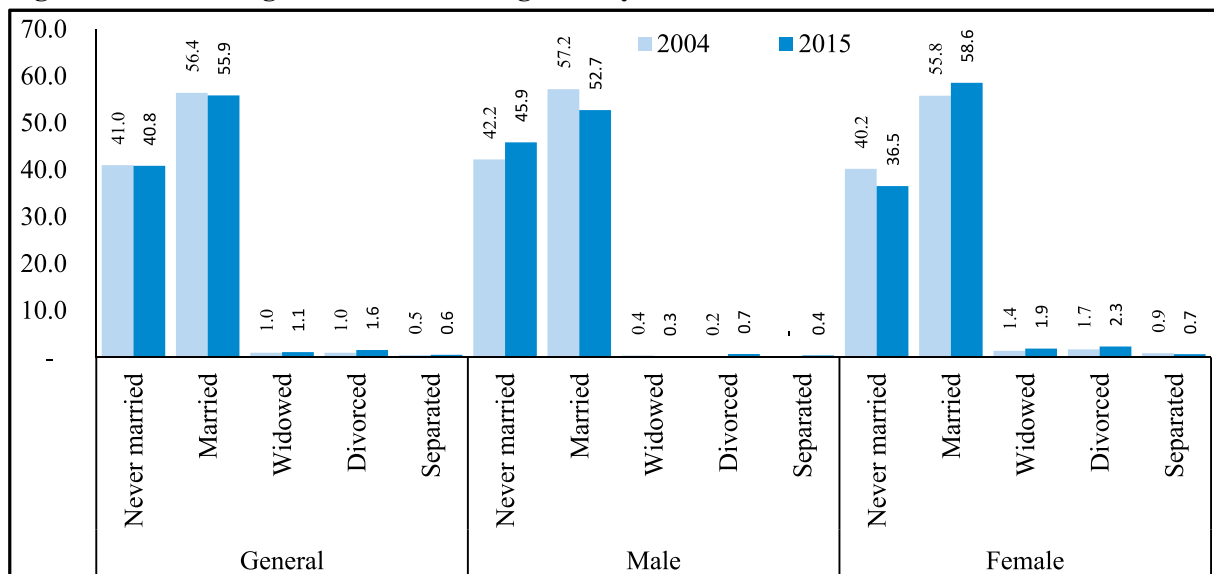


Figure 3.3 presents the marital status of the population aged 15-59 from the 2004 Migration Survey and the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey. The percent of migrants who are married in 2015 is slightly lower than that in 2004 (by 0.5 percent). Male migrants in 2015 are less likely to be married in 2004 (52.7 percent and 57.2 percent respectively). Whereas female migrants in 2015 are more likely to be married than those in 2004 (58.6 percent and 55.8 percent respectively). The level of divorced/separated migrants in 2015 is also higher compared to that in 2004.

Table 3.7: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by marital status, sex, and region

Marital status	Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas		Red River Delta		North Central and South Central Coast Areas		Central Highlands		Southeast		Mekong River Delta		Ha Noi		Ho Chi Minh City	
	Migrants	Non- migrants	Migrants	Non- migrants	Migrants	Non- migrants	Migrants	Non- migrants	Migrants	Non- migrants	Migrants	Non- migrants	Migrants	Non- migrants	Migrants	Non- migrants
General																
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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	36.6	18.6	46.5	14.8	42.3	25.2	37.7	20.7	34.7	23.8	52.1	24.4	46.6	22.3	39.0	30.9
Married	61.3	75.2	51.8	81.1	55.0	70.0	57.3	75.8	61.2	70.2	43.9	70.44	51.9	73.3	57.6	64.6
Widowed	1.3	3.8	0.8	2.8	1.1	2.3	3.0	1.7	0.9	1.8	0.5	1.7	0.7	2.6	0.7	1.8
Divorced	0.5	2.2	0.5	1.0	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.3	2.2	3.4	2.4	2.9	0.4	1.4	1.9	2.4
Separated	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1 006</i>	<i>3 877</i>	<i>1 690</i>	<i>3 639</i>	<i>1 666</i>	<i>5 340</i>	<i>834</i>	<i>3 546</i>	<i>1 760</i>	<i>2 939</i>	<i>1 825</i>	<i>4 286</i>	<i>1 125</i>	<i>3 263</i>	<i>1 264</i>	<i>3 666</i>
Male																
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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	41.2	23.9	51.3	16.6	42.9	26.9	43.7	24.1	37.2	25.8	55.6	26.4	47.2	24.4	45.7	34.3
Married	57.9	74.6	47.8	82.4	55.7	70.8	55.9	73.9	60.5	71.4	42.3	70.5	51.5	73.3	52.8	63.6
Widowed	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.5
Divorced	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.9	1.4	2.2	1.1	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.7	1.4
Separated	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>456</i>	<i>1 873</i>	<i>792</i>	<i>1 720</i>	<i>739</i>	<i>2 540</i>	<i>387</i>	<i>1 796</i>	<i>839</i>	<i>1 407</i>	<i>906</i>	<i>2 040</i>	<i>497</i>	<i>1 606</i>	<i>612</i>	<i>1 813</i>
Female																
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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	32.0	13.8	42.4	13.2	41.7	23.7	32.4	17.2	32.4	22.1	48.8	22.5	46.1	20.3	32.5	27.5
Married	64.7	75.8	55.3	79.9	54.4	69.3	58.6	77.7	61.9	69.1	45.5	70.5	52.1	73.3	62.3	65.6
Widowed	2.5	6.8	1.1	5.1	1.9	3.7	5.6	2.9	1.4	3.3	0.7	2.7	0.8	4.5	1.2	3.1
Divorced	0.5	3.3	0.6	1.4	2.0	3.1	2.8	1.7	2.9	4.5	3.8	3.7	0.4	1.4	3.2	3.4
Separated	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>2 004</i>	<i>898</i>	<i>1 919</i>	<i>927</i>	<i>2 800</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>1 750</i>	<i>921</i>	<i>1 532</i>	<i>919</i>	<i>2 246</i>	<i>628</i>	<i>1 657</i>	<i>652</i>	<i>1 853</i>

Table 3.7 indicates that the proportion of migrants who are never married is much higher than that of non-migrants in all regions (nearly double), especially the Red River Delta (3.1 times higher). The smallest differences are observed in Ho Chi Minh City (by 8.1 percent) and the Southeast (by 10.9 percent).

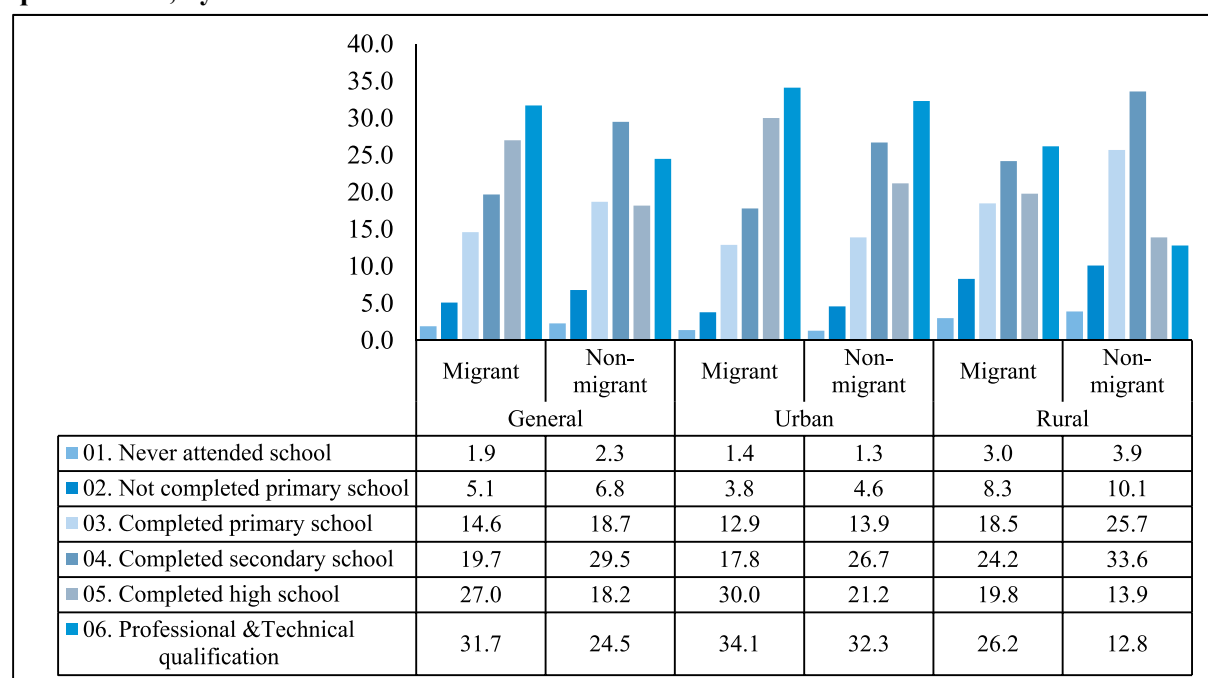
In all regions, the proportions of male migrants and non-migrants who are never married are higher than those of female migrants and non-migrants. The high level of male migrants who are never-married is also observed in almost all regions, except for North Central and Central Coast Areas (with the percent of married female migrants being lower than married male migrants).

3.4. LEVELS OF EDUCATION, PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL QUALIFICATIONS OF MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS

The 2015 National Internal Migration Survey shows that approximately one-third of migrants have professional and technical qualification (31.7 percent) followed by those who are high school graduates (27 percent). Meanwhile, most of the non-migrants graduate from secondary school (29.5 percent). Non-migrants who have professional and technical qualifications, those who graduate from primary school, and those who have graduated from high school account for 24.5 percent, 18.6 percent and 18.2 percent of respondents respectively. Clearly, migrants have higher levels of education attainment than do non-migrants.

While the differences in age structure are a major factor in explaining the differences in education between migrants and non-migrants, another contributing factor may be the “positive selection” of migrants. Migrants mainly move to urban areas where there are vocational schools, colleges and universities to attract students. These areas are usually also economic, political and cultural centers and therefore attract skilled labor.

Figure 3.4: Percent of migrants and non-migrants by education level and professional and technical qualification, by urban/rural areas



In urban areas, the percent of migrants and non-migrants with professional and technical qualifications are similar, at 34.1 percent and 32.3 percent, whereas in rural areas twice as many migrants (26.2 percent) as non-migrants (12.8 percent) have professional and technical qualifications. The percent that have only a primary level of education are also much higher for non-migrants than it is for migrants in rural areas (Figure 3.4).

From Table 3.8, it can be seen that only four percent of migrants and 3.6 percent of non-migrants took part in vocational training (including short-term training, and at vocational secondary and vocational college levels). Overall, 11.8 percent of migrants graduated from vocational high schools and vocational colleges while the corresponding figure for non-migrants is only 7.1 percent. There are 15.9 percent of migrants and 13.8 percent of non-migrants who have a university level education or higher.

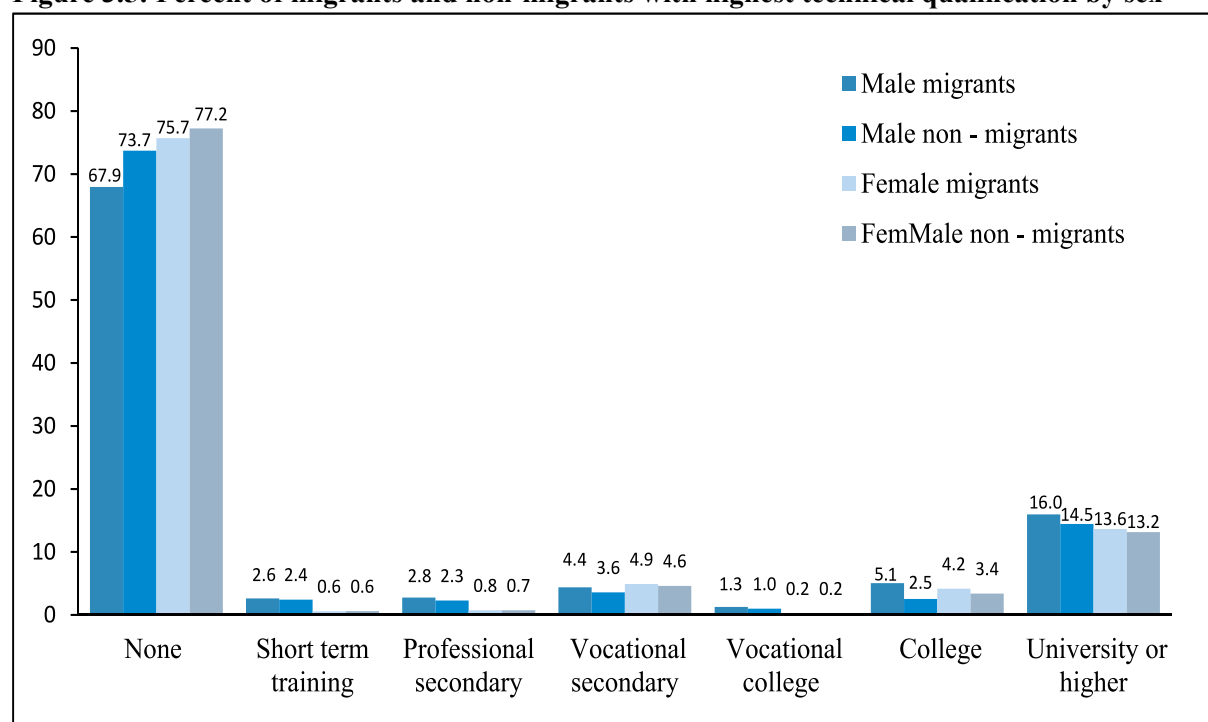
Among migrants, return migrants have the highest level of professional and technical qualifications (39.5 percent) while intermittent migrants have the lowest level of professional and technical qualification (29.1 percent), probably due to the unstable nature of much of the work of intermittent migrants.

Table 3.8: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by professional and technical qualification, and by sex

Technical qualification	General	Migrants				Non-migrants
		Total	Of which			
			In-migrants	Return migrants	Intermittent migrants	
General	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	74.3	68.3	68.6	60.5	70.9	75.5
Short term training	1.5	1.5	1.3	4.2	5.2	1.5
Professional secondary	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.8	4.9	1.5
Vocational secondary	4.3	5.4	5.2	8.8	4.3	4.1
Vocational college	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.8	0.6	0.6
College	3.6	6.4	6.7	3.9	1.7	3.0
University or higher	14.2	15.9	15.9	18.0	12.4	13.8
Number of persons	41 726	11 170	10348	574	248	30 556
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	72.7	67.8	68.2	65.8	65.6	73.7
Short term training	2.5	2.6	2.4	3.4	7.6	2.4
Professional secondary	2.4	2.8	2.5	4.1	8.1	2.3
Vocational secondary	3.7	4.4	4.2	6.5	4.2	3.6
Vocational college	1.0	1.3	1.2	2.7	0.9	1.0
College	3.0	5.1	5.3	3.1	2.3	2.5
University or higher	14.7	16.0	16.2	14.4	11.3	14.5
Number of persons	20 023	5 228	4 685	375	168	14 795
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	75.7	68.5	68.9	50.0	79.4	77.3
Short term training	0.6	0.5	0.3	5.9	1.6	0.6
Professional secondary	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.7
Vocational secondary	4.9	6.3	6.1	13.4	4.3	4.6
Vocational college	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
College	4.2	7.7	7.9	5.4	0.7	3.4
University or higher	13.6	15.9	15.7	25.0	14.0	13.2
Number of persons	21 703	5 942	5 663	199	80	15 761

Table 3.8 shows that male and female migrants have similar percentages with professional and technical qualifications from university or higher (16 percent and 15.9 percent respectively). For non-migrants, the percent of males with professional and technical qualifications is higher than that of females, although the differences are not great, as demonstrated more clearly in Figure 3.5.

Figure 3.5: Percent of migrants and non-migrants with highest technical qualification by sex



The Southeast is the region where migrants have the lowest level of professional and technical qualification with 86.6 percent of migrants not having professional and technical qualifications as the numerous industrial zones and factories in that region have attracted unskilled labor from other provinces. Ha Noi is the area where migrants have the highest level of professional and technical qualifications compared with the rest of the country (46.7 percent of migrants have professional and technical qualifications) probably because it is the national economic, political and cultural hub, hence attracting a larger number of graduates and skilled labor from other areas.

A comparison of professional and technical qualifications of migrants and non-migrants in different regions shows that the Southeast and the Mekong River Delta are places where the percent of migrants with professional and technical qualifications are lower than those of non-migrants, and are the lowest of all regions (13.4 percent and 22.2 percent respectively). In all other regions, the percent of migrants with professional and technical qualifications is considerably higher than that of the non-migrants.

Table 3.9: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants with highest professional and technical qualification and by region

Socio-economic region	Migrants		Non-migrants	
	None	With professional and technical qualifications	None	With professional and technical qualifications
Nationwide	68.3	31.7	75.5	24.5
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	54.2	45.8	71.1	28.9
Red River Delta	59.4	40.6	61.5	38.5
North Central and Central Coast Areas	57.4	42.6	64.9	35.1
Central Highlands	63.7	36.3	87.8	12.2
Southeast	86.6	13.4	81.9	18.1
Mekong River Delta	77.8	22.2	74.7	25.3
Ha Noi	53.3	46.7	60.9	39.1
Ho Chi Minh City	69.8	30.2	76.7	23.3

3.5. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS

The results shown in Table 3.10 demonstrate that 74.8 percent of migrants are working, 14.6 percent are “Studying/in training” and 5.6 percent are “Housewives/husbands”. The proportion of intermittent migrants who are working is highest of all migration types (87.9 percent). The next highest is for return migrants (85.8 percent) and the lowest level is for in-migrants (73.9 percent). The proportion of rural migrants who are employed is higher than that in urban areas. Most colleges and universities are located in urban areas, therefore the proportion of migrants studying/in training is 3.6 times higher in urban than in rural areas. The proportion of migrants who are looking for work or have no employment is higher than that of non-migrants in both rural and urban areas, although the differences are not great.

The percent of urban migrants who are studying or are in training (18.6 percent) is higher than that of urban non-migrants (10.9 percent). In rural areas, the migrants in this category account for 5.2 percent compared to 7.4 percent of non-migrants.

The percent of male migrants who are working is much higher than that of female migrants (by 10.4 percentage points). The difference is smaller among non-migrants (8.2 percentage points). The percent of male and female migrants who are studying or in training is nearly the same (14.7 percent and 14.5 percent). There are almost no male migrants working as housewives/husbands (0.3 percent) while this rate is 10.4 percent among female migrants. The same pattern is observed for non-migrants.

Table 3.10: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by economic activities, urban/rural areas, and sex

Status of economic activity	Total	Migrants				Non-migrants
		All migrants	Of which			
			In-migrants	Return migrants	Intermittent migrants	
Nationwide	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	77.7	74.8	73.9	85.8	87.9	78.2
Seeking employment/Having no employment	1.4	2.2	2.0	6.5	1.0	1.2
Retired/Getting allowance	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.1	2.0
Studying/In training	10.7	14.6	15.5	2.9	3.6	9.9
Housewives/Husbands	6.2	5.6	5.7	3.3	5.2	6.3
Disabled/Sick	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.1
Others	1.4	2.0	2.1	0.8	0.3	1.3
Number of persons	41 726	11 170	10 348	574	248	30 556
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	74.2	71.6	71.0	78.3	81.7	75.0
Seeking employment/Having no employment	1.6	2.4	2.2	12.0	1.2	1.4
Retired/Getting allowance	2.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	1.8	2.8
Studying/In training	12.4	18.6	19.3	4.0	5.8	10.9
Housewives/Husbands	7.0	5.2	5.2	3.6	8.3	7.4
Disabled/Sick	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.2
Other	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	0.6	1.3
Number of persons	28 118	8 018	7 600	275	143	20 100
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	82.9	82.5	81.2	91.2	97.0	83.0
Seeking employment/Having no employment	1.1	1.7	1.7	2.5	0.7	1.0
Retired/Getting allowance	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	-	0.8
Studying/In training	8.0	5.2	5.7	2.1	0.4	8.5
Housewives/Husbands	5.0	6.4	7.0	3.1	0.7	4.7
Disabled/Sick	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.8
Other	1.5	3.4	3.8	0.2	-	1.2
Number of persons	13 608	3 152	2 748	299	105	10 456
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	82.1	80.2	79.3	87.1	93.4	82.3
Seeking employment/Having no employment	1.6	2.4	2.0	8.4	0.6	1.4
Retired/Getting allowance	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.7	1.7
Studying/In training	11.6	14.7	16.0	3.2	2.6	11.0
Housewives/Husbands	0.6	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.7
Disabled/Sick	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.3	1.3
Other	1.6	1.8	2.0	0.5	0.4	1.6
Number of persons	20 023	5 228	4 685	375	168	14 795

Status of economic activity	Total	Migrants				Non-migrants
		All migrants	Of which			
			In-migrants	Return migrants	Intermittent migrants	
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	73.3	69.8	69.2	83.4	79.2	74.1
Seeking employment/Having no employment	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.6	1.6	1.0
Retired/Getting allowance	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.2	-	2.3
Studying/In training	9.9	14.5	15.0	2.3	5.3	8.9
Housewives/Husbands	11.6	10.4	10.4	9.9	13.3	11.8
Disabled/Sick	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9
Other	1.2	2.2	2.2	1.4	0.3	1.0
Number of persons	21 703	5 942	5 663	199	80	15 761

There is a difference in economic activities among age groups. In the age group, 15-19, most migrants are either studying or are in training, (54 percent) since this group is comprised mainly of graduates from high school who then move to large provinces/cities to continue studying in colleges or universities (see Table 3.11).

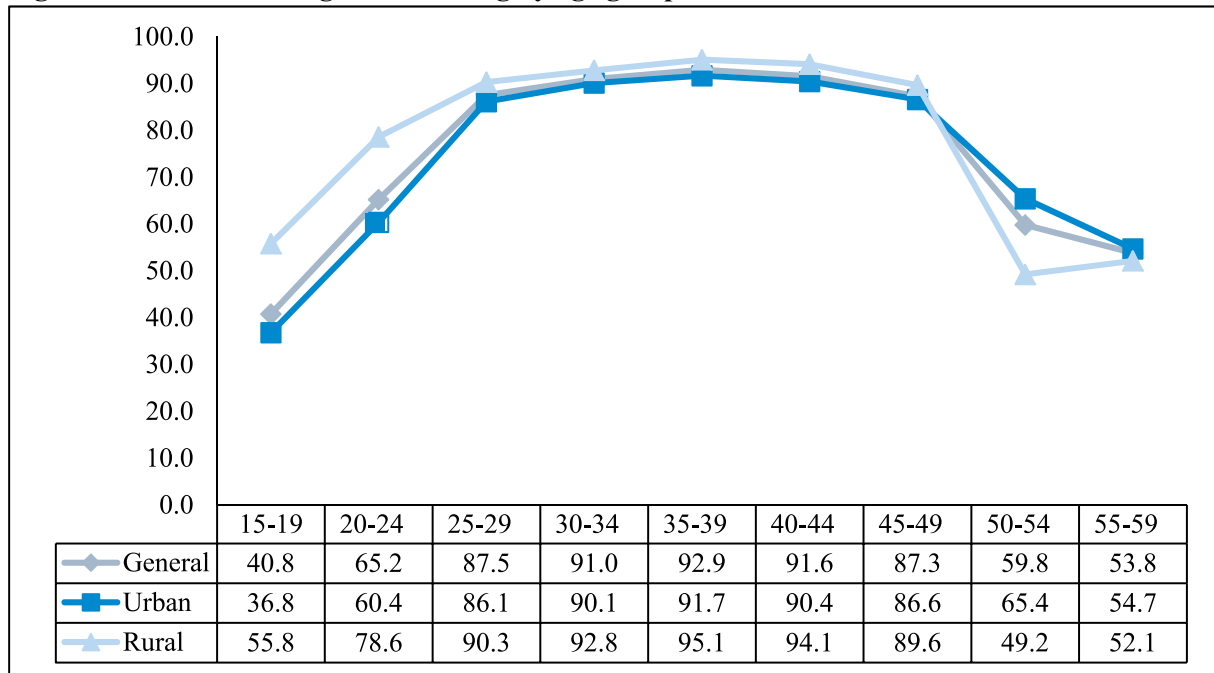
Table 3.11: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by economic activities and by age group

Age group	Total	Economic activities						
		Employed	Finding employment/ Having no employment	Retired/ Getting allowance	Studying/ In training	Housewives/ husbands	Disabled/ Long term sickness	Others
General	100.0	74.8	2.2	0.5	14.6	5.6	0.3	2.0
15-19	100.0	40.8	1.6	0.0	54.0	2.1	0.0	1.5
20-24	100.0	65.2	2.9	0.1	27.1	3.3	0.1	1.4
25-29	100.0	87.5	3.1	0.3	1.4	6.1	0.1	1.4
30-34	100.0	91.0	1.2	0.1	0.2	6.4	0.1	1.1
35-39	100.0	92.9	0.6	0.0	0.6	4.5	0.9	0.5
40-44	100.0	91.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.3	1.1
45-49	100.0	87.3	2.3	0.7	0.0	7.9	0.3	1.5
50-54	100.0	59.8	4.8	4.1	0.0	13.2	0.5	17.6
55-59	100.0	53.8	0.6	9.1	0.0	27.3	2.2	6.9
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>11 170</i>	<i>7 902</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>2 286</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>148</i>

Figure 3.6 shows the percentage distribution of migrants who are working by age group in urban and rural areas. The distribution of migrants who are working takes an upside down U-shape with its peak at 35-39 ages, which indicates that this age group has the highest percent working in comparison to other age groups. This occurs in both urban and rural areas (91.7 percent in urban areas and 95.1 percent in rural areas). The line referring to rural migrants who are working lies above both the general line and the urban line, which means the number of working migrants in rural areas is higher than

that in urban areas within the same age group, except for the age group 50-59.

Figure 3.6: Percent of migrants working by age group and urban/rural areas



At the regional level, the percent of migrants working is lower than that of non-migrants in all regions except Southeast and Ho Chi Minh City. Table 3.12 shows that the Southeast has the highest percent of migrants who are working throughout the country (87.8 percent), followed by the Red River Delta (81.0 percent). These are the two regions with the most industrial zones in the country, particularly in the provinces of Binh Duong, Dong Nai, Bac Ninh, and Hai Duong. Therefore, large numbers of migrants move into these areas for work. The Central Highlands has the highest percent of non-migrants working (85.9 percent) while the lowest percent belongs to Ho Chi Minh City (71.8 percent). Many of the non-migrants in Ho Chi Minh City are attending school.

The Mekong River Delta and Ha Noi have the highest level of migrants who are either studying or in training (32.3 percent and 28.9 percent) as many colleges and universities, which attract a large number of students from outside of these provinces, are located in these regions. Ho Chi Minh City has the highest level of non-migrants studying or undergoing training (12 percent) followed by the Northern Central and Central Coast Areas (11.3 percent) and the lowest level is found in the Southeast (6.6 percent).

Table 3.12: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by economic activities and by region

Region	Total	Employed	Seeking employment/ Having no employment	Retired/ Getting allowance	Studying / In training	Housewives/ Husbands	Disabled/ Sick	Other	Number of persons
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas									
Migrants	100.0	78.0	2.7	0.5	14.3	4.1	-	0.4	1 006
Non-migrants	100.0	82.1	1.0	3.3	9.9	2.1	1.0	0.6	3 877
Red River Delta									
Migrants	100.0	81.0	2.3	0.2	13.1	2.2	0.1	1.1	1 690
Non-migrants	100.0	82.3	1.0	3.3	7.9	4.1	0.8	0.5	3 639
North Central and Central Coast Areas									
Migrants	100.0	69.7	2.7	0.7	20.2	4.0	0.8	1.9	1 666
Non-migrants	100.0	75.8	1.9	3.5	11.3	5.0	1.1	1.4	5 340
Central Highlands									
Migrants	100.0	77.1	4.2	0.2	8.3	3.4	0.1	6.7	834
Non-migrants	100.0	85.9	0.8	0.6	7.9	2.7	0.7	1.4	3 546
Southeast									
Migrants	100.0	87.8	2.1	0.1	2.5	5.9	0.1	1.5	1 760
Non-migrants	100.0	80.8	1.7	0.6	6.6	8.3	0.8	1.2	2 939
Mekong River Delta									
Migrants	100.0	56.3	2.7	0.2	32.3	6.9	0.3	1.3	1 825
Non-migrants	100.0	72.1	1.7	1.4	8.7	13.4	1.4	1.3	4 286
Ha Noi									
Migrants	100.0	65.6	1.5	0.4	28.9	2.5	0.1	1.0	1 125
Non-migrants	100.0	78.0	1.4	3.0	10.9	4.8	0.7	1.2	3 263
Ho Chi Minh City									
Migrants	100.0	74.1	1.5	0.9	13.9	7.7	0.4	1.5	1 125
Non-migrants	100.0	71.8	1.1	2.1	12.0	9.9	1.6	1.5	3 666



UNFPA Viet Nam/ Nguyen Minh Duc

CHAPTER 4: MIGRATION DETERMINANTS

At the macro level, migration occurs because of differences in opportunities between places of origin and destination areas. At the micro-level, the migration decision of a person does not only depend on the migrant themselves but also on social factors and the social network that connects places of origin and destination. Understanding those factors and networks can assist in developing effective migration policies. This chapter presents an analysis of the determinants of migration. Because of a limited number of return and intermittent migrants, the analysis on migration will be divided into two groups: (1) in-migrants and (2) return or intermittent migrants. Data are derived from the individual questionnaires of migrants and non-migrants and from the qualitative interviews undertaken.

N, a married woman who is 30 years old has moved to Tan Thanh district, Ba Ria - Vung Tau province some months previously. N was born and grew up in Tay Ninh province. Her father comes from Ho Chi Minh City, and her mother is from Ben Tre province. Her parents migrated to Tay Ninh during the New Economic Zone Development movement in the early post-reunification years. They met, got married, established themselves in Tan Chau district and have seven children, among whom N is the sixth child. Seeing that her parents had to work very hard in agriculture to raise seven children, after finishing primary school N decided to stay at home to support them. At 20, with a job referral from her elder uncle living in Ho Chi Minh City and her parents' permission, she decided to go to Ho Chi Minh City to work. However, two years later, low income, an unstable job and high living costs made her decide to ask for her parents' permission to return to Tay Ninh to support them with agricultural work.

Five years ago (in 2011), N got married to an older man whom she met by chance. He lived in Ho Chi Minh City and worked as a construction site security guard. Therefore, one year after marriage, N decided to move to Ho Chi Minh City to be with him. In 2012, with a job referral in Da Lat City from her husband's friends, both decided to move to Da Lat. However, they did not have stable jobs in Da Lat. Then in the low season, N had to come back to Tay Ninh to sell street food. By the end of 2015, her husband's friend "had" him guard an out-of-operation hotel, a property under bank management in Tan Thanh district, Ba Ria - Vung Tau province. They decided to move to Tan Thanh. She started a food stall on the pavement by the hotel.

According to N, she had to leave Tay Ninh because there were no job opportunities. With no industry zone or export processing zone, local people can only earn a living by growing rubber trees or doing agricultural work. And rubber prices have dropped in recent years. The wholesale price of agricultural products offered by traders is too low (around 30,000 VND for one kilogram of pork), which cannot cover expenses. Also, N did not have many customers at her food stall. She says that her life in Tay Ninh was a continuous struggle. Her income could cover only her daily living costs. She could not save money for the future schooling of her children. After discussion, she and her husband decided to migrate with the hope of a new and better life.

(Interview Ms. Vo Ngoc N, a 30 years old woman with primary school education level, who has migrated to Tan Thanh, Ba Ria - Vung Tau province and earns her living by selling street food)

4.1. MIGRATION EXPERIENCE

4.1.1. Place of birth and the current place of residence

The data in this chapter, and in following chapters, are from the individual questionnaires of migrants and non-migrants. The purpose of this data is to examine the characteristics and experience of migrants and, where applicable, compare these with those of non-migrants. As the individual questionnaires were not completed by a representative sample of migrants, or non-migrants, the results are provided un-weighted. Therefore, the results are not representative of the national population.

Migrants primarily are from rural areas. The result of the 2015 Internal Migration Survey shows that nationwide, 79.1 percent of migrants were born in rural areas and 20.9 percent of migrants were born in urban areas. In urban areas, for every 100 migrants, 73.4 people were born in rural areas and about 26.6 people came from urban areas. In rural areas, of 100 migrants, 91 people were born in rural areas and only nine people were born in urban areas.

Table 4.1: Percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth

Place of birth	Current area of residence		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	20.9	26.6	9.1
Rural	79.1	73.4	90.9
<i>Number of person</i>	<i>4969</i>	<i>3370</i>	<i>1599</i>

4.1.2. Flows of migration

Rural-urban migration accounts for the largest proportion of flows of internal migration. This is not a surprise as 49.8 percent of migrants in the sample were born in rural areas and moved to urban areas to live and this is 20 times higher than the percent of migrants who were born in urban areas and moved to live in rural areas (2.9 percent). Among the 49.8 percent of migrants born in rural areas and moving to urban areas, 13.6 percent migrated within a province and 33.4 percent moved between provinces (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Percentage distribution of migration flows from places of birth to the current residence by types of migration

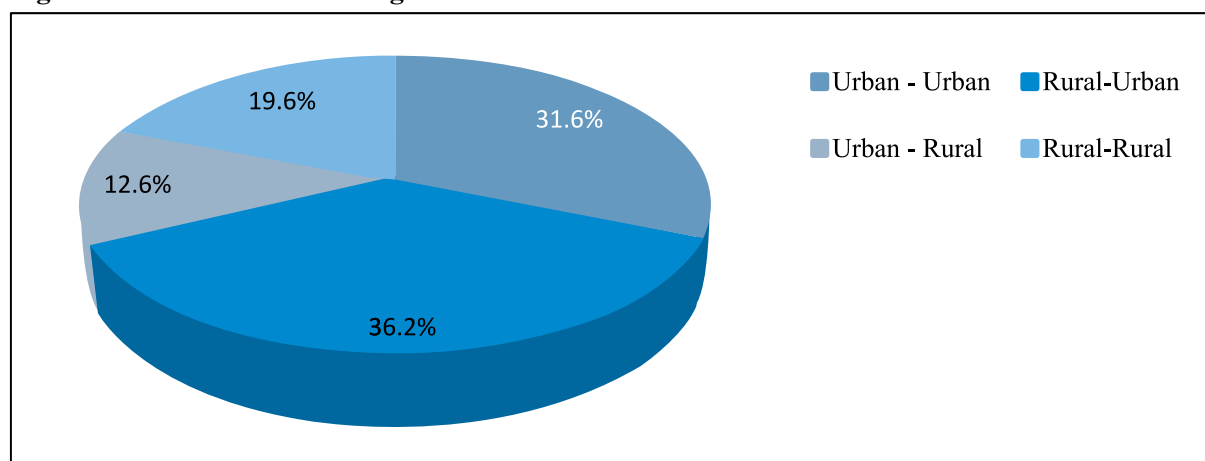
Migration flows	Total	Intra-provincial migration	Inter-provincial migration	Not identified
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban – Urban	18.0	4.9	7.7	5.4
Rural – Urban	49.8	13.6	33.4	2.8
Urban – Rural	2.9	0.9	1.9	0.1
Rural – Rural	29.2	4.7	17.1	7.4
<i>Number of migrants</i>	<i>4 969</i>	<i>1 231</i>	<i>2 838</i>	<i>900</i>

In most regions, the percent of migrants born in rural areas and moving to urban areas is high (above 50 percent), except for the Central Highlands where the percent of migrants moving from rural to urban areas accounts for only one third of migrants while

the percent of migrants born in rural areas and moving to another rural area is high (66.7 percent), with the majority of moves being between provinces.

For migration occurring within the previous five years, rural areas contribute 55.8 percent of the total number of migrants and the flow of rural-urban migration accounts for the majority of migrants (36.2 percent). The second highest flow of migration is from urban to urban areas (31.6 percent), followed by 19.6 percent from rural to rural areas and the lowest percent is the result of urban to rural migration (12.6 percent).

Figure 4.1: The structure of migration flows for the last move



Although these results are not representative they are consistent with a trend that has been occurring over the past three decades. They indicate that the proportion of rural-rural migration has declined more rapidly than projected while the share of rural-urban and urban-urban migration have increased. Projections based on 2009 Census data predicted that by 2019 rural-rural migrants would remain the largest group of migrants. (GSO, 2011).

Table 4.3 shows flows of migration for the last move by region. There are differences among regions, with four regions sharing a similar flow of migration: the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas, the Red River Delta, the Southeast and the Mekong River Delta, with the level of rural-urban migration accounting for the majority of movement. In the two large cities, Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City, and the North Central and the South Central Coasts, urban-urban migration is the most common and it is primarily migration among urban areas (urban-urban migration in Ha Noi accounts for 33.8 percent of the flow of migration and this figure is 49.2 percent in Ho Chi Minh City). In the Central Highlands, the flow of rural-rural migration accounts for the highest level of migration (50.3 percent) and the region primarily attracts migrants from rural areas of other provinces. The pattern of migration in this region was also seen in previous surveys such as the 2009 Population and Housing Census and in the recent 2014 IPS.

Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of migration flows for the last move by region

Region	Total	Urban-urban	Rural-urban	Urban-rural	Rural-rural	Number of persons
Nationwide	100.0	31.6	36.2	12.6	19.6	4 969
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	100.0	32.7	40.3	11.5	15.4	615
Red River Delta	100.0	19.8	43.8	12.8	23.6	752
North Central and South Central Coasts Areas	100.0	48.6	38.8	7.6	4.9	775
Central Highlands	100.0	15.1	12.8	21.8	50.3	477
Southeast	100.0	19.9	37.5	11.9	30.7	580
Mekong Delta	100.0	30.9	46.6	9.1	13.4	747
Ha Noi	100.0	33.8	29.6	16.6	19.9	523
Ho Chi Minh City	100.0	49.2	28.2	14.6	8.0	500

4.1.3. Direction of migration

In Table 4.4 the percentage distribution of places of origin and destination of migrants is shown. A total of 19.6 percent of migrants originate from the North Central and South Central Coasts Areas and 18.4 percent from the Mekong River Delta. Of all the regions, the Central Highlands includes the lowest percentage of migrants, which is only 5.6 percent of the total number of migrants of the country.

Movement within a region still accounts for most of the flow of internal migration, followed by migration to neighboring regions. For example, of the 615 migrants who reside in the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas region, 71.4 percent of them migrate within the region, 13 percent moved from Ha Noi and 10.9 percent from the Red River Delta. Similarly, among 747 migrants to the Mekong River Delta, 83 percent of them are migrants within the region and 10.6 percent are from Ho Chi Minh City. The Southeast region is the only region that includes a substantial number of migrants from other regions, with only 30.4 percent moving within the region and 33.9 percent of migrants coming from the Mekong River Delta.

Migrants to Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City primarily come from those two cities (inter-district moves), rather than from neighboring provinces. Migration from the North of Viet Nam to Ho Chi Minh City is not significant, although the proportion remains higher than the proportion of migrants from the South who move to Ha Noi.

Table 4.4: Percentage distribution of migrants by place of origin and place of destination of the last move

Origin	Nationwide	Destination							
		Northern Midlands and Mountains Areas	Red River Delta	North Central and South Central Coasts Areas	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta	Ha Noi	Ho Chi Minh City
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern Midlands and MountainAreas	15.0	71.4	25.2	0.1	8.8	1.0	0.0	11.5	2.0
Red River Delta	12.2	10.9	46.5	0.5	4.2	2.6	0.3	25.8	3.0
North Central and South Central Coasts Areas	19.6	3.1	9.7	77.8	20.3	12.3	1.6	9.4	9.6
Central Highlands	5.6	0.7	0.3	6.7	39.8	2.2	0.5	1.0	2.0
Southeast	6.6	0.3	2.1	1.7	10.1	30.4	4.0	0.6	8.0
Mekong River Delta	18.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.1	33.9	83.0	0.0	16.8
Ha Noi	9.8	13.0	14.4	1.9	1.7	0.7	0.0	51.2	1.2
Ho Chi Minh City	12.7	0.5	1.6	11.2	13.0	16.9	10.6	0.6	57.4
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>4 969</i>	<i>615</i>	<i>752</i>	<i>775</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>747</i>	<i>523</i>	<i>500</i>

4.1.4. Duration of residence

Table 4.5 presents the proportion of migrants by the duration of residence at their current place of residence by region. The results show that nationally approximately one-third migrants have lived in their current place of residence for less than one year, more than 50 percent of migrants have migrated within the one to four years prior to the survey and approximately 10 percent moved four to five years previously. This distribution varies between males and females, among types of migration, and between urban and rural areas, although the differences by sex and rural/urban residence are not large. For example, males appear to have moved more recently, with 34.3 percent having moved within the last 12 months compared to 31 percent of females who have lived in their current place of residence for less than 12 months. In-migrants are more likely than other types of migrants to have lived for longer periods in their current place of residence.

At the regional level, the distribution of migrants by duration of residence does not vary substantially among regions. The region with the lowest percentage of people residing less than one year is the Central Highlands (27 percent), followed by the Southeast (29.3 percent). The region with the highest percentage residing in the current place of residence less than one year is Ha Noi (42.3 percent), followed by the Red River Delta (33.2 percent). This suggests that Ha Noi and the Red River Delta, compared to other areas, have more dynamic migration profiles.

Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of migrants by the duration of residence at their place of residence, type of migration, sex, urban/rural areas, and region

Duration of residence at present place of residence	Nationwide	Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Red River Delta	North Central and South Central Coasts Areas	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta	Ha Noi	Ho Chi Minh City
General									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 1 year	32.4	30.2	33.2	32.3	27.0	29.3	32.9	42.3	31.8
From 1 to less than 2 years	19.8	20.7	22.9	19.4	15.7	19.1	20.2	19.3	19.4
From 2 to less than 3 years	19.1	19.5	18.8	19.1	19.9	21.6	22.0	14.3	16.0
From 3 to less than 4 years	16.6	19.2	13.4	16.4	19.7	16.6	14.9	14.7	20.0
From 4 to 5 years	12.1	10.4	11.7	12.9	17.6	13.4	10.0	9.4	12.8
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>4969</i>	<i>615</i>	<i>752</i>	<i>775</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>747</i>	<i>523</i>	<i>500</i>
In-migrants									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 1 year	0.7	7.5	34.6	8.7	22.6	27.4	0.1	42.4	29.4
From 1 to less than 2 years	19.5	21.3	21.3	17.7	15.0	18.7	20.5	19.9	19.8
From 2 to less than 3 years	19.2	19.3	18.2	20.1	19.0	23.0	22.6	14.4	16.8
From 3 to less than 4 years	17.3	19.6	13.7	18.1	22.3	16.0	15.8	14.8	20.5
From 4 to 5 years	13.3	12.3	12.2	15.4	21.1	14.9	10.9	8.5	13.4
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>3757</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>513</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>482</i>	<i>531</i>	<i>472</i>	<i>469</i>
Return/intermittent migrants									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 1 year	37.6	35.8	29.6	39.3	36.7	38.8	39.8	41.2	67.7
From 1 to less than 2 years	20.9	19.4	27.1	22.5	17.3	21.4	19.4	13.7	12.9
From 2 to less than 3 years	18.6	19.9	20.2	17.2	22.0	14.3	20.4	13.7	3.2
From 3 to less than 4 years	14.4	18.4	12.8	13.0	14.0	19.4	12.5	13.7	12.9
From 4 to 5 years	8.5	6.5	10.3	8.0	10.0	6.1	7.9	17.6	3.2
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1212</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>31</i>
Urban									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 1 year	32.6	31.2	31.1	31.3	33.8	29.7	31.4	44.0	32.8
From 1 to less than 2 years	20.1	21.2	22.5	19.0	13.5	18.9	19.9	19.6	21.7
From 2 to less than 3 years	19.5	18.7	19.8	19.3	24.8	23.4	23.3	13.6	14.7
From 3 to less than 4 years	16.2	18.7	14.0	16.8	18.0	13.8	15.9	14.2	18.3
From 4 to 5 years	11.6	10.2	12.5	13.6	9.8	14.1	9.5	8.7	12.4
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>3 370</i>	<i>449</i>	<i>479</i>	<i>678</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>579</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>387</i>
Rural									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 1 year	32.0	27.7	37.0	39.2	24.4	28.7	38.1	39.3	28.3
From 1 to less than 2 years	19.2	19.3	23.4	21.6	16.6	19.4	21.4	18.8	11.5
From 2 to less than 3 years	18.1	21.7	16.8	17.5	18.0	19.0	17.3	15.7	20.4
From 3 to less than 4 years	17.4	20.5	12.5	13.4	20.3	20.2	11.3	15.7	25.7
From 4 to 5 years	13.3	10.8	10.3	8.2	20.6	12.6	11.9	10.5	14.2
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1599</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>113</i>

Duration of residence at present place of residence	Nationwide	Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Red River Delta	North Central and South Central Coasts Areas	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta	Ha Noi	Ho Chi Minh City
Male									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 1 year	34.3	29.9	35.5	32.7	34.1	33.2	33.3	43.8	33.7
From 1 to less than 2 years	19.5	22.4	23.0	20.8	15.4	17.9	19.0	17.1	16.3
From 2 to less than 3 years	18.9	21.1	18.2	17.0	20.7	18.7	23.4	13.8	15.8
From 3 to less than 4 years	15.9	15.3	12.8	17.9	15.4	17.9	14.6	14.7	20.8
From 4 to 5 years	11.4	11.2	10.5	11.5	14.4	12.2	9.6	10.6	13.4
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2210</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>202</i>
Female									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 1 year	31.0	30.5	31.3	32.0	21.6	26.1	32.6	41.2	30.5
From 1 to less than 2 years	20.1	19.0	22.8	18.4	16.0	20.1	21.4	20.9	21.5
From 2 to less than 3 years	19.2	18.1	19.3	20.5	19.3	23.9	20.6	14.7	16.1
From 3 to less than 4 years	17.1	22.7	14.0	15.3	23.0	15.4	15.1	14.7	19.5
From 4 to 5 years	12.6	9.7	12.8	13.8	20.1	14.5	10.4	8.5	12.4
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2759</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>463</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>298</i>

4.2. THE DECISION TO MIGRATE

The results of the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey found that 51.1 percent of migrants decided to move because “They found jobs in new places”, 47.6 percent “Wanted to improve their lives” and 20.8 percent of migrants moved to “Be close to their relatives”. The other reasons were cited by small numbers of migrants. Therefore, economic reasons were the main factors influencing migration decisions, followed by factor relating to proximity to families.

The 2015 National Internal Migration Survey found that economic reasons remain the leading reasons for migration decisions. Table 4.6 indicate that about 30 percent of migrants reported that a reason for their movement is that they found employment in their current place of residence, 11.5 percent of migrants mention better working conditions, 11.9 percent migrants talk about convenience for employment, and 12.6 percent migrate for life improvement. In addition, being close to relatives, study, and marriage were cited as reasons that contribute to migration (23.5 percent; 18.8 percent; and 12.9 percent respectively). Only 4.5 percent migrants say that they migrate for a more suitable natural environment.

At the regional level, the data in Table 4.6 shows that the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas, the Red River Delta and the Southeast are the three regions with most migrants citing employment availability. The North Central and South Central Coasts Areas seem to be the region that least attracts migrants for employment. Only 14.3 percent of migrants to this region stated that obtaining employment in their current place of residence was a reason for their migration. The reason that many migrate to this region is to study (23.0 percent) and being close to relatives (26.5 percent). Migrants to Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City cited finding new jobs as the main reason for migrating. Meanwhile, migrants to the Mekong Delta cited the reason of study (33.2 percent) and migrants to the

Central Highlands provided the reason of being close to relatives (38.8 percent), which accounts for the highest percentage among reasons for migration to these two regions.

Table 4.6: Percent of migrants citing specific reasons for their migration by place of destination and type of migration

Type of migration and reasons for migration	Nationwide	Destination region							
		Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Red River Delta	North Central and South Central Coasts Areas	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta	Ha Noi	Ho Chi Minh City
General									
Cannot find employment in origin	5.2	5.0	5.3	4.4	8.6	5.0	8.2	1.0	3.0
Found new employment in new places	29.0	40.5	41.8	14.3	21.4	37.6	22.9	29.8	23.6
Completed study	7.9	15.9	11.3	10.5	15.5	4.1	3.1	1.7	0.2
Go to study	18.8	18.5	16.4	23.0	8.8	3.6	33.2	25.4	14.6
Get married	12.9	14.1	12.0	14.3	16.8	10.3	11.4	14.3	10.2
Be close to relatives	23.5	28.9	25.3	26.5	38.8	20.7	22.9	10.1	13.4
No relatives in origin	1.2	1.5	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.2	1.2
No health clinics in origin	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health treatment	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.6
More suitable environment	4.5	0.5	5.9	2.3	11.5	5.2	4.0	4.8	3.4
Life improvement	12.6	8.0	8.4	6.3	27.3	25.3	15.9	2.9	10.4
For business purposes	3.8	6.3	2.1	3.6	4.4	4.7	5.0	1.9	2.6
End of labor contracts	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.9	2.9	0.9	0.6	0.2
Organized resettlement	0.6	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	1.2
For children's future	5.1	5.2	6.8	5.7	5.7	2.9	6.7	3.1	3.2
Better working conditions	11.5	9.3	12.2	9.2	17.2	19.7	10.8	5.0	9.2
Production land	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.8	18.0	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.4
Promotion opportunities at work	0.9	2.6	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.6
Convenience for work	11.9	8.0	15.0	9.7	13.2	10.2	13.5	13.0	12.4
Domestic violence in old places	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
Others	11.8	4.7	4.0	19.6	6.9	16.6	4.3	12.2	29.6
No idea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>4 969</i>	<i>615</i>	<i>752</i>	<i>775</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>747</i>	<i>523</i>	<i>500</i>
In-migrants									
Cannot find employment in origin	3.7	2.9	5.6	3.3	9.5	2.9	4.3	0.2	2.1
Found new employment in new places	33.0	48.8	50.8	16.6	25.1	40.0	26.0	31.4	24.1
Finished study	1.6	2.7	3.6	1.0	2.8	0.4	0.6	1.9	0.2
Go to study	23.8	26.8	22.2	33.3	11.9	4.1	43.1	27.5	15.6
Get married	14.7	18.4	13.5	17.7	21.7	11.4	13.6	13.3	10.7
Be close to relatives	12.3	13.5	10.0	11.7	26.9	12.4	9.6	8.3	11.5
No relatives in origin	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.9
No health clinics in origin	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health treatment	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.4
More suitable environment	4.3	0.7	4.4	2.9	11.3	5.6	3.6	4.4	3.4

Type of migration and reasons for migration	Nationwide	Destination region							
		Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Red River Delta	North Central and South Central Coasts Areas	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta	Ha Noi	Ho Chi Minh City
Life improvement	14.0	10.1	9.5	8.2	33.3	28.0	16.0	3.0	9.8
For business purposes	3.5	5.6	2.0	4.5	3.4	4.6	5.1	1.1	2.3
End of labor contracts	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Organized resettlement	0.7	0.2	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.1
For children's future	4.2	4.8	5.6	4.3	6.7	2.1	4.3	2.8	3.2
Better working conditions	12.1	11.4	12.6	10.1	20.2	21.4	9.4	4.7	9.4
Production land	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	21.4	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.2
Promotion opportunities at work	0.9	3.4	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.6
Convenience for work	12.4	7.7	15.5	12.1	13.8	10.8	13.9	12.5	12.2
Domestic violence in old places	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
Others	11.7	3.9	1.8	19.1	6.1	18.7	2.6	11.0	29.9
No idea	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>3757</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>513</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>482</i>	<i>531</i>	<i>472</i>	<i>469</i>
Return/intermittent migrants									
Cannot find employment in origin	9.7	9.5	4.4	6.5	6.7	15.3	17.6	7.8	16.1
Found new employment in new places	16.4	23.4	17.2	9.9	13.3	25.5	15.3	15.7	16.1
Finished study	27.6	43.3	32.0	29.0	43.3	22.4	9.3	0.0	0.0
Go to study	3.1	1.5	.5	2.7	2.0	1.0	8.8	5.9	0.0
Get married	7.2	5.5	7.9	7.6	6.0	5.1	6.0	23.5	3.2
Be close to relatives	58.3	60.7	66.5	55.3	64.7	61.2	55.6	27.5	41.9
No relatives in origin	3.6	4.0	4.4	1.5	2.7	6.1	4.6	2.0	6.5
No health clinics in origin places	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health treatment	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.0	3.2
More suitable environment	5.0	0.0	9.9	1.1	12.0	3.1	5.1	7.8	3.2
Life improvement	8.2	3.5	5.4	2.7	14.0	12.2	15.7	2.0	19.4
For business purposes	4.8	8.0	2.5	1.9	6.7	5.1	4.6	9.8	6.5
End of labor contracts	5.4	4.0	5.4	3.8	7.3	16.3	3.2	3.9	3.2
Organized resettlement	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.0	3.2
For children's future	8.0	6.0	9.9	8.4	3.3	7.1	12.5	5.9	3.2
Better working conditions	9.6	5.0	11.3	7.3	10.7	11.2	14.4	7.8	6.5
Production land	2.5	1.0	0.0	1.5	10.7	1.0	2.8	0.0	3.2
Promotion opportunities at work	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Convenience for work	10.2	8.5	13.8	5.0	12.0	7.1	12.5	17.6	16.1
Domestic violence in old places	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Others	11.9	6.5	9.9	20.6	8.7	6.1	8.3	23.5	25.8
No idea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1 212</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>31</i>

The responses are based on a multiple-response question and therefore do not total to 100 percent

There are differences in reasons provided for migration decisions by in-migrants and return/intermittent migrants. In-migrants decide to move primarily because of employment or study, while for return/intermittent migrants, the migration decision is made because they want to be close to relatives or they have finished their study. Nationally, the percent of in-migrants reporting that the reason for migration is a result of finding employment in their current place of residence is the highest at 33 percent, followed by the reason of study, which accounts for 23.8 percent. Meanwhile, among return/intermittent migrants the most frequently cited reason is the wish to be close to their relatives which is provided by 58.3 percent of return/intermittent migrants, followed by the reason of study completion which accounts for 27.6 percent of responses.

A large difference is seen among regions. The percent of in-migrants providing the reason for study is the highest in the North Central and South Central Coasts Areas and the Mekong Delta which is the location of several universities and colleges. This is the highest of all regions. For the group of return and intermittent migrants, the level of migration related to the desire of being close to relative's accounts for the highest response in all regions.

The results of the survey suggest an interesting finding. A person decides to migrate mainly because of the reasons of pull factors in destination places rather than the push factors in departure places. Reasons related to a destination place include finding employment in the current place of residence, study, convenience for work, better working conditions, and life improvement. While reasons related to the place of origin, such as cannot find employment in the place of origin, no relatives in the place of origin, no health clinics in the place of origin, and domestic violence in the place or origin are hardly mentioned at all by migrants.

The interviews undertaken with a subset of migrants and non-migrants echo many of the findings of the quantitative surveys. The qualitative interviews demonstrate that economic and social factors are typically combined in the reasons for migration, although economic factors tend to dominate in the final migration decision.

“After graduating from the college, I will not think about returning home or staying in Dong Hoi City. I will move to any place providing me with a nice job. I will go to Saigon [Ho Chi Minh City]. There are more job opportunities there. I would work for a small business or for a manufacturing business”. (*Male in-migrant, urban, Quang Binh province*).

“I think I came here [industrial zone] so I can work and earn more money than back home. I can have fun working with my friends here while I can support my family. If I stayed home, I wouldn't earn much money as there are no companies where I lived. My parents are poor so I don't want to ask for their support. My friends are working now, they also asked me to go so I decided to go”. (*Female in-migrant, rural, Hai Duong province*)

The qualitative interviews, however, provide a more nuanced perspective on the migration decision. While undoubtedly, economic factors in the destination are important in the decision to migrate, the informants also spoke about how employment opportunities in the places of origin motivated the move.

“To be honest, I was forced to move by the poverty of my family. I struggled to earn money in my rural area. As I am the first child of my family I told my parents that my siblings have to study and my sisters have married already, so my parents should stay home. Then I moved here. It is easier to earn more money over here. So, I have to go, that’s it”. (*Male return migrant, rural, Thai Nguyen province*)

For intermittent/return migrants it was social factors that were the most important, although economic factors played a role.

“It is very obvious. If you ask 100 migrated workers, 100 of them want to go home. I and my spouse easily reached an agreement on this. Our motivations were our friends, neighbors and relatives back home. They said we had gone for so long, now we should go home. We would buy a land and build a house and would not care about the price. Our relatives are here... So, we decided to return home.”(*Male return migrant, urban, Hai Duong province*).

“I had lived in Ho Chi Minh City for some time, I think the life there is so complicated. For instance, I worked as a seller. If my shop had too many customers; there would be someone who steals money even though I just stood right here. My income was just enough for my living. I had no saving. I didn’t have money to buy what I wanted. The salary maybe higher but I need to spend on many things. Thus, my salary did not enough for me to lead a decent life”. (*Female return migrant, urban, Ca Mau province*).

From the results of the qualitative interviews it can be concluded that young migrants move primarily to obtain better employment. However, associated with this are a number of other reasons. These include the desire of the migrant to break their dependence on their parents, and the importance of the social relationships that migrants establish in their areas of destination. For older migrants, if they are married and have children, the decision to move is typically undertaken with the interests of their spouse and children being a major concern.

Environmental factors, especially in places such as the Mekong River Delta, were also mentioned by several persons who were interviewed. For example, an intermittent migrant from Ca Mau stated:

“It is hotter here. In some places where they grow shrimps in the outside land, we grow rice inside and we suffer salt intrusion. In some years, salt intrusion causes us a big loss in rice farming. Previously we don’t see this incident as someone also grew rice in the outside land. Now salt intrusion is too heavy”. (*Male intermittent migrant, urban, Ca Mau province*).

4.3. THE MOST IMPORTANT REASON FOR MIGRATION

Table 4.7 shows the most important reasons provided by migrants for their most recent move. The categorization shown in the table combines reasons related to employment and the economy, reasons related to study, reasons related to families and other reasons. Reasons related to employment/economy include one of the following factors, not being able to find employment in the origin areas, finding employment in their new destination, life improvement, business purposes, end of labor contracts, better working conditions,

productive land, promotion opportunities at work and convenience for work. The reason of study includes one of two factors, study completion and study. Reasons related to family include one of three factors, marriages, being close to relatives, and no relatives in place of origin. All additional reasons provided are grouped together as other reasons.

Economic reasons are by far the most important factor that makes migrants decide to move. This can be observed for both male and female migrants as well as in all regions (except in the North Central and South Central Areas and the Central Highlands). The percent of men migrating because of employment and economic reasons (38.4 percent) is higher than that of female migrants with the same reason (31.8 percent) a seven percentagepoints difference. Female migrants are more likely to migrate for family reasons (29.5 percent) than are male migrants (20.5 percent) with a nine percentage points difference.

There are differences in the percent providing the most important reason for moving between the group of “in-migrants” and the group of “return or intermittent migrants”. For in-migrants, the most important reason when making a migration decision relate to employment or the economy, followed by study and finally reasons related to family and other reasons. For “return/intermittent migrants”, the order of the important reasons is family, employment/economy and study.

Table 4.7: Percentage distribution of migrants by main reason for migration, by sex and by region

Main reasons for migration	Nationwide	Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Red River Delta	North Central and South Central Coasts Areas	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong Delta	Ha Noi	Ho Chi Minh City
General									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employment/economy	34.7	37.7	45.6	21.5	28.5	42.4	30.5	40.2	32.6
Study	23.4	30.6	22.9	28.9	18.0	5.0	35.1	25.2	13.6
Family related reasons	25.5	26.5	27.8	29.5	31.9	23.3	23.8	19.5	20.0
Other	16.4	5.2	3.7	20.0	21.6	29.3	10.6	15.1	33.8
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>4969</i>	<i>615</i>	<i>752</i>	<i>775</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>747</i>	<i>523</i>	<i>500</i>
In-migrants									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employment/economy	38.1	45.9	54.6	23.0	30.6	44.8	31.5	39.8	32.8
Study	23.4	26.6	22.8	33.1	11.3	2.9	42.4	27.3	14.5
Family related reasons	21.5	22.7	20.4	23.4	35.2	19.5	18.1	18.4	19.0
Other	17.0	4.8	2.2	20.5	22.9	32.8	8.1	14.4	33.7
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>4969</i>	<i>615</i>	<i>752</i>	<i>775</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>747</i>	<i>523</i>	<i>500</i>
Returning, intermittent migrants									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employment/economy	24.1	20.9	21.2	18.7	24.0	30.6	28.2	43.1	29.0
Study	23.3	38.8	23.2	20.6	32.7	15.3	17.1	5.9	0.0
Family related reasons	38.0	34.3	47.8	41.6	24.7	41.8	38.0	29.4	35.5
Other	14.5	6.0	7.9	19.1	18.7	12.2	16.7	21.6	35.5
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1212</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>31</i>

Main reasons for migration	Nationwide	Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Red River Delta	North Central and South Central Coasts Areas	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong Delta	Ha Noi	Ho Chi Minh City
Male									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employment/economy	38.4	45.2	46.3	26.9	28.8	45.8	30.6	47.0	37.1
Study	23.7	26.9	24.1	27.9	16.8	5.3	38.6	24.9	14.9
Family related reasons	20.5	21.1	25.3	23.4	30.3	19.8	18.7	9.7	12.4
Other	17.4	6.8	4.3	21.8	24.0	29.0	12.1	18.4	35.6
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2210</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>202</i>
Female									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employment/economy	31.8	30.8	45.0	17.9	28.3	39.6	30.5	35.3	29.5
Study	23.1	34.0	21.8	29.6	19.0	4.7	31.8	25.5	12.8
Family related reasons	29.5	31.5	30.0	33.7	33.1	26.1	28.6	26.5	25.2
Other	15.6	3.7	3.3	18.8	19.7	29.6	9.1	12.7	32.6
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2759</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>463</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>298</i>

The qualitative interviews provide a similar story. In-migrants move in order to access better employment opportunities and higher income. However, the direction of migration is affected by not only these economic factors but also by the cost of living in alternative destinations. For example, some migrants move to smaller urban centers to find work rather than large cities because of the perceived lower cost of living in smaller centers.

“Currently, in my home town, my daily wage for construction work ranges from 170,000 VND to 180,000 VND. So, I can earn three million VND per month if I work 20 days. If I work in another place, I can easily earn five million VND. Therefore, I have to move. Of course, I have to be apart from my wife and kids. I have to accept this”. (*Male intermittent migrant, urban, Hai Duong province*).

“If I stay in Saigon, I have to pay rent and other living expenses. Here I stay with my family so the living cost is a little bit lower. The job opportunities here are not as good as there [Saigon], the working environment is less favorable yet I enjoy lower expenses here”. (*Male-in-migrant, rural, Ba Ria-Vung Tau province*).

For return migrants, economic factors are important but also important is the pull of their origin areas and the social networks that migrants have. These social networks, combined with the lower costs of living of origin areas (usually rural), play an important role in the consideration of relocation.

“I come back home because of my parents’ wish. Partly, I want to live near my family and my relatives. The parents always want their children around them because they have fewer children. We manage to live together despite of any hardship”. (*Female return migrant, urban, Quang Binh*)

For many persons who do not migrate, there was still active decision making before they concluded they should not move. The emphasis in the decision not to move was primarily for family reasons. The potential migrant was not willing to affect family ties.

“Migration may be better but the family relationship may be hurt if I move. We may enjoy better economic condition but the family relationships may turn worse. We will stay here despite any hardship for the sake of the family”. (*Male non-migrant, urban, Quang Binh province*).

In summary, the results of the qualitative interviews show that economic reasons are the main factor in motivating migration. These reasons are very diverse such as wish for stable incomes, unemployment in the place of origin, wish for higher incomes in comparison with the income available in the migrant’s previous place of residence, and a desire to move to places with a low cost of living.

There are differences in the reasons for migration of male and female migrants and between types of migration. However, the results of analysis also show that intermittent migrants, and return migrants, compared to other migrants, often desire to be near their families and they calculate the costs and the benefits of migration closely. It seems that female migrants clearly define their purpose of migration as the aim to accumulate enough money in order to return their home to work

A comparison with the results of the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey show that the percent of in-migrants in the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey who migrated because of economic reasons decreased dramatically while the percent of migrants who move because of study purposes increased. In 2004, the percent of people migrating because of economic reasons was about 68.6 percent, which was about two times higher than that in 2015 (38.1 percent). On the other hand, the percent of people migrating because of study purposes in 2004 was 4.5 percent which was six times lower than that in 2015 (23.4 percent). The increase in the reason of study motivating migration and a decrease in economic reasons is found in all regions of the country. This reflects the development of Vietnamese society in which education has become more important for accessing well paid employment. This does not mean, however, that economic factors no longer motivate migration, rather it shows that migration now is more commonly a two-step process: firstly, involving a move to study and secondly, finding work away from home after study is completed. The qualitative interviews clearly show that this process was evident in the many of the migration decisions.

“I want to make money to support my parents, and have a job after graduation. That’s why I moved here. I want a job prior to making big money (smile)..., for myself and for my family as well”. (*Female in-migrant, urban, Ca Mau province*).

4.4. DECISION MAKERS INVOLVED IN THE LAST MOVE

Most migrants make the decision to migrate on their own. The results of the survey show that about 90 percent of migrants are involved in making their own migration decisions (Table 4.8). The percent of people that decide on their own to migrate in the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas is the highest (94.9 percent); with this percent being lower in Ho Chi Minh City and Ha Noi with 78.9 percent and 88.1 percent respectively.

The qualitative interviews show that while migrants make their own decisions about migration they are influenced by members of their social network. The key persons paying

a role in the decision vary by whether this is the first time the person has moved or if it is a subsequent move, the age of the person, and the social relationships that the person is embedded in (parent/child, husband/wife etc.). For an initial move by a young unmarried person, most migrants make their own decision but seek the advice of parents. For this type of migrant, parental agreement was sought more actively by females than males.

“At that time, I finished the 9th grade, and I stopped studying. Then I found staying at home was boring and my friends told me that I should work. Before leaving, I discussed with my parents. The whole family discussed together. I would only go if they allowed me to.” (*Female in-migrant, rural, Thai Nguyen province*)

This appears to relate to the greater perceived risks associated with migration for females compared to males. For first time migrants, particularly those going to study, teachers were an important source of influence concerning the migration.

“Teachers in my high school usually gave me advice. My head teacher said [I should go to] Quang Binh University as I would have priority after graduation when looking for a job in my province”. (*Female in-migrant, urban, Quang Binh province*)

At older ages, spouses play a much more important role in the migration decision. Husbands usually see themselves as the decision makers and often claim that the decision to migrate was made by them rather than their wife. In other situations, it is the wife who initiates the decision to migrate and convinces her husband that this is the best strategy. More usual, however, is a mutual discussion and decision on migration. If the married couples have children, they are an important consideration in the migration decision or the decision to migrate in the future.

“My mother went first, I said that I would try going for a period to see whether I could do it. I had to convince my husband because initially he strongly disagreed. He said that I did not know how to do anything to go there. He wanted me to stay at home to take care of our children. He disagreed. But I kept persuading so finally my husband had to agree”. (*Female in-migrant, urban, Hai Duong province*)

“We discussed with each other, we determined to go. The others (siblings) don’t have any opinion”. (*Female in-turn migrant, urban, Ca Mau province*)

“I want to migrate temporarily. I intend to move to the city when my kids study at advanced level. I want to look after my children and their education. After they finish their study, I will come back”. (*Male non-migrant, rural, Ha Noi*)

The results of the survey also found that family members such as spouses or parents are people that have important influences on migrant decisions. For example, 32 percent of people make migration decisions partly based on opinions of their spouse; 29.4 percent people migrate under the influence of their parents’ opinions. The percent of migrants in the Southeast and Ho Chi Minh City that are influenced by their spouses when making migration decisions is the highest across the country with 45.7 percent and 40.4 percent respectively; this percent is the lowest in the Mekong River Delta (25.7 percent). The influences from other people like children, relatives, and friends are not significant. Return and intermittent migrants make their own decisions more than in-migrants (94.3 percent and 88.4 percent).

There are more influences of family members on in-migrants than on return/intermittent migrants. The percent of migrants influenced by their spouse and parents are 33.5 percent and 30.7 percent respectively. The levels in the group of return and intermittent migrants are 27.5 percent and 25.3 percent respectively. Therefore, in the migration decision making process, more in-migrants take into account the opinions of family members. This is probably the results of more in-migrants being first time migrants while return migrants have migrated at least once before and intermittent migrants are not moving away from their home on a permanent basis.

Table 4.8: Percent of migrants citing decision makers for their last move, by types of migrants, sex, and region

	Nationwide	Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Red River Delta	North Central and South Central Coasts Areas	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta	Ha Noi	Ho Chi Minh city
General									
Migrants themselves	89.8	94.9	89.7	91.5	89.1	91.3	91.9	88.1	78.9
Wives/husbands	32.0	28.7	27.2	30.9	32.9	45.7	25.7	29.6	40.4
Children	4.1	3.9	2.9	3.9	8.2	4.0	3.9	1.5	5.2
Parents	29.4	36.9	30.3	43.1	22.2	14.4	32.0	29.4	17.7
Other family members	4.8	4.9	4.0	4.4	10.3	3.5	4.8	3.7	4.0
Relatives	1.5	2.0	2.8	0.8	3.6	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.6
Friends	1.5	1.5	2.9	1.7	1.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8
People from the same hometown	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other people	1.1	2.8	1.7	0.8	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>4969</i>	<i>615</i>	<i>752</i>	<i>775</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>747</i>	<i>523</i>	<i>500</i>
In-migrants									
Migrants themselves	88.4	93.7	89.9	88.8	86.9	90.0	91.9	87.0	78.4
Wives/husbands	33.5	33.3	26.0	31.5	37.6	47.7	25.0	28.7	41.3
Children	3.9	3.4	1.6	3.5	8.6	4.4	4.0	1.7	5.6
Parents	30.7	40.8	31.4	42.7	23.2	14.2	40.3	31.7	18.0
Other family members	5.4	6.5	4.0	5.3	11.9	3.3	6.1	4.0	4.3
Relatives	1.6	2.4	2.7	0.8	4.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.7
Friends	1.7	2.2	3.7	2.0	2.1	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.6
People from the same hometown	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other people	0.9	2.4	1.8	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>3757</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>513</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>482</i>	<i>531</i>	<i>472</i>	<i>469</i>

	Nationwide	Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Red River Delta	North Central and South Central Coasts Areas	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta	Ha Noi	Ho Chi Minh city
Return, intermittent migrants									
Migrants themselves	94.3	97.5	89.1	96.6	94.0	97.9	92.1	98.0	87.1
Wives/husbands	27.5	19.1	30.7	29.8	22.7	35.4	27.3	38.0	25.8
Children	4.6	5.0	6.4	4.6	7.3	2.1	3.7	0.0	0.0
Parents	25.3	28.6	27.2	43.9	20.0	15.6	11.6	8.0	12.9
Other family members	3.0	1.5	4.0	2.7	6.7	4.2	1.9	0.0	0.0
Relatives	1.3	1.0	3.0	0.8	2.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.0
Friends	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.4	0.0	3.2
People from the same hometown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other people	1.7	3.5	1.5	2.3	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1212</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>31</i>
Male									
Migrants themselves	92.2	94.9	92.0	91.3	90.9	94.3	93.6	92.1	86.6
Wives/husbands	26.8	24.7	24.3	22.8	26.4	39.8	24.0	27.4	27.9
Children	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.2	8.7	3.4	3.3	2.3	3.0
Parents	27.2	32.9	29.1	41.5	18.8	13.4	29.3	25.1	18.9
Other family members	4.3	4.5	2.6	4.2	10.1	3.1	3.9	3.3	5.0
Relatives	1.5	2.4	3.4	1.0	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	2.0
Friends	1.5	0.7	3.4	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.0
People from the same hometown	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Other people	2.0	5.1	2.6	1.3	5.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.5
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2210</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>202</i>
Female									
Migrants themselves	87.9	95.0	87.7	91.6	87.7	88.9	90.3	85.2	73.7
Wives/husbands	36.2	32.4	29.8	36.4	37.9	50.5	27.2	31.1	48.8
Children	4.4	4.4	2.8	4.3	7.8	4.4	4.5	1.0	6.7
Parents	31.1	40.5	31.3	44.2	24.9	15.2	34.6	32.5	16.8
Other family members	5.2	5.3	5.3	4.5	10.4	3.8	5.8	3.9	3.4
Relatives	1.5	1.6	2.3	.6	4.1	1.3	.5	1.3	1.3
Friends	1.6	2.2	2.5	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.7
People from the same hometown	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other people	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2759</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>463</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>298</i>

The responses are based on a multiple-response question and therefore do not total to 100 percent

The qualitative interviews found that overall the persons who are most responsible for influencing the decision about whether to migrate, however, are the persons who

provide information about employment opportunities. The influence is typically combined with the opinions of other persons in the migrant's social network and then a decision is made. For younger first-time migrants, it is parents who are usually consulted about the possibility of migrating to access the opportunities while for older more mature migrants, spouses are important in the decision.

“When my friend told me about a job opportunity, I invited all of my family members to a talk. Our family has five members (mom, dad, and my siblings). My mom agreed with my choice. She said there was no good job in my hometown and advised me to go. My siblings also agreed. No one rejected my decision”. (*Male in-migrant, urban, Hai Duong province*).

“The shop owner is my relative. He suggested me move here. I told my wife that I would move there and keep my profession. She agreed because she knows me well. I always take good care of her and our kids”. (*Male in-migrant, rural, Dak Lak province*)

As mentioned above, females compared to males seem to depend on others to a larger degree when making decisions on whether to migrate. The results of the survey show that 87.9 percent women say they make their own migration decisions, which is five percentage points lower than that of men (92.2 percent). In the migration process, women seek the advice of their families more than men do, with up to 36.2 percent of female migrants revealing that their husbands were involved in the decision to move and 31.1 percent of female migrants mentioning that their parents were involved in the decision on their most recent migration. These percentages are much higher than those found for male migrants with 26.8 percent of male migrants moving under the influence of their wives and 27.2 percent of them are influenced by their parent's views.

4.5. PERSONS ACCOMPANYING MIGRANTS

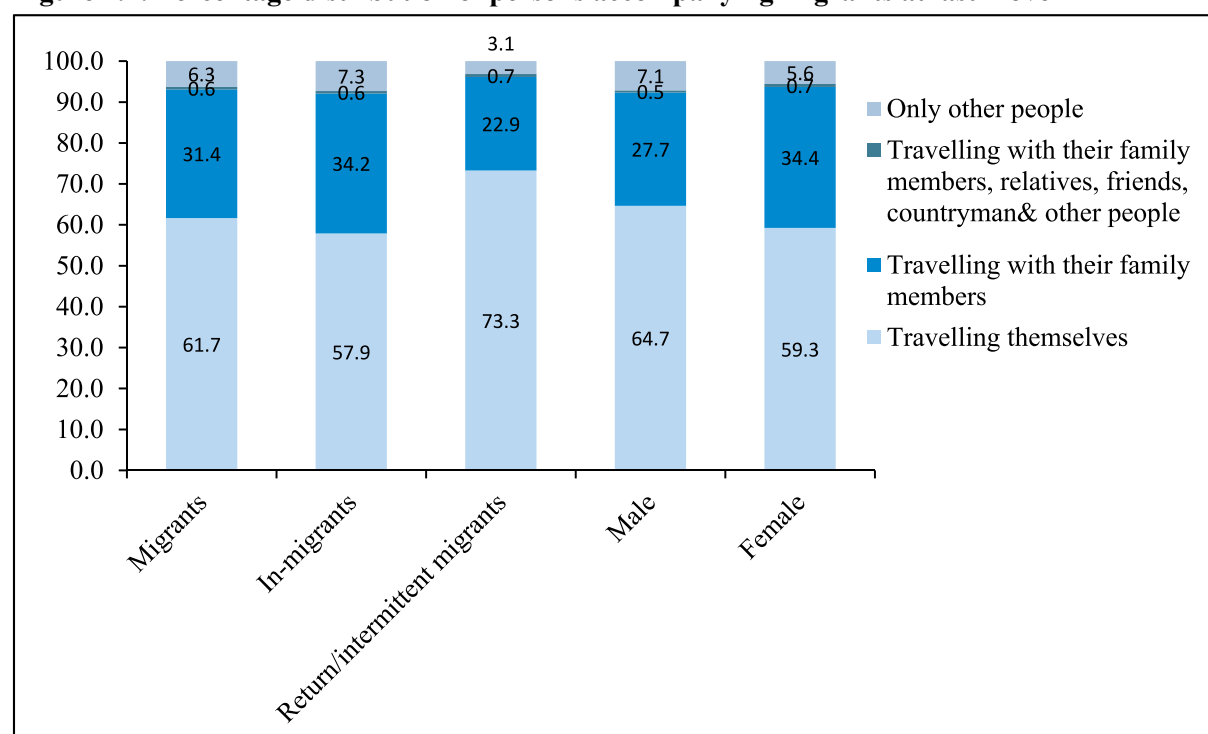
Most migrants moved by themselves in their most recent move (61.7 percent). Of the remainder, the majority migrated with family members such as spouses, children, and parents (31.4 percent) and less than seven percent migrated with their relatives, friends, persons from the place of origin or other people. Less than one percent moved after being influenced by a combination of persons such as family, relatives, friends and persons from their home towns.

In Figure 4.2 the relationship of people who travel with the migrant in their most recent move is displayed. Return and intermittent migrants tend to migrate alone more than do in-migrants. The percent of migrants who move on their own is 73.3 percent for return/intermittent migrants while for in-migrants it is 57.9 percent. The percent of in-migrants travelling with their family members, relatives, friends and other people is higher than that among return/intermittent migrants, with the percent of in-migrants travelling with their family members being 1.5 times higher than that among the group of return/intermittent migrants. Clearly, when implementing their migration decision, in-migrants tend to go with their family members, or with people that they know more than do return and intermittent migrants. This is likely to result from in-migrants being younger than return and intermittent migrants and therefore they are more likely to feel

less at risk if they travel with close family members or friends compared to the older return/intermittent migrants.

A similar conclusion can be made for differences between males and females. Men tend to migrate on their own or with friends, while women are more likely than men to migrate with family members. For example, 64.7 percent men migrate on their own, 27.7 percent migrate with family members and 7.1 percent with a combination of persons. The percentages among women are 59.3 percent, 34.4 percent and 5.6 percent respectively. This suggests that women, compared to men, are perceived to be at greater risk from migration and one method of mitigating that risk is for family members to travel with the female migrants.

Figure 4.2: Percentage distribution of persons accompanying migrants at last move



Comparisons with the 2004 Viet Nam migration survey reveal that the percent of migrants moving alone has increased dramatically (37.5 percent in 2004 and 57.9 percent in 2015), and the percent of migrants that go with people who are not relatives or family members has decreased significantly (a decline of about 20 percentage points). One way to explain this difference is that among in-migrants, the percent of migrants who move to study is relatively high (about a quarter in the group of in-migrants), and people that go to study often go to their destination on their own.

4.6. INFORMATION SOURCES ON THE PLACE OF CURRENT RESIDENCE

The most common sources of information that migrants have about their current place of residence is “via family members/friends” which is reported by 46.7 percent of migrants (Table 4.9). Family members and migrants themselves who have previously lived in the current place of residence are also important sources of information for migrants. About 29 percent of migrants know about their current place of residence

because family members have lived there previously, 22.1 percent of migrants reported that they “have lived here” previously, and an additional 14 percent of migrants “have visited this place”. The percent of migrants that know about their current place of residence via mass media accounts for only 13 percent. Only 2.8 percent of migrants know the places where they move through labor contracting companies and hardly anyone knows about the destination through employment centers. This suggests employment centers have not worked efficiently in providing information to migrants, particularly for migration that is motivated by employment and other economic reasons. This pattern is observed in all regions, excluding Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City where the percent of migrants that have previously lived in such places is the lowest in the country, at 7.9 percent and 7.2 percent respectively.

The source of information through “Family/relative members/friends” seems to be an important source of information among in-migrants in all regions, especially in the Southeast, the Red River Delta, and Hanoi. The percent of migrants that have knowledge of their current place of residence through an introduction from family members and friends is relatively high with 60.7 percent, 51.1 percent and 58.2 percent respectively in those three regions. Meanwhile, most return/intermittent migrants reveal that their current place of residence is a place where they and/or their families have previously lived. This percent is very high in all regions (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9: Percent of migrants citing sources of information about their current place of residence by type of migration, sex, and region

	Nationwide	Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Red River Delta	North Central and South Central Coasts Areas	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta	Ha Noi	Ho Chi Minh City
General									
They have lived here	22.1	29.9	26.5	29.9	28.1	15.1	24.8	7.9	7.2
Their families live here	29.0	33.8	30.2	34.5	32.9	24.1	25.9	15.9	32.8
They have visited the places before	14.0	13.0	15.7	15.2	15.7	13.3	22.0	4.4	8.4
Via family members/friends	46.7	38.0	51.1	35.6	41.5	60.7	45.9	58.2	46.2
Via mass media	12.9	14.0	22.9	15.4	5.9	2.3	14.4	8.4	14.4
Via employment introduction centers	0.8	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.2
Via labor using companies	2.8	6.7	3.6	1.2	3.6	1.9	2.6	2.1	1.0
Others	9.4	11.5	8.5	12.6	5.5	5.0	7.9	15.2	8.4
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>4 969</i>	<i>615</i>	<i>752</i>	<i>775</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>747</i>	<i>523</i>	<i>500</i>
In-migrants									
They have lived here	3.7	8.0	4.6	3.1	4.6	1.5	3.8	1.9	3.2
Their families live here	13.7	10.9	8.2	10.1	15.9	14.6	10.6	10.6	30.7
They have visited the places before	17.0	17.4	19.9	22.0	22.3	14.6	25.9	4.9	8.3
Via family members/friends	59.7	55.3	67.9	52.0	57.5	70.8	60.3	63.0	48.2
Via mass media	16.7	20.5	30.2	22.6	8.3	2.7	19.8	9.1	15.4
Via employment introduction centers	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.2
Via labor using companies	3.5	8.9	4.9	1.4	4.6	2.3	3.4	2.3	1.1
Others	12.2	16.7	11.3	18.5	8.0	6.0	10.6	16.6	8.7
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>3 757</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>513</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>482</i>	<i>531</i>	<i>472</i>	<i>469</i>

	Nationwide	Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Red River Delta	North Central and South Central Coasts Areas	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta	Ha Noi	Ho Chi Minh City
Return, intermittent migrants									
They have lived here	79.1	75.1	85.7	82.4	79.3	82.5	76.4	62.7	67.7
Their families live here	76.3	81.1	89.7	82.1	70	71.1	63.4	64.7	64.5
They have visited the places before	5.0	4.0	4.4	1.9	1.3	7.2	12.5	0.0	9.7
Via family members/friends	6.6	2.5	5.4	3.4	6.7	10.3	10.6	13.7	16.1
Via mass media	1.2	0.5	3.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.9	2.0	0.0
Via employment introduction centers	0.6	2.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Via labor using companies	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Others	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.0	3.2
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1 212</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>31</i>
Male									
They have lived here	28.3	38.1	33	38.1	31.7	20.7	30.9	13	8.9
Their families live here	32.5	40.1	33.8	41.3	37.5	26.8	29.2	14.8	32.7
They have visited the places before	13.1	8.8	15.3	12.2	14.9	14.2	20.4	4.6	9.9
Via family members/friends	42.8	29.6	46.6	29.2	36.1	58.6	42.7	56.9	48.5
Via mass media	13.0	13.9	25.3	14.7	3.8	2.3	14.9	8.8	11.4
Via employment introduction centers	0.8	2.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.0
Via labor using companies	3.6	8.8	3.7	1.6	5.8	2.3	2.5	3.2	1.0
Others	8.2	11.2	5.7	11.9	4.3	3.8	7.2	13	8.9
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2 210</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>202</i>
Female									
They have lived here	17.2	22.4	20.8	24.4	25.3	10.4	19.1	4.3	6.0
Their families live here	26.1	28.0	27.0	29.8	29.4	21.8	22.8	16.7	32.9
They have visited the places before	14.8	16.8	16.0	17.3	16.4	12.7	23.6	4.3	7.4
Via family members/friends	49.8	45.8	55.0	40.0	45.7	62.3	49.0	59.0	44.6
Via mass media	12.9	14.0	20.8	15.8	7.4	2.2	13.9	8.2	16.4
Via employment introduction centers	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.3
Via labor using companies	2.2	4.7	3.5	0.9	1.9	1.6	2.6	1.3	1.0
Others	10.4	11.8	11.0	13.2	6.3	6	8.6	16.7	8.1
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2 759</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>463</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>298</i>

The responses are based on a multiple-response question and therefore do not total to 100 percent

The percent of women with knowledge about the current place of residence “Through family members/friends” is 49.8 percent which is higher than that among male migrants (42.8 percent), while the percent of male migrants with knowledge of

their current place of residence because they or their families have lived there (28.3 percent and 32.5 percent respectively) is higher than that among female migrants (17.2 percent and 26.1 percent).

Compared with the results of the 2004 Viet Nam migration survey, the source of information that migrants had about their place of destination has not changed significantly. The results of both surveys show that the percent of people that know about their current residential places via “employment introduction centers” is very low. This indicates that the role of such employment centers in terms of support and orientation for migration has not improved over the 10 years from 2004 to 2015.

4.7. THE SOCIAL NETWORK OF MIGRANTS

People do not move in a vacuum. Personal relationships connect migrants in places of destination and link people that have migrated with non-migrants in departure and destination places. These relationships reduce the risks associated with migration, save costs, and ensure that help is available to the migrant if required. Once the network has been formed, the social network will further develop and migration to that destination becomes even more likely.

The results of the survey, shown in Table 4.10, provide evidence to affirm the role of social networks for migrants. About 64 percent of migrants reported that they have family members, relatives or people that they know in their current place of residence. There are not large differences between men and women (66.5 percent among men and 62.2 percent among women) and among regions, except for the two large cities of Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City. In those two cities, about half of migrants did not know anybody before their migration (43.8 percent in Ha Noi and 45.4 percent in Ho Chi Minh City) although this probably reflects the large percentage of persons who go to study in these cities. For students, a network based on family is probably less important to assist the migrant in adapting to their new environment.

Relatives, family members, friends, and people from the same place of origin account for the highest percent among people in the destination places that migrants know (30.2 percent), of which women seem to be slightly more linked into this network than are men (32.3 percent among women and 27.6 percent among men).

Return migrants and intermittent migrants have more connections through a social network than do in-migrants. More than 90 percent of return migrants have families, relatives, friends, people that they know in the current place of residence while this percent among in-migrants is only about 55 percent. In-migrants who do not know anybody before making their migration decision account for a relatively high percentage at 45 percent. This means about half of migrants have fewer opportunities to take advantages of a social network in the place of destination.

Table 4.10: Percentage distribution of migrants that have relatives or family members in their current residential places by type of migrants, sex and region

	Nationwide	Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Red River Delta	North Central and South Central Coasts Areas	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta	Ha Noi	Ho Chi Minh City
General									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Only family members	6.6	10.9	4.8	3.5	10.7	8.8	5.4	5.9	5.0
Relatives, friends, people from the same hometown, and others	30.2	20.3	24.9	23.6	31.7	44.8	25.8	41.7	37.2
Many acquaintances (including family members, relatives, friends, people from the same hometown, and other people, etc.)	27.0	30.7	32.4	39.1	30.6	21.2	30.9	8.6	12.0
No one has migrated to the place before	35.9	37.6	37.8	33.8	26.8	24.5	37.6	43.8	45.4
Not identified	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.4
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>4 969</i>	<i>615</i>	<i>752</i>	<i>775</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>747</i>	<i>523</i>	<i>500</i>
In-migrants									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Only family members	5.1	7.2	3.1	2.7	8.3	7.7	4.9	4.0	4.7
Relatives, friends, people from the same hometown, and others	37.5	28.3	33.0	32.9	42.2	50.6	32.8	44.3	37.7
Many acquaintances (including family members, relatives, friends, people from the same hometown, and other people, etc.)	11.8	11.4	14.2	15.2	11.6	12.7	14.7	4.0	9.6
No one has migrated to the place before	45.3	52.9	49.7	49.1	37.6	28.4	47.3	47.7	47.5
Not identified	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>3 757</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>513</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>482</i>	<i>531</i>	<i>472</i>	<i>469</i>
Return, intermittent migrants									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Only family members	11.2	18.4	9.4	5.0	16.0	14.3	6.5	23.5	9.7
Relatives, friends, people from the same hometown, and others	7.8	4.0	3.0	5.3	8.7	16.3	8.8	17.6	29.0
Many acquaintances (including family members, relatives, friends, people from the same hometown, and other people, etc.)	74.0	70.6	81.8	85.9	72.0	63.3	70.8	51.0	48.4
No one has migrated to the place before	6.7	6.0	5.4	3.8	3.3	5.1	13.9	7.8	12.9
Not identified	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1212</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>31</i>

	Nationwide	Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Red River Delta	North Central and South Central Coasts Areas	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta	Ha Noi	Ho Chi Minh City
Male									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Only family members	7.0	11.6	6.5	3.2	12.0	8.0	5.5	6.5	3.5
Relatives, friends, people from the same hometown, and others	27.6	16.3	21.0	18.9	31.3	42.7	23.1	38.7	42.1
Many acquaintances (including family members, relatives, friends, people from the same hometown, and other people, etc.)	31.6	35.0	35.5	47.4	34.6	26.7	35.3	12.9	12.4
No one has migrated to the place before	33.5	36.7	36.6	30.4	22.1	22.5	35.5	41.9	41.1
Not identified	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2 210</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>202</i>
Female									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Only family members	6.3	10.3	3.3	3.7	9.7	9.4	5.2	5.6	6.0
Relatives, friends, people from the same hometown, and others	32.3	24.0	28.3	26.8	32.0	46.5	28.4	43.8	33.9
Many acquaintances (including family members, relatives, friends, people from the same hometown, and other people, etc.)	23.3	26.8	29.8	33.5	27.5	16.7	26.8	5.6	11.7
No one has migrated to the place before	37.8	38.3	38.8	36.1	30.5	26.1	39.6	45.1	48.3
Not identified	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2 759</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>463</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>298</i>



UNFPA Viet Nam/ Nguyen Minh Duc

CHAPTER 5: SATISFACTION AND DIFFICULTIES ASSOCIATED WITH MIGRATION

The 2015 Internal Migration Survey includes questions asking about migrant's level of satisfaction, as well as difficulties after migration and solutions to overcome these difficulties, at their current place of residence. This chapter analyzes these issues based on information obtained from the individual questionnaire of the survey.

Born in 1983 in Hai Duong province, S moved as a young boy to Dak Lak province with his parents during the New Economic Zone Development movement. After finishing his high school education, S entered the Telecommunication University in Ho Chi Minh City. After completing university, S stayed to work in the city for four years. He often changed jobs during that period. Then he met and married a Chinese-Vietnamese girl, who lived in Sai Gon (Ho Chi Minh City).

S is the only boy among the three siblings. His two elder sisters are married and live far from his home town where his parents live. Therefore, S felt he should go back to Dak Lak to look after them and manage their family's land. In spite of this initial idea, S soon realized that there might be a lack of opportunities available to him. He decided to move to EaTih commune, Ea Kar district, around eight kilometers from his parents' house in Ma D'Rak district. S opened a phone selling and repair shop there. Even though he has just moved there for one year, his business has grown very well. After one year, S managed to return the initial loan of 150 million VND to his parents. He feels really satisfied with his migration. He said: "Income is becoming better and better, my business is growing well. When I started this shop, I had one display shelf for mobile phones. Now I have 10 display shelves. My life is much better".

Besides improving his own financial situation and life, S can look after his parents when they are not well. During the Tet holidays, the presence of S, his wife and their children makes his parents much happier. However, S is still not totally satisfied with the new life in the new place of residence. There is no tap water because in this rural area households have no access to a water pipeline and have used wells so far. S also feels worried about health care service access and the professional level of doctors in Dak Lak province, which is far more limited than in Sai Gon (Ho Chi Minh City). In terms of his social life, S has realized that problems such as drug addiction have been on the increase where he now lives. He is also unhappy when having to work with government agencies due to complicated procedures like obtaining Long-term Residence Registration (KT3), or notarization of papers and documents.

(Interview with Mr. Bui Danh S, 33 years old who graduated from Telecommunication University, who has migrated to Ea Tih commune, EaKar district, Dak Lak\ province).

5.1. LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH THE CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE COMPARED WITH THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE BEFORE MIGRATION

5.1.1. *Level of satisfaction with work, income, education, social welfare, and living conditions*

Overall 53.7 percent of migrants feel that their current work is better or far better than the work they were performing before their migration. The percent of in-migrants satisfied with their work (56.2 percent) is much higher than that of return and intermittent migrants (45.6 percent), and the level of satisfaction among female migrants (54.5 percent) is higher than that among male migrants (52.7 percent) (Table 5.1). Only about 10 percent of migrants feel worse about their current work compared to the work they had before migration. Return and intermittent migrants have a much higher level of dissatisfaction with their current work compared to that before migration, with 24.5 percent feeling that their work is worse or extremely worse than the work they did before migration. This percent is four times higher than that of in-migrants.

The income of migrants is better or far better now than before migration for 52 percent of migrants. Of the remainder, 25.4 percent say their income is unchanged and 12.8 percent receive a lower or far lower income. As with the response to work, the satisfaction with income is much higher among in-migrants than it is among return and intermittent migrants. Overall, in-migrants are satisfied with their work and their income compared to the situation before migration, with little difference between rural and urban in-migrants and among male and female in-migrants. However, there is a greater level of satisfaction among in-migrants in these aspects of life compared to return and intermittent migrants.

In comparison with the results of the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey, the percent of migrants satisfied with their work and income after migration is much lower in 2015. In 2004, the percent of migrants feeling better about their work and income accounts for over 77 percent of respondents. This falls to only 50 percent in 2015. On the one hand, this may result from the 2004 survey concentrating more on migrants to industrial zones and urban areas than the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey that obtained a representative sample of migrants and non-migrants. On the other hand, there may be individuals migrating to improve their economic status who are still not completely satisfied with their current working situation and income.

The qualitative interviews found that satisfaction of migrants with their work and income was a complex phenomenon. While migrants were generally quite satisfied with their employment, such as the greater independence that many received from work, there were aspects that also caused dissatisfaction. For example, the hours of work and having to work night shifts. Also, the income that most migrants received was satisfying to many because it meant that they could send money back to their homes and they therefore felt that they were helping their family. Overall, in-migrants were satisfied with the employment and incomes while return and intermittent migrants expressed greater levels of dissatisfaction.

“I’m happy about my living conditions, job and the economy here. In general, my

job here is also stable. I do not work in agriculture sector. I have more friends and they give me advice about better work. I am very satisfied because I still continue to maintain close relations with my family, for example, relationships with parents or with my siblings at my home”. (*Female in-migrant, urban, Ca Mau province*).

“Honestly, I’m happy to come back home because I’m close to my siblings. Previously working away, it was difficult to meet each other before. Now if there is a family thing that needs us, we can do it together. I can work as a construction worker here, and I can earn about 180,000-200,000 VND per day, which is 30,000-50,000 VND less than when I worked far from home. But in the previous place of residence, I would have to spend more than when I’m at home”. (*Male return migrant, rural, Thai Nguyen province*).

Table 5.1: Percentage distribution of migrants by level of satisfaction before and after migration by migration type, urban/rural areas and sex

		Migrants	Migration type		Areas		Sex	
			In-migrants	Return, intermittent migrants	Urban	Rural	Male	Female
Work	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Much better	5.4	5.9	3.6	5.7	4.8	5.2	5.5
	Better	48.3	50.3	42.0	46.5	52.1	47.5	49.0
	Same	25.9	26.4	24.4	27.2	23.1	27.1	25.0
	Worse	9.8	5.5	23.3	7.9	13.9	10.5	9.4
	Much worse	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.7
	Not applicable	6.0	6.9	3.2	7.3	3.3	5.6	6.3
	Don’t know	4.0	4.6	2.2	5.1	1.8	3.9	4.1
Income	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Much better	4.3	4.7	3.3	4.8	3.4	4.2	4.5
	Better	47.7	50.6	38.6	45.8	51.7	46.8	48.4
	Same	25.4	26.1	23.3	26.9	22.3	26.0	24.9
	Worse	11.8	6.8	27.3	9.8	16.2	13.3	10.6
	Much worse	1.0	0.5	2.5	0.7	1.6	0.8	1.2
	Not applicable	6.0	6.9	3.1	7.2	3.3	5.4	6.5
	Don’t know	3.8	4.4	1.9	4.9	1.6	3.5	4.1
Level of education	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Much better	2.3	2.9	0.5	3.4	0.1	2.4	2.3
	Better	26.0	29.9	13.7	32.4	12.4	26.6	25.5
	Same	60.0	57.7	67.2	55.2	70.2	59.5	60.4
	Worse	3.8	1.7	10.2	2.6	6.4	4.3	3.4
	Much worse	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.3
	Not applicable	4.6	4.5	4.9	3.7	6.6	4.7	4.6
	Don’t know	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.5	2.4	3.5
Professional skill	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Much better	2.0	2.3	0.9	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.0
	Better	30.8	33.7	21.8	33.4	25.2	30.7	30.8
	Same	50.7	48.8	56.6	48.1	56.2	51.1	50.4
	Worse	3.9	1.6	11.1	2.7	6.4	4.5	3.4
	Much worse	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
	Not applicable	7.2	7.9	5.3	7.5	6.7	6.9	7.5
	Don’t know	5.3	5.7	4.0	5.7	4.3	4.8	5.7

		Migrants	Migration type		Areas		Sex	
			In-migrants	Return, intermittent migrants	Urban	Rural	Male	Female
Children's schooling	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Much better	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.8	0.6	1.3	1.5
	Better	21.7	21.1	23.6	22.9	19.1	20.7	22.5
	Same	15.4	14.2	19.0	13.7	18.9	15.1	15.6
	Worse	4.7	3.9	7.4	2.5	9.6	4.7	4.8
	Much worse	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.4
	Not applicable	43.0	45.0	37.0	46.7	35.3	44.1	42.2
	Don't know	13.3	14.0	11.2	12.3	15.6	13.9	12.9
Housing condition	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Much better	4.1	2.7	8.3	4.2	3.9	4.4	3.8
	Better	46.1	40.4	63.7	45.7	46.9	45.2	46.8
	Same	18.9	20.0	15.5	18.0	20.7	18.5	19.2
	Worse	27.6	33.2	10.1	28.1	26.5	27.4	27.7
	Much worse	2.0	2.4	0.5	2.4	1.1	2.8	1.3
	Not applicable	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4
	Don't know	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8
Health care service	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Much better	1.8	1.3	3.4	2.0	1.4	2.1	1.6
	Better	43.8	40.6	53.6	46.7	37.6	43.3	44.2
	Same	38.8	41.5	30.5	37.1	42.4	40.0	37.9
	Worse	10.9	11.3	9.7	9.6	13.7	9.9	11.7
	Much worse	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8
	Not applicable	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.6
	Don't know	3.1	3.4	2.2	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.2
Living environment	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Much better	2.4	1.7	4.7	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.2
	Better	49.5	47.5	55.9	51.6	45.3	49.7	49.4
	Same	29.9	31.6	24.6	27.9	34.0	29.6	30.1
	Worse	13.8	15.0	9.9	13.5	14.3	13.3	14.2
	Much worse	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8
	Not applicable	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
	Don't know	3.4	3.1	4.2	3.6	2.9	3.7	3.1
Social welfare	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Much better	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6
	Better	28.6	27.5	32.2	30.6	24.5	29.2	28.2
	Same	35.7	35.8	35.3	34.2	39.0	35.6	35.8
	Worse	5.6	4.8	8.0	4.8	7.1	5.5	5.7
	Much worse	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
	Not applicable	5.2	5.6	3.7	4.3	7.1	5.1	5.3
	Don't know	24.0	25.4	19.8	25.1	21.9	23.7	24.3
Accessibility to information	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Much better	2.6	3.1	1.2	3.5	0.8	2.7	2.6
	Better	38.2	40.7	30.5	41.3	31.7	38.8	37.8
	Same	36.3	34.9	40.5	34.8	39.4	37.2	35.5
	Worse	7.1	5.3	12.5	4.8	11.8	6.7	7.4
	Much worse	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
	Not applicable	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1
	Don't know	14.5	14.6	14.3	14.4	14.8	13.3	15.5

		Migrants	Migration type		Areas		Sex	
			In-migrants	Return, intermittent migrants	Urban	Rural	Male	Female
Accessibility to government policy	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Much better	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.8
	Better	28.7	28.6	29.1	30.7	24.5	29.3	28.3
	Same	35.4	34.3	39.0	33.5	39.5	36.3	34.7
	Worse	4.7	4.2	6.5	3.8	6.7	4.9	4.6
	Much worse	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Not applicable	3.0	3.4	1.7	2.4	4.3	2.9	3.1
	Don't know	27.1	28.6	22.7	28.5	24.2	25.6	28.4

In-migrants are more likely to be satisfied with their educational opportunities than other migrants. Approximately 32.8 percent of in-migrants report that they have a higher level of education than they did before migration while less than 14.2 percent of return and intermittent migrants report a higher level of education after migration. The percent of in-migrants with better professional skill is 36.0 percent which is nearly 1.5 times as high as that of return and intermittent migrants (22.7 percent). Therefore, migration appears to provide opportunities for migrants to upgrade their level of education and professional skill.

From the comparison between urban and rural areas, it is clear that the percent of urban migrants reporting having a “Better” and “Much better” level of education than they did in their previous place of residence (35.8 percent) is three times as high as that of rural migrants (12.5 percent). Urban migrants thinking they have “Better” and “Much better” professional skills (35.9 percent) than before migration is also higher than rural migrants (26.1 percent), by a difference of 10 percentage points. These levels are similar to the results from the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey.

Many migrants move in order to be able to access better educational opportunities for their children. For example, of those migrants who presumably have children (did not answer ‘not applicable’), most responded that education opportunities for their children are better or much better after migration, with in-migrants more likely than return or intermittent migrants to provide this response. Urban migrants compared to rural migrants are also more likely to feel that education opportunities for their children are better and are much less likely to report that they are worse than after migration. These results are similar to those reported in the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey. The results from the qualitative interviews found that while many migrants, especially those living in urban areas, are satisfied with the higher level of educational facilities available to their children, and although many are not satisfied that they are not able to access preschool education or that preschool education were of low quality.

“I came here where there are many schools for my children, including primary and secondary ones. It is convenient for their study. It is easier for not only me but my wife and my children. ...” (*Male in-migrant, urban, Hai Duong province*).

“In Bac Ninh at that time, though my daughter hadn’t reached school age, I saw many workers take their children to school but it was not as convenient as in my hometown. First, there was no kindergarten; they had to find a private nursery.

The second difficulty is that there was no one to pick them up”. (*Female in-migrant, rural, Thai Nguyen province*).

Access to affordable housing that is of reasonable quality was the one aspect of the satisfaction indicators that a large percentage of respondents from the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey felt was worse after migration than before migration. Among each 100 persons asked, nearly 40 said their housing condition after migration was worse. In the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey, housing remained an issue concerned many persons. However, only 30 percent of migrants report their housing as worse after migration. This percent was similar for migrants residing in urban and rural areas. It appears that the quality of housing has improved considerably between 2004 and 2015, although it is still a concern for many migrants.

The 2015 National Internal Migration Survey also finds that in-migrants are less satisfied with their housing than are return and intermittent migrants. While 35.6 percent of in-migrants state that their housing condition is worse or much worse than it was in the previous place residence, this is approximately 3.5 times as high as that of return and intermittent migrants (10.6 percent).

Migrants in 2015 were generally satisfied that their access to health services, living conditions, accessibility to information, accessibility to government policy and access to social welfare had improved after migration. There was little difference between male and female migrants in levels of satisfaction on these issues; however, migrants to urban areas compared to migrants to rural areas report higher levels of satisfaction in these aspects after migration.

The qualitative interviews undertaken reveal a similar situation. Housing conditions are a major source of dissatisfaction for migrants with the higher costs of renting housing and the higher fees that they need to pay for water and electricity causes of concern. Levels of satisfaction are also caused by the living conditions in which many migrants resided.

“It’s normal to live in a rented room. I’m here in the city because I need a job, but I am not satisfied with my rented room. I don’t have much money, so I can only rent a small place that lacks natural light and fresh air, and it’s a stuffy room”. (*Female in-migrant, urban, Ho Chi Minh City*).

“In my rented house, electricity is charged according to business electricity price, which is always more expensive. Running water price is also charged much higher, while the quality of electricity and running water is not good... Sanitation conditions and drainage are not guaranteed ...” (*Male intermittent migrant, rural, Thai Nguyen province*).

5.1.2 Environmental factors

The comparison of living conditions before and after migration, are presented with mean scores on a scale of one to five, in Table 5.2. In the table, a mean score of three indicates that conditions in the destination have not changed compared to conditions in the place of origin, while a mean score higher than three indicates that conditions are better and a mean score lower than three indicates that conditions in the place of destination are worse than in the place of origin.

Table 5.2 indicates that most migrants in the destination are less affected by floods and drought than they were before migration. The average points for these factors are 3.24 and 3.16 respectively. However, for “Crowded population”, more serious “Air pollution”, “Water pollution” and “Higher average temperature” than in the previous places, migrants are more affected after migration compared to their living conditions before migration. The average points for these factors at the national level are 2.70, 2.80, 2.84 and 2.96 respectively. Migrants to urban areas in particular are exposed to less conducive living conditions after migration compared to migrants to rural areas.

Table 5.2: Mean scores for comparison of living conditions before and after migration by urban/rural areas, and region

Region	Flood	Drought	Temperature	Population density	Farm land	Land fertility	Saline land	Air pollution due to exhaust	Water pollution
Nationwide	3.24	3.16	2.96	2.70	3.23	3.16	3.27	2.80	2.84
Urban	3.24	3.20	2.93	2.54	3.51	3.43	3.22	2.71	2.79
Rural	3.24	3.07	3.02	3.04	2.74	2.73	3.42	2.98	2.95
Socio-economic region									
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	3.22	2.96	3.04	2.78	3.27	3.24	3.03	2.69	2.64
Red River Delta	3.24	3.27	3.01	2.60	3.17	3.05	3.74	2.62	2.69
North Central and South Central Coast Areas	3.13	3.06	2.92	2.86	3.33	3.27	2.75	2.96	2.98
Central Highlands	3.36	3.19	3.48	3.35	2.45	2.46	3.83	3.43	3.30
Southeast	3.78	3.57	2.81	2.56	3.45	3.42	4.01	2.64	2.78
Mekong River Delta	3.03	3.08	2.95	2.49	3.37	3.35	3.16	2.86	2.91
Ha Noi	3.21	3.27	2.72	2.45	3.64	3.66	3.81	2.58	2.66
Ho Chi Minh City	3.19	3.11	2.77	2.60	3.33	3.33	3.30	2.75	2.82

Migrants moving to rural areas, compared to migrants in urban areas, are less affected by changes in environmental factors. Especially, migrants to the Central Highlands appear to have the most environmental advantages. Migrants in this region are less exposed to “Floods”, “Droughts”, “Temperature change”, “Crowded population”, “Salinity of land”, “Pollution from exhaust”, and “Water pollution” after migration compared to before migration while indicators such as “Farm land” and “Land fertility” increase compared to those before migration.

Migrants to Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City report that the temperature, population density and pollution difficulties are much more serious than what they experienced before migration. The mean scores for “Temperature”, “More people”, “Pollution from exhaust” and “Water pollution” in these cities indicate elevated levels, at 2.72, 2.45, 2.58, and 2.66 respectively in Ha Noi and 2.77, 2.60, 2.75, and 2.82 respectively in Ho Chi Minh City. The high population density, great number of construction sites, and heavy traffic volume in these cities are the main reasons for these responses.

In-depth interviews with migrants to both urban and rural areas showed that most migrants were not satisfied with the natural environment becoming more polluted. It was not only migrants in urban areas who were suffering pressure from dense populations, but also rural areas were becoming industrialized and urbanized according to migrants. Fumes, dusts and noises were the consequences of industrial zones being constructed and developed in some rural areas. Sanitary conditions and the natural environment were not guaranteed when there were thousands of migrants who come to new industrial zones to work.

“It is also polluted here, garbage is everywhere, lots of dusts and exhaust fumes. Pho Yen is rapidly changing... Lots of vehicles led to dusts and mists, especially when last year’s dry weather resulted in more dusts”. (*Male in-migrant, rural, Thai Nguyen province*)

5.1.3 Security issues

Figure 5.1 presents migrant’s perceptions about safety/comfort in their current place of residence. It is clear that most migrants (93.7 percent) feel safe/comfortable in their new places of residence. Nationally, only 6.3 percent of migrants are worried with the security situation where they now live. The level of in-migrants feeling unsafe is twice as high as that of return migrants (7.4 percent versus three percent); urban migrants are more worried about the security situation than are rural migrants (seven percent versus five percent) and female migrants are more concerned than are male migrants. However, in all of these cases the level of concern is not high.

Figure 5.1: Percent of migrants feeling unsafe/uncomfortable/unsatisfied in their new place of residence

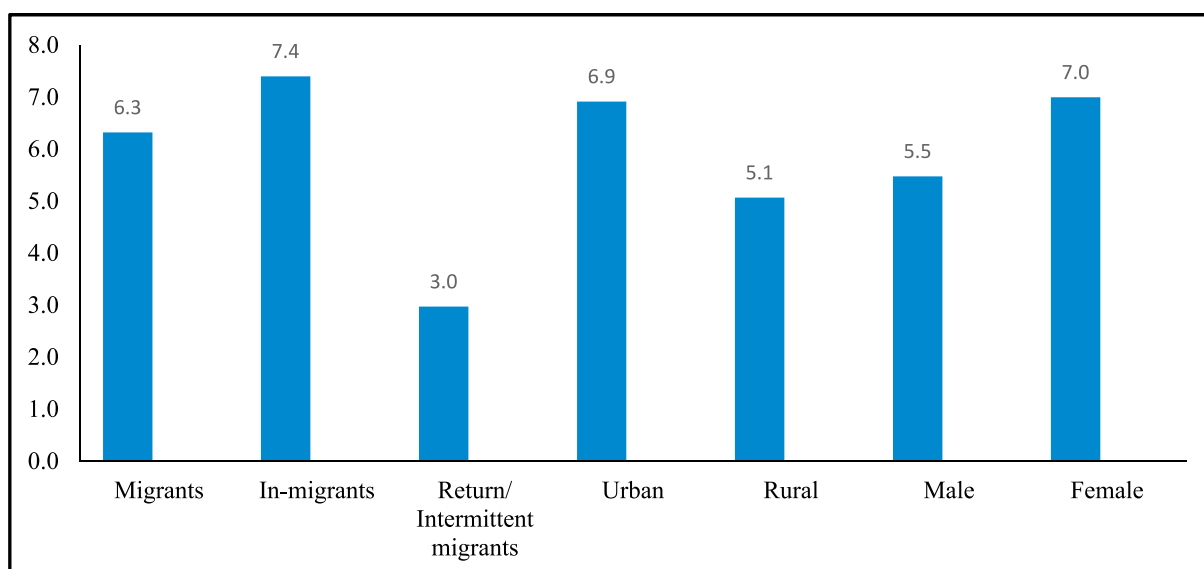
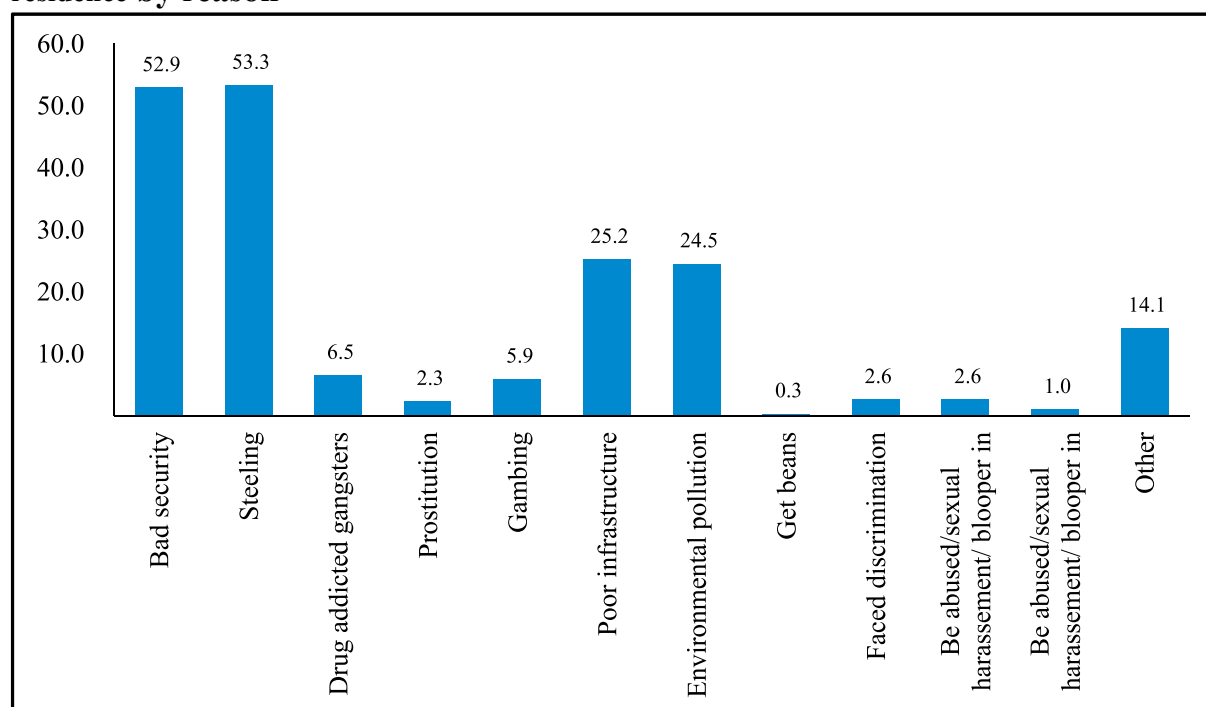


Figure 5.2 shows reasons that migrants feel unsafe/uncomfortable/unsatisfied in their new places. It is clear that more than 50 percent of migrants who feel unsafe because of “Bad security” or “Stealing”. These rates for “Poor infrastructure” and “Environmental pollution” are 25,2 percent and 24,5 percent respectively.

Figure 5.2: Percent of migrants feeling unsafe/uncomfortable/unsatisfied in their new place of residence by reason

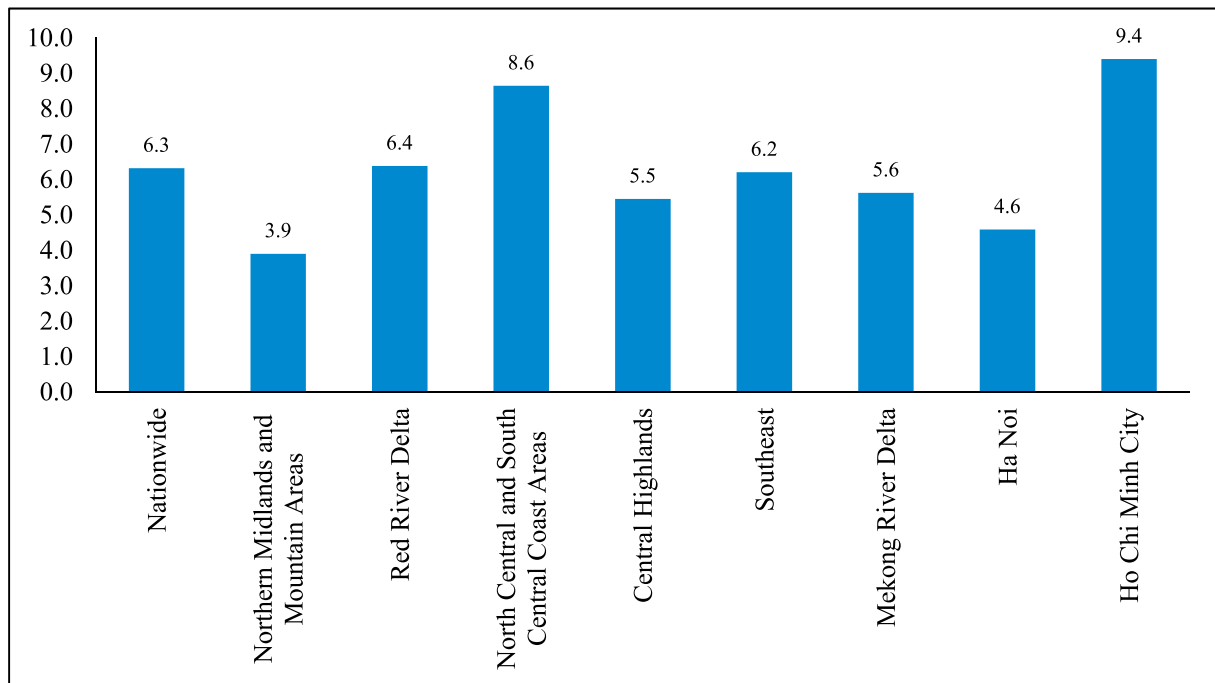


The qualitative interviews suggest, however, widespread dissatisfaction with the security situation. Most migrants were not satisfied with the social environment in which they live including higher level of crime and inability to ensure security, especially in urban areas.

“There are many social evils here, lots of thefts. Last year, when I was sleeping, a thief sneaked in and stole my mobile phone while I was sleeping and not paying attention. It was not much but people here have to put up with trivial thefts like this”. (*Male in-migrant, urban, Ho Chi Minh City*).

Figure 5.3 shows the difference in migrant’s perceptions of security by region of current residence. The Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas are where most migrants feel safe and comfortable, with only 3.9 percent of migrants expressing a concern with security. The highest level of concern about security was shown by migrants to Ho Chi Minh City, where 9.4 percent were concerned about security.

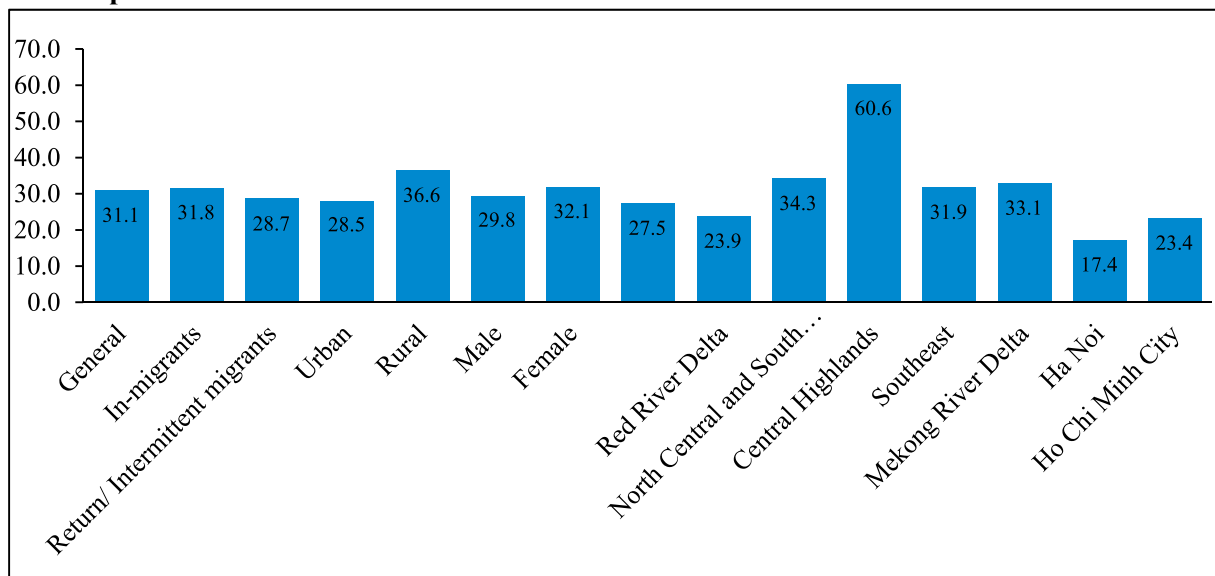
Figure 5.3: Percent of migrants feeling unsafe/uncomfortable/unsatisfied about new residence by region



5.2. DIFFICULTIES FACED BY MIGRANTS AFTER LAST MOVE

The results from Figure 5.4 show that in their latest move, 1,544 migrants, accounting for 31.1 percent of the total number of migrants, report that they faced difficulties after moving to their current place of residence. A higher percent of in-migrants face difficulties than do return and intermittent migrants (31.6 percent versus 26 percent), while the percent of urban migrants facing difficulties is higher than those who migrated to rural areas (36.6 percent versus 28.5 percent). There is only a small difference in the percent of female compared to male migrants who face difficulties (32.1 percent versus 29.8 percent).

Figure 5.4: Percent of migrants who face difficulties after migrating by type of migration, sex and current place of residence.



At the regional level, migrants to the Central Highlands are the most likely to report that they face difficulties. Almost two-thirds of migrants in the Central Highlands report that they encountered difficulties in their new places of residence. The second highest percent is found for migrants in the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas and the Mekong River Delta regions, for which about one-third face difficulties. The lowest level is for migrants who move to the two largest cities of the country, Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City (17.4 percent and 23.4 percent respectively).

This survey shows very similar results compared with those in the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey. For example, the Central Highlands has a majority of migrants facing difficulties after moving to the region (60.6 percent in 2015 and 82 percent in 2004). The main reason provided in the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey was that migrants to the Central Highlands came from other less-developed regions and they had few resources. This would appear to remain relevant in 2015, although the percent that faced difficulties declined from 2004 by approximately 20 percent. The results in Table 5.4 clearly show that the major difficulty faced by migrants to this region is the lack of land, while a high proportion have difficulties accessing work.

5.3. TYPE OF DIFFICULTIES FACED BY MIGRANTS

Of the limited number of migrants who report difficulties in their new place of residence, Table 5.3 indicates that access to housing is the main difficulty of migrants (42.6 percent). The next most cited difficulties include: “No income” (38.9 percent), “Unable to find a job” (34.3 percent), and “Unable to adapt to new environment” (22.7 percent).

Table 5.3: Percent of migrants facing difficulties by type of difficulty, type of migration, urban/rural areas, and sex

Difficulties	Migrants	Migration status		Areas		Sex	
		In-migrants	Return, intermittent migrants	Urban	Rural	Male	Female
Complex administrative procedures	4.4	5.3	1.4	3.6	5.6	5.2	3.8
No land grants	7.3	7.7	6.0	3.0	14.4	8.2	6.7
Housing	42.6	47.5	25.9	40.9	45.5	44.7	41.1
Access to electricity	3.4	3.9	1.7	1.7	6.3	4.3	2.8
Access to running water supply	7.8	8.7	4.6	4.9	12.5	7.9	7.7
Unable to find a job	34.3	26.1	62.4	28.6	43.6	35.1	33.6
Lack of health care services	2.0	2.3	0.9	1.4	3.1	2.1	1.9
Lack of social security	4.3	5.1	1.4	5.1	2.9	3.2	5.1
Unable to find schools for children	1.6	1.9	0.3	1.1	2.2	1.4	1.7
Unable to adapt to new environment	22.7	28.3	3.4	24.5	19.8	19.5	25.2
No income	38.9	36.2	48.3	31.6	50.9	39.1	38.8
Access to information	8.8	9.7	5.7	5.2	14.7	9.3	8.5
Being discriminated in the neighborhood	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3
Polluted environment	3.6	3.8	2.6	4.2	2.6	3.8	3.4
Being subject to sexual abuse/harassment	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Others	12.2	13.3	8.6	13.1	10.8	11.9	12.5
<i>Number of person</i>	<i>1544</i>	<i>1196</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>959</i>	<i>585</i>	<i>658</i>	<i>886</i>

This table is based on a multiple response question and therefore percentages may not total 100 percent

For in-migrants, the biggest challenge is “Housing” (47.5 percent), followed by “No income” (36.2 percent), “Unable to find a job” (26.1 percent), and “Unable to adapt to new environment” (28.3 percent). Return and intermittent migrants face almost no difficulties in adapting to their new environment. Moreover, their housing difficulty is not as serious as that of in-migrants (25.9 percent versus 47.5 percent). The most significant difficulty faced by return and intermittent migrants is that they are “Unable to find a job” (62.4 percent) and have “No income” (48.3 percent).

For migrants in urban areas, “Housing difficulties” ranks first (40.9 percent), followed by “No income” (31.6 percent) and “Unable to find a job” (28.6 percent). The corresponding figures in rural areas are: “No income” (50.9 percent), “Housing issues” (45.5 percent) and “Unable to find a job” (43.6 percent). Overall, there is not a large difference between sexes in the difficulties they face.

The results also demonstrate that few migrants report “Being discriminated” against or subject to “Sexual abuse or harassment” after moving to their new places of residence. The percentages are no more than one percent. None of the return and intermittent migrants report facing these difficulty. In addition, very few migrants report issues concerning access to health care services as well as schooling for their children. These percentages in all regions and all migration types are equal to or under two percent.

Table 5.4: Percent of migrants facing difficulties by type of difficulty and region

Difficulties	Nationwide	Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Red River Delta	North Central and South Central Coast Areas	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta	Ha Noi	Ho Chi Minh City
Complex administrative procedures	4.4	4.1	1.1	2.6	9.0	5.4	3.2	1.1	6.0
No land grants	7.3	7.1	3.3	3.4	26.6	1.1	2.4	0.0	0.9
Housing	42.6	49.1	47.2	41.0	58.8	18.4	50.6	16.5	31.6
Access to electricity	3.4	.6	1.7	1.5	11.1	1.6	0.4	4.4	4.3
Access to running water supply	7.8	8.3	2.2	4.1	14.9	5.9	4.9	13.2	11.1
Unable to find a job	34.3	35.5	45.6	36.1	43.9	42.7	20.6	18.7	14.5
Lack of healthcare services	2.0	3.6	0.0	0.8	4.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.6
Lack of social security	4.3	5.3	6.1	2.3	2.1	3.8	4.5	7.7	7.7
Unable to find schools for children	1.6	0.6	1.1	0.4	3.5	1.6	.8	2.2	2.6
Unable to adapt to new environment	22.7	14.2	16.1	19.2	30.1	15.1	36.0	24.2	17.9
No income	38.9	20.7	47.2	33.5	54.0	56.8	32.8	22.0	25.6
Access to information	8.8	2.4	11.7	6.0	23.9	2.2	6.5	1.1	4.3
Being discriminated in the neighborhood	0.5	0.0	2.2	.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Polluted environment	3.6	4.7	3.3	3.4	1.7	1.6	4.0	5.5	7.7
Being subject to sexual abuse/harassment	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	12.2	8.3	9.4	18.4	5.9	9.2	7.3	28.6	26.5
Number of person	1544	169	180	266	289	185	247	91	117

This table is based on a multiple response question and therefore percentages may not total 100 percent

There are concerns expressed by informants in the qualitative interviews about accessing quality health services. For example, migrant informants in rural areas reported that in their new rural places of residence the quality of health services are poor. While in cities, some migrants report that accessing good quality health services usually means spending extra money.

“I have been to the clinic here many times, but their professionalism is weak. Even the district hospitals, this region has a hospital, it called a regional hospital. However, the problem always is examination and treatment by doctors there, I assessed it as unreliable, and it is not as good as of those in Ho Chi Minh hospitals. Even when I had a disease, there is one time I went for an examination. However, just that once, I think I will never return to that hospital”. (*Male in-migrant, rural, Dak Lak province*)

“If having your health examined using insurance is time-consuming and quality service is not good. If you want faster and better services you pay money, and good quality services are available immediately. But you pay a lot of money”. (*Female in-migrant, urban, Ho Chi Minh City*)

Table 5.4 illustrates the level of difficulties of migrants by region. Across all regions, migrants face difficulties in housing, employment, income and the adaptability to new environment. In the Central Highlands, in particular, apart from these difficulties, migrants also face difficulties in relation to “No land grants” (26.6 percent), “Access to information” (23.9 percent) and “Access to running water supply” (14.9 percent). Compared with the whole country and other regions, the level of migrants facing these difficulties in the Central Highlands is far higher.

Table 5.5: Percent of migrants facing difficulties by type of difficulty and household registration status

Difficulties	Household registration					
	Total	KT1	KT2	KT3	KT4	Unregistered
Complex administrative procedures	4.4	4.9	5.1	4.7	1.7	5.2
No land grants	7.3	12.2	2.9	5.9	2.1	4.6
Housing	42.6	36.8	52.2	43.3	47.9	45.7
Access to electricity	3.4	5.4	2.2	2.0	1.7	3.5
Access to running water supply	7.8	9.3	6.5	5.7	5.5	11.6
Unable to find a job	34.3	55.0	15.9	24.6	18.5	22.5
Lack of healthcare services	2.0	2.7	1.4	0.7	2.5	2.3
Lack of social security	4.3	2.0	4.3	6.9	5.9	3.5
Unable to find schools for children	1.6	1.5	2.9	1.2	.8	2.3
Unable to adapt to new environment	22.7	13.8	33.3	35.2	18.1	22.0
No income	38.9	48.4	22.5	39.2	31.1	30.1
Access to information	8.8	11.0	3.6	8.4	7.1	8.7
Being discriminated in the neighborhood	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0
Polluted environment	3.6	2.7	8.0	3.0	2.9	5.2
Being subject to sexual abuse/harassment	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	12.2	8.7	9.4	14.8	14.3	17.9
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1544</i>	<i>589</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>406</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>173</i>

This table is based on a multiple response question and therefore percentages may not total 100 percent

Table 5.5 provides details of the difficulties faced by migrants according to their household registration status. Those migrants with permanent household registration status (KT1 and KT2) are more likely to report difficulties associated with insufficient income and a lack of employment compared to migrants with temporary household registration or no registration. There was little difference in the percentage reporting housing difficulties across types of registration. Also, only 2.3 percent of respondents report that they face difficulties accessing health care or schooling for their children.

In a recent study on the difficulties faced by persons with different types of household registration, the World Bank and Vietnam Academy of Sciences (2016) report that access to health care services and education for children linked to household registration status has improved but there are still challenges faced by temporary migrants. These challenges can result in changes in behavior, such as leaving children behind in the place of origin to continue their schooling, or accepting that they have to pay higher school fees for private schooling. These difficulties, however, according to the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey, are likely to be accepted as part of the migration process and therefore are not recorded as difficulties by migrants.

5.4. AWARENESS OF DIFFICULTIES ASSOCIATED WITH MIGRATION AND DECISION ON MIGRATION

The results from Table 5.6 show that of those migrants who faced difficulties, three out of every four migrants were aware of the difficulties in the destination area before they migrated. The percent of return and intermittent migrants who were aware of challenges is higher than that of in-migrants by 14 percentage points (89.1 percent versus 75.7 percent). Male migrants were more likely than female migrants to be aware of the difficulties that would face (81.3 versus 76.9 percent). The percent of migrants who were aware of the difficulties they might face is high in all regions, although the levels are lowest for Ha Noi (63.7 percent) and Ho Chi Minh City (71.8 percent).

Table 5.6, also shows that of the 327 migrants who did not foresee the difficulties, 71.3 percent said that they would still have decided to migrate no matter what. The situation is similar among male and female migrants, among in-migrants and return-migrants, and migrants in urban and rural areas. This indicates that the difficulties faced by some migrants are clearly not a barrier to migration. Attraction from migration destinations is still the main motivation for migrants who show readiness to confront difficulties in their decision to migrate. As seen from the qualitative interviews, while many migrants expressed frustration with several aspects of their life after migration and missed their home towns, most were happy with the economic aspects of their new lives and felt that the ability to send money back to their family was worth moving for.

“With the salary of five million per month now, I feel that my life is much better. I never thought I could think of putting a bit more money in a haircut or buying new beautiful clothes as I wanted to work and earn money to send back to my family. Now when my life is more stable, I have bought for myself many things. I have bought a TV in my room so that I can watch it after work”.
(Female in-migrant, urban, Hai Duong province)

Table 5.6: Number and percent of migrants aware of difficulties in the place of destination before they migrated and the number and percent of migrants who reported that they were not aware of the difficulties but would have migrated regardless, by urban/rural areas, sex and region

	Number of migrants facing difficulties at destination place (persons)	Percent of migrants who was aware difficulties associated with migration (percent)	Number of migrants who was not aware difficulties associated with migration (person)	Percent of migrant still deciding to move if difficulties are foreseen (percent)
Nationwide	1 542	78.7	327	71.3
<i>Migration type</i>				
In-migrants	1194	75.7	290	70.7
Return, intermittent migrants	348	89.1	37	75.7
<i>Areas</i>				
Urban	957	79.2	199	70.9
Rural	585	77.9	128	71.9
<i>Sex</i>				
Male	656	81.3	123	73.2
Female	886	76.9	204	70.1
<i>Socio-economic region</i>				
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	168	88.1	20	55.0
Red River Delta	180	78.3	39	76.9
North Central and South Central Coast Areas	266	85.0	40	67.5
Central Highlands	289	80.6	56	75.0
Southeast	184	73.4	49	75.5
Mekong River Delta	247	76.5	57	73.7
Ha Noi	91	63.7	33	66.7
Ho Chi Minh City	117	71.8	33	66.7

5.5. SEEKING ASSISTANCE WHEN FACING DIFFICULTIES

Figure 5.5 presents the results of a question that asked about the search for assistance when migrants face difficulties. More than half of the migrants with difficulties sought external assistance, accounting for 57.7 percent. The level of assistance sought by return and intermittent migrants (68.4 percent) is higher than that of in-migrants (54.5 percent), of migrants in rural areas (62.1 percent) and of migrants in urban areas (55 percent). The percent seeking assistance are similar for both male and female migrants.

The highest percent of migrants with difficulties and seeking help was found for migrants to the Central Highlands (69.9 percent) while the lowest level was for Ho Chi Minh City (38.5 percent), followed by the Mekong River Delta (50.2 percent) and Ha Noi (50.5 percent).

Figure 5.5: Percent of migrants seeking assistance when facing difficulties

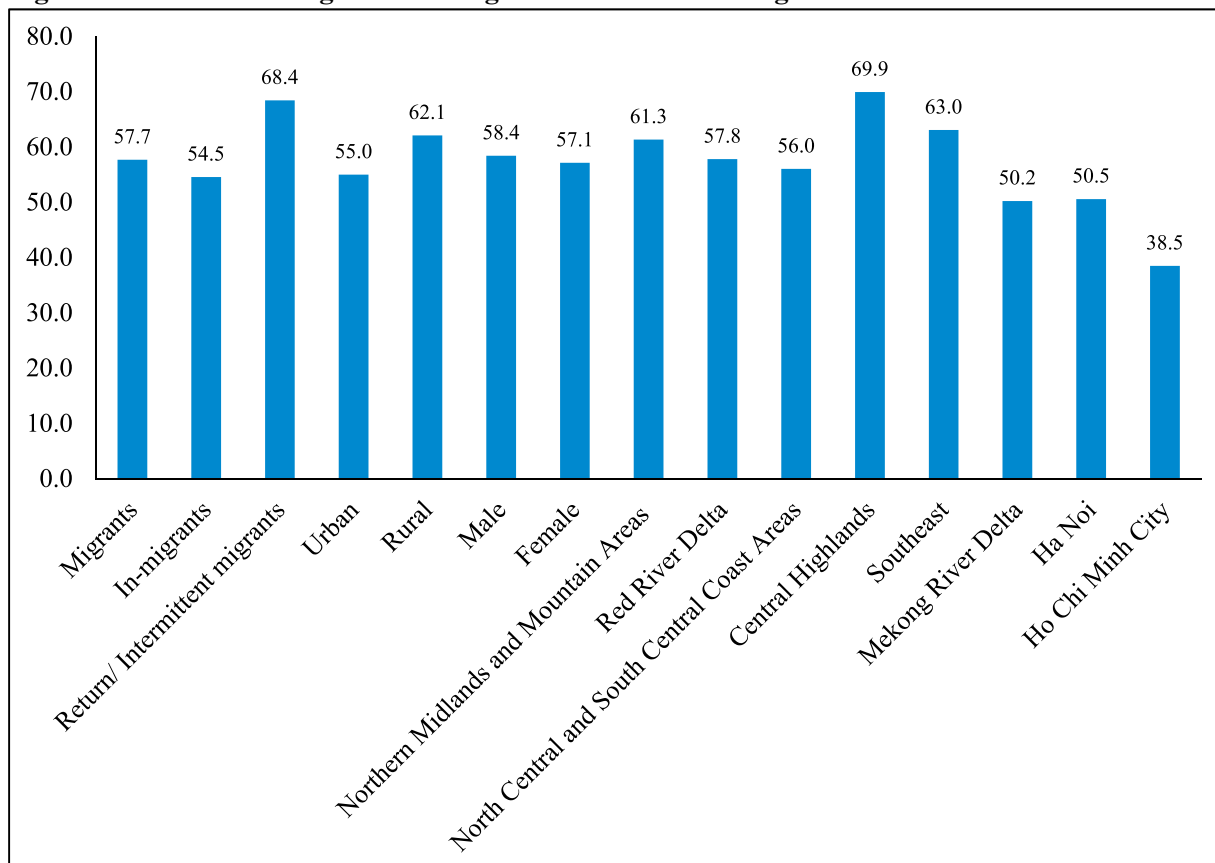


Table 5.7 indicates the importance of social networks to migrants. Most migrants facing difficulties seek help from their social network. They mostly reach out to their family, (including: parents, spouses, children, siblings,) relatives and friends for help. Overall, 60.6 percent of migrants facing difficulties seek help from their family, 32.6 percent from their relatives and 40.5 percent expect help from friends. There are no differences between males and females in sources of assistance.

Return and intermittent migrants seek help from their family and relatives more than in-migrants do, with 89.4 percent and 44.1 percent of the return and intermittent migrants with difficulties seek help from their family and relatives, whereas the figures among in-migrants are considerably lower (50.0 percent and 28.4 percent respectively). This finding is consistent with the analysis in Chapter 4, suggesting that return and intermittent migrants are more likely to choose their location because they want to be close to their family and need help from them. In urban areas, it seems that friends are a relatively important and common source of assistance for migrants. The level of migrants in urban areas seeking help from friends is 48.1 percent, second only to the percent seeking help from family. In rural areas, the most important source of help for the migrants is family (71.7 percent), followed by relatives (37.2 percent). The percent of migrants seeking help from friends in rural areas is 29.4 percent, much lower than that of migrants in urban areas.

Very few migrants seek help from organizations, including the local administration, trade unions at the workplace, or employment registration centers. The percent of migrants seeking help from these organizations at the national level, and in urban or

rural areas or among regions does not exceed eight percent (except in the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas with 9.7 percent of migrants seeking assistance from trade unions at the work place and in Ho Chi Minh city with 15.6 percent of migrants seeking assistance from local administration). It is noted that almost no migrants (0.6 percent) seek help from an employment registration center, although migrants facing employment difficulties occupy a high proportion of those with difficulties (34.3 percent). This might indicate the inefficiency of employment centers of all regions throughout the country.

Table 5.7: Percentage distribution of migrants by sources of assistance, by type of migration, urban/rural areas, sex, and region

Migration type, area and region	Source of assistance for migrants								Number of person
	Family	Relatives	Friends	Compatriots	Trade Union at workplace	Employment registration Center	Local administration	Others	
Nationwide	60.6	32.6	40.5	8.5	2.4	0.6	4.1	3.5	889
<i>Migration type</i>									
In-migrants	50.0	28.4	43.5	10.6	2.8	0.6	4.3	4.2	651
Return, intermittent migrants	89.8	44.1	32.2	2.5	1.3	0.4	3.4	1.7	238
<i>Areas</i>									
Urban	53.1	29.4	48.1	7.8	2.9	0.6	5.0	3.4	526
Rural	71.7	37.2	29.4	9.4	1.7	0.6	2.8	3.6	363
<i>Sex</i>									
Male	61.0	32.2	40.6	7.9	2.6	0.3	5.5	2.6	383
Female	60.4	32.9	40.4	9.0	2.2	0.8	3.0	4.2	506
<i>Socio-economic region</i>									
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	58.4	26.7	40.6	10.9	9.9	0.0	4.0	2.0	103
Red River Delta	61.5	50.0	67.3	7.7	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	104
North Central and South Central Coast Areas	60.4	25.5	43.6	6.0	0.7	0.0	2.0	5.4	149
Central Highlands	71.3	37.1	24.8	14.4	2.5	1.0	4.0	3.5	202
Southeast	60.9	33.9	30.4	6.1	1.7	0.9	1.7	4.3	116
Mekong River Delta	54.5	30.1	51.2	5.7	1.6	0.8	7.3	1.6	124
Ha Noi	41.3	26.1	47.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	6.5	6.5	46
Ho Chi Minh City	52.3	18.2	27.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	15.9	6.8	45

5.6. TYPES OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

Table 5.8 presents the percent of migrants receiving assistance of different types. The analysis is restricted to the minority of migrants who report facing difficulties. The results show that the main assistance that migrants receive is “motivational encouragement”, which is reported by about 70 percent of the migrants. Generally, there are no major differences in the type of assistance received by type of migration, urban-rural residence, sex and region.

A total of 50.8 percent of the migrants receive assistance in accommodation. In-migrants receive a greater amount of this type of assistance than do return and intermittent

migrants (52.0 percent versus 47.7 percent). The level of male migrants receiving this type assistance is five percentage points higher than that of female migrants (53.8 percent versus 48.6 percent). This may reflect greater concern, prior to migration, for arranging accommodation for females compared to males.

Similar proportions of migrants who receive accommodation assistance are observed in both urban and rural areas (51.0 percent and 50.6 percent respectively). Among regions, migrants in the Northern and South Central Coast, Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City receive less assistance in accommodation (35.6 percent, 32.6 percent and 37.8 percent respectively) than other areas.

Approximately 35 percent of migrants report that they were offered financial support primarily from family, relatives and friends in their new places of residence. However, return migrants, intermittent migrants and migrants in rural areas are more likely to receive financial assistance than are in-migrants and migrants in urban areas. The highest levels of migrants who receive financial assistance are in the Southeast and the Red River Delta, at 50.4 percent and 45.2 percent respectively, while the lowest levels are in the Northern and South Central Coast and the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas (24.8 percent and 27.5 percent respectively).

There are 33.2 percent of migrants nationwide who face difficulties who are receiving job seeking assistance. Meanwhile, the rate of return and intermittent migrants receiving job seeking assistance is nearly double that of in-migrants (50.2 percent versus 27 percent). Migrants in rural areas have a higher level of this assistance than migrants in urban areas (by 12.5 percentage points). There seems to be no difference in job seeking assistance between male and female migrants. Migrants living in the Red River Delta and the Central Highlands receive considerably more assistance in job seeking than in other regions. About 50 percent of migrants facing difficulties in these two regions receive this type of assistance, while in Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City it is only 12 percent (15.2 percent in Ha Noi and 8.9 percent in Ho Chi Minh City).

Table 5.8: Percent of migrants receiving assistance by type of assistance, type of migration, urban/rural areas, and sex

	Types of assistance received by migrants									Number of person
	Accommodation	Finance	In kind	Motivational encouragement	Job seeking	Studying	Information	Others	None received	
Nationwide	50.8	34.5	18.0	69.9	33.2	8.5	22.2	2.6	0.4	889
<i>Types of migration</i>										
In-migrants	52.0	32.7	16.1	69.6	27.0	10.6	24.4	2.9	0.5	651
Return, intermittent migrants	47.7	39.7	23.2	70.5	50.2	3.0	16.0	1.7	0.4	238
<i>Areas</i>										
Urban	51.0	32.6	12.9	69.1	28.1	8.9	19.7	2.7	0.8	526
Rural	50.6	37.3	25.4	71.0	40.6	8.0	25.7	2.5	0.0	363
<i>Sex</i>										
Male	53.8	34.5	18.0	65.8	33.7	6.8	22.5	2.1	0.5	383
Female	48.6	34.6	18.0	72.9	32.8	9.9	21.9	3.0	0.4	506

	Types of assistance received by migrants									Number of person
	Accommodation	Finance	In kind	Motivational encouragement	Job seeking	Studying	Information	Others	None received	
<i>Socio-economic region</i>										
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	57.8	27.5	8.8	80.4	28.4	10.8	24.5	1.0	0.0	103
Red River Delta	55.8	45.2	38.5	76.9	51.9	9.6	26.0	1.9	0.0	104
North Central and South Central Coast Areas	35.6	24.8	14.1	70.5	29.5	4.7	18.1	3.4	0.7	149
Central Highlands	51.0	31.7	26.7	84.2	46.0	10.9	38.6	1.5	0.0	202
Southeast	58.1	50.4	11.1	59.8	43.6	3.4	1.7	4.3	0.0	116
Mekong River Delta	63.7	30.6	6.5	54.0	10.5	13.7	17.7	0.8	0.8	124
Ha Noi	32.6	34.8	19.6	60.9	15.2	4.3	13.0	8.7	0.0	46
Ho Chi Minh City	37.8	40.0	13.3	42.2	8.9	6.7	22.2	4.4	4.4	45

This table is based on a multiple response question and therefore percentages may not total 100 percent

5.7. HOUSEHOLD REGISTRATION STATUS

Table 5.9 provides detailed information about the household registration of migrants. The results indicate that the registration of temporary residence is well-recorded, even though migrants without registration show an upwards trend compared to that found in the 2004 survey. According to the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey, 86.5 percent of the migrants have registered their temporary or permanent residence with the local administration, showing a drop of 10 percent compared with 2004. The results ten years later, however, indicate that the number of migrants who have permanent household registration (KT1 and KT2) is noticeably higher than found in the 2004 survey. In 2015, 46.2 percent of migrants' state that they have permanent household registration in their current place of residence (KT1 and KT2), three times as high as that percentage in 2004. State policies in housing for low-income people and more open household registration conditions for migrants in recent years could be the explanation for the increasing percentage of migrants who have KT1 and KT2 registration. For example, the change in the law in 2006 eased many of the restrictions on obtaining permanent residence although this was tightened in 2013 in many localities.

The Household Registration Survey (World Bank Group and Viet Nam Academy of Social Sciences, 2016) found no persons without registration status in their current place of residence. This is a major difference between the two surveys (the Household Registration Survey and the 2015 Viet Nam Internal Migration Survey). The authors of the Household Registration Survey felt that there were a number of reasons why unregistered respondents were not found in their survey including that persons may not have been truthful in replying about their registration status, that unregistered migrants may have been missed in the sampling, or that because temporary migration is now a simple process and therefore there was no longer any reason to be unregistered. While this latter reason accords with what was found in the current survey (i.e. temporary household registration is now very easy) the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey did find approximately 13.5 percent of migrants were unregistered.

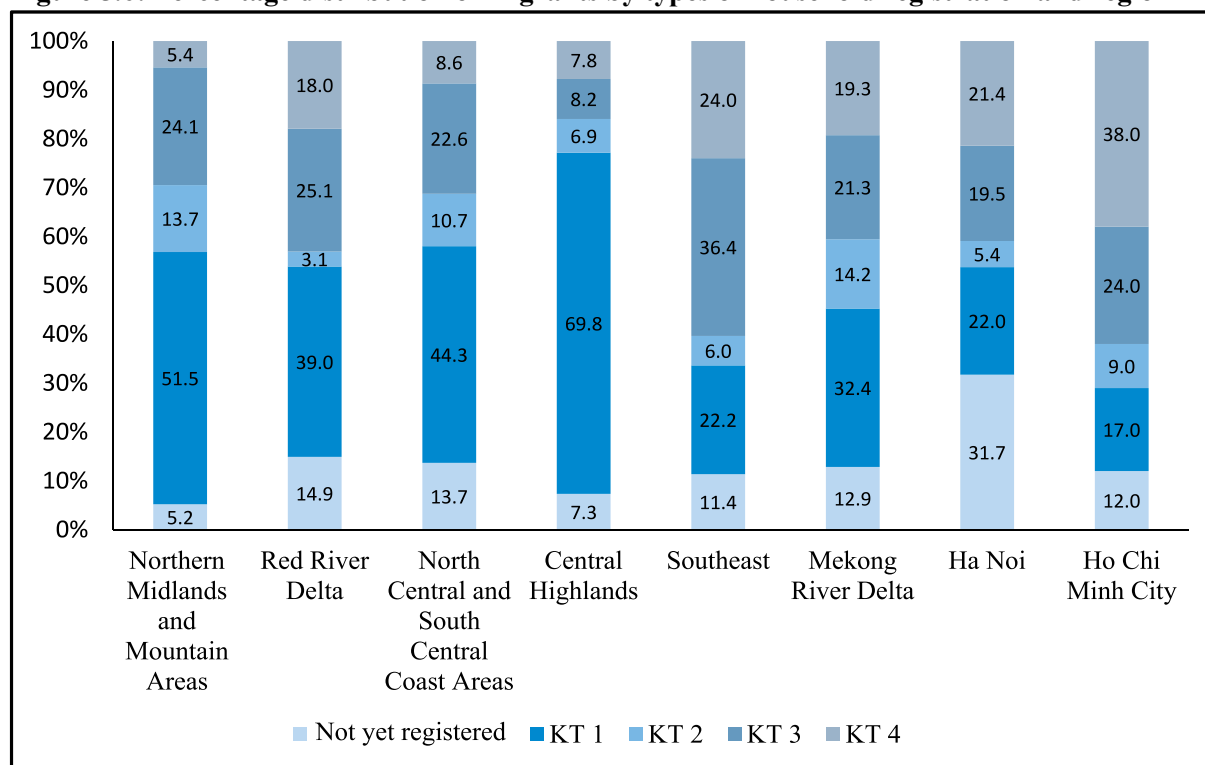
Table 5.9: Percentage distribution of migrants by household registration status, urban/rural areas and sex

	Migrants	Areas		Sex	
		Urban	Rural	Male	Female
General					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not yet registered	13.5	15.3	9.9	12.0	14.8
KT 1	37.4	30.4	52.2	38.4	36.6
KT 2	8.8	9.6	7.1	9.4	8.3
KT 3	23.0	25.4	18.0	22.1	23.7
KT 4	17.2	19.4	12.7	18.1	16.6
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>4969</i>	<i>3370</i>	<i>1599</i>	<i>2210</i>	<i>2759</i>
In-migrants					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not yet registered	16.2	17.5	13.0	16.0	16.3
KT 1	22.0	17.6	33.1	16.3	25.9
KT 2	10.4	10.6	9.8	11.8	9.4
KT 3	29.2	30.6	25.7	30.6	28.3
KT 4	22.1	23.6	18.4	25.1	20.1
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>3757</i>	<i>2686</i>	<i>1071</i>	<i>1528</i>	<i>2229</i>
Intermittent migrants					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not yet registered	5.4	6.6	3.8	3.2	8.1
KT 1	85.0	80.4	90.9	87.8	81.3
KT 2	3.8	5.4	1.7	3.8	3.8
KT 3	3.7	4.7	2.5	2.9	4.7
KT 4	2.1	2.9	1.1	2.2	2.1
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1212</i>	<i>684</i>	<i>528</i>	<i>682</i>	<i>530</i>

Most in-migrants have temporary resident registration (KT3 and KT4), consisting of 46.4 percent of in-migrants. In-migrants with permanent household residence only account for 22 percent, nearly four times lower than the rate of return and intermittent migrants who have permanent household registration which is 85 percent.

Getting married is one of the reasons for the migration of women, so it is no surprise that female in-migrants have a higher percent than male in-migrants with permanent household registration, with 26 percent of female in-migrants having permanent household registration compared to only 16.3 percent of male migrants.

Figure 5.6: Percentage distribution of migrants by types of household registration and region



Ha Noi has the highest proportion of migrants who are unregistered. A total of 31.7 percent of the migrants living in Ha Noi report that they have not yet registered for temporary or permanent residence at their current place of residence. This is 2.5 times higher than in Ho Chi Minh City (12 percent). Even though the level of registered residents in Ho Chi Minh City is higher than in Ha Noi, most of them have temporary household registration, accounting for 62 percent (38 percent have short-term temporary household registration and 24 percent has long-term temporary household registration). The percent of migrants with KT1 and KT2 registration in Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City are more or less similar (26 percent versus 27.4 percent respectively). The fact that migrants with no household registration, or with only temporary residence, are most frequently found in the nation's two biggest cities is probably a result of the difficulties in obtaining registration allied with the lack of a perceived need of migrants to apply for registration and the greater level of temporary employment opportunities in these cities. However, as household registration provides an opportunity for authorities to measure the movement of people into cities the high percent of migrants who lack of household registration may result in challenges for the city planning in Ho Chi Minh City and Ha Noi.

The results also show that less-developed regions have a higher percent of migrants with permanent household registration (KT1) than do more developed regions. Three regions having a high percent of migrants with permanent household registration are the Central Highlands (69.8 percent), the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas (51.5 percent) and the North Central and South Central Coast Areas (44.3 percent). The nation's most dynamic economic regions, i.e. the Southeast, Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City, have the lowest rates of permanent household registration, and have the highest rates of migration. After the change in the household registration law in 2013 local

authorities were provided with more leeway to implement the law and therefore it is not surprising to see variations across regions in the proportions of migrants with different types of household registration.

The qualitative interviews indicate that for many migrants the administrative procedures that need to be completed for permanent household registration are much more difficult than for temporary migration. For example, for obtaining temporary registration the migrant can simply provide their identification card to their landlord who can then undertake the change on their behalf. However, for permanent residence it can take considerable time and effort.

“In this area, it is hard work each time I have to deal with the government agencies; the administrative procedures are also more difficult. I do not know if it was because of the management level in my area is weak or due to one reason or the other, but... if applying for a temporary residence permit is not too difficult. However, when I apply for long-term residence permit, it is difficult. I followed all the procedures and the commune said that it would be available in about 1 week, but it took 3 months until I finally got it”. *(Male in-migrant, rural, Dak Lak province).*

5.8. REASONS FOR NOT HAVING HOUSEHOLD REGISTRATION

The most common reason given for not having household registration among migrants is that the task is deemed “Not necessary” (44.3 percent) (see Table 5.10). There are 11.8 percent of migrants without household registration believing that they are “Not eligible for registration”, 11 percent report that their registration was unsuccessful, 9.3 percent say “Don’t know how to register”. In Ha Noi, the most common reason, according to 31 percent of the migrants without household registration in the capital city, is that they are “not eligible for registration” (32.9%).

Table 5.10: Percent of migrants without household registration by reason and region

	Nationwide	Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Red River Delta	North Central and South Central Coast Areas	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta	Ha Noi	Ho Chi Minh City
Not necessary	44.3	43.8	55.4	34.0	26.5	47.0	68.8	34.1	38.3
Costly	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.9	0.0	4.2	1.8	0.0
Time-consuming	6.6	3.1	0.9	7.5	17.6	4.5	10.4	6.7	6.7
Complex procedures	5.8	3.1	1.8	6.6	14.7	0.0	11.5	6.1	5.0
Not eligible for registration	11.8	9.4	0.0	3.8	2.9	7.6	4.2	32.9	13.3
Expired documents	1.0	6.3	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.3
Don’t know how to register	9.3	15.6	7.1	13.2	8.8	9.1	8.3	6.7	11.7
Unsuccessful registration	11.0	18.8	9.8	15.1	20.6	18.2	4.2	4.9	16.7
Other	22.5	25.0	29.5	35.8	26.5	19.7	14.6	15.2	18.3
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>673</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>60</i>

This table is based on a multiple response question and therefore percentages may not total 100 percent

5.9. DIFFICULTIES MIGRANTS FACED DUE TO NOT HAVING HOUSEHOLD REGISTRATION

Most migrants (90.9 percent) without household registration in both rural and urban areas and for both sexes state that there are no difficulties resulting from not having household registration (Table 5.11). Also, at the regional level, most migrants do not report that they face any difficulties due to not having household registration, except for migrants in the Central Highlands. Only 70.6 percent of migrants in this region report that they do not face any difficulties without household registration. Common difficulties for migrants without household registration in the Central Highlands occur in health insurance registration, accessibility to health care institutions, and accessibility to loans. This could be a reason why migrants in this region have the highest percent obtaining permanent registration of any region (nearly 70 percent)

Table 5.11: Percent of migrants citing difficulties due to having no household registration by type of difficulties, and region

	Nationwide	Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Red River Delta	North Central and South Central Coast Areas	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta	Ha Noi	Ho Chi Minh City
Job seeking	1.9	0.0	1.8	0.9	2.9	1.5	7.3	0.6	0.0
Renting/buying house	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.9	1.5	2.1	0.0	1.7
Schooling for children	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.8	8.8	1.5	2.1	1.2	11.7
Accessibility to health care institutions	1.8	0.0	1.8	2.8	11.8	0.0	1.0	0.6	1.7
Registering for health insurance	2.7	0.0	1.8	2.8	14.7	0.0	4.2	1.2	3.3
Accessibility to loans	1.9	0.0	0.9	3.8	11.8	0.0	2.1	1.2	0.0
Accessing land	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	8.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Registering a car/motorbike	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.7
Registering a business	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1.2	0.0	0.9	1.9	2.9	1.5	1.0	0.0	3.3
No difficulty	90.9	96.9	92.0	89.6	70.6	93.9	86.5	97.6	85.0
<i>Number of migrants</i>	<i>673</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>60</i>

This table is based on a multiple response question and therefore percentages may not total 100 percent

The in-depth interviews undertaken for the qualitative study provide further details about the difficulties faced by migrants who are not registered, or who do not have permanent registration in their place of destination. Difficulties include seeking places for their children in public schools. In some areas, if the number of children wanting to attend public school is higher than the number of vacancies in those schools then the children of parents with permanent residence will be prioritized for admission. Although children can still attend a private school, the fees are much higher than for public schools and this can create difficulties for migrants who wish to access education for their children.

“I can’t apply for my kids to study here, because I don’t have the family register [here]”. (Male return migrant, rural, Ba Ria – Vung Tau province)

Other problems include difficulties with obtaining loans and with access to health services. Unless the migrant has permanent registration in their place of destination, to

get the full benefits of health insurance they are required to use the health services where they have their permanent registration (typically their place of origin). If they have a transfer permit, which is difficult to obtain, they will only receive a reimbursement of their medical costs at a much lower level than the actual costs. This results in many migrants using private medical services where they are required to pay.

“Here I registered for temporary residence and absence [from my place of departure]; it is unlikely that I can borrow money. If I want to get it, I must have the family register but my residence is at home. So I can’t borrow money here”. *(Male in-migrant, urban, Ho Chi Minh City)*.

“I have difficulty in getting the [government health] service, the insurance must be transferred. At home, I have got insurance for poor household and poor commune. When I want to use it here, I have to transfer from the commune level to the area’s general hospital, district hospital and finally here. It takes several days to prepare enough evidence. If I get service check, I pay money to get it done immediately”. *(Male in-migrant, urban, Quang Binh province)*.

“Using health insurance to get healthcare services is very complex. The service paid by insurance is low quality. Most of medicine paid by insurance are domestic products. They are not good”. *(Female in-migrant, urban, Ho Chi Minh City)*.



UNFPA Viet Nam/ Nguyen Minh Duc

CHAPTER 6: ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND LIVING CONDITION

The economic situation of migrants and non-migrants are compared in this chapter. Included is a description of the economic activity, occupation, employment conditions, income and unemployment. The living conditions of the respondents are also shown, including an analysis of remittance information. The data are from the individual questionnaires of migrants and non-migrants.

Born in 1971 in Cai Nuoc district, Ca Mau province, and married with two children, Nguyen Van S worked as a farmer (growing watermelons) and as a mason. However, his income was not stable. In 2000, he started to learn to drive an excavator and since then has worked as an excavator operator. He works for other people in many places, “anywhere there is a need”. The distance from his home to the place of excavation can be up to 50 kilometers. The duration of his work often lasts from under one month, and sometimes up to two or three months at a time. His average income fluctuates from VND 7 to 8 million per month. His income can be more or less, depending on the work and the condition of the excavator.

From his earnings of VND 8 million, he sends VND 7 million back home and keeps only VND 1 million for his daily needs. The money is given to his wife directly every time he comes back to visit. In reality, the frequency of his home visits varies from once a month to every two months.

He never has to tell his wife how to spend the money given to her. He knows his wife is a responsible woman who will use that money for their children’s schooling and daily expenses. Any remaining is saved. She often discusses with him when there are large spending items. When he is not at home, she discusses and asks for his decision via the phone. His income is very important to his family because it improves his family’s daily life and ensures education for his children. In the future, he plans to continue working so he can send money back to his family each month, feeding the family and providing for the children’s higher schooling.

(Interview with Mr. Nguyen Van S, a 40 years old man with 9/12 education level, who has migrated intermittently to Cai Nuoc district, Ca Mau province and works as an excavator operator).

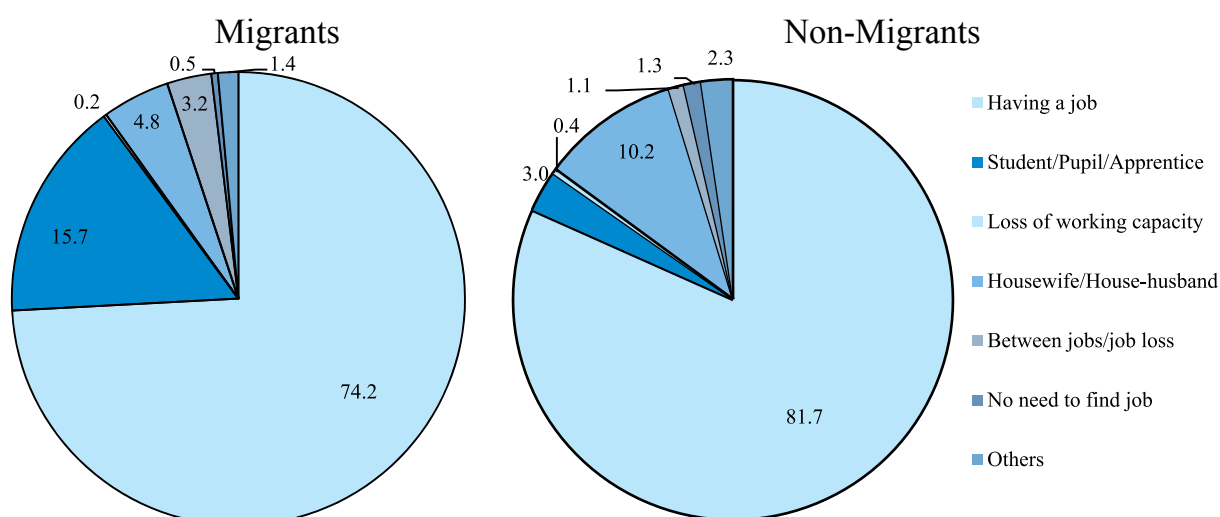
6.1. CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS

6.1.1. Economic activity

The majority of migrants and non-migrants are employed, with the proportion of migrants who are employed lower than that of non-migrants (74.2 percent and 81.7 percent respectively). A total of 15.7 percent of migrants are in the category of “student/pupil/apprentice”, whereas only three percent of non-migrants are found in this category. The percent of migrants who are housewives or house-husbands is 4.8 percent, which

is only half of the proportion of non-migrants (10.2 percent). These results indicate that nearly all migrants move to find work or to study, or both. Only 3.2 percent of migrants are reported as being between jobs or have lost their job.

Figure 6.1: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by economic activities



This point is reinforced by an analysis of the economic activities by region that show the percent of respondents waiting for work or who had lost their job is low in all regions, with the exception of the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas, and accounts for a low percentage of migrants (Table 6.1). Return and intermittent migrants are much more likely than in-migrants and non-migrants to be between jobs or have lost their jobs, perhaps a reflection of their reasons for migration, which are more likely to be family-based than the economic-based reasons of in-migrants.

Two regions, the Southeast and the Mekong River Delta have very different distributions for these activities. The percent of migrants working in the Southeast is higher (89.5 percent) than the percent for non-migrants (85.1 percent), while only 59.7 percent of migrants and 77 percent of non-migrants in the Mekong River Delta are working. The Southeast is the home to major industrial areas in Binh Duong and Ba Ria-Vung Tau provinces with the industrial zones attracting a large number of migrant workers for employment. In the Mekong River Delta, 27.6 percent of migrants are students, which explain the low percentage of migrants who are not working and reflects the migration of young people to urban areas for education.

Table 6.1: Percentage distribution of migrants by economic activities and by region

Region/type of activities	Non-migrants	Migrants	Of which	
			In-migrants	Return, Intermittent migrants
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	83.1	72.7	67.4	83.6
Student/Pupil/Apprentice	2.7	17.2	24.4	2.5
Unable to work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Housewife/House-husband	8.1	2.1	2.7	1.0
Waiting for work/job loss	1.1	6.3	3.6	11.9
No demand for work	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
Other	3.8	1.5	1.7	1.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>372</i>	<i>615</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>201</i>
Red River Delta				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	86.0	80.7	77.8	88.7
Student/Pupil/Apprentice	2.2	13.8	18.2	2.0
Unable to work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Housewife/House-husband	6.4	1.9	1.8	2.0
Waiting for work/job loss	0.7	2.5	1.3	5.9
No demand for work	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.5
Other	1.8	0.7	0.5	1.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>456</i>	<i>752</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>203</i>
North Central and South Central Coast Areas				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	81.0	68.8	63.9	78.2
Student/Pupil/Apprentice	5.3	19.5	27.5	3.8
Unable to work	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.4
Housewife/House-husband	6.5	4.1	4.3	3.8
Waiting for work/job loss	1.5	4.3	1.8	9.2
No demand for work	1.5	1.2	0.6	2.3
Other	3.2	2.1	1.9	2.3
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>474</i>	<i>775</i>	<i>513</i>	<i>262</i>
Central Highlands				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	89.9	84.1	85.0	82.0
Student/Pupil/Apprentice	3.1	5.7	7.6	1.3
Unable to work	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7
Housewife/House-husband	4.9	4.4	4.0	5.3
Waiting for work/job loss	0.0	2.7	0.9	6.7
No demand for work	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1.0	2.7	2.1	4.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>150</i>

Region/type of activities	Non-migrants	Migrants	Of which	
			In-migrants	Return, Intermittent migrants
Southeast				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	85.1	89.5	89.4	89.8
Student/Pupil/Apprentice	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.0
Unable to work	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.0
Housewife/House-husband	12.9	6.0	6.4	4.1
Waiting for work /job loss	0.3	1.7	1.7	2.0
No demand for work	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.0
Other	0.3	0.9	0.8	1.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>482</i>	<i>98</i>
Mekong River Delta				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	77.1	59.7	54.4	72.7
Student/Pupil/Apprentice	1.8	27.6	35.0	9.3
Unable to work	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5
Housewife/House-husband	16.4	7.0	6.6	7.9
Waiting for work/job loss	1.6	4.0	2.8	6.9
No demand for work	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.9
Other	2.2	1.1	0.8	1.9
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>747</i>	<i>531</i>	<i>216</i>
Ha Noi				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	77.2	71.1	70.3	78.4
Student/Pupil/Apprentice	3.2	23.7	25.4	7.8
Unable to work	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Housewife/House-husband	12.2	2.5	2.1	5.9
Waiting for work/job loss	1.9	1.3	1.1	3.9
No demand for work	1.9	0.4	0.0	3.9
Other	3.2	1.0	1.1	0.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>523</i>	<i>472</i>	<i>51</i>
Ho Chi Minh City				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	74.0	72.0	71.6	77.4
Student/Pupil/Apprentice	5.0	11.0	11.7	0.0
Unable to work	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.0
Housewife/House-husband	15.0	12.0	11.9	12.9
Waiting for work/job loss	2.0	1.4	1.1	6.5
No demand for work	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.0
Other	3.0	2.2	2.1	3.2
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>31</i>

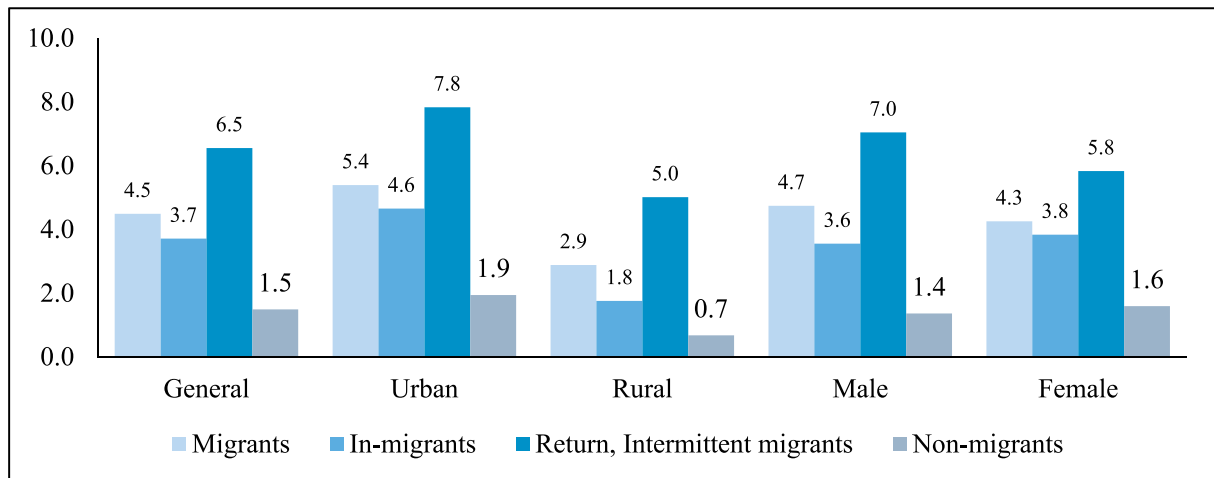
Females are less likely than males to be waiting for work or have lost their job, with the percentages higher among migrants than non-migrants. For non-migrants the percentages are 1.5 percent for males and 0.9 percent for females while for migrants the corresponding figures are 3.6 and 2.9. While there is little difference between migrants and non-migrants in the combined percent employed or who are students (92.4 percent of non-migrants and 94.8 percent of migrants) for females the difference is more substantial with 79.5 percent of non-migrants in these two categories compared to 86 percent of migrants. The higher level of participation of female migrants in either employment or education activities compared to female non-migrants indicates the importance of migration for females in order to access these markets.

Table 6.2: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by economic activities and by sex

Sex/ type of activity	Non-migrants	Migrants	Of which	
			In-migrants	Return, Intermittent migrants
Male				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	89.4	79.1	76.4	85.2
Student/Pupil/Apprentice	3.0	15.7	21.1	3.5
Unable to work	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1
Housewife/House-husband	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Waiting for work/job loss	1.5	3.6	1.3	8.7
No demand for work	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.6
Other	2.2	0.7	0.3	1.6
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1 783</i>	<i>2 759</i>	<i>2 229</i>	<i>530</i>
Female				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	76.4	70.2	68.7	76.2
Student/Pupil/Apprentice	3.1	15.8	18.5	4.2
Unable to work	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6
Housewife/House-husband	16.2	8.5	8.3	9.4
Waiting for work/job loss	0.9	2.9	2.1	6.0
No demand for work	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.5
Other	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.1
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1 217</i>	<i>2 210</i>	<i>1 528</i>	<i>682</i>

The percent unemployed among migrants is three times higher than that of non-migrants (4.5 percent versus 1.5 percent). This is true for urban and rural areas and for both sexes. The level of 5.4 percent in urban areas is higher than the national unemployment rate and much higher than in rural areas. There is little difference between male and female migrants in the levels of unemployment. In particular, the rate of unemployment among Return, Intermittent migrants is higher than that of in-migrants, in both areas and for both sexes. This is consistent with the analysis in Chapter 4 which shows the majority of return/intermittent migrant returning to their place of origin because they want to be with their families. This also suggests critical challenges in seeking employment for return migrants.

Figure 6.2: Unemployment rate of migrants and non-migrants by sex, rural/urban areas, and type of migrant



6.1.2 Occupation

Migrants are most likely to be employed in the “Services and security” sector (22 percent), followed by the “Manual workers and other related occupations” and “Unskilled worker” groups (17.7 percent). The proportion of migrants engaged in occupation groups related to leadership positions is lower than that of non-migrants’ (7.8 percent versus 11.9 percent). Migrants also tend to work as “Unskilled labor” and “Workers who assemble, operate machinery & equipment” and this proportion is higher than that of non-migrants by 6.4 percentage points (33.5 percent versus 27.1 percent). Table 6.3 also shows that the percent of non-migrants who are engaged in the service sector is high (31.8 percent).

The results shown in Figure 6.3 suggest that the demand for migrants is partly driven by the growth of industry in Viet Nam. For example, the percentage of migrants in the “Workers who assemble, operate machinery & equipment” sector is almost 12 percentage points higher than that of non-migrants (15.8 percent versus 4.4 percent).

Figure 6.3: Occupational structure of employed migrants and non-migrants

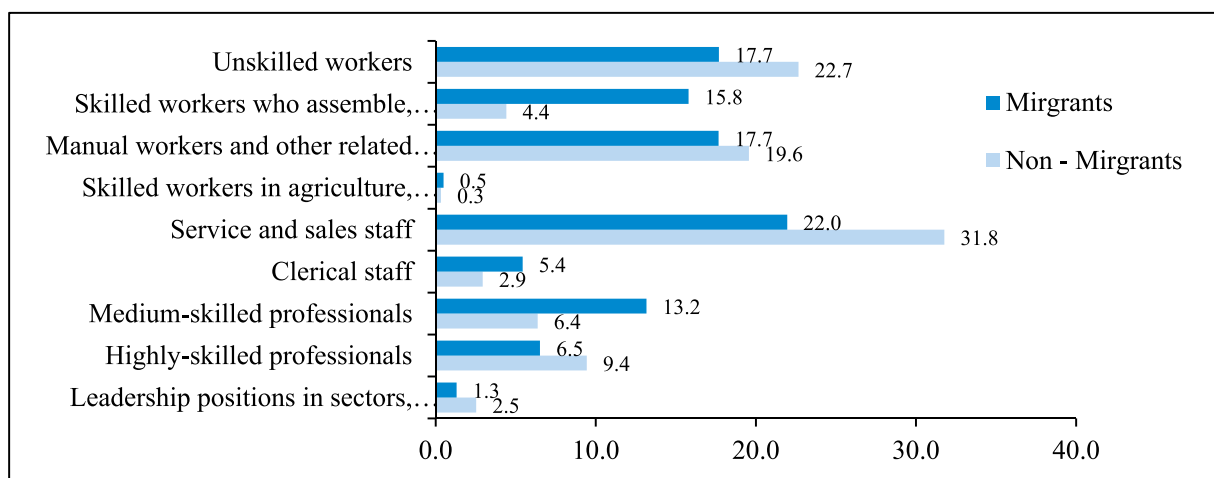


Table 6.3 shows that the percent involved in leadership positions is low among migrants in all regions of the country. Although migrant workers in Ha Noi and the

Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas possess higher-level of technical qualification than those in other regions, the proportion of migrant workers in this occupation group only reaches 11 percent and 11.4 percent, respectively for the two regions.

The Southeast and the Red River Delta, home too many factories and industrial zones, have attracted a considerable number of migrants and non-migrants in the “Technical craftsman” (56.6 percent) and “Workers who assemble, operate machinery & equipment” (43.5 percent) group of occupations of migrants. A relatively high percentage of non-migrants are employed as “Service and sales staff” (over 30 percent) compared with other occupation groups in all regions except in the Central Highlands, where they only account for 16.6 percent of workers. In the Mekong River Delta, this occupational group is the largest compared to other regions for both migrants and non-migrants (32.1 percent and 38.6 percent).

Table 6.3: Percentage distribution of employed migrants and non-migrants by occupation and by region

Migration status	Total	Leadership positions in sectors, levels and units	Highly-skilled professionals	Medium-skilled professionals	Clerical staff	Service and sales staff	Skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fisheries	Manual workers and other related occupations	Skilled workers who assemble, operate machinery & equipment	Unskilled workers	Number of persons
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas											
Non-migrants	100.0	5.2	12.3	11.3	2.9	32.4	0.3	12.3	4.2	19.1	309
Migrants	100.0	3.4	11.4	22.4	4.7	19.2	0.0	14.1	16.3	8.5	447
Red River Delta											
Non-migrants	100.0	2.3	13.0	4.8	2.3	30.4	0.0	20.4	5.6	21.2	392
Migrants	100.0	0.8	5.6	10.9	5.4	18.1	0.0	18.5	25.0	15.7	607
North Central and South Central Coast Areas											
Non-migrants	100.0	3.6	7.3	8.6	4.9	32.3	0.0	20.6	6.3	16.4	384
Migrants	100.0	1.9	8.1	17.1	7.9	26.8	0.6	15.8	10.5	11.4	533
Central Highlands											
Non-migrants	100.0	1.2	7.3	2.3	1.9	16.6	0.0	5.8	0.4	64.5	259
Migrants	100.0	0.2	3.0	10.7	1.5	18.5	0.5	5.7	5.2	54.6	401
Southeast											
Non-migrants	100.0	1.0	4.4	2.7	2.0	30.1	0.7	33.4	3.7	22.0	296
Migrants	100.0	0.8	1.5	5.2	3.7	15.2	0.6	30.4	26.2	16.4	519
Mekong River Delta											
Non-migrants	100.0	2.0	10.7	4.6	1.4	38.6	0.9	19.3	3.7	18.7	347
Migrants	100.0	1.1	4.9	9.6	5.4	32.1	2.0	17.7	11.2	15.9	446
Ha Noi											
Non-migrants	100.0	2.5	12.4	9.1	3.7	34.9	0.0	19.9	3.7	13.7	241
Migrants	100.0	1.3	11.0	17.7	7.8	21.0	0.0	17.2	11.3	12.6	372
Ho Chi Minh City											
Non-migrants	100.0	2.3	6.8	7.7	4.5	38.3	0.9	23.9	6.8	9.0	222
Migrants	100.0	0.8	8.1	13.6	7.2	26.7	0.3	18.9	14.4	10.0	360

Over 50 percent of men (both migrants and non-migrants) are employed in “Manual labor and other related occupations”, “Workers who assemble, operate machinery & equipment” and as “Unskilled workers”, which is higher than the proportion of women in the same occupational groups. Meanwhile, more women (both migrants and non-migrants) are employed as “Clerical staff” and “Service and sales staff” than are men. This is similar for the groups of in-migrants and return migrants (see Table 6.4).

Table 6.4: Percentage distribution of employed migrants and non-migrants by occupation and sex

Occupational group	Non-migrants	Migrants	Of which	
			In-migrants	Return, Intermittent migrants
Male				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Leadership positions in sectors, levels and units	4.5	2.3	2.1	2.9
Highly-skilled professionals	8.1	7.3	7.6	6.5
Medium-skilled professionals	7.8	9.5	9.2	10.2
Clerical staff	1.6	3.3	3.7	2.6
Service and sales staff	21.3	19.0	20.5	16.0
Skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fisheries	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.7
Manual workers and other related occupations	23.3	23.8	22.9	25.5
Skilled workers who assemble, operate machinery & equipment	8.6	16.0	18.1	11.9
Unskilled workers	24.2	17.8	15.4	22.7
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1 087</i>	<i>1 749</i>	<i>1 168</i>	<i>581</i>
Female				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Leadership positions in sectors, levels and units	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.2
Highly-skilled professionals	10.5	5.8	5.1	8.7
Medium-skilled professionals	5.2	16.4	14.8	22.8
Clerical staff	4.0	7.3	7.2	7.9
Service and sales staff	40.1	24.6	24.2	26.2
Skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fisheries	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Manual workers and other related occupations	16.6	12.1	13.5	6.9
Skilled workers who assemble, operate machinery & equipment	1.0	15.6	17.6	7.9
Unskilled workers	21.4	17.6	17.1	19.3
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1 362</i>	<i>1 936</i>	<i>1 532</i>	<i>404</i>

6.1.3. Economic sectors

Among the three major economic sectors, the service sector has the highest proportion of respondents, followed by the industrial and construction sectors, while agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector recorded the lowest proportion. The percent of migrants employed in agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector is lower than that of non-migrants (10.2 percent versus 15.8 percent). While the percent of migrants in the industrial and construction sector is nearly double that of non-migrants (40.2 percent versus 26.4 percent). This level is similar for men and women. The percent of men

working in the “industry and construction” sector is higher than that of women, whereas the percent of women working in the “service” sector is higher than that of men.

Table 6.5: Percentage distribution of employed migrants and non-migrants by economic sector and by sex

Economic sector	Total		Male		Female	
	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants
Economic sector						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	15.8	10.2	18.7	12.2	13.5	8.5
Industry and construction	26.4	40.2	29.8	42.8	23.7	37.8
Service	57.8	49.5	51.5	45.0	62.9	53.7
Industrial sector						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	15.8	10.2	18.7	12.2	13.5	8.5
Mining	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0
Processing, manufacturing	18.5	31.9	15.9	27.8	20.6	35.7
Production and distribution of electric power, gas, hot water, steam and air conditioner	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.2
Water supply; management and treatment of garbage, wastewater	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.2
Construction	5.8	7.2	11.1	13.2	1.6	1.8
Wholesale and retail; repair of automobiles, motors, motorcycles and other motorized vehicles	18.6	14.0	13.7	13.3	22.4	14.6
Transportation and warehousing	3.6	3.3	6.7	5.6	1.0	1.2
Accommodation and catering service	11.9	6.9	6.6	5.1	16.0	8.5
Information and communication	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.0	1.5
Finance, banking and insurance	1.1	2.2	1.6	1.5	0.8	2.8
Real estate business	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4
Professional activities, science and technology	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	0.6	1.0
Administrative and operational support services	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.1	2.0	0.9
Activities of the Communist Party, political- social organizations; State management, security and defense; compulsory social security	5.6	4.9	8.6	6.8	3.2	3.2
Education and training	6.6	6.1	3.5	2.9	9.0	9.0
Health and social assistance activities	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.9	2.5
Arts and entertainment	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.6	1.0	1.3
Other service activities	2.9	2.7	3.5	1.7	2.5	3.6
Casual work in household businesses, producing material products and services self-consumed by households	0.7	1.7	0.2	0.1	1.1	3.1
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2 447</i>	<i>3 661</i>	<i>1 087</i>	<i>1 739</i>	<i>1 360</i>	<i>1 922</i>

The data show that migrants are much more likely than non-migrants to be employed in the ‘Processing and manufacturing sector’ with 31.9 percent of migrants employed in this sector compared to 18.5 percent of non-migrants. Female migrants, compared to male migrants, are more likely to be employed in this sector (35.7 of females and 27.8

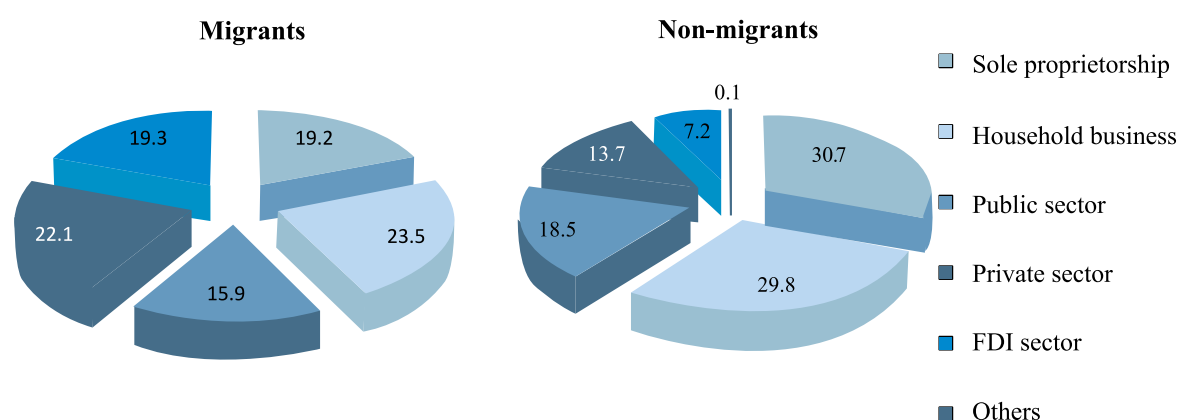
percent of males). The sector employing the next highest percentage of migrants is the ‘Wholesale and retail; repair of automobiles, motors, motorcycles and other motorized vehicles’ accounting for 14 percent of migrants and 18.6 percent of non-migrants.

6.1.4. Economic ownership

Figure 6.4 shows that the proportion of migrants working in the “Household business” sector accounts for 23.5 percent of migrants, while the “Public sector” has the lowest proportion of migrants (15.9 percent). Non-migrants mainly work as “Sole proprietors” (30.7 percent), followed by “Household business” (29.8 percent) and the lowest percent is found in the “Foreign Direct Investment sector” (7.2 percent). Except for the “Private sector” and “Foreign Direct Investment” firms, the proportion of migrants working in other economic entities is lower than that of non-migrants. Specifically, the proportion of migrants in the “Foreign Direct Investment sector” is nearly three times as high as that of non-migrants (19.3 percent versus 7.2 percent), while the proportion of migrants in the “Private sector” is eight percentage points higher than that of non-migrants.

The high percentage of migrants employed in foreign companies and private sector companies mirror the findings of the 2004 Vietnam Migration Survey. This suggests that foreign companies and businesses in the private sector are one of the main sources of employment for migrants and this has not changed over the last decade.

Figure 6.4: Structure of economic ownership forms for employed migrants and non-migrants



There is no significant difference between men and women, and migrants and non-migrants in the percent employed in different types of economic ownership, except that the “Foreign Direct Investment sector” is dominated by women, with 24.2 percent of migrant women and 13.9 percent of migrant men employed in this sector, while for non-migrants, the corresponding proportions are nine percent for women and five percent for men (see Table 6.6).

Table 6.6: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by form of economic ownership and by sex

Economic ownership forms	Non-migrants	Migrants	Of which	
			In-migrants	Return, Intermittent migrants
Male				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sole proprietorship	30.9	19.6	14.6	29.4
Household business	27.1	26.2	25.2	28.4
Public sector	20.6	15.6	14.4	18.1
Private sector	16.2	24.7	28.0	18.1
Foreign Direct Investment sector	5.0	13.9	17.8	6.0
Other	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-specified	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1 088</i>	<i>1 749</i>	<i>1 168</i>	<i>581</i>
Female				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sole proprietorship	30.5	18.8	17.9	22.3
Household business	31.9	21.0	19.8	25.5
Public sector	16.9	16.2	14.3	23.3
Private sector	11.7	19.8	20.6	17.1
Foreign Direct Investment sector	9.0	24.2	27.5	11.9
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-specified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1 362</i>	<i>1 936</i>	<i>1 532</i>	<i>404</i>

The Southeast is the region with the highest percent of migrants and non-migrants in the “Foreign Direct Investment sector” (45.7 percent of migrants and 28.7 percent of non-migrants) compared with other regions in the country. The industrial zones located in this region attract foreign direct investment which, in turn, attracts migrant workers. The Red River Delta also has 38.4 percent of migrants working in the “Foreign Direct Investment sector”, however, only 7.7 percent of non-migrants are recorded to be working in enterprises with this form of economic ownership. Non-migrants in the Red River Delta mainly work in “Household business”.

In the Central Highlands, most respondents work as a “Sole proprietor” (68 percent for non-migrants and 58.4 percent for migrants). The Central Highlands records the highest proportion of people working as a “Sole proprietor”. Most people in the Central Highlands work in the agricultural sector (above 50 percent).

Table 6.7: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants by forms of economic ownership, and region

Region/Migration status	Total	Sole proprietorship	Household business	Public sector	Private sector	FDI sector	Others	Non-specified	Number of persons
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas									
Non-migrants	100.0	35.9	22.3	31.1	9.1	1.3	0.3	-	309
Migrants	100.0	17.7	15.4	36.9	15.9	14.1	-	-	447
Red River Delta									
Non-migrants	100.0	24.2	34.7	22.4	11.0	7.7	-	-	392
Migrants	100.0	7.1	22.7	13.2	18.6	38.4	-	-	607
North Central and South Central Coast Areas									
Non-migrants	100.0	30.5	27.9	20.1	18.0	3.6	-	-	384
Migrants	100.0	23.5	22.0	19.3	25.5	9.8	-	-	533
Central Highlands									
Non-migrants	100.0	68.0	17.4	13.5	1.2	-	-	-	259
Migrants	100.0	58.4	22.2	14.7	4.5	0.2	-	-	401
Southeast									
Non-migrants	100.0	19.3	29.4	8.4	13.9	28.7	-	0.3	296
Migrants	100.0	10.8	19.5	4.4	19.7	45.7	-	-	519
Mekong River Delta									
Non-migrants	100.0	28.5	38.0	15.9	14.7	2.9	-	-	347
Migrants	100.0	17.5	36.1	11.4	29.6	5.4	-	-	446
Ha Noi									
Non-migrants	100.0	26.1	31.1	20.7	18.3	3.3	0.4	-	241
Migrants	100.0	12.6	24.7	17.2	33.6	11.8	-	-	372
Ho Chi Minh City									
Non-migrants	100.0	15.3	35.6	12.6	25.2	11.3	-	-	222
Migrants	100.0	12.2	27.2	11.4	33.1	16.1	-	-	360

Table 6.8 shows that among migrants who possess permanent household registration (KT1), there are roughly equal proportions working as a “Sole proprietorship”, in “Household business” and the “Public sector” with these three accounting for about a quarter of migrants. The “Foreign Direct Investment” sector has the lowest proportion of people with KT1 household registration (7.5 percent). For those who have KT2 (limited permanent household registration) status, about a quarter work in the “Household business” sector (26 percent), while 22.1 percent work in “Private sector” and 16.7 percent work in “Foreign Direct Investment” owned businesses. A very small proportion of migrants who have KT3 or KT4 temporary residence permits work in State agencies (9.4 percent and seven percent respectively), whereas the percent with KT3 and KT4 residence permits working in the “Private sector” and the “Foreign Direct Investment” sector are high at 34.6 percent and 34.2 percent, respectively. In particular, the percent of women with KT3 and KT4 registration working in the “Foreign Direct Investment sector” is 42.5 percent and 41.7 percent, respectively.

This mirrors the finding of the World Bank Group and Viet Nam Academy of Social Sciences (2016) who found that those with temporary household registration were much less likely to work in the public sector and much more likely to work in the private sector than were those with permanent household registration. They report that this is evidence of discrimination in the labor market against those who have temporary household registration.

Table 6.8: Percentage distribution of migrants by form of economic ownership, by permanent/temporary residence registration, and by sex

Economic ownership forms	Total	KT 1	KT 2	KT 3	KT 4
General					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sole proprietorship	19.3	27.1	17.0	11.8	9.5
Household business	22.4	23.9	26.0	18.4	22.0
Public sector	16.9	24.1	18.3	9.4	7.0
Private sector	21.6	17.2	22.1	25.8	27.2
Foreign Direct Investment sector	19.8	7.5	16.7	34.6	34.2
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>3 194</i>	<i>1 525</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>798</i>	<i>558</i>
Male					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sole proprietorship	19.8	29.1	16.8	11.6	7.1
Household business	25.7	26.7	28.9	20.9	27.9
Public sector	16.4	23.0	19.5	9.6	6.1
Private sector	23.8	16.6	22.1	32.8	32.1
Foreign Direct Investment sector	14.2	4.6	12.8	25.1	26.8
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1 538</i>	<i>745</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>280</i>
Female					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sole proprietorship	18.7	25.3	17.2	12.0	11.9
Household business	19.3	21.3	23.3	16.3	16.2
Public sector	17.3	25.3	17.2	9.2	7.9
Private sector	19.6	17.8	22.1	20.0	22.3
Foreign Direct Investment sector	25.1	10.4	20.2	42.5	41.7
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1 656</i>	<i>780</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>435</i>	<i>278</i>

The results of this analysis also show that the industrial sector, as indexed by the foreign direct investment sector, as in 2004, relies heavily on workers with temporary household registration while the public sector primarily employs migrants who have permanent household registration.

6.1.5. Labor Contract

Almost 70 percent of migrants and 73.4 percent of non-migrants have signed labor contracts (70.8 percent of in-migrants and 65.7 percent of return/intermittent migrant). A further 17.9 percent of non-migrants have a verbal agreement with their employers, which is lower than the corresponding percent of migrants (20.7 percent). There are a low percentage of respondents who report that they do not have a labor contract (8.7 percent of non-migrants and 9.7 percent of migrants).

The percent with signed labor contracts of an indefinite term is the highest for migrants (54.4 percent of non-migrants and 30.9 percent of migrants). Notably, 33.2 percent of in-migrants have signed labor contracts from one to under three years, which is higher than other types of labor contract.

There are differences observed in labor contracts for migrants and non-migrants by sex. For migrants and non-migrants, more women than men sign labor contracts (77.7 percent versus 68.7 percent for non-migrants, and 76.0 percent versus 62.5 percent for migrants). This may be related to the high proportion of female migrants, compared to non-migrants, who are working in the industrial sector.

Table 6.9: Percentage distribution of employed migrants and non-migrants by labor contract status, and sex

Labor Contract (*)	Non-migrants	Migrants	Of which	
			In-migrants	Return, Intermittent migrants
General				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Indefinite-term labor contract	54.4	30.9	29.9	34.3
One to under three years labor contract	15.9	30.8	33.2	23.0
Three months to under one year labor contract	2.4	6.0	6.0	5.9
Under three months labor contract	0.6	1.8	1.7	2.4
Verbal agreement	17.9	20.7	20.2	22.6
No labor contract	8.7	9.7	9.1	11.7
Not specified	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1 167</i>	<i>2 706</i>	<i>2 083</i>	<i>623</i>
Male				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Indefinite-term labor contract	51.1	28.9	28.3	30.4
One to under three years labor contract	13.9	26.0	29.1	18.2
Contract				
Three months to under one year labor contract	3.0	5.9	5.8	6.3
Under three months labor contract	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.9
Verbal agreement	21.2	25.8	24.2	29.6
No labor contract	10.1	11.7	11.0	13.6
Not specified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>562</i>	<i>1,289</i>	<i>921</i>	<i>368</i>
Female				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Indefinite-term labor contract	57.5	32.7	31.1	40.0
One to under three years labor contract	17.9	35.2	36.4	29.8
Three months to under one year labor contract	1.8	6.1	6.3	5.5
Under three months labor contract	0.5	2.0	1.7	3.1
Verbal agreement	14.9	16.2	17.0	12.5
No labor contract	7.3	7.8	7.6	9.0
Not specified	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>605</i>	<i>1,417</i>	<i>1,162</i>	<i>255</i>

(*) Table 6.9 is only for the respondents who are cooperative members and payroll workers

6.1.6. Bonuses/allowances/benefits

The percent of migrants who receive bonuses/allowances/benefits is higher than that of non-migrants. Approximately 31.7 percent of non-migrants and 48.7 percent of migrants (52.6 percent of in-migrants and 38 percent of Return, Intermittent migrants) have received at least one type of benefit at the workplace (see Table 6.10).

The Central Highlands has the lowest percent of people receiving benefits (12.4 percent of non-migrants and 19.5 percent of migrants, including 20.1 percent of in-migrants and 17.9 percent of Return, Intermittent migrants). This percentage is the highest in the Southeast (45.6 percent of non-migrants, and 62.4 percent of migrants, including 65 percent among in-migrants and 50 percent among and Return, Intermittent migrants). The findings of the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey are similar to the 2004 Vietnam Migration Survey with the percent of workers receiving benefits being the lowest in the Central Highlands and the percent in the Southeast region being the highest. The reason for a high percentage of workers in the Southeast receiving benefits is the high proportion of workers in industrial employment in that region.

Table 6.10: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants receiving bonuses/ allowances/ benefits by region

Place of residence and migration status	Total	Bonuses/allowances/benefits received		Number of persons
		Yes	No	
Nationwide				
Non-migrant	100.0	31.7	68.3	2 450
Migrants	100.0	48.7	51.3	3 685
- In-migrants	100.0	52.6	47.4	2 700
- Return, Intermittent migrants	100.0	38.0	62.0	985
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas				
Non-migrants	100.0	29.1	70.9	309
Migrants	100.0	52.1	47.9	447
- In-migrants	100.0	58.1	41.9	279
- Return, Intermittent migrants	100.0	42.3	57.7	168
Red River Delta				
Non-migrants	100.0	36.2	63.8	392
Migrants	100.0	65.4	34.6	607
- In-migrants	100.0	72.4	27.6	427
- Return, Intermittent migrants	100.0	48.9	51.1	180
North Central and South Central Coast Areas				
Non-migrants	100.0	35.4	64.6	384
Migrants	100.0	45.4	54.6	533
- In-migrants	100.0	47.0	53.0	328
- Return, Intermittent migrants	100.0	42.9	57.1	205
Central Highlands				
Non-migrants	100.0	12.4	87.6	259
Migrants	100.0	19.5	80.5	401
- In-migrants	100.0	20.1	79.9	278
- Return, Intermittent migrants	100.0	17.9	82.1	123

Place of residence and migration status	Total	Bonuses/allowances/benefits received		Number of persons
		Yes	No	
Southeast				
Non-migrants	100.0	45.6	54.4	296
Migrants	100.0	62.4	37.6	519
- In-migrants	100.0	65.0	35.0	431
- Return, Intermittent migrants	100.0	50.0	50.0	88
Mekong River Delta				
Non-migrants	100.0	24.5	75.5	347
Migrants	100.0	35.4	64.6	446
- In-migrants	100.0	42.9	57.1	289
- Return, Intermittent migrants	100.0	21.7	78.3	157
Ha Noi				
Non-migrants	100.0	32.0	68.0	241
Migrants	100.0	48.4	51.6	372
- In-migrants	100.0	49.1	50.9	332
- Return, Intermittent migrants	100.0	42.5	57.5	40
Ho Chi Minh City				
Non-migrants	100.0	36.0	64.0	222
Migrants	100.0	50.6	49.4	360
- In-migrants	100.0	51.2	48.8	336
- Return, Intermittent migrants	100.0	41.7	58.3	24

In Table 6.11 the percent of respondents receiving specified benefits are provided. Of respondents who received benefits, most received a bonus (reported by 64.5 percent of non-migrants, and 67.5 percent of migrants, including 66.9 percent of in-migrants and 70 percent of Return, Intermittent migrants). This is true for all regions, except the Southeast.

Overtime pay is a major benefit of both migrants and non-migrants, especially migrants in the region with large industrial zones such as the Southeast and the Red River Delta. The percent of workers receiving overtime pay is the highest in the Southeast (63.7 percent of non-migrants, and 64.4 percent of migrants, including 67 percent of in-migrants and 47.7 percent of Return, Intermittent migrants). Except for the North and South Central Coast Areas, where more employees receive meal allowances than they do overtime pay (36 percent versus 28.7 percent for non-migrants and 47.7 percent versus 35.3 percent for migrants), employees in other regions have their overtime pay ranked second to other bonuses received.

Table 6.11: Percent of migrants and non-migrants who received benefits by specified bonuses/allowances/benefit from work, and by region

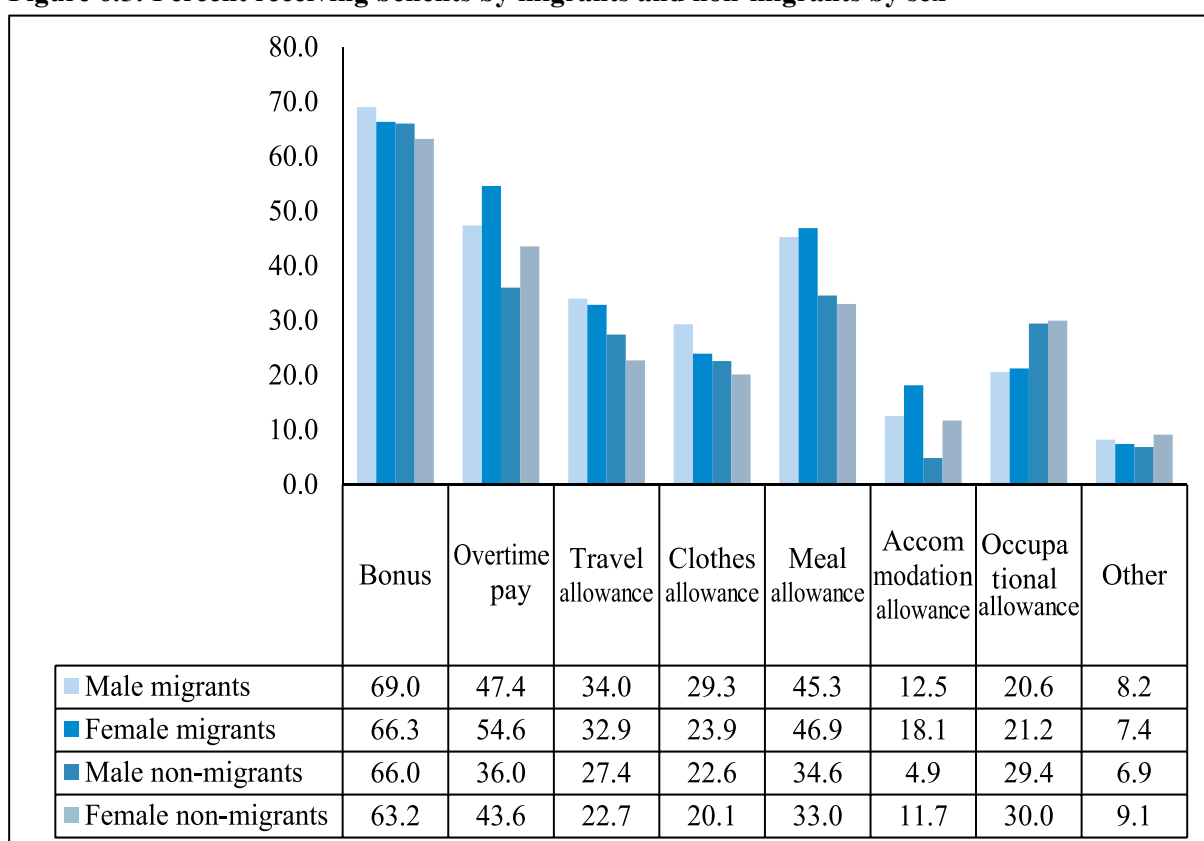
Place of residence and migration status	Type of bonuses/allowances/benefits								Number of persons
	Bonus	Overtime pay	Travel allowance	Clothes allowance	Meal allowance	Accommodation allowance	Occupational allowance	Other	
Nationwide									
Non-migrants	64.5	40.2	24.8	21.2	33.7	8.6	29.7	8.1	777
Migrants	67.5	51.4	33.4	26.3	46.2	15.7	21.0	7.8	1 789
- In-migrants	66.9	55.7	35.9	25.6	49.4	18.5	19.8	7.8	1 416
- Return/Intermittent migrants	70.0	35.1	23.6	29.2	34.0	4.8	25.5	7.8	373
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas									
Non-migrants	66.7	34.4	17.8	27.8	25.6	1.1	43.3	4.4	90
Migrants		47.0	13.8	31.9	27.6	5.2	31.0	1.3	232
- In-migrants	70.8	56.5	15.5	35.4	35.4	7.5	24.2	1.2	161
- Return/Intermittent migrants	74.6	25.4	9.9	23.9	9.9	0.0	46.5	1.4	71
Red River Delta									
Non-migrants	79.6	38.0	21.1	26.1	37.3	4.2	32.4	4.2	142
Migrants	77.2	60.3	40.8	37.7	55.9	22.3	13.9	5.1	395
- In-migrants	78.6	68.2	44.2	36.4	58.1	26.6	12.0	3.9	308
- Return/Intermittent migrant	72.4	32.2	28.7	42.5	48.3	6.9	20.7	9.2	87
North Central and South Central Coast Areas									
Non-migrants	58.1	28.7	25.7	23.5	36.0	0.7	16.9	11.8	136
Migrants	66.4	35.3	24.9	25.3	47.7	4.1	14.9	12.0	241
- In-migrants	67.3	35.3	27.5	23.5	54.2	5.9	15.7	9.8	153
- Return/Intermittent migrants	64.8	35.2	20.5	28.4	36.4	1.1	13.6	15.9	88
Central Highlands									
Non-migrants	62.5	28.1	12.5	12.5	18.8	3.1	43.8	12.5	32
Migrants	51.3	20.5	21.8	24.4	41.0	14.1	35.9	12.8	78
- In-migrants	46.4	19.6	21.4	28.6	50.0	19.6	32.1	16.1	56
- Return/Intermittent migrants	63.6	22.7	22.7	13.6	18.2	0.0	45.5	4.5	22
Southeast									
Non-migrants	42.2	63.7	46.7	7.4	40.0	34.1	29.6	14.8	135
Migrants	47.7	64.4	50.8	13.3	51.1	32.5	21.7	17.6	323
- In-migrants	45.2	67.0	52.0	11.5	51.6	33.7	22.2	19.0	279
- Return/Intermittent migrants	63.6	47.7	43.2	25.0	47.7	25.0	18.2	9.1	44
Mekong River Delta									
Non-migrants	60.0	37.6	15.3	18.8	29.4	3.5	42.4	3.5	85
Migrants	63.9	44.3	22.2	20.9	39.9	7.6	22.8	2.5	158
- In-migrants	60.5	46.8	21.8	21.0	41.9	9.7	23.4	3.2	124
- Return/Intermittent migrant	76.5	35.3	23.5	20.6	32.4	0.0	20.6	0.0	34

Place of residence and migration status	Type of bonuses/allowances/benefits								Number of persons
	Bonus	Overtime pay	Travel allowance	Clothes allowance	Meal allowance	Accommodation allowance	Occupational allowance	Other	
Ha Noi									
Non-migrants	70.1	42.9	20.8	28.6	37.7	0.0	23.4	5.2	77
Migrants	75.0	53.9	40.6	23.3	52.2	12.8	15.6	0.6	180
- In-migrants	76.7	54.6	42.9	23.3	54.6	14.1	14.7	0.6	163
- Return/Intermittent migrants	58.8	47.1	17.6	23.5	29.4	0.0	23.5	0.0	17
Ho Chi Minh City									
Non-migrants	83.8	35.0	20.0	23.8	28.8	11.3	18.8	7.5	80
Migrants	80.2	53.3	30.2	27.5	39.6	10.4	27.5	8.2	182
- In-migrants	79.1	51.7	30.2	26.2	39.0	11.0	27.3	8.1	172
- Return/Intermittent migrants	100.0	80.0	30.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	30.0	10.0	10

This table is based on a multiple response question and therefore percentages may not total 100 percent

There is little difference between men and women in the percent of each benefit received by migrants and non-migrants. Male migrants are slightly more likely to receive bonuses than are female migrants (a difference of 2.7 percentage points), while female migrants are more likely to receive overtime pay than are male migrants. A similar pattern is also observed among non-migrants (see Figure 6.5).

Figure 6.5: Percent receiving benefits by migrants and non-migrants by sex

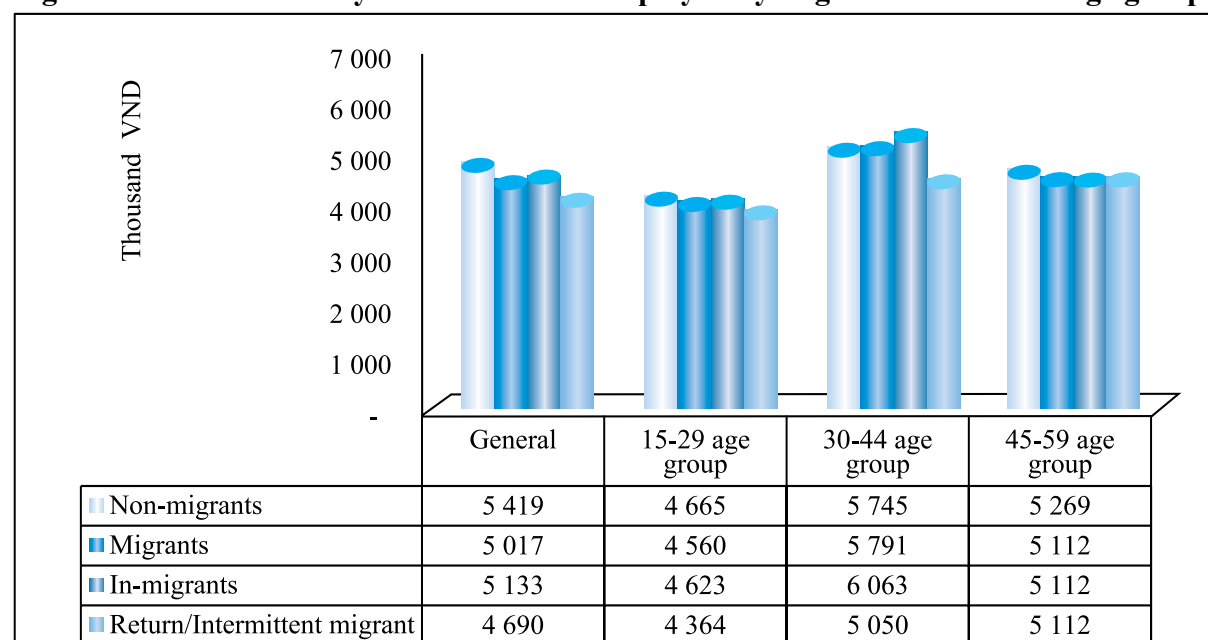


6.1.7. Mean monthly income

Overall, the mean monthly income of non-migrants is higher than that of migrants (VND 5.4 million versus VND 5 million). Non-migrants have higher income than migrants for the age groups of 15-29 and 45-49, but this difference is not large. By contrast, in the age group of 30-44, the mean monthly income of migrants and non-migrants is almost the same (VND 5.8 million versus VND 5.7 million). Notably, the mean monthly income of in-migrants is the highest (VND 6.1 million) compared with other types of migration. The difference in the mean monthly income of migrants and non-migrants is affected by age (see Figure 6.6)

Data from the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey show that non-migrants earned, on average, approximately 25 percent more than migrants and that the differential between migrants and non-migrants increased with age. However, the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey reveals that the differential between non-migrants and migrants has decreased (to less than 10 percent) and there is no major differential by age.

Figure 6.6: Mean monthly income of those employed by migration status and age group



The mean monthly income by region is shown in Table 6.12. It is no surprise that the mean monthly income in the two largest economic centers of the country are recorded as higher than those of other regions. Workers in Ho Chi Minh City earn the highest income (VND 6.7 million for non-migrants and nearly VND 6.2 million for migrants), followed by workers in Ha Noi (VND 6.4 million for non-migrants and VND 5.9 million for migrants). The lowest income level for both non-migrants and migrants is found in the Central Highlands (VND 4.2 million and VND 3.5 million, respectively). Except for the North and South Central Coast Areas, in most regions non-migrant incomes are higher than those of migrants.

In Ho Chi Minh City and the Central Highlands, for those aged 15-29, the mean monthly income of migrants is higher than that of non-migrants (VND 5.2 million versus VND 4.7 million and VND 3.2 million versus VND 2.8 million respectively). This is the opposite for the remaining two age groups.

Men have higher mean monthly incomes than women. Male migrants have higher income than female migrants in all age groups. In the age groups of 30-44 and 45-59, male non-migrants also have higher income than female migrants. However, in the age group of 15-29, the income of male non-migrants is lower than that of female migrants.

Table 6.12: Mean monthly income (Thousand VND) of employed migrants and non-migrants by age group, sex and region

Region	Total		15-29 age group		30-44 age group		45-59 age group	
	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants
General								
Total	5 419	5 017	4 665	4 560	5 745	5 791	5 269	5 112
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	5 400	5 383	4 853	4 884	5 964	5 938	4 604	6 937
Red River Delta	5 292	5 265	5 433	4 965	6 033	6 275	4 212	4 849
North Central and South Central Coast Areas	4 392	4 429	3 206	3 914	4 643	5 245	4 544	5 079
Central Highlands	4 186	3 468	2 796	3 195	4 422	3 861	4 841	3 783
Southeast	6 178	5 214	5 965	4 962	6 091	5 686	6 473	5 158
Mekong River Delta	5 454	4 343	5 295	3 903	5 174	4 671	5 833	4 880
Ha Noi	6 408	5 861	5 704	5 155	6 635	7 523	6 394	4 559
Ho Chi Minh City	6 744	6 190	4 795	5 231	7 697	7 238	6 408	5 991
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2 450</i>	<i>3 685</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>2 150</i>	<i>1 235</i>	<i>1 202</i>	<i>850</i>	<i>333</i>
Male								
Total	6 035	5 543	4 579	4 878	6 498	6 390	5 920	5 837
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	5 531	5 927	5 888	5 179	5 818	6 414	4 837	8 332
Red River Delta	5 975	5 882	5 120	5 367	7 486	7 125	4 078	5 205
North Central and South Central Coast Areas	4 784	4 923	3 012	4 276	4 888	5 653	5 210	6 070
Central Highlands	4 885	3 935	3 055	3 476	5 673	4 375	4 666	4 594
Southeast	7 070	5 740	5 706	5 138	7 559	6 569	7 171	5 999
Mekong River Delta	5 752	4 726	4 822	4 153	5 124	5 152	6 744	5 075
Ha Noi	6 797	6 386	6 254	5 313	6 718	7 962	7 036	5 680
Ho Chi Minh City	8 729	6 812	3 854	5 814	10 432	7 873	8 374	6 495
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1 088</i>	<i>1 749</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>924</i>	<i>538</i>	<i>636</i>	<i>411</i>	<i>189</i>
Female								
Total	4 928	4 535	4 718	4 320	5 164	5 100	4 660	4 118
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	5 277	4 784	4 100	4 624	6 118	5 265	4 402	3 625
Red River Delta	4 821	4 722	5 525	4 685	4 966	5 001	4 318	4 246
North Central and South Central Coast	4 050	4 050	3 342	3 671	4 420	4 867	3 940	4 132
Central Highlands	3 637	3 040	2 619	2 987	3 495	3 238	5 016	2 723
Southeast	5 460	4 729	6 174	4 824	5 154	4 725	5 631	3 995
Mekong River Delta	5 217	3 940	5 682	3 698	5 213	4 149	5 088	4 451
Ha Noi	6 141	5 427	5 440	5 047	6 587	6 985	5 752	3 795
Ho Chi Minh City	5 087	5 606	5 248	4 730	5 668	6 620	3 827	5 403
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1 362</i>	<i>1 936</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>1 226</i>	<i>697</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>439</i>	<i>144</i>

The income of respondents is affected by a number of factors, for example, education, experience, and the occupational sector. These correlates are not analyzed in this report which concentrates on basic relationships in the data. However, it is surprising that migrants, compared to non-migrants, do not have a significant income advantage in the labor market because of their higher educational qualifications. The difference in income between migrants and non-migrants deserves a more in-depth analysis.

6.1.8. Comparison of income before and after migration

As noted in Chapter 4, the main reason for migration is the perceived economic benefits obtained through migration. A comparison of income obtained before and after migration (see Figure 6.7) shows that approximately 60 percent of migrants believe that their income at their new workplace/new places of residence is higher than that in their old workplace/place of origin. This is reported by 62.3 percent of women compared to 55 percent of men. Thus, the majority of migrants perceive a direct economic benefit from migration.

Figure 6.7: Income comparison before and after migration by sex

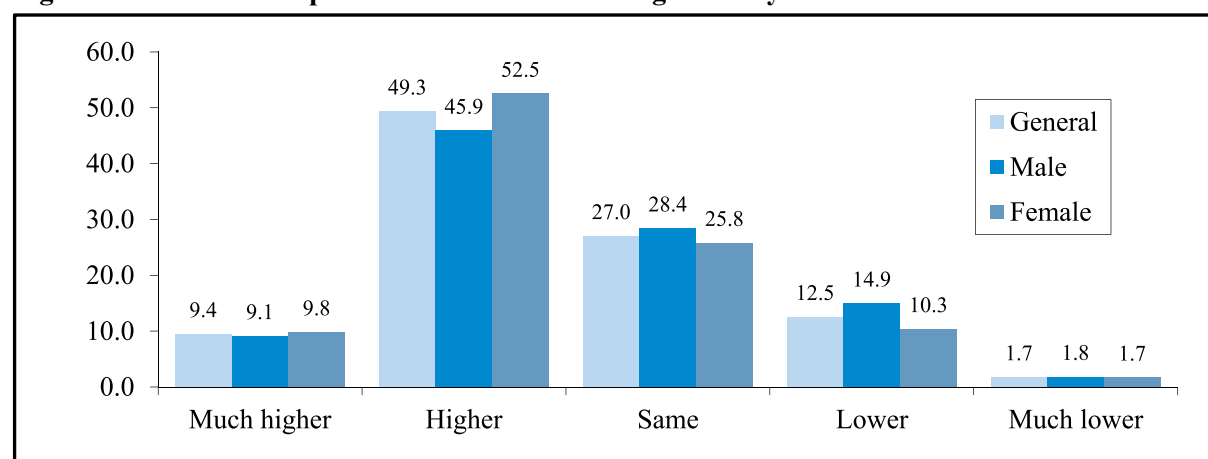


Table 6.13 shows that while in-migrants report higher income after migration, Return, Intermittent migrants report much lower levels of income improvement, with 63.6 percent of in-migrants saying that income is better at their places of destination than it was before migration and only 9.2 percent stating that the level of income is lower than that in their previous place of residence while among Return, Intermittent migrants only 45.7 percent stated that their income was higher and 28.1 percent said it was lower.

In the eight regions, only the North and South Central Coast Areas and Ho Chi Minh City have a percentage below 50 percent of respondents who report higher or much higher income in the place of destination compared to the place of origin. In the remaining regions, the levels are more than 55 percent, with the highest level being in the Red River Delta (68.9 percent, of which 76.1 percent of in-migrants report high or much higher income compared to 51.7 percent of Return, Intermittent migrants), followed by the Southeast (68.2 percent of migrants consisting of 71 percent of in-migrants and 54.5 percent of Return, Intermittent migrants).

The percent of migrants who report that income in their post-migration workplace is much lower than their pre-migration workplace is very low (1.7 percent). Some

regions have quite low rates such as the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas (0.2 percent) and Ha Noi (0.5 percent).

Table 6.13: Percent of migrants with income before and after migration by region

Region/type of migration	Total	Comparison of income before and after migration					Number of persons
		Much higher	Higher	Same	Lower	Much lower	
Nationwide							
Migrants	100.0	9.4	49.3	27.0	12.5	1.7	3 685
- In-migrants	100.0	10.0	53.6	27.3	8.3	0.9	2 700
- Return, Intermittent migrants	100.0	7.9	37.8	26.3	24.2	3.9	985
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas							
Migrants	100.0	8.9	56.8	22.6	11.4	0.2	447
- In-migrants	100.0	11.8	64.9	17.2	6.1	0.0	279
- Return, Intermittent migrants	100.0	4.2	43.5	31.5	20.2	0.6	168
Red River Delta							
Migrants	100.0	13.7	55.2	20.3	8.7	2.1	607
- In-migrants	100.0	14.3	61.8	17.6	5.6	0.7	427
- Return, Intermittent migrants	100.0	12.2	39.4	26.7	16.1	5.6	180
North Central and South Central Coast Areas							
Migrants	100.0	8.8	34.5	36.2	18.2	2.3	533
- In-migrants	100.0	7.6	37.5	42.4	11.9	0.6	328
- Return, Intermittent migrants	100.0	10.7	29.8	26.3	28.3	4.9	205
Central Highlands							
Migrants	100.0	3.5	55.6	17.7	20.7	2.5	401
- In-migrants	100.0	4.0	58.3	18.0	16.9	2.9	278
- Return, Intermittent migrants	100.0	2.4	49.6	17.1	29.3	1.6	123
Southeast							
Migrants	100.0	10.6	57.6	17.9	12.9	1.0	519
- In-migrants	100.0	10.7	60.3	19.0	9.3	0.7	431
- Return, Intermittent migrants	100.0	10.2	44.3	12.5	30.7	2.3	88
Mekong River Delta							
Migrants	100.0	12.1	44.6	24.0	16.1	3.1	446
- In-migrants	100.0	14.9	55.4	21.1	8.0	0.7	289
- Return, Intermittent migrants	100.0	7.0	24.8	29.3	31.2	7.6	157
Ha Noi							
Migrants	100.0	7.8	49.5	38.2	4.0	0.5	372
- In-migrant	100.0	7.8	51.2	36.7	3.6	0.6	332
- Return, Intermittent migrants	100.0	7.5	35.0	50.0	7.5	0.0	40
Ho Chi Minh City							
Migrants	100.0	7.2	38.9	45.8	6.4	1.7	360
- In-migrants	100.0	7.4	37.5	47.3	6.3	1.5	336
- Return, Intermittent migrants	100.0	4.2	58.3	25.0	8.3	4.2	24

6.2. CURRENT LIVING CONDITIONS

6.2.1. Savings

Approximately 28 percent of migrants and 33 percent of non-migrants have savings, and this percent differs considerably by region of residence. The percentage with savings is highest in the Red River Delta (36.3 percent of migrants and 44.5 percent of non-migrants) and the lowest in the Central Highlands (18.9 percent of migrants and 18.1 percent of non-migrants). The percent of in-migrants in the Central Highlands with savings is remarkably low, which means that in-migrants here are more likely to face economic difficulties than those in other regions. With the exception of the Red River Delta and the Mekong River Delta (26.9 percent of migrants and 40 percent of non-migrants have savings) differentials between migrants and non-migrants in the percentage with savings within regions are relatively small indicating that the level of economic development of the region rather than migrant status drives the ability to save.

Figure 6.8: Percent of respondents with savings by current place of residence and migration status

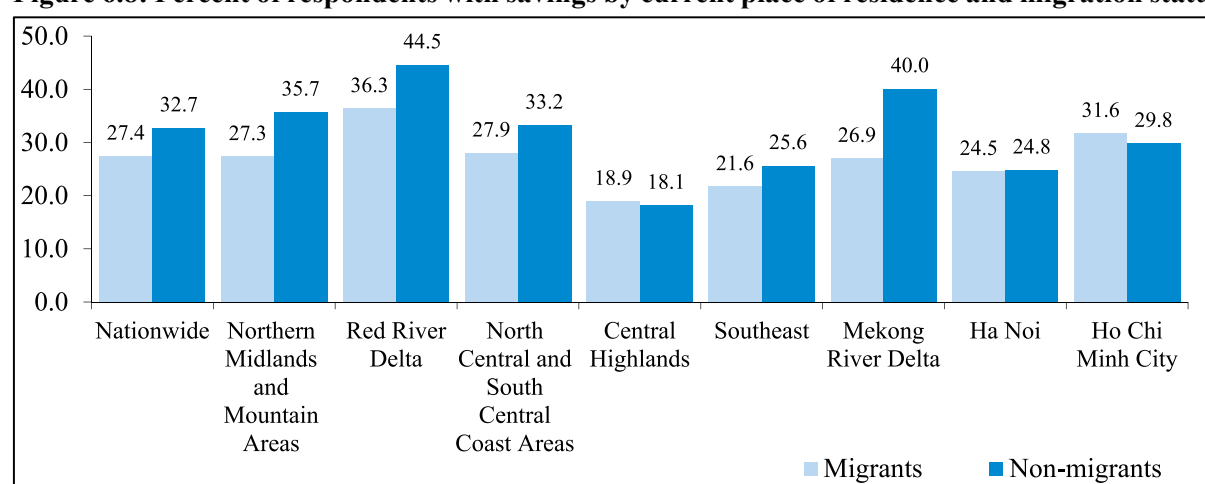


Table 6.14 shows that among methods of saving, the percent of respondents keeping their own money is the highest (65.1 percent of migrants and 59.7 percent of non-migrants), of which 63.2 percent are in-migrants and 72.3 percent are Return, Intermittent migrants. This is followed by opening a savings account (35.4 percent of migrants and 52.2 percent of non-migrants). The method of lending/tontine is similar to buying gold or foreign currency and is employed by three percent of migrants and six percent of non-migrants. The percent of migrants who have their families keep their savings is double that of non-migrants (16 percent versus 8.3 percent), which suggests that migrants often expect part (or all) of the remittances they send to their family to be used as savings.

There are differences among regions in the method of saving. In the Red River Delta, the percentage keeping their savings is highest both for migrants and non-migrants, while in Hanoi most respondents with savings keep the savings in banks.

Table 6.14: Percent of migrants and non-migrants with specific method of savings by region

Region	Method of saving							Number of persons
	Self-keeping	Family-keeping	Bank-keeping	Lending/Tontine with interest	Lending/Tontine without interest	Buying gold/foreign currency	Others	
Nationwide								
Non-migrants	59.7	8.3	52.2	6.1	1.1	6.3	1.5	973
Migrants	65.1	16.0	35.4	3.3	1.1	3.0	1.9	1 346
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas								
Non-migrants	60.9	10.9	51.6	0.8	1.6	8.6	3.1	128
Migrants	63.4	26.1	27.3	0.6	3.7	3.1	8.7	161
Red River Delta								
Non-migrants	82.3	7.4	52.7	1.5	3.0	8.9	0.0	203
Migrants	81.3	22.0	28.2	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.4	273
North Central and South Central Coast Areas								
Non-migrants	55.4	7.6	57.3	3.8	0.6	6.4	2.5	157
Migrants	60.2	8.3	46.8	1.4	0.0	6.0	0.9	216
Central Highlands								
Non-migrants	65.4	11.5	42.3	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.9	52
Migrants	67.4	18.0	22.5	2.2	2.2	1.1	1.1	89
Southeast								
Non-migrants	42.4	24.2	30.3	9.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	33
Migrants	53.2	19.4	26.6	6.5	2.4	0.8	0.0	124
Mekong River Delta								
Non-migrants	61.7	5.0	40.0	11.7	1.7	3.3	0.0	60
Migrants	79.5	8.0	20.0	10.5	1.0	3.0	2.5	200
Ha Noi								
Non-migrants	25.9	11.1	77.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27
Migrants	39.8	10.2	56.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.6	128
Ho Chi Minh City								
Non-migrants	52.4	16.7	59.5	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.4	42
Migrants	55.5	17.4	58.1	3.9	0.0	6.5	0.0	155

6.2.2. Loans

A major source of dissatisfaction found in the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey was the difficulty that migrants faced when trying to access loans. As seen in Chapter 5 this was a difficulty that migrants still faced in 2015. The qualitative interviews provide further evidence of the difficulties that migrants face in obtaining loans.

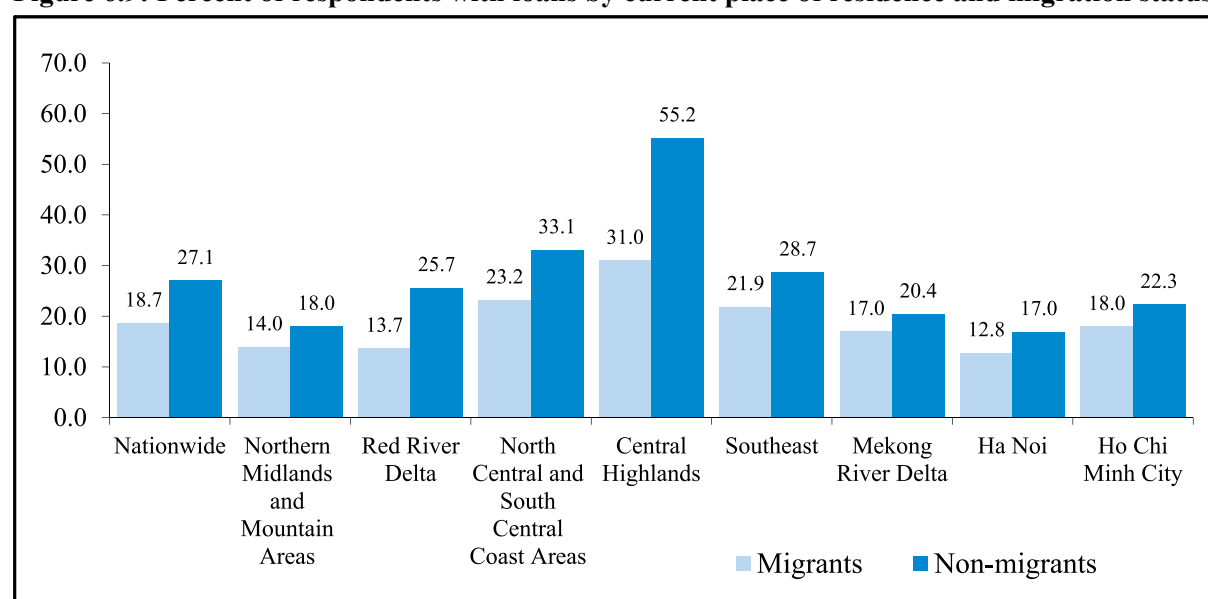
“It’s not easy to get a loan because I have to prove my monthly income. If I don’t have a stable job with a stable income, I can’t do it. In addition, I also have to get the director’s signature. In general, I find the procedures complicated”.
(Male intermittent migrant, urban, Ca Mau province)

The results of this survey also indicate that migrants are less likely to take out a loan than are non-migrants. The Central Highlands has the highest percent of respondents with loans among both migrants and non-migrants. In this region, nearly one-third of

migrants and more than half of non-migrants have loans, while the percentage in other regions is much lower. Ha Noi has the lowest percent of respondents with loans (12.8 percent of migrants and 17 percent of non-migrants).

In all regions, there are more non-migrants who are currently have a loan than there are migrants with loans. This probably results from difficulties faced by migrants when attempting to access to bank loans, with the requirements of finance institutions, such as holding permanent household registration, being a major barrier to accessing loans.

Figure 6.9: Percent of respondents with loans by current place of residence and migration status



Data shown in Table 6.15 also suggest that migrants have difficulty accessing credit from official sources. Of the respondents with loans, 66.2 percent of non-migrants take out loans from official sources, while only 50 percent of migrants access this type of loan (47.3 percent of in-migrants and 56 percent of Return, Intermittent migrants). Migrants often borrow from relatives (37.3 percent). The median amount of loans for non-migrants is nearly VND 37 million, while that of migrants is VND 25 million (VND 22 million for in-migrants and VND 30 million for Return, Intermittent migrants). Among regions, the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas has the highest median amount of loan by migrants, approximately VND 45 million. In summary, migrants with loans are more likely than non-migrants with loans to borrow money from family, relatives and non-bank sources while non-migrants are more likely to borrow money from banks.

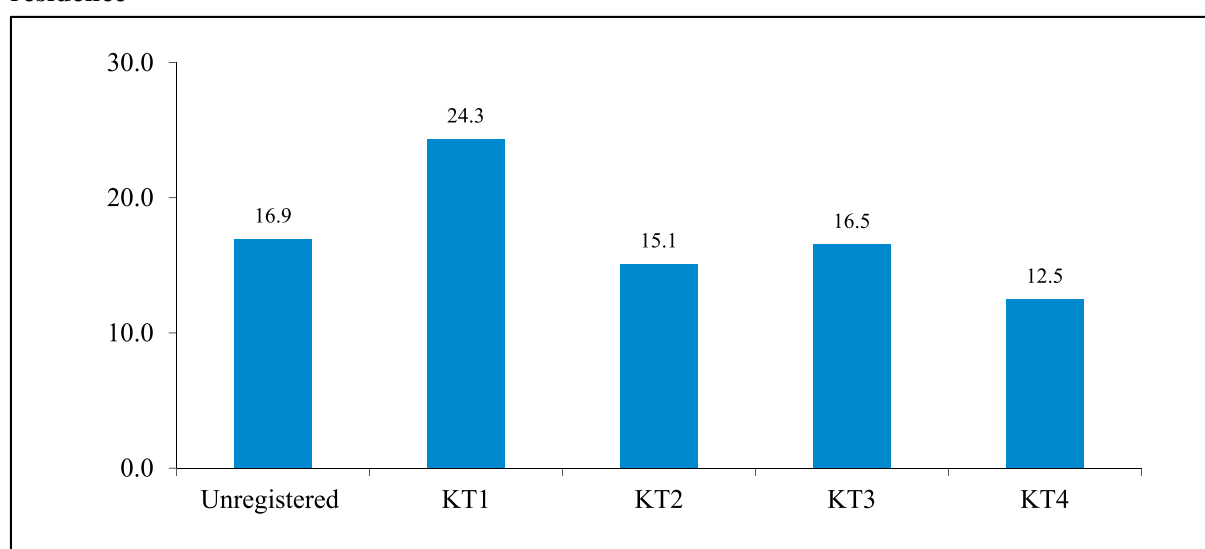
Table 6.15: Percent of migrants and non-migrant with a loan by source of loan, and by region

Region	Source of loan of migrants and non-migrants					Number of persons	Median of source of loan (thousand VND)
	Family	Relative	Informal sources	Bank credit	Others		
Nationwide							
Non-migrants	22.4	14.1	10.5	66.2	4.2	811	36 750
Migrants	37.3	18.3	11.6	50.0	3.4	928	25 000
- In-migrants	36.6	18.5	11.9	47.3	4.1	637	22 000
- Return, Intermittent migrants	38.8	17.9	11.0	56.0	2.1	291	30 000
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas							
Non-migrants	20.9	11.9	4.5	76.1	0.0	67	40 000
Migrants	33.7	15.1	11.6	58.1	1.2	86	45 000
- In-migrants	29.4	13.7	13.7	56.9	2.0	51	33 000
- Return, Intermittent migrants	40.0	17.1	8.6	60.0	0.0	35	50 000
Red River Delta							
Non-migrants	37.1	33.6	6.0	43.1	1.7	116	50 000
Migrants	53.4	25.2	9.7	34.0	1.9	103	40 000
- In-migrants	48.4	25.8	12.9	27.4	3.2	62	40 000
- Return, Intermittent migrants	61.0	24.4	4.9	43.9	0.0	41	40 000
North Central and South Central Coast Areas							
Non-migrants	19.1	7.6	7.6	71.3	8.9	157	30 000
Migrants	44.4	14.4	10.0	56.7	3.9	180	30 000
- In-migrants	46.1	16.7	11.8	51.0	4.9	102	30 000
- Return, Intermittent migrants	42.3	11.5	7.7	64.1	2.6	78	30 000
Central Highlands							
Non-migrants	19.5	10.7	19.5	75.5	1.9	159	40 000
Migrants	29.1	20.3	10.8	54.1	3.4	148	25 000
- In-migrants	32.1	22.3	8.9	53.6	2.7	112	26 500
- Return, Intermittent migrants	19.4	13.9	16.7	55.6	5.6	36	23 000
Southeast							
Non-migrants	25.0	10.0	11.0	62.0	2.0	100	50 000
Migrants	33.1	13.4	15.7	52.8	2.4	127	20 000
- In-migrants	33.0	12.3	15.1	51.9	1.9	106	20 000
- Return, Intermittent migrants	33.3	19.0	19.0	57.1	4.8	21	20 000
Mekong River Delta							
Non-migrants	9.8	9.8	14.1	77.2	1.1	92	20 000
Migrants	33.1	17.3	10.2	53.5	5.5	127	12 000
- In-migrants	30.8	13.8	10.8	47.7	9.2	65	11 000
- Return/Intermittent migrant	35.5	21.0	9.7	59.7	1.6	62	14 000
Ha Noi							
Non-migrants	32.1	26.4	9.4	49.1	7.5	53	25 000
Migrants	38.8	29.9	20.9	25.4	7.5	67	40 000
- In-migrants	40.4	33.3	19.3	24.6	8.8	57	40 000
- Return, Intermittent migrants	30.0	10.0	30.0	30.0	0.0	10	34 000
Ho Chi Minh City							
Non-migrants	19.4	7.5	4.5	67.2	11.9	67	20 000
Migrants	32.2	17.8	7.8	50.0	2.2	90	40 000
- In-migrants	32.9	14.6	6.1	52.4	2.4	82	40 000
- Return, Intermittent migrants	25.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	8	75 000

Based on a multiple response question therefore responses do not total 100 percent

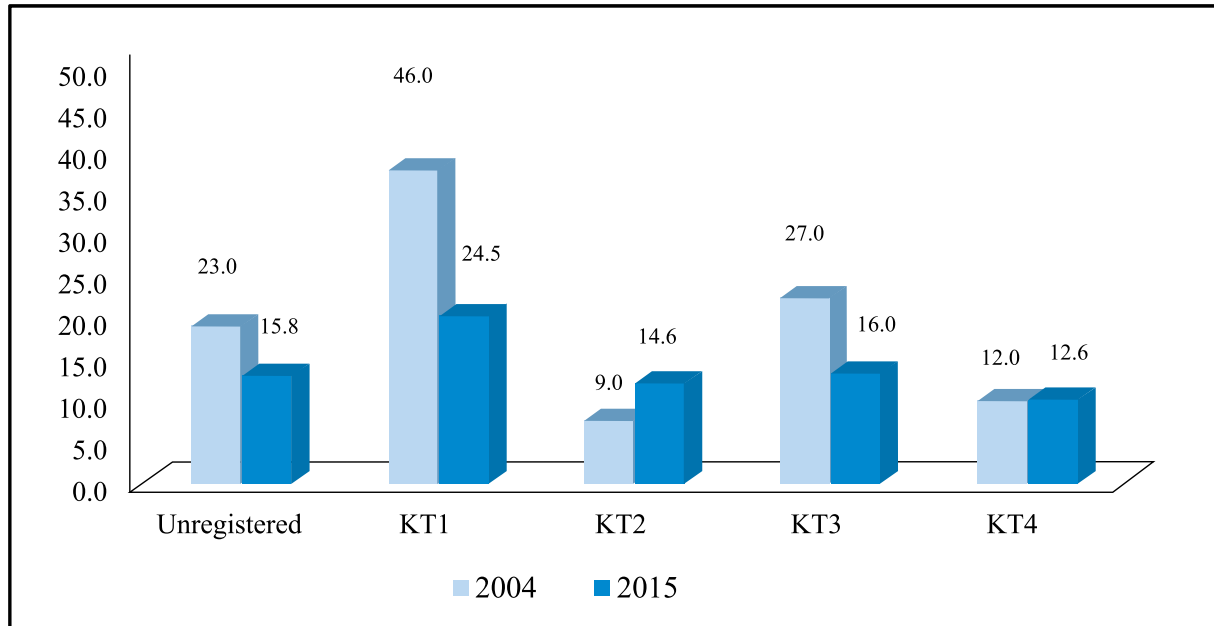
Figure 6.10 shows that migrants who access loans are mostly those with KT1 household registration (24.3 percent) while those with KT4 household registration have the lowest percent (12.5 percent) that access loans. About one-sixth of migrants with KT2 and KT3 registration take out loans. While access to loans may be related to factors such as the source of income, the results suggest that household registration does play a role in the ability of migrants to obtain loans.

Figure 6.10: Percent of migrants with loans by household registration status in current place of residence



Data from the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey and 2015 National Internal Migration Survey, show that among in-migrants without household registration, with KT1 household registration and KT3 household registration, the percent of migrants with loans has decreased, especially for those with KT1 registration (the proportion of migrants with loans is nearly half that of 2004). For migrants having KT2 and KT4 household registration, the percent of in-migrants who have loans is slightly higher than that in 2004 (see Figure 6.11). Overall, the results suggest that one explanation is that the economic conditions of migrants have improved over the last decade resulting in them less likely to require borrowing money.

Figure 6.11: Percent of in-migrants with loans in 2004 and 2015 by household registration status in current place of residence



6.2.3. Remittances to family/relatives

One important reason of migration is to improve the living conditions of migrant's families in the place of origin. One method for achieving this is for migrants to send or take money or goods back to their families. As shown in Figure 6.13, approximately 30 percent of migrants have sent remittances to their family within the 12 months prior to the survey. This percent in the 2004 survey was about 50 percent, although there are many more students in the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey compared to the 2004 survey and students are more likely to be receiving rather than sending remittances. The level of female migrants sending remittances is slightly higher than that of males (30.8 percent versus 29.2 percent), which is similar to the finding of the 2004 migration survey.

The qualitative interviews also reveal the importance of remittances. The amount of money sent depends not only on migrant's income but also on their families' situation in their home town. If migrants are married, have children, or have elderly parents who need to be taken care of, the amount of money is larger and is sent regularly (monthly). If their families at home are not poor, migrants only send money as an encouragement to maintain the bond between them and their family. There seems to be no difference across regions, between male and female migrants and across types of migration in this behavior.

"I send money to my parents who live in Tay Ninh, where my eldest child studies. Whenever I am back, I give them some money for food, study, and clothes. I can save only several million VND a month but I still send it all to my parents. I give them the money with me when I am back, or I have a bank remit it". (*Female in-migrant, rural, Ba Ria - Vung Tau province*)

"I can earn more than 5 million VND a month, and I give my mother 4 million VND. My brother earns 4 million VND, half of which he gives our mother.

Totally we give her 6 million VND a month”. (*Male intermittent migrant, urban, Hai Duong province*)

Migrants residing in the Southeast are the most likely to remit (44 percent) followed by those in the Red River Delta (38 percent). Migrants in the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas are least likely to send remittances to their family/relatives (20.5 percent). Figure 6.12 also shows a higher percent of male migrants sending remittances in Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City than that of female migrants in the same regions. On the contrary, in the Red River Delta, the Mekong River Delta and the Southeast, a smaller percent of male migrants send remittances compared to female migrants.

Figure 6.12: Percent of migrants sending remittances to family/relatives within 12 months prior to the survey by sex

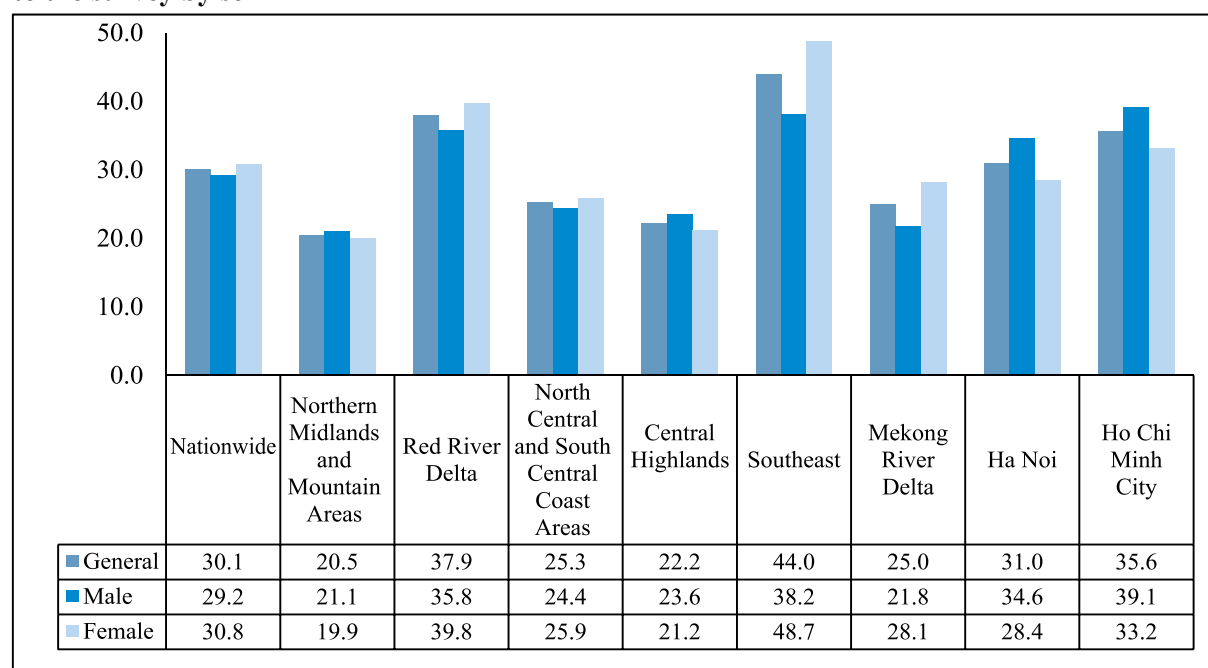


Table 6.16 shows a large amount of remittances flowing back to families/relatives from migrants. One-fifth of migrants have sent back VND 12 million or more within the past twelve months. Of those sending remittances, 82.1 percent of migrants sent back VND 1 million or more within the past twelve months. A large amount of remittances (VND 12 million or more) is primarily sent by in-migrants (23.2 percent), which is almost twice the percentage of Return, Intermittent migrants (13.7 percent). The highest level of remittances (VND 12 million or more) is sent by migrants in the Red River Delta followed by migrants in the Southeast, Ho Chi Minh City and Ha Noi (30.2 percent, 29.6 percent, 28.9 percent and 23.4 percent respectively). In the Southeast, females are more likely than males to remit VND 12 million or more (35.4 percent versus 21.5 percent).

As with the previous migration survey in 2004, the survey in 2015 shows that despite more female migrants remitting than male migrants, the total amount of money remitted appears to be higher for males (41.4 percent of male migrants send remittances and in-kind goods worth VND 6 million or more compared to 34.8 percent of female migrants). This may be explained by the higher income of male migrants than that of female migrants.

Table 6.16: Percent sending remittances in previous 12 months classified by the amount of remittances, type of migration, sex and region

Amount of remittances	Total	Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Red River Delta	Northern Central and South Central Coast Areas	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta	Ha Noi	Ho Chi Minh City
General									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than VND 500,000	7.6	11.9	3.8	15.1	11.5	2.5	7.0	7.5	2.9
500,000 - Less than 1million	10.3	12.7	5.0	17.9	9.0	4.0	17.1	9.3	6.3
1million - Less than 6 million	44.6	45.5	41.3	48.9	58.3	40.1	48.3	41.4	38.9
6million - Less than 12 million	16.0	14.2	19.6	8.6	5.1	23.8	11.1	18.3	23.0
12 million or higher	21.6	15.7	30.2	9.6	16.0	29.6	16.5	23.4	28.9
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2475</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>324</i>	<i>315</i>	<i>333</i>	<i>239</i>
In-migrant									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than VND 500,000	7.4	12.0	4.2	14.8	10.5	1.1	7.8	8.2	3.1
500,000 - Less than 1million	9.7	13.8	4.2	17.5	7.6	3.9	16.0	8.9	6.2
1million - Less than 6 million	42.9	43.8	36.1	48.8	60.0	38.9	49.4	39.8	38.8
6million - Less than 12 million	16.8	15.7	20.8	8.1	5.7	24.9	9.7	19.7	22.5
12 million or higher	23.2	14.7	34.6	10.8	16.2	31.2	17.1	23.4	29.5
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2059</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>227</i>
Return, intermittent migrant									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than VND 500,000	8.9	11.8	2.3	16.0	13.7	12.8	2.2	0.0	0.0
500,000 - Less than 1million	13.0	7.8	8.0	19.0	11.8	5.1	23.9	13.8	8.3
1million - Less than 6 million	52.6	52.9	62.5	49.0	54.9	48.7	41.3	58.6	41.7
6million - Less than 12 million	11.8	7.8	14.8	10.0	3.9	15.4	19.6	3.4	33.3
12 million or higher	13.7	19.6	12.5	6.0	15.7	17.9	13.0	24.1	16.7
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>12</i>
Male									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than VND 500,000	5.2	6.9	2.6	10.9	9.9	2.2	3.1	6.0	2.0
500,000 - Less than 1million	10.5	10.3	4.7	21.1	9.9	2.2	21.4	7.5	7.1
1million - Less than 6 million	42.9	44.8	36.1	47.6	50.7	48.1	50.4	32.3	38.4
6million - Less than 12 million	18.0	13.8	22.5	8.8	4.2	25.9	9.9	27.1	25.3
12 million or higher	23.5	24.1	34.0	11.6	25.4	21.5	15.3	27.1	27.3
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1023</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>99</i>
Female									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than VND 500,000	9.4	15.8	4.8	17.6	12.9	2.6	9.8	8.5	3.6
500,000 - Less than 1million	10.1	14.5	5.2	16.0	8.2	5.3	14.1	10.5	5.7
1million - Less than 6 million	45.7	46.1	45.2	49.6	64.7	34.4	46.7	47.5	39.3
6million - Less than 12 million	14.5	14.5	17.5	8.4	5.9	22.2	12.0	12.5	21.4
12 million or higher	20.2	9.2	27.4	8.4	8.2	35.4	17.4	21.0	30.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1452</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>140</i>

The survey included questions about the use of the remittances sent from migrants to their family/relatives. Just as in the 2004 survey, the results show that most remittances are used for “Daily expenses” (see Table 6.17). Slightly over three-fourths of migrants say the remittances are spent on “Daily expenses” (78 percent). This is observed for the remittances of both male migrants (77.7 percent) and female migrants (78.3 percent). Other purposes include “Funeral/Wedding/Anniversary” (15.4 percent), “Health care” (14.1 percent) and “Education” (11 percent). Only about six percent of respondents say the remittances are used for lending or for the purpose of saving. Very few respondents have their families spend the remittances on business, manufacture, land purchase, house repair (less than three percent).

Table 6.17: Percent of migrants citing specific purpose of using remittance by their family/relatives by sex

Use of money or goods sent/brought back	General			Male			Female		
	Migrants	Of which		Migrants	Of which		Migrants	Of which	
		In-migrants	Return, Intermittent migrants		In-migrants	Return, Intermittent migrants		In-migrants	Return, Intermittent migrants
Agricultural production	5.6	6.1	3.4	6.5	6.8	5.3	5.0	5.6	1.1
Small scale craft production	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trade	1.1	0.9	1.9	1.7	1.3	3.1	0.7	0.7	0.5
Education	11.0	11.3	9.2	12.4	12.9	10.6	9.9	10.3	7.4
Health care	14.1	14.5	12.3	14.1	14.6	12.4	14.1	14.4	12.2
Funeral/Wedding /Anniversary	15.4	15.0	17.3	16.1	15.3	19.0	14.9	14.8	15.3
Land/House purchase	0.9	1.0	0.2	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.5
House building/repairing	2.2	2.3	1.7	3.0	3.1	2.7	1.6	1.7	0.5
Buying valuable items	4.1	4.0	4.8	5.5	5.2	6.6	3.2	3.3	2.6
Daily expenses	78.0	78.7	74.7	77.7	79.4	71.7	78.3	78.3	78.3
Paying debts	3.4	3.9	0.7	3.9	4.8	0.9	3.0	3.3	0.5
Lending/Saving/Depositing	5.9	6.3	4.3	7.1	7.7	5.3	5.1	5.4	3.2
Others	8.3	7.6	11.8	7.7	7.0	10.2	8.8	8.0	13.8
Unknown	4.7	4.8	4.3	5.6	5.4	6.2	4.1	4.4	2.1
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2 472</i>	<i>2 057</i>	<i>415</i>	<i>1,022</i>	<i>796</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>1 450</i>	<i>1261</i>	<i>189</i>

Based on a multiple response questions, therefore responses do not total 100 percent

The in-depth interviews conducted in the qualitative portion of the study found that remittances were used for a variety of purposes, with the decision-maker on how to use remittances varying. In general, for those who remitted money regularly the remittances were used to improve the families daily living conditions, which might mean better quality meals, more clothes, etc. This is consistent between males and females, between rural and urban areas and among types of migration.

“I send money to my parents so that they can have better meals and more savings. They will have extra pocket money. I think that they will find it more convenient than having no money”. *(Female in-migrant, rural, Hai Duong province)*

“My support is to partially reduce the poverty in my family, offsetting the expenses on food, clothes and other daily expenses”. (*Male in-migrant, urban, Ca Mau province*)

Other migrants with children in their place of origin were responsible for remitting funds to ensure that their children went to school. Another reason for remitting funds is to pay off debt (often incurred through building a house in the place of origin).

“I work to have extra money for the children to go to school. Otherwise, my family has to sell rice, but it is still not enough to cover my children’s tuition. Now, in the countryside, at the beginning of academic year, the minimum amount of total fee for my three children is 7 to 8 million VND. If I can’t earn money, my family has to sell a ton of paddy”. (*Male in-migrant, rural, Thai Nguyen province*)

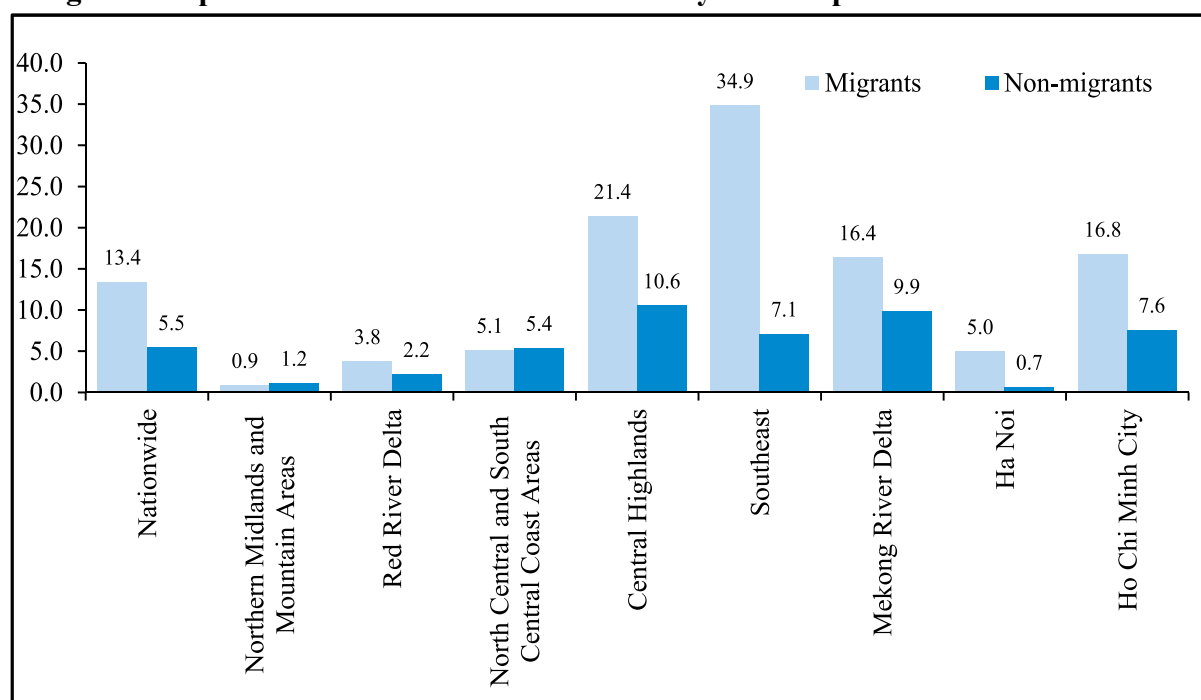
“A few years ago, I borrowed money to build the house. Now, I can make money and send it home to pay the debt.” (*Female intermittent migrant, urban, Ha Noi*)

6.2.4. Children’s accessibility to schooling

Figure 6.13 indicates the percent of respondents with children of school age (5-18 years old) and living with respondents who do not attend school. Nationally, 13.4 percent of migrants and 5.5 percent of non-migrants with school-aged children have children not attending school.

Except for the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas, the North Central and South Central Coast Areas, the remaining six regions, have a higher percent of migrants who have school-aged children not attending school than that of non-migrants. Particularly in the Southeast, around one-third of migrants with school-aged children say their children do not go to school while only 7.1 percent of non-migrants provide similar responses.

Figure 6.13: Percent of migrants and non-migrants having school-aged children (5-18) living with respondents who do not attend school by current places of residence



The main reasons for children not attending school are given in Table 6.18, which, for migrants, are “Poverty” (46.6 percent), “Children do not want to go to school” (30.2 percent), “Children have to work” (21.6 percent), “High schooling cost” (20.7 percent) and “Failure/Bad performance” (19 percent). The above percentages suggest that migrant’s children do not go to school mainly because of economic obstacles. For non-migrants, “Failure/Bad performance” had the highest percent of responses (34.2 percent) and the lowest percentage was found for the reason that “Children do not have permanent household residence/birth certificate” (1.3 percent).

Table 6.18: Percent of migrants and non-migrants having school-aged children living with respondent who are not attending school by reason and type of migration

Reason	Non-migrants	Migrants	Of which:	
			In-migrants	Return, Intermittent migrants
School too far from home	2.6	6.9	9.6	0.0
Poverty	27.6	46.6	53.0	30.3
Large family	5.3	10.3	10.8	9.1
Children have to work	14.5	21.6	21.7	21.2
Failure/Bad performance	34.2	19.0	15.7	27.3
High schooling cost	9.2	20.7	24.1	12.1
Children do not have permanent household residence	1.3	4.3	6.0	0.0
Children do not have birth certificate	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Children are sick/disabled	15.8	7.8	7.2	9.1
Children do not want schooling	28.9	30.2	28.9	33.3
Other	9.2	10.3	7.2	18.2
Unknown	2.6	1.7	1.2	3.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>33</i>

The survey conducted by the World Bank Group and the Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (2016) also found that children of migrants with temporary household registration were more likely not to be enrolled in school compared to children of those persons with permanent household registration.

6.2.5. Effects of migration on those left behind

The qualitative interviews also enquired about the impacts of migration on the family left in the places of origin. Most of the impacts are positive, with remittances helping improve the economic condition of those left behind. Some of the effects may also be beneficial, with increased responsibilities in agricultural production by females after their husbands had migrated.

“My family in the village has a lot of fields. This is because my parents have passed away. Now we mainly grow rice, raise pigs, fish. Only my wife does all the work. I come here [place of destination] and work and make more money for my children’s education. I work here for the extra money for my children’s studies at home, which cost at least VND7, 8 million for the three children. When I am at home, even I sell 1 ton of paddy, it is impossible to earn enough

for that amount of money ... My wife at home needs to take care of many things. In my hometown, women work very hard. She takes care of all the work I go away... ” (*Male in-migrant, rural, Thai Nguyen province*)

But many of the impacts on the labor supply back in the place of origin are negative. Removing the migrants from the labor force of his/her home can have consequences for production in the place of origin.

“When I am here, there will be limited labor source in the household. I am not always here. If I am busy with my study, I can’t help my parents”. (*Female in-migrant, urban, Quang Binh province*)

There are also impacts on specific segments of the population who are not able to accompany the migrants. For, example, the schooling of children who remain in the place of origin may be disrupted because of a lack of funds and there is sometimes a lack of discipline of the children who reside with other family members. Finally, there may be pressure on older parents of the migrant to undertake more work.

“We work far from home. We can earn money but we have to leave the children at home with their grandparents, which is certainly not as good as living with their parents. If they are with their parents, they have to follow what their parents say. However, when they live with their grandparents, they can study and eat the way they want. That is. So, it is not as good as being with parents”. (*Male in-migrant, rural, Thai Nguyen province*)

“My dad is here taking care of the baby for me. I have two kids, one of them I sent to my parents, the other I sent to my parents-in-law. I usually visit them. They also take care of all farm work”. (*Female in-migrant, urban, Hai Duong province*)

The difficulty of performing traditional family duties and obligations, as well as participating in community activities was mentioned by several participants in the in-depth interviews. This is particularly a concern if the migrant is a first-born child and male.

“Before I left, my family discussed many difficulties that might occur. There are not enough family members appearing in family events or sharing family work. Our extended families also have many events but there is no one staying home to contribute. However, if I stayed home, we could cope with this economic burden”. (*Male return migrant, rural, Thai Nguyen province*)

The qualitative interviews documented some of the positive impacts of migration on communities and families of origin. Apart from the remittances that migrants send back, when migrants return on holidays they contribute to the development of the village, and if migrants return to live they bring back investment and new ideas that help the economic prosperity of the communities of origin.

“In my village, there are a lot of migrants. On Tet holiday, they come home and share that they also send money to their parents, and I see that their parents do not live in hardship as before. At home, their parents can buy more furniture and reform houses. Thanks to new facilities, life is less difficult. I see the development of the village, which looks more beautiful. I see that the migrants’

life is easier than when they are at home”. (*Female in-migrant, urban, Hai Duong province*)

“When one leaves home most of their objectives are economic. They contribute to their hometown by introducing jobs to people in their hometown”. (*Male in-migrant, rural, Vung Tau province*)

“Tien Phong didn’t have wood profession. Migrants learned how to do this job and then came home and introduced it to the village. Now, there is about 20-30 percent of people here working with wood. My family also needs to employ people. We need labor and many people need jobs. It is very good for them to work here”. (*Female return migrant, rural, Thai Nguyen province*)

6.2.6. Assistance expected

Those who have better living conditions may require less assistance compared with those living in poor conditions (see Table 6.19). The 2015 National Internal Migration Survey shows that the percent of migrants and non-migrants expecting assistance are equal (about 44 percent). However, migrants and non-migrants expect different types of assistance. The percent of migrants expecting housing assistance (16.1 percent) is higher than that of non-migrants (11.8 percent). However, the percent of migrants expecting assistance with capital (18.7 percent) is lower than that of non-migrants (24.8 percent). The percent of migrants expecting assistance with “Household residence registration” is relatively low (at 4.3 percent).

In the Mekong River Delta region and Ho Chi Minh City, the types of assistance expected by migrants and non-migrants are similar. The main types of assistance expected are housing, capital and employment.

Table 6.19: Percent of migrants and non-migrants expecting assistance in specified areas by region

Region	Assistance expected by migrants and non-migrants														
	Household residence registration	Land	Housing	Capital	Employment	Animal breeds/raising techniques	Education for children	Education for self	Technical qualification enhancement	Health	Environment/hygiene	Protection from discrimination, sexual harassment and violence	Others	No problems	Number persons
Nationwide	1.6	7.7	11.8	24.8	13.7	3.9	8.1	1.7	2.4	8.8	4.0	0.3	2.4	56.1	2 999
	4.3	6.4	16.1	18.7	19.7	1.9	5.0	4.8	6.3	5.9	3.5	0.5	1.7	55.6	4 935
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas															
	0.8	4.8	8.9	24.2	15.3	5.4	11.0	1.9	2.4	8.6	4.3	1.1	0.8	58.1	372
Non-migrants Migrants	4.9	5.7	17.6	17.1	18.4	1.8	4.2	7.3	6.9	4.9	5.2	1.8	1.1	52.4	613
Red River Delta	0.0	3.7	5.5	24.3	14.9	3.9	8.1	1.1	4.8	8.8	5.7	0.2	1.3	57.9	456
	2.3	2.9	11.4	11.5	21.0	0.8	2.5	8.3	12.9	4.2	3.5	0.4	0.9	57.5	746
North Central and South Central Coast Areas															
	1.5	8.6	14.1	27.8	17.7	4.4	9.5	3.4	4.6	12.2	4.6	0.2	4.0	48.3	474
Non-migrants Migrants	6.8	7.3	21.7	21.1	29.5	2.7	7.2	6.9	9.5	9.9	3.5	0.8	3.3	43.0	769
Central Highlands	1.7	26.4	27.4	57.3	24.3	16.0	19.1	6.3	3.8	20.5	6.6	1.0	3.1	26.4	288
	6.3	26.8	32.1	49.8	37.8	7.4	14.3	7.0	12.0	15.8	5.5	0.6	1.3	25.1	474
Southeast															
	3.5	7.5	10.4	21.9	8.4	0.6	4.6	0.3	0.6	5.2	0.3	0.0	2.9	60.2	347
Non-migrants Migrants	2.4	4.9	12.6	16.6	12.1	0.2	3.3	0.2	1.0	3.7	1.2	0.2	1.6	67.7	572
Mekong River Delta															
	2.2	5.6	16.7	19.6	10.0	2.2	3.3	0.2	0.4	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.1	65.1	450
Non-migrants Migrants	2.8	4.5	15.0	19.7	18.6	2.2	1.1	2.6	1.8	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.9	61.5	741
Ha Noi															
	1.3	7.1	4.2	10.9	13.5	0.3	7.1	0.3	0.3	10.3	5.8	0.0	2.6	64.4	312
Non-migrants Migrants	2.5	1.9	6.7	5.0	9.0	0.4	5.5	1.9	1.9	4.2	5.5	0.0	2.1	73.4	523
Ho Chi Minh City															
	2.3	2.3	9.0	15.7	5.7	0.0	4.3	0.3	0.7	5.7	3.0	0.3	4.0	64.7	300
Non-migrants Migrants	6.8	1.0	13.5	13.5	8.9	0.0	4.2	2.8	2.4	4.0	3.6	0.4	2.4	64.2	497

Based on a multiple response questions, therefore responses do not total 100 percent

Table 6.20 shows the percent of migrants who require assistance by household registration status. There is little difference in expected assistance between migrants who have household registration and those with no household registration. The highest percent of migrants who required assistance with capital had KT1 registration (27.1 percent). Migrants who have KT2 and KT3 residence mostly expect housing assistance (22.9 percent and 20.1 percent), followed by capital and employment assistance (around 16 percent and 15 percent). Migrants who have KT4 temporary residence mostly expect employment assistance (16 percent).

Table 6.20: Percent of migrants expecting assistance by household registration status and sex

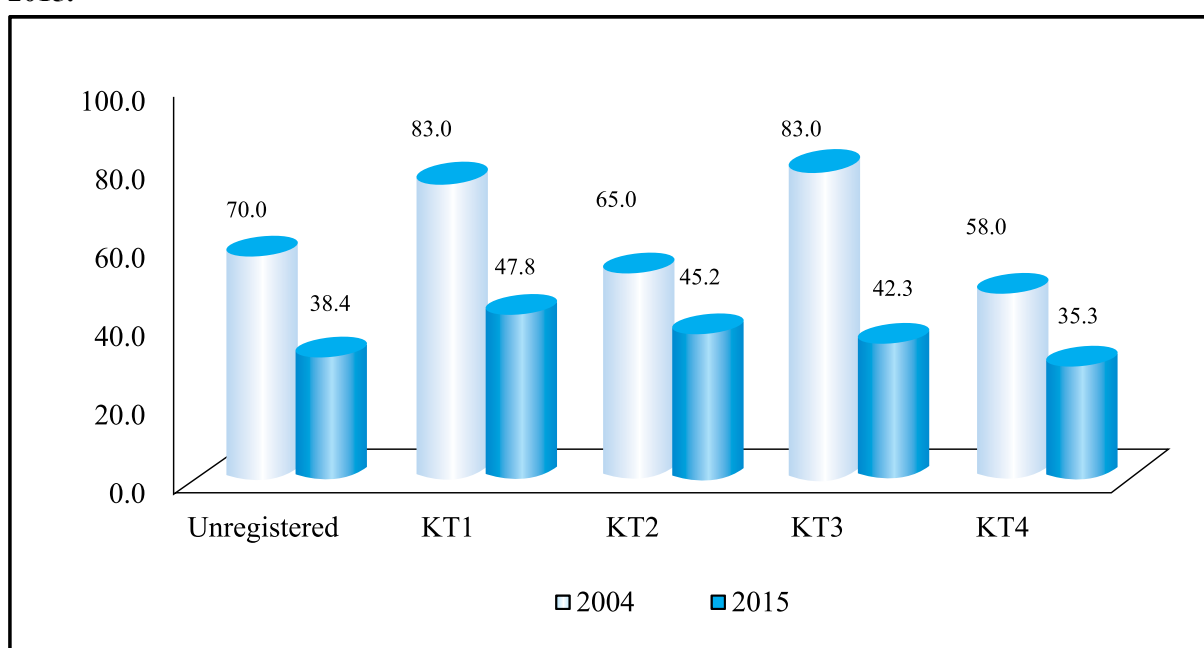
Sex/type of assistance expected	Total	Unregistered	Registered	Household registration status			
				KT 1	KT 2	KT 3	KT 4
General							
Household registration	4.3	9.2	3.5	0.8	5.5	7.3	3.3
Land	6.4	5.2	6.6	9.2	4.4	6.4	2.5
Housing	16.1	15.1	16.3	13.7	22.9	20.1	13.6
Capital	18.7	12.7	19.7	27.1	16.9	16.0	10.0
Employment	19.7	17.3	20.1	26.3	15.2	15.0	16.0
Animal breeding/raising techniques	1.9	0.7	2.0	4.3	0.9	0.4	0.0
Education for children	5.0	3.6	5.2	6.9	4.6	4.4	2.8
Education for self	4.8	3.9	4.9	4.1	5.5	6.1	4.9
Technical qualification enhancement	6.3	4.0	6.6	9.0	7.4	4.3	4.2
Health	5.9	4.8	6.0	8.0	3.9	5.0	4.2
Environment/hygiene	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.4	3.3	3.0
Protection from discrimination, sexual harassment and violence	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.4
Others	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.3
No problems	55.6	61.3	54.8	48.3	55.0	57.6	64.9
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>4 935</i>	<i>671</i>	<i>4 264</i>	<i>1 836</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>1 140</i>	<i>854</i>
Male							
Household registration	4.2	10.2	3.4	0.8	5.4	6.8	3.5
Land	7.6	4.2	8.0	10.7	6.8	8.2	2.8
Housing	16.1	14.3	16.3	13.6	26.3	20.4	11.8
Capital	19.4	14.3	20.1	28.9	17.6	16.7	6.8
Employment	19.9	16.6	20.4	27.1	14.6	15.5	14.9
Animal breeding/raising techniques	2.1	0.8	2.2	4.6	1.0	0.4	0.0
Education for children	4.9	3.0	5.2	6.4	5.4	4.9	2.8
Education for self	4.1	2.6	4.3	4.0	4.4	5.6	3.0
Technical qualification enhancement	5.7	4.5	5.9	8.1	7.8	3.5	3.3
Health	4.6	2.3	4.9	6.9	4.4	3.7	2.5
Environment/hygiene	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.4	2.7	3.3
Protection from discrimination, sexual harassment and violence	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.3
Others	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.4	1.5
No problems	55.5	60.8	54.8	47.9	53.7	57.5	67.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2 193</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>1 928</i>	<i>840</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>397</i>

Sex/type of assistance expected	Total	Unregistered	Registered	Household registration status			
				KT 1	KT 2	KT 3	KT 4
Female							
Household registration	4.3	8.6	3.6	0.7	5.7	7.6	3.1
Land	5.5	5.9	5.4	7.8	2.2	5.0	2.2
Housing	16.2	15.5	16.4	13.9	19.7	19.8	15.1
Capital	18.2	11.6	19.3	25.6	16.2	15.4	12.7
Employment	19.6	17.7	19.9	25.6	15.8	14.7	17.1
Animal breeding/raising techniques	1.7	0.7	1.9	4.0	0.9	0.3	0.0
Education for children	5.0	3.9	5.2	7.3	3.9	4.0	2.8
Education for self	5.4	4.7	5.5	4.2	6.6	6.4	6.6
Technical qualification enhancement	6.7	3.7	7.2	9.7	7.0	4.9	5.0
Health	6.9	6.4	6.9	8.9	3.5	6.0	5.7
Environment/hygiene	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.3	4.4	3.8	2.8
Protection from discrimination, sexual harassment and violence	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.4
Others	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.1
No problems	55.7	61.6	54.7	48.6	56.1	57.7	63.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2 742</i>	<i>406</i>	<i>2 336</i>	<i>996</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>655</i>	<i>457</i>

Based on a multiple response questions therefore responses do not total 100 percent. The table also excludes those respondents whose registration status could not be identified

According to the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey, the percent of migrants facing problems and expecting assistance is lower than the percent recorded in the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey. This might indicate that new policies, especially in relation to household registration, have helped alleviate problems faced by migrants in their current places of residence.

Figure 6.14: Percent of migrants expecting assistance by household registration status in 2004 and 2015.

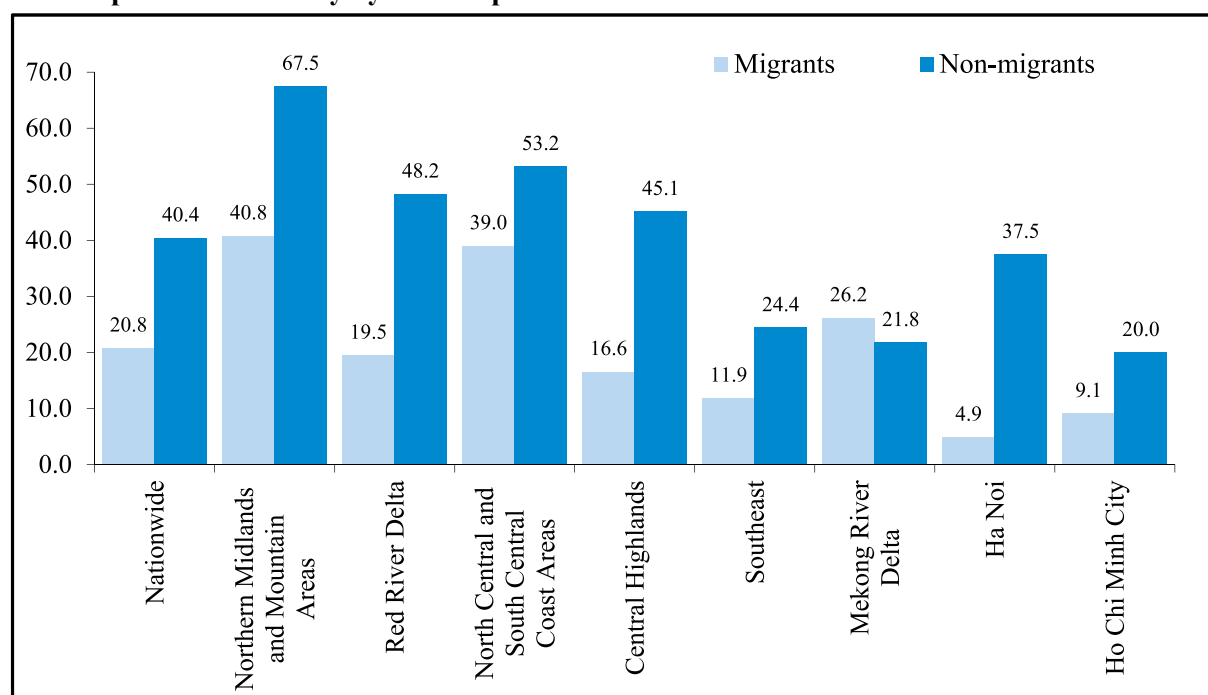


6.2.7. Participation in community, culture and arts activities in current places of residence

Overall, the proportion of migrants participating in community activities in the three months prior to the survey is half that of non-migrants (20.8 percent versus 40.4 percent). Figure 6.15 reveals that, in all regions (with the exception of the Mekong River Delta), the proportion of migrants participating in community activities in the three months prior to the survey is much lower than that of non-migrants. This may indicate that migrants have lower levels of access to community activities, probably because of lack of information about these activities in their new environment. Typically, the initial priority of migrants is to establish a stable living environment and this is followed by participation in community and social activities in their new places of residence.

The level of participation in community activities of migrants and non-migrants varies by region. The biggest difference is observed in the North, while the variation in the South is smaller. In Ha Noi, only 5.7 percent of the migrants participated in community activities and the figure of the non-migrants is seven times higher (37.5 percent). In the Red River Delta, 16 percent of migrants participated in community activities and the figure of the non-migrants is three times higher (48.2 percent). In the Southeast, the level of participation in community activities of non-migrants is nearly twice as high as that of migrants (24.4 percent versus 12.6 percent). The Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas experience the highest level of participation in community activities (40.8 percent of the migrants and 67.5 percent of the non-migrants), with the lowest level belonging to Ha Noi (5.7 percent of the migrants) and Ho Chi Minh City (20 percent of non-migrants).

Figure 6.15: Percent migrants and non-migrants participating in community activities in the three months prior to the survey by current place of residence



There is little difference in the level of participation in community activities between males and females, with male non-migrants slightly less likely to participate than female non-migrants (39.4 percent versus 41.1 percent). This corresponding figure

for male migrants is slightly higher than that of female migrants (22.2 percent versus 19.7 percent).

Table 6.21: Percent migrants and non-migrants participating in community activities in current place of residence by sex

Participation in community activities	National		Male		Female	
	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Participating in community activities	40.4	20.8	39.4	22.2	41.1	19.7
Not participating in community activities	59.6	79.2	60.6	77.8	58.9	80.3
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>3 000</i>	<i>4 969</i>	<i>1 217</i>	<i>2 210</i>	<i>1 783</i>	<i>2 759</i>

The difference in reasons for not participating in community activities between migrants and non-migrants is minimal (see Table 6.22). The main reason given by migrants and non-migrants is that they are “Uninterested/Unnecessary” (52.3 percent and 57.3 percent respectively), next is “Unaware of how/where to participate” (27.3 percent and 19.6 percent respectively). The reason of “Complex procedures” is hardly mentioned (below one percent). The percent of migrants stating “Uninterested/Unnecessary” is lower than that of non-migrants. While the percent stating that they were “Unaware of how/where to participate” is higher than that of non-migrants.

Table 6.22: Percent of migrants and non-migrants not participating in community activities by reason and region

Region	Migration status	Uninterested/Unnecessary	Unaware of how/where to participate	Ineligible to participate	Complex procedures	Other
Nationwide						
Non-migrants	57.3	19.6	11.8	0.4	20.9	1 787
Migrants	52.3	27.3	16.1	0.6	16.7	3 880
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas						
Non-migrants	62.8	12.4	14.0	1.7	21.5	121
Migrants	36.7	17.2	30.8	0.8	29.1	354
Red River Delta						
Non-migrants	68.2	8.1	11.9	0.0	23.3	236
Migrants	57.5	16.2	21.9	0.5	19.8	630
North Central and South Central Coast Areas						
Non-migrants	48.2	24.3	24.8	0.5	15.3	222
Migrants	46.1	31.9	20.3	0.0	16.1	521
Central Highlands						
Non-migrants	59.5	16.5	4.4	0.6	20.3	158
Migrants	58.3	29.8	5.7	3.0	12.2	369
Southeast						
Non-migrants	51.3	37.3	8.4	0.4	17.9	263
Migrants	46.6	46.4	8.1	0.6	12.6	491
Mekong River Delta						
Non-migrants	68.5	19.0	16.2	0.6	6.8	352
Migrants	65.6	22.5	19.1	0.0	5.9	581

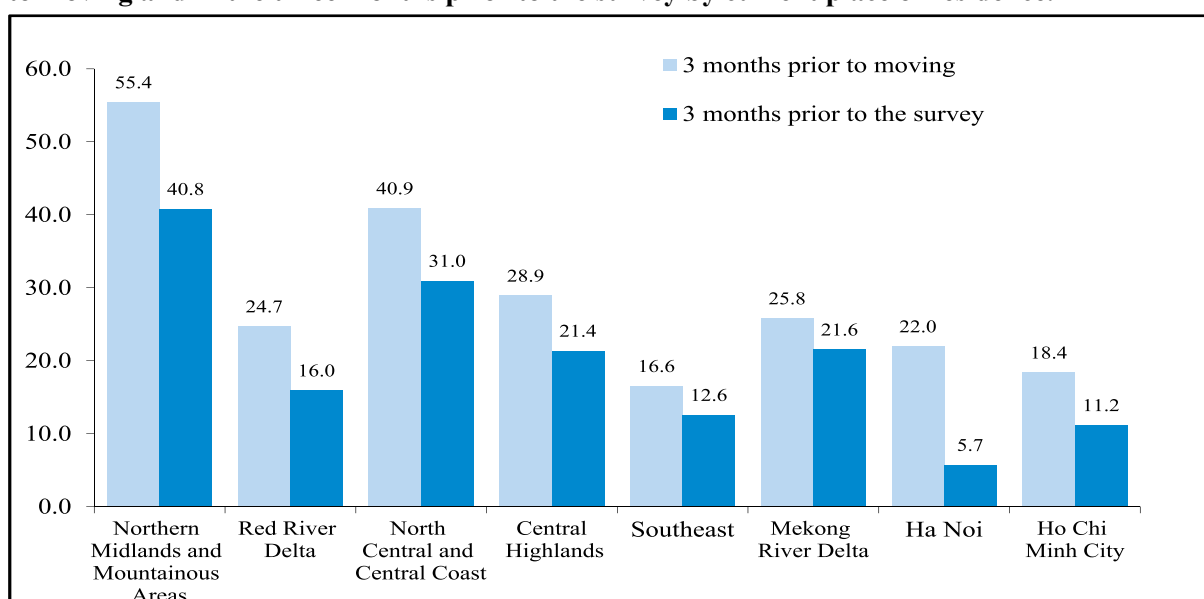
Region	Migration status	Uninterested/ Unnecessary	Unaware of how/ where to participate	Ineligible to participate	Complex procedures	Other
Ha Noi						
Non-migrants	41.5	15.9	6.7	0.0	43.1	195
Migrants	44.2	31.2	15.7	0.0	21.2	491
Ho Chi Minh City						
Non-migrants	53.8	16.7	4.6	0.0	30.0	240
Migrants	58.0	24.6	5.0	0.9	20.5	443
MALE						
Nationwide						
Non-migrants	60.9	18.9	12.2	0.7	17.1	737
Migrants	53.7	25.5	16.4	0.8	15.7	1 700
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas						
Non-migrants	65.2	13.6	15.2	1.5	15.2	66
Migrants	44.1	14.9	25.5	0.6	27.3	161
Red River Delta						
Non-migrants	76.0	4.8	18.3	0.0	14.4	104
Migrants	58.8	12.8	21.8	0.3	21.5	289
North Central and South Central Coast Areas						
Non-migrants	49.5	27.8	23.7	1.0	5.2	97
Migrants	45.6	30.0	21.7	0.0	12.9	217
Central Highlands						
Non-migrants	60.6	15.2	3.0	1.5	21.2	66
Migrants	67.5	23.3	5.5	4.3	12.3	163
Southeast						
Non-migrants	55.1	39.8	7.1	1.0	10.2	98
Migrants	48.8	43.7	8.8	1.4	11.6	215
Mekong River Delta						
Non-migrants	74.4	19.5	12.0	0.8	6.0	133
Migrants	63.6	22.5	21.5	0.0	5.1	275
Ha Noi						
Non-migrants	43.4	18.4	9.2	0.0	39.5	76
Migrants	44.4	33.7	15.6	0.0	18.0	205
Ho Chi Minh City						
Non-migrants	54.6	9.3	6.2	0.0	35.1	97
Migrants	52.6	25.7	4.6	1.1	21.1	175
FEMALE						
Nationwide						
Non-migrants	54.8	20.1	11.4	0.2	23.6	1 050
Migrants	51.3	28.7	15.9	0.5	17.5	2180
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas						
Non-migrants	60.0	10.9	12.7	1.8	29.1	55
Migrants	30.6	19.2	35.2	1.0	30.6	193
Red River Delta						
Non-migrants	62.1	10.6	6.8	0.0	30.3	132
Migrants	56.3	19.1	22.0	0.6	18.5	341
North Central and South Central Coast Areas						
Non-migrants	47.2	21.6	25.6	0.0	23.2	125
Migrants	46.4	33.2	19.4	0.0	18.4	304

Region	Migration status	Uninterested/ Unnecessary	Unaware of how/ where to participate	Ineligible to participate	Complex procedures	Other
Central Highlands						
Non-migrants	58.7	17.4	5.4	0.0	19.6	92
Migrants	51.0	35.0	5.8	1.9	12.1	206
Southeast						
Non-migrants	49.1	35.8	9.1	0.0	22.4	165
Migrants	44.9	48.6	7.6	0.0	13.4	276
Mekong River Delta						
Non-migrants	64.8	18.7	18.7	0.5	7.3	219
Migrants	67.3	22.5	17.0	0.0	6.5	306
Ha Noi						
Non-migrants	40.3	14.3	5.0	0.0	45.4	119
Migrants	44.1	29.4	15.7	0.0	23.4	286
Ho Chi Minh City						
Non-migrants	53.1	21.7	3.5	0.0	26.6	143
Migrants	61.6	23.9	5.2	0.7	20.1	268

Figure 6.16 compares the level of participation of migrants in community activities in the three months prior to moving and in the three months prior to the survey. In all regions, the percent of migrants participating in community activities in the three months prior to moving is higher compared to the three months prior to the survey. Migrants need to take time and effort to learn about their new environment. As a result, they are less likely to participate in social and community activities. Many migrants in large cities and in industrial zones are also required to work night shifts and this may reduce their opportunities for participation in social and community activities.

The Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas region has the highest level of migrants who participated in community activities in the three months prior to moving and in the three months prior to the survey. The lowest rates are in the large cities of Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City and in the Southeast region.

Figure 6.16: Percent of migrants participating in community activities in the three months prior to moving and in the three months prior to the survey by current place of residence.



In Table 6.23, the percent of respondents who participated in specified events is shown. There are very few persons who responded that they “Watch movies at the cinema/open-air theater” (7.8 percent of non-migrants and 15.1 percent of migrants). The percentage of non-migrants who “Attend a theater play/performance in open-air stages” is also low (17.1 percent), with the figure for migrants being six percent higher (23.6 percent). “Attending festival/sporting events” and “Sightseeing/Traveling” shows the same pattern of differences between migrants and non-migrants. Migrants attend these activities more than non-migrants do. There is little difference in the percent of male and female migrants participating in community activities in their current places of residence, except in “Attend festival/sports events”, with male migrants reporting that they are more likely to participate than are female migrants (35.2 percent versus 22.2 percent). The higher level of participation in these activities of migrants compared to non-migrants is likely a result of the younger ages of migrants compared to non-migrants.

Table 6.23: Percent of migrants and non-migrants who have watched/participated in activities six months prior to the survey by sex

Watching/ participating in activities six months prior to the survey	General				Male				Female			
	Non-migrants	Migrants	Of which		Non-migrants	Migrants	Of which		Non-migrants	Migrants	Of which	
			In-migrants	Return, Intermittent migrants			In-migrants	Return, Intermittent migrants			In-migrants	Return, Intermittent migrants
Watch movies at a cinema/open-air theater	7.8	15.1	15.9	12.5	7.9	14.7	15.8	12.0	7.7	15.5	16.0	13.2
Attend a theater play/performance in open-air stages	17.1	23.6	22.8	26.2	17.7	23.3	22.8	24.5	16.7	23.8	22.7	28.3
Attend festival/sports activities	21.9	28.0	26.4	32.8	28.1	35.2	34.0	37.8	17.7	22.2	21.2	26.4
Go sightseeing / traveling	20.1	22.0	23.1	18.5	19.2	22.8	24.8	18.3	20.8	21.3	21.9	18.7
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2998</i>	<i>4969</i>	<i>3757</i>	<i>1212</i>	<i>1215</i>	<i>2210</i>	<i>1528</i>	<i>682</i>	<i>1783</i>	<i>2759</i>	<i>2229</i>	<i>530</i>



UNFPA Viet Nam/ Nguyen Minh Duc

CHAPTER 7: HEALTH

This chapter presents information on the health status of migrants and non-migrants based on a self-assessment of their health, ownership of health insurance, health care, health care service use, attitudes towards risk behaviors, knowledge and awareness of selected sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and their prevention, contraceptive use, and antenatal care.

7.1. SELF-ASSESSED HEALTH STATUS

Respondents were asked to provide an assessment of their overall health at the time of the interview, three months prior to migration (for migrants), a comparison between their health and that of same-aged people, and a comparison between their health prior to and after migration (last move of migrants).

Table 7.1 presents the percentage distribution of self-assessed health status at the time of the interview by migration status and sex. More than 50 percent of interviewees, migrants and non-migrants as well as men and women, report that they are in fair health condition. However, the percent in the categories “Good” or “Very good” and “Poor” or “Very Poor” vary markedly between groups. While 26.1 percent of non-migrants consider themselves to be in good or very good health, 36.6 percent of migrants report so. While 30.4 percent of male non-migrants and 42.8 percent of male migrants report themselves to be in good or very good health, for women the levels are 23.2 percent for non-migrants and 31.6 percent for migrants respectively.

Table 7.1: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants having self-assessment of health status at the time of interview by sex

Self-assessment of health	National			
	Non-migrants	Migrants	Of which	
			In-migrants	Return/Intermittent migrants
General				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very good	1.8	3.5	3.6	3.2
Good	24.3	33.1	34.0	30.4
Fair	59.0	57.3	56.9	58.4
Poor	14.1	5.9	5.3	7.7
Very poor	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>3 000</i>	<i>4 969</i>	<i>3 757</i>	<i>1 212</i>
Male				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very good	3.0	4.8	5.2	3.8
Good	27.4	38.0	39.8	34.0
Fair	58.6	52.1	51.2	54.0

Self-assessment of health	National			
	Non-migrants	Migrants	Of which	
			In-migrants	Return/Intermittent migrants
Poor	10.6	5.0	3.6	8.1
Very poor	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1 217</i>	<i>2 210</i>	<i>1 528</i>	<i>682</i>
Female				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very good	1.0	2.4	2.4	2.5
Good	22.2	29.2	30.1	25.7
Fair	59.3	61.4	60.8	64.2
Poor	16.5	6.6	6.5	7.2
Very poor	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.6
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1 783</i>	<i>2 759</i>	<i>2 229</i>	<i>530</i>

In urban and rural areas and across regions, migrants are more likely to report being healthier than non-migrants. Table 7.2 shows that those migrants in urban areas who responded that they were in “Good” and “Very good” health account for 38.5 percent of responses, 11.2 percentage points higher than non-migrants (27.3 percent). In rural areas, 32.5 percent of migrants rate their health as “Good” or “Very Good” while 24.1 percent of non-migrants have the same assessment. The Mekong Delta River has the highest percentage of respondents that assess their health as being “Good” or “Very Good”, with 60.6 percent placing themselves in these categories, while respondents in the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas and the North Central and South Central Coast Areas record the lowest percentage with good or very good health (22.9 percent).

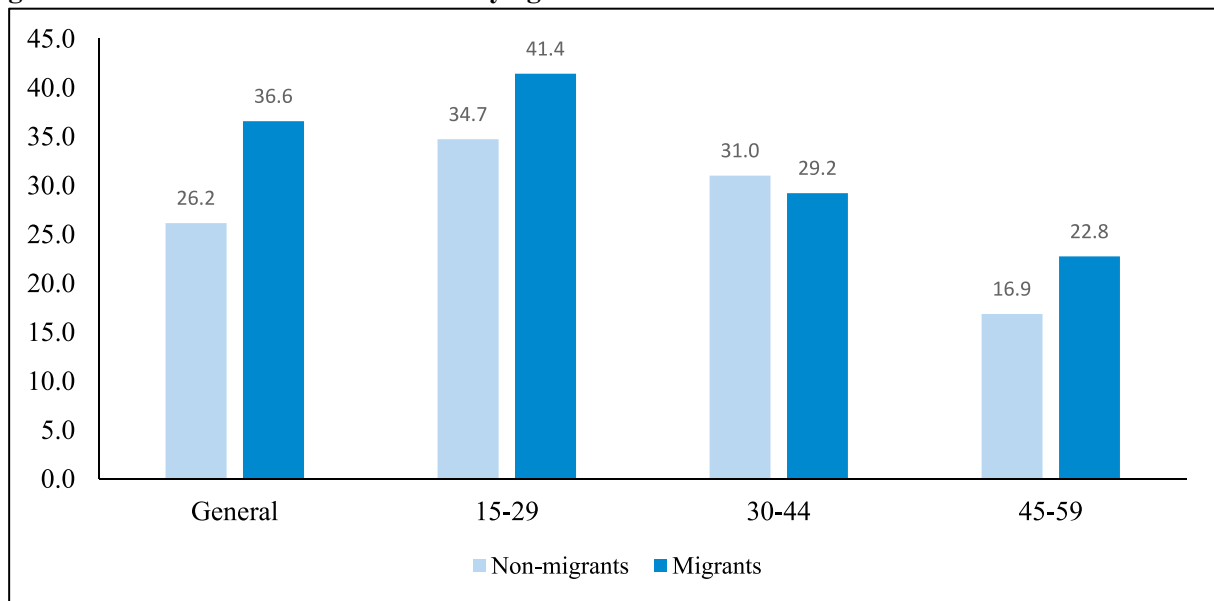
Table 7.2: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants with self-assessment of health status at time of the interview by place of residence

	Self-assessment of health							Number of persons
	Total	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Don't know	
Urban								
Non-migrants	100.0	1.6	25.7	59.4	12.9	0.5	0.0	1 989
Migrants	100.0	3.5	35.0	56.3	5.0	0.1	0.0	3 37
Rural								
Non-migrants	100.0	2.4	21.7	58.3	16.5	1.2	0.0	1 011
Migrants	100.0	3.4	29.1	59.3	7.8	0.4	0.0	1 599
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas								
Non-migrants	100.0	1.1	19.4	68.5	10.8	0.3	0.0	372
Migrants	100.0	1.6	21.3	74.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	615
Red River Delta								
Non-migrants	100.0	0.7	32.0	58.1	8.6	0.7	0.0	456
Migrants	100.0	2.3	46.5	48.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	752

	Self-assessment of health							Number of persons
	Total	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Don't know	
North Central and South Central Coast Areas								
Non-migrants	100.0	0.8	16.5	63.5	17.9	1.3	0.0	474
Migrants	100.0	2.8	20.1	69.9	6.8	0.3	0.0	775
Central Highlands								
Non-migrants	100.0	2.1	18.8	60.1	18.4	0.7	0.0	288
Migrants	100.0	3.6	24.3	62.5	8.8	0.8	0.0	477
Southeast								
Non-migrants	100.0	3.7	19.3	60.3	15.2	1.4	0.0	348
Migrants	100.0	3.8	29.1	60.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	580
Mekong River Delta								
Non-migrants	100.0	3.1	45.1	39.8	12.0	0.0	0.0	450
Migrants	100.0	6.7	53.9	31.7	7.4	0.3	0.0	747
Ha Noi								
Non-migrants	100.0	1.6	14.1	67.3	15.7	1.3	0.0	312
Migrants	100.0	4.0	32.9	59.1	3.6	0.4	0.0	523
Ho Chi Minh City								
Non-migrants	100.0	2.0	22.0	59.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	300
Migrants	100.0	2.8	29.8	57.0	10.0	0.4	0.0	500

The differences in health status between migrants and non-migrants may be a function of age differences between these two groups. The majority of migrants are aged between 15 and 29, while non-migrants are more evenly distributed across ages. Figure 7.1 presents the percentage of respondents reporting their health as “Good” or “Very good” by age. The self-assessed health status of persons aged 15-29 is higher among migrants than among non-migrants, with 34.7 percent of non-migrants and 41.4 percent of migrants reporting that their health was good and very good, while a similar situation is seen at ages 45-59 (16.9 percent of non-migrants and 22.8 percent of migrants). There is little difference by migration status in self-assessed health at ages 30-44. The evidence does indicate that migrants are positively selected for good health and therefore they have an advantage over non-migrants in terms of health.

Figure 7.1: Percent of migrants and non-migrants assessing themselves to be in “Good” or “Very good” health at the time of interview by age



The same self-assessment of health was undertaken in the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey, with 36.9 percent of migrants and 32.3 percent of non-migrants reporting that they were in good or very good health at that time. Therefore, the gap between migrants and non-migrants appears to have increased over time primarily due to poorer self-reported health of non-migrants.

In 2015, more than 30 percent of migrants thought that they were in good or very good in the three month period prior to their movement (see Table 7.3). With men reporting good or very good health more than women reported (37 percent of men and 27.9 percent of women). The majority of the interviewees (over 60 percent) report that their health was fair in the three months before migration. This percentage is higher for women than for men (65.9 percent and 57.9 percent respectively).

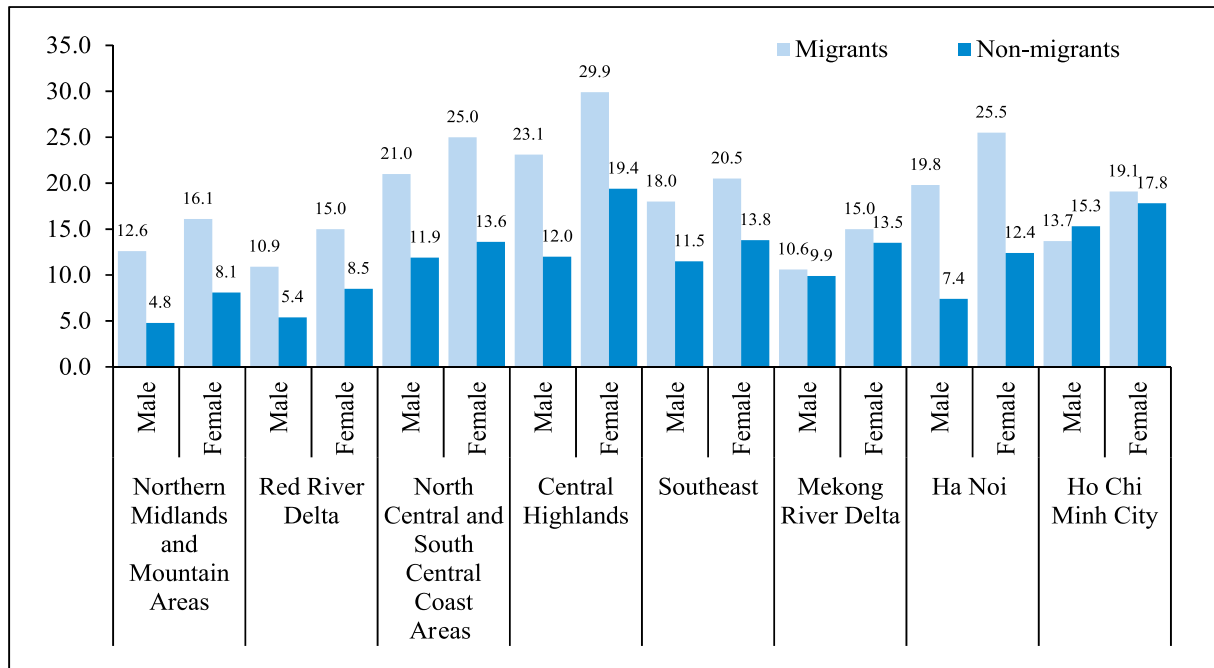
There are major differences in reported health status of migrants before they move. The Red River Delta and the Mekong River Delta have almost 50 percent of respondents considering themselves in “Good” and “Very good” health, while the proportions in these categories in other regions range from 20 to 30 percent. Up to 78 percent of migrants in the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas report their health was fair in the three months before the movement while the lowest percentage (45.9 percent) is recorded in the Mekong River Delta.

Table 7.3: Percentage distribution of migrants having self-assessment of health in three months prior to the movement by region and sex

Self-assessment of health	Nationwide	Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Red River Delta	North Central and South Central Coast Areas	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta	Ha Noi	Ho Chi Minh City
General	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very good	2.6	1.3	1.5	2.7	2.3	2.4	5.1	2.3	2.4
Good	29.4	18.0	42.8	19.4	23.5	28.4	41.9	26.8	29.6
Fair	62.3	78.0	52.4	71.7	64.6	63.8	45.9	68.6	57.4
Poor	5.5	2.6	3.3	6.1	9.2	5.2	6.7	2.3	10.2
Very poor	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>4 969</i>	<i>615</i>	<i>752</i>	<i>775</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>747</i>	<i>523</i>	<i>500</i>
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very good	3.4	1.7	1.1	3.8	3.3	3.4	6.3	3.7	3.5
Good	33.6	19.7	52.0	25.0	26.8	31.7	43.3	26.7	34.7
Fair	57.9	19.7	43.5	66.3	61.7	59.5	42.7	68.2	53.5
Poor	5.0	2.4	3.4	4.5	8.1	5.3	7.2	1.4	8.4
Very poor	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2 210</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>202</i>
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very good	1.9	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.6	3.9	1.3	1.7
Good	26.0	16.5	34.8	15.6	20.9	25.8	40.6	26.8	26.2
Fair	65.9	79.8	60.3	75.4	66.8	67.3	49.0	69.0	60.1
Poor	6.0	2.8	3.3	7.1	10.1	5.0	6.3	2.9	11.4
Very poor	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2 759</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>463</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>298</i>

Comparison of health among same-age people provides a good criterion to measure health status as it mitigates the impact of differences in age structure between migrants and non-migrants. Figure 7.2 indicates that the proportion of migrants who consider their health poor or much poorer compared with people of the same age is significantly lower than non-migrants in most regions. The poorest reported health status, compared to same-age persons, occurs in the Central Highlands, which is a region dominated by agriculture and where the health of the population is presumably negatively affected by poverty. The share of respondents self-assessing themselves to be in poor or much poorer health confirm that migrants are more satisfied with their health than non-migrants.

Figure 7.2: Percent of migrants and non-migrants considering themselves to be in poor or much poorer health compared with same aged people by region and sex



When asked to compare their health now with that prior to their movement to the current place of residence, the data in Table 7.4 indicates that 16.8 percent of migrants report that their health is either good or much better than before migration. This percentage is marginally higher for male migrants (18.5 percent) than for female migrants (15.6 percent). Up to 73 percent report that their health at the present time compared to the time of the latest move is the same. While only 9.3 percent report their health as being worse or much worse. A similar finding was reported in the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey and the apparent improvement in health of migrants after their movement was attributed to the better access to health facilities that resulted from migration or to the improvement in the economic situation of migrants.

In almost all regions, migrants report no major difference in health compared with their health at the time of the last move. The Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas region has the highest percent (83.4 percent) reporting no difference and the Central Highlands has the lowest percent (63.7 percent) reporting that their health was the same as before their move. A significant improvement in health after the last move is recorded in the Southeast, where 22.8 percent of migrants report their health as better than before the movement. This proportion is only 9.3 percent in the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas.

The largest cities, Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City, experience significant differences in the level of health currently assessed with their assessment of health before the move. In Ha Noi, the majority of migrants say their health remain the same (78.8 percent), with 13.2 percent of respondents regarding their health as better and eight percent think their health is worse. In Ho Chi Minh City, 64.2 percent of migrants say that their health is the same, but up to 22 percent think their health is better and 12.6 percent report their health has declined. Thus, migrants to Ho Chi Minh City appear to perceive more improvement in health than in Ha Noi.

Table 7.4: Percentage distribution of migrants comparing their present health and health before the latest move by region and sex

	Nationwide	Northern Midlands and Mountains Areas	Red River Delta	North and South Central Coast Areas	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta	Ha Noi	Ho Chi Minh City
General	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Much better	1.0	0.3	0.0	2.5	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.6
Better	15.8	9.3	15.8	13.2	17.8	22.8	16.9	12.0	20.4
The same	73.6	83.4	79.4	74.3	63.7	67.1	73.2	78.8	64.2
Worse	9.2	7.0	4.8	9.8	17.4	9.3	8.3	8.0	12.4
Much worse	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2
<i>Number of persons</i>	4 969	615	752	775	477	580	747	523	500
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Much better	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.0	0.8	2.2	0.5	3.5
Better	17.2	11.2	17.0	14.4	17.8	25.2	19.0	12.9	20.8
The same	73.3	84.0	79.3	72.4	65.9	64.5	72.2	80.2	61.9
Worse	7.9	4.8	3.7	9.9	14.9	9.5	6.3	6.5	11.9
Much worse	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	2 210	294	352	312	208	262	363	217	202
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Much better	0.9	0.6	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.6	0.3
Better	14.7	7.5	14.8	12.3	17.8	20.8	14.8	11.4	20.1
The same	73.9	82.9	79.5	75.6	62.1	69.2	74.2	77.8	65.8
Worse	10.3	9.0	5.8	9.7	19.3	9.1	10.2	9.2	12.8
Much worse	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
<i>Number of persons</i>	2 759	321	400	463	269	318	384	306	298

7.2. HEALTH INSURANCE

Table 7.5 indicates that 67 percent of respondents possess health insurance. There is not a large difference between non-migrants and migrants in this level (67.8 percent and 67.6 percent respectively have health insurance cards). The figure for migrants in the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey was 36.4 percent with health insurance and for non-migrants it was 34.5 percent (Table 7.5). The overall increase between 2004 and 2015 may reflect the attention that has been paid to ensure that health insurance is more widely available.

For non-migrant, no discrepancy in the possession of health insurance is seen between men and women (67.6 percent and 67.9 percent respectively). However, among migrants, a higher proportion of women (69.8 percent) than men (64.8 percent) have health insurance. The percentage of in-migrants with health insurance exceeds that of return and intermittent migrants (70.2 percent and 59.5 percent respectively).

Table 7.5: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants possessing health insurance in 2004 and 2015 by migration status and sex

Health Insurance Ownership	2004		2015			
	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Of which	
					In-migrants	Return/Intermittent migrants
General	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	34.5	36.4	67.8	67.6	70.2	59.5
No	65.5	63.6	32.2	32.4	29.8	40.5
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>5 009</i>	<i>4 998</i>	<i>3 000</i>	<i>4 969</i>	<i>3 757</i>	<i>1 212</i>
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	34.1	33.1	67.6	64.8	68.7	56.0
No	65.9	66.9	32.4	35.2	31.3	44.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2 322</i>	<i>2 151</i>	<i>1 217</i>	<i>2 210</i>	<i>1 528</i>	<i>682</i>
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	34.9	38.8	67.9	69.8	71.2	64.0
No	65.1	61.2	32.1	30.2	28.8	36.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2 687</i>	<i>2 847</i>	<i>1 783</i>	<i>2 759</i>	<i>2 229</i>	<i>530</i>

Table 7.6 presents the percentage distribution of ownership of health insurance of migrants and non-migrants by region and sex. The data show a large disparity in health insurance ownership by the current place of residence. While the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas have over 80 percent of migrants and non-migrants with health insurance, the Central Highlands and Southeast record only 50 percent of respondents with health insurance for both migrants and non-migrants. There are no major differences between migrants and non-migrants in health insurance ownership.

There are a higher proportion of persons with health insurance in urban areas than in rural areas. With approximately 70 percent of urban residents (both migrants and non-migrants) having health insurance while about 60 percent of rural residents possess health insurance. It can be seen that nearly 40 percent of migrants and non-migrants in the rural areas possess no health insurance, which poses considerable challenges in health care for these people since they have to pay a significant amount for health service when they are sick.

Table 7.6: Percentage distribution migrants and non-migrants having health insurance by urban/rural area, region and sex

Health Insurance Ownership	Urban		Rural		Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas		Red River Delta		North Central and South Central Coast Areas		Central Highlands		Southeast		Mekong River Delta		Ha Noi		Ho Chi Minh City	
	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	
General	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Yes	72.4	70.3	58.7	61.9	82.5	83.7	66.2	70.6	82.1	72.5	58.0	54.1	56.9	57.6	61.1	65.7	66.0	71.1	63.0	
No	27.6	29.7	41.3	38.1	17.5	16.3	33.8	29.4	17.9	27.5	42.0	45.9	43.1	42.4	38.9	34.3	34.0	28.9	37.0	
Number of persons	1 989	3 370	1 011	1 599	372	615	456	752	474	775	288	477	348	580	450	747	312	523	300	
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Yes	72.2	69.2	59.8	56.2	83.2	81.3	67.2	67.3	81.4	66.3	59.5	52.2	58.6	55.0	55.9	63.1	62.9	67.3	61.5	
No	27.8	30.8	40.2	43.8	16.8	18.7	32.8	32.7	18.6	33.7	40.5	47.8	41.4	45.0	44.1	36.9	37.1	32.7	38.5	
Number of persons	772	1 460	445	750	167	294	183	352	210	312	121	208	133	262	170	363	116	217	117	
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Yes	72.6	71.2	57.8	66.9	82.0	86.0	65.6	73.5	82.6	76.7	56.9	55.6	55.8	59.7	64.3	68.2	67.9	73.9	63.9	
No	27.4	28.8	42.2	33.1	18.0	14.0	34.4	26.5	17.4	23.3	43.1	44.4	44.2	40.3	35.7	31.8	32.1	26.1	36.1	
Number of persons	1 217	1 910	566	849	205	321	273	400	264	463	167	269	215	318	280	384	196	306	183	

The reasons for not possessing health insurance are presented in Table 7.7. More than 50 percent of respondents (both migrants and non-migrants) report that is “Unnecessary” to have health insurance. It is also the main reason for no health insurance ownership in all regions. The second reason reported is that it is “Costly” (reported by 25 percent of migrants and 28.5 percent of non-migrants), while only about two percent of respondents reported that they were “Unaware of health insurance”.

In general, a lower percentage of both migrants and non-migrants in urban areas (less than 25 percent) than in the rural areas (over 30 percent) report that health insurance is expensive. While 31.6 percent of female non-migrants say that health insurance is costly only 24 percent of male non-migrants think so. Similarly, these percentages for female and male migrants are 27.2 percent and 22.8 percent respectively.

Table 7.7: Percent of migrants and non-migrants with reason for not having health insurance by sex, urban/rural area, and region

Reason for not having Health Insurance	Nationwide		Urban		Rural		Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas		Red River Delta		North Central and South Central Coast Areas		Central Highlands		Southeast		Mekong River Delta		Ha Noi		Ho Chi Minh City	
	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	
General																						
	53.1	52.5	55.9	57.1	49.4	44.8	42.2	41.8	57.8	65.2	37.6	45.8	47.1	44.9	57.4	48.6	57.1	55.9	64.2	48.6	50.5	
	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.2	2.3	1.6	3.1	3.9	1.4	1.2	0.0	1.7	2.8	2.0	4.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	2.6	0.0	
	4.7	7.5	4.6	7.4	4.8	7.6	15.6	27.6	3.2	5.4	2.4	4.7	1.7	6.5	7.4	9.9	3.4	2.7	3.8	10.6	4.5	
	28.5	25.0	24.3	20.8	34.1	32.1	37.5	24.5	27.9	18.1	34.1	28.8	36.4	25.5	24.3	21.8	29.7	37.1	17.9	14.6	25.2	
	7.0	9.0	7.3	10.4	6.5	6.6	3.1	7.1	3.2	8.6	10.6	8.5	2.5	1.9	6.1	16.5	12.0	7.4	3.8	1.3	12.6	
	16.7	16.3	15.7	15.8	18.0	17.2	18.8	11.2	16.9	17.2	29.4	30.7	15.7	25.0	14.9	10.7	10.3	10.9	16.0	14.6		
	964	1 601	547	996	417	605	64	98	154	221	85	212	121	216	148	243	175	256	106	151		
Male	58.4	57.3	60.3	61.6	56.2	51.5	42.9	49.1	71.7	71.3	43.6	50.5	57.1	52.0	58.5	47.9	60.0	59.7	65.1	67.6	55.6	
	1.8	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.1	2.7	3.6	5.7	3.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	3.8	3.4	0.0	0.7	2.3	5.6	0.0	
	5.9	7.0	7.0	6.3	4.5	7.9	21.4	26.4	3.3	4.3	5.1	6.7	2.0	6.0	11.3	6.8	5.3	3.7	4.7	9.9	0.0	
	24.0	22.8	17.3	18.3	32.0	29.0	35.7	15.1	26.7	16.5	25.6	25.7	28.6	24.0	18.9	21.4	28.0	34.3	14.0	16.9		
	7.4	8.5	7.9	10.0	6.7	6.4	3.6	7.5	3.3	7.8	7.7	8.6	0.0	2.0	7.5	16.2	16.0	8.2	2.3	1.4		
	13.8	14.9	13.1	15.2	14.6	14.6	7.1	13.2	10.0	12.2	28.2	28.6	14.3	22.0	7.5	13.7	6.7	10.4	18.6	9.9		
	392	776	214	448	178	328	28	53	60	115	39	105	49	100	53	117	75	134	43	71		
Female	49.5	47.9	53.2	53.5	44.4	36.8	41.7	33.3	48.9	58.5	32.6	41.1	40.3	38.8	56.8	49.2	55.0	51.6	63.5	61.3	43.9	
	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	4.3	1.9	2.2	0.0	1.4	3.4	1.1	4.8	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	3.8	8.0	3.0	8.4	5.0	7.2	11.1	28.9	3.2	6.6	0.0	2.8	1.4	6.9	5.3	12.7	2.0	1.6	3.2	11.3	7.6	
	31.6	27.2	28.8	22.8	35.6	35.7	38.9	35.6	28.7	19.8	41.3	31.8	41.7	26.7	27.4	22.2	31.0	40.2	20.6	12.5	31.8	
	6.6	9.5	6.9	10.8	6.3	6.9	2.8	6.7	3.2	9.4	13.0	8.4	4.2	1.7	5.3	16.7	9.0	6.6	4.8	1.3	12.1	
	18.7	17.6	17.4	16.2	20.5	20.2	27.8	8.9	21.3	22.6	30.4	32.7	16.7	27.6	18.9	7.9	13.0	11.5	14.3	18.8	16.7	
	572	825	333	548	239	277	36	45	94	106	46	107	72	116	95	126	100	122	63	80	66	

Based on a multiple response question and therefore percentages may not sum to 100 percent

Table 7.8 displays health insurance ownership at the present time and before migration. The data demonstrates that more than half of migrants have health insurance both at present and prior to their movement. More respondents report they have health insurance at present while not having it before their migration compared to not having health insurance at present but having health insurance before migration. However, the differences are small.

Table 7.8: Percentage distribution of migrants having health insurance at present and before migration by sex (2004 and 2015)

	2004		2015					
			Total migrants		In-migrants		- Return, intermittent migrants	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With health insurance now and before the migration	15.4	14.3	53.3	57.3	56.9	57.7	45.3	55.5
With health insurance now but without health insurance before the migration	17.7	24.6	11.5	12.5	11.8	13.5	10.7	8.5
Without health insurance now but with health insurance before the migration	4.6	4.5	9.0	10.2	8.2	9.3	10.9	14.0
Without health insurance both now and before the migration	62.2	56.7	26.2	20.0	23.1	19.5	33.1	22.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2 151</i>	<i>2 847</i>	<i>2 210</i>	<i>2 759</i>	<i>1 528</i>	<i>2 229</i>	<i>682</i>	<i>530</i>

Compared with the 2004 survey results, improvements are observed in migrants' access to health insurance. While in 2004, only 15.4 percent of male migrants and 14.3 percent of female migrants maintained their health insurance participation after moving, the survey in 2015 reports that one-half of migrants were able to maintain their health insurance (56.9 percent of male migrants and 57.7 percent of female migrants respectively), while the percent without health insurance declines markedly (by almost three times). While these results are impressive, the almost one-third of migrants without health insurance signifies the need for greater efforts to explain the benefits of health insurance participation and maintenance.

Table 7.9 presents the percentage distribution of health insurance ownership at present and before migration by place of residence and sex. In several areas the accessibility to health insurance has improved remarkably, especially for migrants in the Southeast, where 27.5 percent of men and 29.2 percent of women have health insurance at present but did not have health insurance prior to their last move. However, the percentage of migrants who currently do not have health insurance but had health insurance before migration is the highest in the Central Highlands with 16.3 percent for men and 14.2 percent for women. These two findings probably reflect that many of the migrants to the Southeast work in the industrial zones and are provided with health insurance. In contrast, in the Central Highlands, which attracts migrants mostly working in the agricultural sector, many migrants are self-employed and feel that health insurance is too expensive for them to purchase.

Table 7.9: Percentage distribution of migrants having health insurance at present and before migration by region and sex

		Total	With health insurance now and before the migration	With health insurance now but without health insurance before the migration	Without health insurance now but with health insurance before the migration	Without health insurance both now and before the migration	Number of persons
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Male	100.0	69.0	12.2	6.8	11.9	294
	Female	100.0	75.1	10.9	5.6	8.4	321
Red River Delta	Male	100.0	54.0	13.4	7.1	25.6	352
	Female	100.0	59.5	14.0	11.5	15.0	400
North Central and South Central Coast Areas	Male	100.0	58.0	8.3	13.1	20.5	312
	Female	100.0	70.2	6.5	9.9	13.4	463
Central Highlands	Male	100.0	43.1	9.1	16.3	31.6	208
	Female	100.0	45.1	10.4	14.2	30.2	269
Southeast	Male	100.0	27.5	27.5	8.8	36.3	262
	Female	100.0	30.5	29.2	10.1	30.2	318
Mekong River Delta	Male	100.0	54.3	8.8	6.9	30.0	363
	Female	100.0	55.2	13.0	9.4	22.4	384
Ha Noi	Male	100.0	63.6	3.7	6.5	26.3	217
	Female	100.0	65.0	8.8	7.8	18.3	306
Ho Chi Minh City	Male	100.0	53.0	6.9	8.9	31.2	202
	Female	100.0	49.7	8.7	13.4	28.2	298

7.3. HEALTH CARE

In Table 7.10 the timing of the last sickness which resulted in the respondent staying home and the treatment methods for this sickness are presented. The data indicates no major difference between non-migrants and migrants in these health-related issues. However, migrants seem to experience less health-related issues than do non-migrants. The percentage of migrants who “Have not been painful/sick” accounts for 27.3 percent of respondents while for non-migrants it is 23.8 percent. Also, the proportion of non-migrants who were painful/sick and had to stay at home in the last three months was 20.1 percent and was 25.4 percent for one or more years before the interview. These percentages for migrants are 18.7 percent and 21.8 percent respectively.

There is a clear disparity in the proportion of respondents who were sick by current place of residence. It seems that migrants in the Central Highlands experience more health-related issues than migrants in other regions. Only 12.8 percent of non-migrants and 11.7 percent of migrants reported that they had not experienced sickness for which they needed to stay at home. The percentages are the highest in the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas and the Southeast (with over 30 percent of non-migrants and 40 percent of migrants). However, the difference between migrants and non-migrants within each region are not large.

When getting sick, going to medical establishments is the most common solution of the respondents followed by self-use of pills/self-treatment. The table also demonstrates that non-migrants tend to visit health care establishments more than migrants. Specifically, 68 percent of the former and 56.9 percent of the latter seek treatment for the latest sickness/illness in medical settings. In contrast, migrants who engage in self-use of pills/self-treatment (37.3 percent) outweighs that of non-migrants (28.6 percent).

Table 7.10: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants at the time of the latest sickness and treatment methods by region

Timing of latest episode of sickness and treatment methods	Nationwide		Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas		Red River Delta		North Central and South Central Coast Areas		Central Highlands		Southeast		Mekong River Delta		Ha Noi		Ho Chi Minh City	
	Non-migrants	Migrant	Non-migrants	Migrant	Non-migrants	Migrant	Non-migrants	Migrant	Non-migrants	Migrant	Non-migrants	Migrant	Non-migrants	Migrant	Non-migrants	Migrant	Non-migrants	Migrant
The latest episode of being sick and having to stay at home																		
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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under three months	20.1	18.7	15.6	12.0	20.8	18.2	21.5	20.3	19.1	23.1	14.9	16.2	25.6	22.5	19.6	16.3	22.0	20.6
From three months to under one year	15.7	15.6	17.7	10.4	14.5	15.0	11.8	16.6	29.5	24.9	10.3	11.9	14.4	15.8	16.7	16.3	15.0	16.0
One year or more	25.4	21.8	19.1	19.7	28.5	22.6	30.4	28.0	26.4	24.1	23.3	14.5	21.6	20.1	31.7	26.2	21.3	17.8
Have not been painful/sick	23.8	27.3	36.3	44.1	19.1	28.3	23.6	18.7	12.8	11.7	39.9	43.6	16.9	22.0	16.0	19.5	25.7	30.8
Do not remember	15.0	16.6	11.3	13.8	17.1	15.8	12.7	16.4	12.2	16.1	11.5	13.8	21.6	19.7	16.0	21.8	16.0	14.8
<i>Number of persons</i>	3 000	4 969	372	615	456	752	474	775	288	477	348	580	450	747	312	523	300	500
Treatment																		
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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No treatment, self-recovery	2.1	4.8	0.5	4.6	3.4	10.2	3.0	4.6	1.9	6.1	1.2	0.8	1.8	3.2	0.5	2.6	4.0	4.4
Self-use of pills/Self-treatment	28.6	37.3	43.6	53.3	36.1	44.8	27.2	35.2	21.8	32.8	15.4	24.7	20.9	32.1	27.4	42.0	36.6	34.6
Ask for doctors to visit at home	1.1	0.5	2.1	0.4	2.4	1.2	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.0
Visit medical settings	68.0	56.9	53.8	41.7	58.1	43.6	68.9	59.2	74.5	60.8	82.8	74.1	76.9	63.1	71.7	54.1	57.7	60.7
Others	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4
<i>Number of persons</i>	1 837	2 788	195	259	291	420	302	503	216	344	169	247	277	436	212	307	175	272

Table 7.11 presents the percent of respondents who visit medical settings for treatment of their last episode of pain/sickness. “State hospitals/clinics” are the most common popular medical settings that respondents choose for treatment. These establishments attract 70 percent of migrants and non-migrants. Around 20 percent seek private hospitals/clinics for treatment, while a very small percentage resort to treatment from other medical settings. The survey also reveals that there is no difference in the proportion of men and women who seek treatment at state and private clinics.

In all regions, the highest percent who visit state hospitals/clinics is seen in Ha Noi, with 86.2 percent of non-migrants and 78.3 percent of migrants using this setting for treatment. In contrast, the Southeast records the lowest percentages of clients of medical establishments with 64.8 percent of non-migrants and 64.1 percent migrants using these facilities. The lowest percentage of treatment at state hospitals/clinics in the Southeast may be due to high level of development of private hospitals/clinics in the region and the tendency for people to seek treatment in these settings. Up to 30.3 percent of non-migrants and 27.7 percent of migrants have treatment for the latest pain/sickness in private hospitals/clinics.

Table 7.11 also shows that the Central Highlands records the second highest percent who seek treatment in “Communal/Ward health stations”. The percentage of visits to “Communal/Ward health stations” here is the highest in the country with 20.9 percent of non-migrants and 28.1 percent of migrants receiving treatment for their latest pain/sickness treatment at these facilities. The Central Highlands is less developed than other regions in the country with limited infrastructure, unfavorable transport and few developed private medical settings. The majority of people therefore choose to receive treatment in state-run medical settings, including medical stations. Because of this, the percentage of treatment in the medical stations in the Central Highlands is relatively high compared with other regions.

Table 7.11: Percent of migrants and non-migrants receiving treatment for latest pain/sickness by type of medical setting and region

Region	Migration status	Medical settings					Number of persons
		State hospitals/clinics	Private hospitals/clinics	Communal/ Ward health stations	Private doctors	Others	
Nationwide	Non-migrants	76.7	19.2	6.0	2.8	0.2	1 253
	Migrants	72.0	20.7	8.2	4.3	0.8	1 598
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Non-migrants	82.5	9.7	7.8	1.9	0.0	103
	Migrant	72.0	14.0	9.3	5.6	0.9	107
Red River Delta	Non-migrants	80.4	17.9	3.0	2.4	0.0	168
	Migrants	77.7	17.9	5.4	3.3	1.6	184
North Central and South Central Coast Areas	Non-migrants	85.2	16.7	2.4	3.3	0.5	209
	Migrants	76.7	23.6	2.7	3.7	0.7	301
Central Highlands	Non-migrants	70.6	15.3	20.9	1.8	0.6	163
	Migrants	65.7	11.9	28.1	6.7	0.0	210
Southeast	Non-migrants	64.8	30.3	1.4	6.3	0.0	142
	Migrants	64.1	27.7	4.9	6.5	0.0	184
Mekong River Delta	Non-migrants	67.6	28.2	5.6	1.4	0.5	213
	Migrant	67.5	25.7	7.5	3.2	1.8	280
Ha Noi	Non-migrants	86.2	11.2	3.3	1.3	0.0	152
	Migrants	78.3	13.9	5.4	2.4	0.6	166
Ho Chi Minh City	Non-migrants	78.6	20.4	3.9	4.9	0.0	103
	Migrants	74.7	24.1	3.0	4.2	0.6	166

Based on a multiple response question and therefore percentages may not sum to 100 percent

Table 7.12 presents, for migrants, the source of payment for treatment of the latest episode of pain/sickness treatment by permanent/temporary household registration status and sex. Three main sources of payment for the latest pain/sickness payment of migrants are: self-payment; health insurance, and family. Of which, self-payment is the most common, with 63 percent of migrants using this source of payment for the latest pain/sickness payment, followed by health insurance with 50 percent and then by the family of the migrants (25.5 percent). By sex, the main difference is in the percentage that pays with health insurance. Women tend to use health insurance more for health care (52.2 percent) than men (46.9 percent). It must be noted that the question upon which this table is based is a multiple response question and therefore in many cases migrants respond with more than one source of payment. This is likely, even with health insurance, as costs cannot be covered by one source.

Table 7.12 also shows that migrants without permanent/temporary household registration have the highest percentage that pay, all or part, of the costs by themselves (69.3 percent). Approximately 50 percent of migrants with KT1, KT2 and KT3 household registration pay with health insurance while only about 45 percent of migrants without household registration and migrants with KT4 registration use health insurance to pay. This implies that some migrants without household registration and migrants with KT4 do not have health insurance, or cannot use their health insurance at the place of residence and therefore they are required to pay for health care services.

Table 7.12: Percentage of migrants and non-migrants paying for the latest pain/sickness treatment by permanent/temporary household registration status and sex

Source of Payment	Total	Household registration status				
		Unregistered	KT1	KT2	KT3	KT4
General						
Health insurance	50.0	45.8	50.9	54.0	54.0	44.4
Free health care	2.1	1.4	2.2	1.6	3.5	0.7
Self-payment	63.0	69.3	66.0	59.7	58.4	58.5
Families	25.5	25.5	23.7	21.8	29.5	26.0
Employment agencies/employers	1.7	1.4	2.2	0.0	1.7	1.4
Others	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1 591</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>632</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>277</i>
Male						
Health insurance	46.9	46.6	45.8	49.0	51.1	43.8
Free health care	2.5	0.0	3.1	3.9	4.6	0.0
Self-payment	63.0	68.2	66.9	62.7	60.3	53.7
Families	24.6	28.4	20.4	13.7	30.5	28.9
Employment agencies/employers	2.0	2.3	2.7	0.0	1.5	1.7
Others	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>651</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>121</i>
Female						
Health insurance	52.2	45.2	54.6	57.5	55.8	44.9
Free health care	1.8	2.4	1.6	0.0	2.8	1.3
Self-payment	63.0	70.2	65.3	57.5	57.2	62.2
Families	26.1	23.4	26.1	27.4	28.8	23.7
Employment agencies/employers	1.5	0.8	1.9	0.0	1.9	1.3
Others	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>940</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>372</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>156</i>

Table 7.13 indicates that the main reason that respondents did not visit medical settings for treatment is that the sickness was not considered serious (stated by 93.8 percent of non-migrants and 94.3 percent of migrants), followed by having medicine available at home (mentioned by 12 percent of non-migrants and 9.3 percent of migrants). Time consuming is the third reason (reported by 9.9 percent of non-migrants and 8.5 percent of migrants). Men are more likely than women to report that they did not seek treatment in a medical setting, with 96 percent of male non-migrants and 95.8 percent of male migrants reporting this as a reason compared to 92.7 percent of female non-migrants and 93.2 percent of female migrants).

Table 7.13: Percent of migrants and non-migrants citing specific reasons for not seeking treatment for their latest episode of sickness in medical settings by region and sex

Reasons for not seeking treatment in a medical setting	National				Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas		Red River Delta		North Central and South Central Coast Areas		Central Highlands		Southeast		Mekong River Delta		Ha Noi		Ho Chi Minh City	
	Non-migrants	Migrants	Of which		Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	
			In-migrants	Return/Intermittent migrants																
General																				
Not a serious sickness	93.8	94.3	93.9	95.9	94.4	96.7	97.5	95.7	92.5	96.6	88.7	88.1	90.3	86.9	85.7	93.5	96.7	94.3	98.6	97.2
Do not know where to have health care services	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
Costly	3.6	3.4	3.7	2.2	3.3	0.7	2.5	0.9	6.5	2.5	11.3	11.9	3.2	8.2	1.6	2.6	1.6	0.7	0.0	5.7
Medical settings are too far	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.0	2.5	0.9	1.1	0.5	3.8	3.7	3.2	0.0	1.6	2.6	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.9
Time consuming	9.9	8.5	9.1	6.6	6.7	0.7	14.9	13.8	19.4	10.8	11.3	13.3	6.5	6.6	7.9	6.5	4.9	7.1	0.0	3.8
Medicine available at home	12.0	9.3	8.8	11.1	5.6	8.6	27.3	23.3	16.1	6.4	7.5	9.6	0.0	0.0	19.0	9.7	1.6	1.4	0.0	0.0
Others	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.1	4.4	0.7	3.3	1.3	4.3	2.0	0.0	1.5	3.2	4.9	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.0
Number of persons	584	1 183	912	271	90	151	121	232	93	204	53	135	31	61	63	154	61	140	72	106
Male																				
Not a serious sickness	96.0	95.8	95.3	97.2	93.5	100.0	100.0	99.0	95.1	98.8	95.2	93.3	92.3	88.5	91.7	89.2	95.5	93.1	100.0	97.8
Do not know where to have health care services	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Costly	2.5	3.8	4.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.0	4.9	3.7	9.5	10.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	4.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	6.7
Medical settings are too far	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Time consuming	9.5	8.1	8.6	6.9	6.5	1.4	12.5	15.3	17.1	11.0	14.3	8.3	0.0	3.8	16.7	6.2	4.5	8.6	0.0	2.2
Medicine available at home	10.0	9.3	8.9	10.4	3.2	8.5	34.4	18.4	9.8	9.8	9.5	10.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	13.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	2.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	6.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	8.3	1.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Number of persons	201	505	361	144	31	71	32	98	41	82	21	60	13	26	12	65	22	58	29	45
Female																				
Not a serious sickness	92.7	93.2	92.9	94.5	94.9	93.8	96.6	93.3	90.4	95.1	84.4	84.0	88.9	85.7	84.3	96.6	97.4	95.1	97.7	96.7
Do not know where to have health care services	0.0	0.9	0.7	1.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
Costly	4.2	3.1	3.3	2.4	5.1	1.3	2.2	0.7	7.7	1.6	12.5	13.3	5.6	8.6	2.0	1.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	4.9
Medical settings are too far	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.7	0.0	2.2	1.5	1.9	0.8	3.1	4.0	5.6	0.0	2.0	2.2	0.0	1.2	2.3	0.0
Time consuming	10.2	8.8	9.4	6.3	6.8	0.0	15.7	12.7	21.2	10.7	9.4	17.3	11.1	8.6	5.9	6.7	5.1	6.1	0.0	4.9
Medicine available at home	13.1	9.3	8.7	11.8	6.8	8.8	24.7	26.9	21.2	4.1	6.3	9.3	0.0	0.0	21.6	6.7	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
Others	2.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	3.4	1.3	4.5	1.5	5.8	2.5	0.0	2.7	5.6	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0
Number of persons	383	678	551	127	59	80	89	134	52	122	32	75	18	35	51	89	39	82	43	61

Based on a multiple response question and therefore percentages may not sum to 100 percent

Ho Chi Minh City has the highest percentage of respondents who state that their sickness was not serious as a reason for not visiting a medical setting (98.6 percent of non-migrants and 97.2 percent of migrants) and the Central Highlands records the lowest percentages for the same reason (88.7 percent of non-migrants and 88.1 percent of migrants). The Red River Delta records the highest percent of respondents who mention “Medicine available at home” (27.3 percent of non-migrants and 23.3 percent of migrants). The percent of respondents saying “Too costly” varies according to the region. The Central Highlands records the highest percent of over 11 percent of non-migrants and migrants who report “Costly” as a reason for not visiting a medical establishment. This difference may be due to the low income of respondents in Central Highlands that make medical services unaffordable.

7.4. HEALTH RISK BEHAVIORS

Table 7.14 shows that the percent of smokers among non-migrants is higher than that of migrants (20.6 percent versus 19.4 percent), although the difference is very small. This pattern is observed among men as well as women. However, among migrants, return/intermittent migrants have a higher percent that smoke (29.9 percent) compared with that of in-migrants (16 percent) by 14 percentage points. The difference in levels of smoking is clearly shown by sex. Nearly 50 percent of men smoke (49.5 percent of male non-migrants and 42.8 percent of male migrants) whereas this percent is insignificant, at less than one percent for women (0.9 percent of female non-migrants and 0.6 percent of female migrants).

Table 7.14: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants using tobacco by sex, 2004 and 2015

Tobacco use	2004		2015			
	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Of which	
					In-migrants	Return, Intermittent migrants
General	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	22.8	28.1	20.6	19.4	16.0	29.9
No	77.2	71.9	79.4	80.6	84.0	70.1
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>4 998</i>	<i>5 009</i>	<i>3 000</i>	<i>4 969</i>	<i>3 757</i>	<i>1 212</i>
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	52.0	59.3	49.5	42.8	38.6	52.2
No	48.0	40.7	50.5	57.2	61.4	47.8
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2 151</i>	<i>2 322</i>	<i>1 217</i>	<i>2 210</i>	<i>1,528</i>	<i>682</i>
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.1
No	99.2	99.0	99.1	99.4	99.6	98.9
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2 847</i>	<i>2 687</i>	<i>1 783</i>	<i>2 759</i>	<i>2 229</i>	<i>530</i>

Compared to the results of the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey, the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey shows that the smoking by both non-migrants and migrants has fallen. Especially among in-migrants, the figure has dropped by 12 percentage points compared with that of migrants in the 2004 Survey. This suggests that the non-smoking policies of the government has had positive impacts on raising public awareness about

the harmful effects of smoking on health and the environment, and has contributed to a noticeable drop in smoking, especially among migrant men and women.

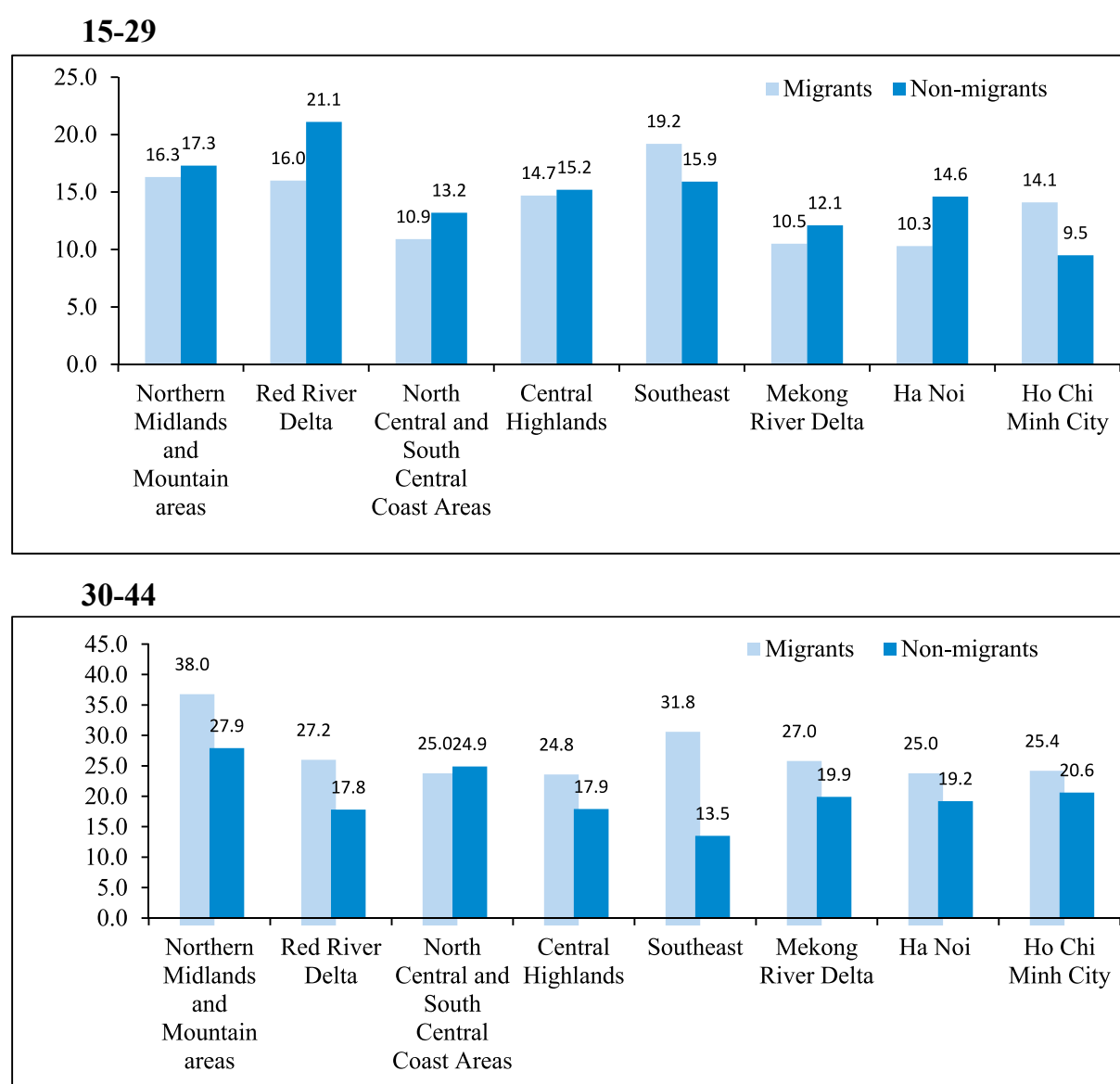
Table 7.15 shows that rural areas have a higher percent who smoke among migrants and non-migrants (about 24 percent) than that of urban areas (about 17 percent). Among all regions, the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas have the highest level of smoking by non-migrants and migrants, at 26 percent and 24 percent respectively. Among migrants, the highest level of smoking is found for the Southeast, accounting for 24.7 percent (Table 7.15). The Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas are tobacco-growing areas, so the proportion of inhabitants accustomed to smoking is high. On the other hand, since the Southeast has the majority of industrial zones in the country, attracting a large workforce from many other regions with diverse lifestyles, it is possible that this has prompted smoking.

Table 7.15: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants using tobacco by urban/rural areas, region and sex

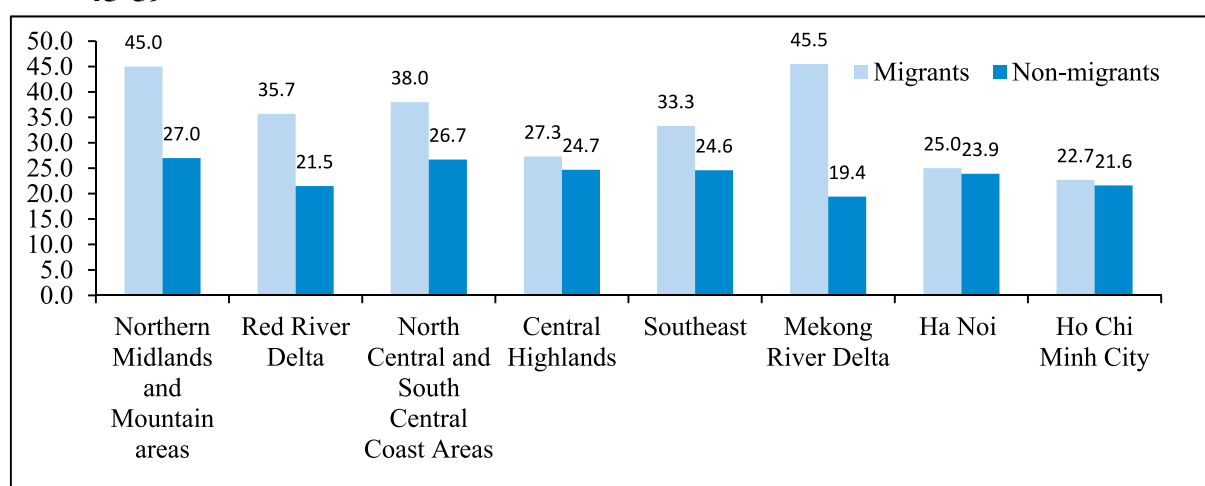
	Urban		Rural		Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas		Red River Delta		North Central and South Central Coast Areas		Central Highlands		Southeast		Mekong River Delta		Ha Noi		Ho Chi Minh City	
	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	
Tobacco use	General	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Yes	18.7	17.4	24.3	23.6	26.1	23.9	19.7	19.3	23.4	16.0	19.1	18.7	17.5	24.7	18.7	18.5	20.5	15.1	18.7
	No	81.3	82.6	75.7	76.4	73.9	76.1	80.3	80.7	76.6	84.0	80.9	81.3	82.5	75.3	81.3	81.5	79.5	84.9	81.3
	Number of persons	1 989	3 370	1 011	1 599	372	615	456	752	474	775	288	477	348	580	450	747	312	523	300
	Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Yes	46.8	39.2	54.2	49.8	56.9	49.0	49.2	41.2	51.0	38.8	43.0	42.1	43.6	53.8	48.8	37.5	54.3	36.4	46.2
	No	53.2	60.8	45.8	50.2	43.1	51.0	50.8	58.8	49.0	61.2	57.0	57.9	56.4	46.2	51.2	62.5	45.7	63.6	53.8
	Number of persons	772	1 460	445	750	167	294	183	352	210	312	121	209	133	262	170	363	116	217	117
	Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Yes	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.6	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.1
	No	99.1	99.3	99.1	99.6	99.0	99.1	100.0	100.0	98.5	99.4	98.2	99.6	98.6	99.4	99.6	99.5	99.5	100.0	98.9
	Number of persons	1 217	1 910	566	849	205	321	273	400	264	463	167	268	215	318	280	384	196	306	183

The difference in tobacco use is not only clearly observed among regions but also by age group. Figure 7.3 illustrates the percentage distribution of respondents who smoke by age group. For the youngest age group, 15-29 years old, there is very little difference in tobacco use between migrants and non-migrants in all regions (the largest gap between the two groups is five percentage points which is observed in the Red River Delta, Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City). In this age group, more non-migrants than migrants smoke in almost all regions, with the exception of the Southeast and Ho Chi Minh City. However, in the age group 30-44 and age group 45-49, the percent who smoke is higher among migrants than it is among non-migrants. Particularly, in the age group 45-59, in the Mekong River Delta, the rate of tobacco use among migrants is higher than that of non-migrants by 26.1 percentage points.

Figure 7.3: Percent of migrants and non-migrants using tobacco use by region and age group



45-59



In contrast to tobacco use, migrants have a higher level of alcohol use compared to that of non-migrants (44.2 percent versus 38.3 percent) (Table 7.16). By sex, the level of alcohol use among men is considerably higher than that of women. Almost 80 percent of males, both migrants and non-migrants, consume alcohol, whereas the corresponding figure for female non-migrants is 10.5 percent and for female migrants it is 15.5 percent. Return/intermittent migrants have a higher level of alcohol use (55.4 percent) than that of in-migrants (40.5 percent). This pattern is observed in male as well as female migrants.

The rate of tobacco use has fallen dramatically during the two surveys in 2004 and 2015 mirroring changes in social norms against tobacco use, however, alcohol use has remained relatively constant, with the level of consumption of female migrants increasing substantially compared to female non-migrants. This may reflect the greater social freedom experienced by females after migration. However, as the norms for males sustain alcohol use, especially on social occasions, the levels of use by males has changed little.

Table 7.16: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants using alcohol by sex, 2004 and 2015

Alcohol use	2004		2015			
	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Of which	
					In-migrants	Return, Intermittent migrants
General	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	38.6	42.6	38.3	44.2	40.5	55.4
No	61.4	57.4	61.7	55.8	59.5	44.6
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>4 998</i>	<i>5 009</i>	<i>3 000</i>	<i>4 969</i>	<i>3 757</i>	<i>1 212</i>
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	77.2	79.7	79.0	79.9	78.5	83.0
No	22.8	20.3	21.0	20.1	21.5	17.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2 151</i>	<i>2 322</i>	<i>1 217</i>	<i>2 211</i>	<i>1 529</i>	<i>682</i>
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	9.4	10.5	10.5	15.5	14.5	20.0
No	90.6	89.5	89.5	84.5	85.5	80.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2 847</i>	<i>2 687</i>	<i>1 783</i>	<i>2 758</i>	<i>2 228</i>	<i>530</i>

Table 7.17: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants using alcohol by sex, urban/rural areas, and region

Alcohol use	Urban		Rural		Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas		Red River Delta		North Central and South Central Coast Areas		Central Highlands		Southeast		Mekong River Delta		Ha Noi		Ho Chi Minh City	
	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	
General	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Yes	37.3	44.0	40.3	44.6	48.4	53.7	34.6	41.2	43.7	46.1	33.0	40.7	31.6	39.5	41.1	53.1	33.0	31.9	37.0	
No	62.7	56.0	59.7	55.4	51.6	46.3	65.4	58.8	56.3	53.9	67.0	59.3	68.4	60.5	58.9	46.9	67.0	68.1	63.0	
Number of persons	1 989	3 370	1 011	1 599	372	615	456	752	474	775	288	477	348	580	450	747	312	523	300	
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Yes	78.1	79.3	80.7	81.1	88.6	86.7	79.2	78.7	81.4	84.3	69.4	81.3	75.2	76.0	82.9	81.8	75.9	68.7	72.6	
No	21.9	20.7	19.3	18.9	11.4	13.3	20.8	21.3	18.6	15.7	30.6	18.7	24.8	24.0	17.1	18.2	24.1	31.3	27.4	
Number of persons	772	1 460	445	750	167	294	183	352	210	312	121	208	133	262	170	363	116	217	117	
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Yes	11.4	17.0	8.5	12.3	15.6	23.4	4.8	8.3	13.6	20.3	6.6	9.0	4.7	9.4	15.7	26.0	7.7	5.9	14.2	
No	88.6	83.0	91.5	87.7	84.4	76.6	95.2	91.8	86.4	79.7	93.4	91.0	95.3	90.6	84.3	74.0	92.3	94.1	85.8	
Number of persons	1 217	1 910	566	849	205	321	273	400	264	463	167	269	215	318	280	384	196	306	183	

Table 7.17 shows that the highest level of alcohol use is found in the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas region, consisting of 48.4 percent of non-migrants and 53.7 percent of migrants. Residents of the Southeast region have the lowest level of alcohol use among non-migrants (at 31.6 percent), and Ha Noi has the lowest rate of alcohol use among migrants (at 31.9 percent).

The percentage distribution of self-assessment of the frequency of alcohol use by migration status, region and sex is shown in Table 7.18. The data shows that the frequency of alcohol use among non-migrants is greater than that of migrants, especially among men. While 32.3 percent of male non-migrants consume alcohol once or more than once a week, the figure for male migrants is just 18.6 percent. Most migrants (66.9 percent) and non-migrants (55.7 percent) only consume alcohol at parties or gatherings of friends. This is clearly demonstrated among female respondents (94.6 percent of female migrants and 88.8 percent of female non-migrants). This percentage is much higher compared with that of men (60.1 percent of male migrants and 49.3 percent of male non-migrants).

The highest level of the frequency of alcohol use by non-migrants is found in the Red River Delta, where 43.1 percent of the respondents state that they consume alcohol more than once a week, while the Mekong River Delta has the lowest level at 14.6 percent. Among migrants, the highest level of alcohol use occurs in the Central Highlands with 25.3 percent of migrants consuming alcohol more than once a week, while migrants in the Mekong River Delta experience the lowest level, at 8.3 percent.

Table 7.18: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants with self-assessment of the frequency of alcohol use by urban/rural area, region and sex

Frequency of alcohol use	Nationwide		Urban		Rural		Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas		Red River Delta		North Central and South Central Coast Areas		Central Highlands		Southeast		Mekong River Delta		Ha Noi		Ho Chi Minh City	
	Migrants		Migrants		Migrants		Migrants		Migrants		Migrants		Migrants		Migrants		Migrants		Migrants		Migrants	
	Non-migrants		Non-migrants		Non-migrants		Non-migrants		Non-migrants		Non-migrants		Non-migrants		Non-migrants		Non-migrants		Non-migrants		Non-migrants	
General	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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Daily	10.4	2.9	9.3	2.5	12.8	3.5	11.7	2.4	20.3	3.5	7.2	1.1	7.4	3.1	7.3	3.1	3.8	2.0	19.4	9.0	1.9
	More than once a week	17.5	12.6	16.8	10.5	18.7	17.1	23.9	19.4	22.8	11.6	24.2	10.4	21.1	22.2	12.7	12.2	10.8	6.3	10.7	10.8	6.3
	One a week	9.7	9.8	11.4	10.3	6.6	8.7	4.4	5.8	6.3	3.9	13.5	17.1	11.6	7.2	12.7	14.8	12.4	10.9	11.7	6.6	
	One a month	6.3	7.1	6.7	7.8	5.4	5.8	2.8	3.9	3.2	4.5	2.9	7.3	3.2	5.7	3.6	6.6	14.1	11.1	6.8	7.2	
	Only in party/ meetings with friend	55.7	66.9	55.5	68.3	56	63.9	57.2	68.2	47.5	76.1	52.2	64.1	56.8	60.8	63.6	63.3	57.3	66.7	51.5	66.5	65.9
	Don't remember	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	
	Number of persons	1 149	2 194	743	1 481	407	712	180	330	158	310	207	357	95	194	110	229	185	396	103	167	211
	Male																					
	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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Daily	12.3	3.3	11.1	2.8	14.2	4.1	13.5	3.1	22.1	4.0	8.8	1.5	8.3	3.5	8.0	3.5	5.0	1.0	21.6	10.1	11.8	
More than once a week	20.0	15.3	19.9	13.1	20.1	19.6	27.7	24.7	24.1	12.6	27.5	13.7	22.6	24.1	14.0	13.6	13.5	8.1	11.4	12.1	8.2	
One a week	11.0	11.9	13.1	12.8	7.5	10.2	5.4	7.5	6.9	4.3	15.8	22.1	11.9	8.2	14.0	17.1	14.9	14.2	12.5	7.4	5.9	
One a month	7.2	8.6	8.1	9.6	5.6	6.6	3.4	4.7	3.4	5.1	3.5	8.7	1.2	6.5	4.0	7.5	18.4	14.9	8.0	8.1	17.6	
Only in party/ meetings with friend	49.3	60.1	47.6	61.1	52.1	58.4	50.0	59.6	43.4	73.6	44.4	54.0	56.0	57.1	60.0	58.3	46.8	58.1	46.6	62.4	55.3	
Don't remember	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	
Number of persons	962	1 766	603	1 157	359	608	148	255	145	277	171	263	84	170	100	199	141	296	88	149	85	

Frequency of alcohol use	Nationwide		Urban		Rural		Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas		Red River Delta		North Central and South Central Coast Areas		Central Highlands		Southeast		Mekong River Delta		Ha Noi		Ho Chi Minh City	
	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants
Female																						
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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Daily	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
More than once a week	4.8	1.6	3.6	1.2	8.3	2.9	6.3	1.3	7.7	3.0	8.3	1.1	9.1	8.3	0.0	3.3	2.3	1.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
One a week	3.2	0.9	4.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	3.2	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	1.0	6.7	0.0	3.8	0.0
One a month	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.2	4.2	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	1.9
Only in party/ meetings with friend	88.8	94.6	89.3	94.1	85.4	96.2	90.6	97.3	92.3	97.0	88.9	92.6	63.6	87.5	100	96.7	90.9	92.0	80.0	100	92.3	98.1
Don't remember	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>428</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>324</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>54</i>

7.5. KNOWLEDGE OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIS)

Basic knowledge of STIs (gonorrhea, syphilis and hepatitis B) is very high in all regions (see Table 7.19). The level of knowledge of non-migrants and migrants of STIs is higher than 80 percent. A higher proportion of men are aware of STIs but the differences between the sexes in the percentage with some knowledge of STIs are small.

However, there is a considerable gap in the percent of people who have knowledge of STIs among regions. The level among migrants having knowledge about STIs is a little higher than that of non-migrants in all regions, with the exception of the Southeast. Northern regions have a higher level of respondents with knowledge of the above three diseases (over 90 percent) than that in Southern regions (around 70 percent). This can partly be explained by the educational background and the higher level of people who read the news. Over the past few years, there have been many communication campaigns about social problems, including STIs, on mass media and at schools. Therefore, knowledge of these issues is improved in regions with high level of education or high rate of accessibility to the media.

Table 7.19: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants hearing of STIs by region and sex

	Nationwide		Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas		Red River Delta		North Central and South Central Coast Areas		Central Highlands		Southeast		Mekong River Delta		Ha Noi		Ho Chi Minh City	
	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	
General																		
Gonorrhea	84.4	85.4	91.9	94.8	93.6	88.6	92.2	91.9	70.0	82.2	72.9	78.0	81.9	92.3	95.0	76.7	75.8	
Syphilis	83.8	85.9	89.2	95.4	93.5	88.4	91.6	91.1	71.1	81.6	72.6	77.6	82.3	92.6	97.1	76.7	77.8	
Hepatitis B	87.1	88.2	89.0	88.5	96.8	94.7	93.0	95.0	73.3	82.5	72.4	83.6	88.9	95.2	98.5	79.0	82.8	
Number of persons	3 000	4 969	372	615	752	456	474	775	288	348	580	450	747	312	523	300	500	
Male																		
Gonorrhea	86.9	86.4	91.0	95.9	92.3	92.3	93.8	90.7	66.9	88.7	75.6	77.1	81.0	95.7	95.4	84.6	81.7	
Syphilis	86.7	86.8	89.8	96.3	94.3	93.4	92.4	89.4	66.1	87.2	74.8	76.5	82.6	96.6	96.8	87.2	84.2	
Hepatitis B	88.2	88.6	89.2	89.1	96.2	97.7	94.3	93.3	70.2	84.2	71.8	82.9	89.8	97.4	99.1	85.5	84.7	
Number of persons	1 217	2 210	167	294	352	183	210	312	121	133	262	170	363	116	217	117	202	
Female																		
Gonorrhea	82.7	84.6	92.7	93.8	92.3	86.1	90.9	92.7	68.3	78.1	70.8	78.6	82.8	90.3	94.8	71.6	71.8	
Syphilis	81.8	85.2	88.8	94.7	92.8	85.0	90.9	92.2	67.7	78.1	70.8	78.2	82.0	90.3	97.4	69.9	73.5	
Hepatitis B	86.3	87.8	88.8	87.9	96.0	93.8	92.0	96.1	75.4	81.4	73.0	83.9	88.0	93.9	98.0	74.9	81.5	
Number of persons	1 783	2 759	205	321	400	273	264	463	167	215	318	280	384	196	306	183	298	

Based on a multiple response question and therefore percentages may not sum to 100 percent

Understanding STIs and the ways to prevent contracting STIs, is essential for young people who may lack the skills to know where to access information about these issues. Data shown in Figure 7.4 indicate a clear disparity in accessibility to information concerning STIs of respondents aged 15-29 among regions. The lowest level who know about gonorrhea is found in the Central Highlands (over 70 percent of migrants and about 65 percent of non-migrants) while the highest level is observed in Ha Noi (approximately 95 percent). Therefore, it is necessary to give further consideration to improve the knowledge of STIs among young adults, especially women (who have a lower level of knowledge than that of men) in places where there is insufficient information about these diseases.

While in nearly all regions, young migrants have higher or similar levels of information about these STIs compared to young non-migrants, in the Southeast region the percent of male and female migrants with knowledge of gonorrhea is considerably lower than non-migrants (by 20.7 percentage points for males and 10.9 percentage points for females). In 2004 a similar situation was observed (for females) and improved access to information about STIs for young female migrants in the industrial zones in this region was recommended. This does not seem to have occurred and is a priority for both male and female migrants in the Southeast.

Figure 7.4: Rate of migrants and non-migrants aged 15-29 being told about gonorrhea by region, and sex

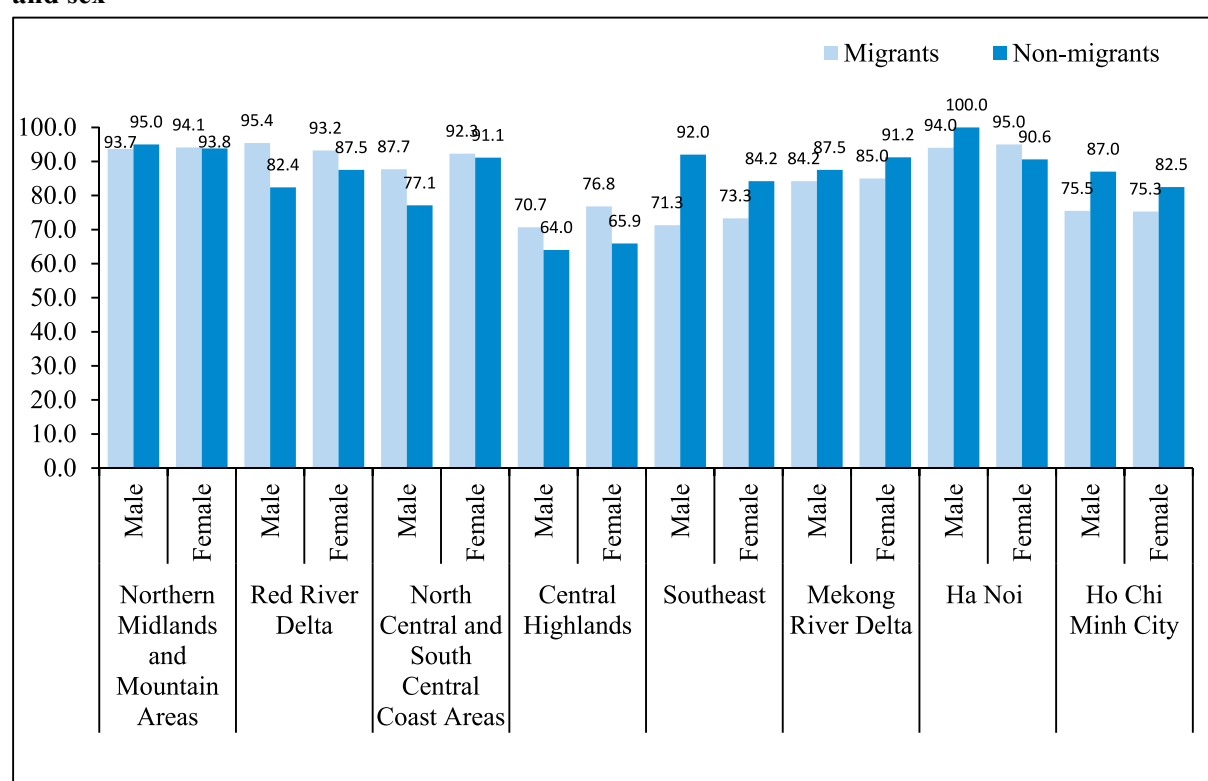


Table 7.20 shows that the percent of respondents, with knowledge of the main causes of STIs is quite high. However, a considerable number of respondents do not know about the causes or provided incorrect answers. For example, 30.6 percent of non-migrants and 29.1 percent of migrants think that sharing toothbrushes/towels can result in STIs. Most respondents believe that the main causes of STIs include having

sex with many people without condoms or having sex with infected people without condoms. Up to 91.1 percent of non-migrants and 89.2 percent of migrants attribute the spread of STIs to having sex with infected people without condoms, while 86.3 percent of non-migrants and 85.4 percent of migrants also state that “having sex with many people without condoms” is a cause of STIs. The level of understanding of the cause of the spread of the infection is similar among respondents of different sexes or migration statuses.

Respondents in the North are more likely to provide correct answers than those in the South. For example, in Ha Noi, up to 95.6 percent of non-migrants and 94.9 percent of migrants agree that with the statement that “having sex with infected people without condoms” and 96.3 percent of non-migrants and 93 percent of migrants agree with the statement that “having sex with many people without condoms” are among the main causes of the spread of the infection. This level of agreement to these statements is only slightly over 70 percent in Ho Chi Minh City (see Table 7.20). There is little difference in the percentage of urban and rural residents in terms of their knowledge of the reasons for contracting an STI.

Table 7.20: Percent of respondents agreeing with statements concerning the main reasons for the spread of STIs by urban/rural area, region and sex

Causes of STIs	Nationwide		Urban		Rural		Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas		Red River Delta		North Central and South Central Coast Areas		Central Highlands		Southeast		Mekong River Delta		Ha Noi		Ho Chi Minh City	
	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	
General																						
Lacking genital hygiene	48.6	46.7	48.4	47.2	49.1	45.4	31.4	32.7	42.9	41.8	68.1	69.5	57.7	54.0	59.5	48.7	35.0	32.2	60.8	59.1	33.2	33.3
Having sex with many people without condoms	86.3	85.4	87.2	86.5	84.2	82.8	89.8	93.5	90.0	92.0	90.7	90.2	84.5	83.3	84.7	77.2	73.6	71.4	96.3	93.0	77.7	77.6
Having sex with infected people without condoms	91.1	89.2	92.6	90.3	87.8	86.7	95.2	94.6	96.5	96.8	94.5	94.3	88.7	89.9	87.7	83.4	87.3	81.5	95.6	94.9	76.5	70.0
Hand shaking	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.6	0.9	1.9	4.7	3.9	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.2
Kissing	12.0	11.0	12.2	10.4	11.6	12.4	3.7	2.2	10.0	14.8	18.9	12.4	18.8	16.2	18.3	14.7	5.4	7.2	11.1	11.9	12.6	10.7
Sharing toothbrushes / towels	30.6	29.1	32.8	30.9	25.7	24.8	11.0	13.6	39.0	41.1	44.3	42.9	16.0	16.7	42.9	31.9	19.2	15.1	31.1	33.7	34.0	29.5
Sharing food/beds	17.9	17.0	19.9	17.8	13.4	15.1	8.8	6.5	6.3	6.5	27.5	28.4	10.8	10.1	22.9	19.8	18.7	15.9	25.0	24.5	23.5	24.8
Unaware	4.6	5.1	3.7	4.5	6.4	6.7	1.4	1.2	1.9	1.2	2.9	3.0	7.0	5.5	5.3	7.5	8.8	11.0	2.0	2.7	10.1	11.9
Number of persons	2 681	4 515	1 848	3 150	833	1 365	353	596	431	728	454	757	213	365	301	464	386	671	296	514	247	420
Male																						
Lacking genital hygiene	47.3	43.7	46.0	43.0	49.9	45.0	28.3	32.6	38.1	35.8	70.1	69.7	60.0	53.9	58.8	41.8	34.0	28.4	59.8	59.8	28.6	33.3
Having sex with many people without condoms	88.9	85.0	90.0	86.0	86.9	82.8	88.7	95.4	92.0	89.5	92.6	89.1	87.1	80.6	87.4	77.5	77.1	70.6	99.1	94.4	85.7	80.5
Having sex with infected people without condoms	92.4	88.7	93.3	89.7	90.7	86.7	95.0	95.4	97.2	96.2	96.6	93.4	89.4	87.9	89.9	83.1	87.5	80.4	95.5	95.3	81.0	70.1

Causes of STIs	Nationwide		Urban		Rural		Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas		Red River Delta		North Central and South Central Coast Areas		Central Highlands		Southeast		Mekong River Delta		Ha Noi		Ho Chi Minh City	
	Migrants		Migrants		Migrants		Migrants		Migrants		Migrants		Migrants		Migrants		Migrants		Migrants		Migrants	
	Non-migrants		Non-migrants		Non-migrants		Non-migrants		Non-migrants		Non-migrants		Non-migrants		Non-migrants		Non-migrants		Non-migrants		Non-migrants	
Hand shaking	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.3	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.2	2.4	3.4	3.3	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.6
Kissing	10.8	10.6	11.7	9.8	9.1	12.3	2.5	2.1	10.8	14.0	16.7	14.5	17.6	17.0	16.8	11.7	4.2	8.3	9.8	10.3	9.5	8.6
Sharing toothbrushes / towels	27.4	26.3	29.8	27.6	22.9	23.6	7.5	15.8	34.7	39.2	40.7	37.5	14.1	14.5	40.3	28.2	15.3	15.3	27.7	27.6	32.4	26.4
Sharing food/beds	16.5	15.0	18.5	15.3	12.5	14.2	8.8	4.2	4.5	5.5	23.0	26.6	9.4	9.1	22.7	15.0	16.0	16.2	25.9	23.8	24.8	23.0
Unaware	3.4	4.9	3.0	4.3	4.3	6.1	1.3	1.4	2.8	1.2	1.0	3.3	7.1	6.1	4.2	6.6	8.3	10.1	0.9	2.3	4.8	10.9
Number of persons	1 104	2 026	729	1 373	375	653	159	285	176	344	204	304	85	165	119	213	144	327	112	214	105	174
Female																						
Lacking genital hygiene	49.6	49.1	50.0	50.5	48.5	45.8	34.0	32.8	46.3	47.1	66.4	69.3	56.3	54.0	59.9	54.6	35.5	35.8	61.4	58.7	36.6	33.3
Having sex with many people without condoms	84.4	85.7	85.4	86.9	81.9	82.7	90.7	91.6	88.6	94.3	89.2	90.9	82.8	85.5	83.0	76.9	71.5	72.1	94.6	92.0	71.8	75.6
Having sex with infected people without condoms	90.2	89.6	92.2	90.7	85.4	86.7	95.4	93.9	96.1	97.4	92.8	94.9	88.3	91.5	86.3	83.7	87.2	82.6	95.7	94.7	73.2	69.9
Hand shaking	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	2.0	0.8	1.5	5.5	4.4	0.4	0.3	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.6
Kissing	12.9	11.3	12.5	10.8	13.8	12.5	4.6	2.3	9.4	15.6	20.8	11.0	19.5	15.5	19.2	17.1	6.2	6.1	12.0	13.0	14.8	12.2
Sharing toothbrushes / towels	32.8	31.3	34.9	33.4	27.9	26.0	13.9	11.6	42.0	42.7	47.2	46.6	17.2	18.5	44.5	35.1	21.5	14.8	33.2	38.0	35.2	31.7
Sharing food/beds	18.8	18.6	20.7	19.8	14.2	15.9	8.8	8.7	7.5	7.3	31.2	29.6	11.7	11.0	23.1	23.9	20.2	15.7	24.5	25.0	22.5	26.0
Unaware	5.3	5.3	4.2	4.6	8.1	7.2	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	4.4	2.9	7.0	5.0	6.0	8.4	9.1	11.9	2.7	3.0	14.1	12.6
Number of persons	1 577	2 489	1 119	1 777	458	712	194	311	255	384	250	453	128	200	182	251	242	344	184	300	142	246

Based on a multiple response question and therefore percentages may not sum to 100 percent

Respondents were asked who required a medical if either the husband or wife had symptoms or signs of STIs. The results are presented in Table 7.21 and reinforce the findings provided earlier of high levels of awareness of STIs. Most respondents know that if either one of the couple has signs of STIs all of their sexual partners (the husband, the wife and other partners) need to see a doctor. Up to 81.6 percent of migrants and 79.6 percent of non-migrants reported that in this situation both the wife and the husband need a medical. However, there are still about 8.2 percent of migrants and 9.8 percent of non-migrants who state that only those with symptoms need to be examined. This level is similar for female and male migrants (7.8 percent and 8.8 percent) but is slightly higher for female non-migrants (11.3 percent) compared to male non-migrants (7.7 percent).

Among regions there are different levels of understanding on who needs to see a doctor in a family if a husband or wife has symptoms of STIs. It is clear from the table that the Central Highlands, the Mekong River Delta, the Southeast and Ho Chi Minh City have the highest rates of “Unknown” responses (among both migrants and non-migrants), ranging from 3 percent to over 5 percent. The level is much less in other regions, only one to two percent. The response that only the persons who have symptoms needs a medical was also much higher in the South compared to the North, and in the Southeast and Ho Chi Minh City, higher among migrants than non-migrants. This again indicates the need for programs in these areas designed to increase knowledge of STIs, especially for migrants.

Table 7.21: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants responding as to who requires a medical test for STIs by urban/rural areas, region and sex

	Total		Urban		Rural		Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas		Red River Delta		North Central and South Central Coast Areas		Central Highlands		Southeast		Mekong River Delta		Ha Noi		Ho Chi Minh City	
	Non- migrants	Migrants	Non- migrants	Migrants	Non- migrants	Migrants	Non- migrants	Migrants	Non- migrants	Migrants	Non- migrants	Migrants	Non- migrants	Migrants	Non- migrants	Migrants	Non- migrants	Migrants	Non- migrants	Migrants	Non- migrants	Migrants
General	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Only persons with symptoms	9.8	8.2	9.8	8.2	9.7	8.4	5.1	3.0	3.5	3.2	13.8	8.7	10.8	4.1	11.9	13.9	11.9	10.2	8.8	8.8	14.6	17.2
Both husband and wife	79.6	81.6	80.6	81.5	77.3	81.7	91.8	94.0	77.4	76.7	75.5	82.5	70.3	79.2	81.5	80.7	73.4	74.6	89.5	89.9	76.9	74.9
All sex partners	8.6	8.1	8.0	8.5	10.0	7.2	2.5	2.5	18.9	18.9	10.1	8.0	14.6	11.8	3.3	2.1	10.1	10.6	0.3	1.0	5.3	5.0
Don't know	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.8	3.0	2.8	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.8	4.2	4.9	3.3	3.2	4.7	4.6	1.4	0.4	3.2	2.9
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>2 688</i>	<i>4 527</i>	<i>1 856</i>	<i>3 159</i>	<i>832</i>	<i>1 368</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>598</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>729</i>	<i>457</i>	<i>758</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>466</i>	<i>387</i>	<i>678</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>514</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>419</i>
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Only persons with symptoms	7.7	8.8	7.4	8.6	8.3	9.2	1.2	3.5	1.7	3.5	9.3	11.2	8.3	4.8	13.4	17.7	10.4	9.5	8.0	9.3	13.3	14.4
Both husband and wife	80.4	80.9	80.1	81.0	81.0	80.7	94.3	94.8	76.3	75.9	76.6	80.9	73.8	78.2	82.4	79.5	71.5	73.8	90.3	88.8	78.1	75.9
All sex partners	10.3	7.7	10.8	8.2	9.4	6.7	4.4	1.4	22.0	19.2	13.7	6.9	14.3	9.7	2.5	0.5	11.8	10.7	0.0	1.4	7.6	6.3
Don't know	1.6	2.6	1.8	2.3	1.3	3.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	3.6	7.3	1.7	2.3	6.3	6.1	1.8	0.5	1.0	3.4
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1 106</i>	<i>2 030</i>	<i>732</i>	<i>1 377</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>653</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>174</i>
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Only persons with symptoms	11.3	7.8	11.4	7.9	10.9	7.7	8.2	2.6	4.7	2.9	17.5	7.0	12.5	3.5	10.9	10.8	12.8	10.9	9.3	8.3	15.5	19.2
Both husband and wife	79.0	82.1	81.0	82.0	74.2	82.5	89.7	93.3	78.1	77.4	74.6	83.5	68.0	80.0	80.9	81.7	74.5	75.4	89.1	90.7	76.1	74.3
All sex partners	7.4	8.3	6.1	8.6	10.5	7.6	1.0	3.5	16.8	18.7	7.1	8.8	14.8	13.5	3.8	3.6	9.1	10.6	0.5	0.7	3.5	4.1
Don't know	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.5	4.4	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.7	4.7	3.0	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.1	1.1	0.3	4.9	2.4
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1 582</i>	<i>2 497</i>	<i>1 124</i>	<i>1 782</i>	<i>458</i>	<i>715</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>454</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>245</i>

Based on a multiple response question and therefore percentages may not sum to 100 percent

7.6. FAMILY PLANNING

In the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey, all women aged 15-49, irrespective of their marital status, are asked about their use of contraceptive methods. Table 7.22 provides information on contraceptive methods currently used by women in this age group. A total of 58.6 percent of non-migrants and 37.7 percent of migrants are contraceptive users. Therefore, the level of non-use of contraceptives is higher among migrants than non-migrants (by 20.9 percentage points). The level of contraceptive use in this survey is lower than that indicated in previous surveys. In particular, migrant women exhibit lower levels of contraceptive use compared to previous surveys. This is mostly due to the high proportion of unmarried adults (accounting for approximately 40 percent of the sample). Those women who are unmarried are likely to have low levels of contraceptive use and if they are using contraception may hesitate to report its use because of the social stigma involved for unmarried women believed to be engaging in sex. The lower level of use of contraceptives among migrants, compared to non-migrants, is primarily a function of the different age and marital distributions of the two groups.

The difference between migrants and non-migrants in contraceptive use is also seen in the contraceptive methods favored by respondents. For non-migrants, the most popular method is the intrauterine device (IUD) with 18.8 percent of users, while condoms are preferred by the majority of migrants, accounting for 11.6 percent. There is little difference between non-migrants (9.9 percent) and migrants (8.7 percent) in the use of the oral contraceptive pills. The level of use of other methods is very low.

Table 7.23 illustrates that the level of contraceptive use among return/intermittent migrants is slightly higher than that of in-migrants, with 39.2 percent versus 37.3 percent respectively. Condoms are the most commonly used method by in-migrants with 12.2 percent while the IUD is used more frequently by return/intermittent migrants with 10.8 percent. Return/intermittent migrants have residential characteristics that are quite similar to that of non-migrants in the surveyed areas, with both groups having the longest period of residence in the areas in which they are interviewed, and this may result in a similar choice of contraceptive methods, with the IUD being the most commonly used method.

Table 7.22: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants currently using contraceptive methods by urban/rural areas and region

	Nationwide		Urban		Rural	Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Red River Delta	North Central and South Central Coast Areas	Central Highlands	Southeast	Mekong River Delta	Ha Noi	Ho Chi Minh City
	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants
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	100.0
Currently used	58.6	37.7	56.1	33.8	63.4	46.4	68.5	55.5	52.1	58.6	37.7	15.7	17.6
Intrauterine device (IUD)	18.8	8.8	16.1	7.4	24.2	11.8	20.3	12.6	11.7	16.4	21.7	8.3	10.8
Oral contraceptive pills	9.9	8.7	8.5	7.1	12.3	12.4	13.6	13.6	13.5	14.4	6.2	7.1	2.1
Injectable	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5
Implant	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contraceptive Film	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Spermicidal cream	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Condom	13.6	11.6	15.3	12.1	10.4	10.4	17.2	16.9	18.3	11.7	10.4	6.0	7.4
Male Sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female Sterilization	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.1	2.9	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	2.7	0.0	0.0
Fertility-Awareness Based Methods (FAMs)	6.5	3.3	7.0	2.5	5.3	5.0	6.5	4.2	4.0	4.9	7.7	1.5	2.1
Withdrawal	7.1	4.4	7.5	3.9	6.4	5.4	8.1	6.9	7.5	4.5	6.6	3.7	1.6
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Non-use	41.4	62.3	43.9	66.2	36.6	53.6	31.5	44.5	43.6	47.7	44.5	84.3	82.4
<i>Number of respondents</i>	<i>1 344</i>	<i>2 597</i>	<i>890</i>	<i>1 800</i>	<i>454</i>	<i>797</i>	<i>727</i>	<i>1 207</i>	<i>943</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>483</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>1 014</i>

The data shown in Table 7.23 clearly indicates that the level of contraceptive use fluctuates significantly by age group. Women aged 25-39 are the most likely to be current users of contraceptives with 68.5 percent of non-migrants and 55.5 percent of migrants being current users. Women aged 15-24 are the group with the lowest proportion of users with 15.7 percent of non-migrants and 17.6 percent of migrants being current users.

The condom is the most popular contraceptive option for migrant women with the highest level of use found in the 25-39 age group (16.9 percent of users) and the lowest level of use being in the 40-49 age group (only 5.9 percent). For the youngest group (age 15-24 years of age), the condom is the method most commonly used for both migrants and non-migrants with 6 percent and 7.1 percent respectively. Table 7.23 also shows that when getting older, women tend to use IUD more and this applies to both non-migrant and migrant women

The differences in the contraceptive prevalence rate between migrants and non-migrants are largely explained by the differences in age structure. The difference of over 20 percentage points in favor of non-migrants in level of contraceptive use is reduced considerably when we look within age groups. Only at ages 15-24 are migrants more likely than non-migrants to be using contraception (and at that age only by 1.9 percentage points). At other ages, non-migrants are slightly more likely than migrants to use contraceptives.

Table 7.23: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants currently using contraceptives by age group

	Total				15-24				25-39				40-49			
	Non-migrants	Migrants	Of which		Non-migrants	Migrants	Of which		Non-migrants	Migrants	Of which		Non-migrants	Migrants	Of which	
			In-migrant	Return, intermittent migrants			In-migrants	Return, intermittent migrants			In-migrants	Return, intermittent migrants			In-migrants	Return, intermittent migrants
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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Current use	58.6	37.7	37.3	39.2	15.7	17.6	17.6	17.6	68.5	55.5	56.4	52.3	55.5	52.1	52.1	52.1
Intrauterine device (IUD)	18.8	8.8	8.3	10.8	0.7	2.9	3.1	2.1	20.3	12.6	11.7	16.4	21.7	21.7	24.4	14.6
Oral contraceptive pills	9.9	8.7	8.4	10.2	2.3	4.1	3.8	5.4	13.6	13.6	13.5	14.4	6.2	6.9	7.1	6.2
Injectable	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Implant	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contraceptive Film	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spermicidal cream	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Condom	13.6	11.6	12.2	8.4	6.0	7.1	7.4	5.4	17.2	16.9	18.3	11.7	10.4	5.9	7.1	2.1
Male Sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female Sterilization	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	2.7	1.1	0.0	4.2
Calendar	6.5	3.3	2.8	5.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	2.1	6.5	4.2	4.0	4.9	7.7	10.6	7.1	20.8
Withdrawal	7.1	4.4	4.6	3.4	3.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	8.1	6.9	7.5	4.5	6.6	5.9	6.4	4.2
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-use	41.4	62.3	62.7	60.8	84.3	82.4	82.4	82.4	31.5	44.5	43.6	47.7	44.5	47.9	47.9	47.9
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>1 344</i>	<i>2 597</i>	<i>2 097</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>1 202</i>	<i>1 014</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>727</i>	<i>1 207</i>	<i>943</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>483</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>48</i>

Table 7.24: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants citing supply sources for current use of contraceptive method by urban/rural areas and region

		Total	Health care facilities	Buying pills/condom at the pharmacies	Community-based family planning staff	Others	Number of persons
Nationwide	Non-migrants	100.0	51.8	38.4	8.2	1.6	608
	Migrants	100.0	36.7	55.3	5.1	2.9	783
Urban	Non-migrants	100.0	59.5	33.8	6.8	0.0	74
	Migrants	100.0	50.0	42.0	8.0	0.0	112
Rural	Non-migrants	100.0	58.3	35.0	5.8	1.0	103
	Migrants	100.0	21.4	73.2	0.9	4.5	112
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Non-migrants	100.0	49.3	42.3	5.6	2.8	71
	Migrants	100.0	29.4	67.0	2.8	0.9	109
Red River Delta	Non-migrants	100.0	56.0	17.3	24.0	2.7	75
	Migrants	100.0	61.8	22.4	10.5	5.3	76
North Central and South Central Coast Areas	Non-migrants	100.0	44.7	51.3	2.6	1.3	76
	Migrants	100.0	30.8	58.9	5.6	4.7	107
Central Highlands	Non-migrants	100.0	46.3	46.3	7.5	0.0	80
	Migrants	100.0	19.2	76.8	3.0	1.0	99
Southeast	Non-migrants	100.0	51.6	40.6	7.8	0.0	64
	Migrant	100.0	45.7	45.7	6.2	2.5	81
Mekong River Delta	Non-migrants	100.0	46.2	41.5	6.2	6.2	65
	Migrants	100.0	44.8	43.7	5.7	5.7	87
Ha Noi	Non-migrants	100.0	50.8	41.3	7.9	0.0	63
	Migrants	100.0	45.2	45.2	6.8	2.7	73
Ho Chi Minh City	Non-migrants	100.0	47.6	39.7	6.3	6.3	63
	Migrants	100.0	44.2	44.2	5.8	5.8	86

The percentage distribution of sources of contraceptives currently used is shown in Table 7.24. For non-migrants, the percent of users receiving contraception from health facilities is highest at 51.8 percent, followed by users buying pills/condom at pharmacies (38.4 percent). In contrast, for migrants, the highest percent is recorded for buying pills/condoms at pharmacies (55.3 percent) followed by receiving contraception from health facilities (36.7 percent). The level of users receiving contraception from community-based family planning staff is 8.2 percent for non-migrants, higher than that of migrants (5.1 percent), while the percent of users receiving from other supply sources is 2.9 percent for migrants, higher than that of non-migrants with 1.6 percent. Thus, migrants tend to go to the private pharmacies rather than receiving family planning services from health care settings.

There is little difference in contraceptive supply sources for urban and rural non-migrants. The two sources that have the highest proportion of access are health care settings (nearly 60 percent) and buying pills/condoms at pharmacies (above 30 percent). In contrast, the most popular supply source for urban migrants is health facilities (50 percent), followed by buying pills/condoms at pharmacies (42 percent). In rural areas, the main supply source for migrants is buying pills/condoms at pharmacies with 73.2 percent. For migrants this pattern may be due to difficulties in traveling to health facilities and the costs involved in receiving treatment.

Health care settings assume the role as the main source of contraceptives for non-migrants in all regions, except in the North Central and South Central Coast Areas. The highest percent accepting contraceptives at health care settings is in the Red River Delta (56 percent). For migrants, there is no apparent difference by region, and the proportion of access to the two main sources, which are health facilities and pharmacies, is equal in the Southeast, Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City. A significant difference in contraception supply sources for migrants can be clearly seen in the Red River Delta with health facilities accounting for 61.8 percent, while it is only 22.4 percent for buying pills/condoms at pharmacies and Central Highlands with rate of 19.2% and 76.8% respectively.

In Table 7.25 the reasons given for not currently using any contraceptive method are provided. “Not yet having partner/husband” is the reason given most often. Approximately 43 percent of non-migrants and 61 percent of migrants provide this response. This difference is seen in almost all regions, with the exception of Ho Chi Minh City. The marital structure of migrants, compared to non-migrants, is the main reason for this difference.

Other reasons for not using contraceptive methods are as follows: hard to conceive/being menopausal (17.2 percent for non-migrants) and wanting to have a baby, being pregnant (16.8 percent for non-migrants and 21.6 percent for migrants). For migrants and non-migrants the cost of contraceptives accounts for a very small percentage of responses (less than one percent).

Table 7.25: Percentage distribution of women aged 15-49 who are not currently using contraceptive methods by reasons, migration status and region

	Nationwide		Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas		Red River Delta		North Central and South Central Coast Areas		Central Highlands		Southeast		Mekong River Delta		Ha Noi		Ho Chi Minh City	
	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants	Non-migrants	Migrants
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	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Being Pregnant	6.1	7.4	0.0	5.0	12.8	6.7	7.5	8.8	8.3	9.7	10.3	7.6	3.8	5.1	3.6	10.8	1.6	6.3
Wanting to have a baby	10.7	14.2	6.0	16.6	12.8	15.0	7.5	9.5	10.4	11.0	12.8	16.3	13.9	17.0	10.7	13.0	11.5	16.9
Do not have enough knowledge of contraceptives	0.6	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Family's objection	0.4	0.3	2.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Costly	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contraceptive methods unavailable	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Hard to conceive/being menopausal	17.2	3.2	28.0	3.3	19.1	1.7	14.0	3.1	2.1	2.8	16.7	4.1	21.5	4.3	21.4	1.1	14.8	5.6
Poor Health	4.7	1.3	0.0	1.7	2.1	0.4	4.3	1.0	4.2	2.1	10.3	1.2	2.5	0.0	8.9	1.6	3.3	3.8
Side effects occur after using contraceptive method	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	8.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	5.4	1.1	1.6	4.4
Others	14.8	11.2	10.0	9.4	25.5	10.4	20.4	15.0	12.5	12.4	11.5	12.8	7.6	8.5	25.0	15.1	8.2	4.4
Having no/Not yet having partner/husband	43.2	61.0	52.0	61.9	23.4	65.8	45.2	59.9	50.0	60.0	37.2	57.6	49.4	65.1	25.0	56.8	59.0	58.8
<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>512</i>	<i>1 612</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>160</i>

7.7. NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND IMMUNIZATION

The number of children that a woman has varies by migration status (see Table 7.26). While slightly over one-half of women (55.8 percent) who are non-migrants have two children only 38.3 percent of migrants have two children. Most migrants have only one child (47.9 percent) compared to the 20.2 percent of non-migrants who have only one child. While non-migrants compared to migrants, are almost twice as likely to have three or more children (24 percent versus 13.8 percent). The younger age structure of migrants compared to non-migrants is probably the main reasons for these differences.

Table 7.26: Percentage distribution of women by their number of children, urban/rural area and migration status

		Total	Number of children			Number of respondents
		1	2	3 or above		
National	Non-migrants	100.0	20.2	55.8	24.0	2 592
	Migrants	100.0	47.9	38.3	13.8	2 490
Urban	Non-migrants	100.0	22.6	57.6	19.7	1 687
	Migrants	100.0	48.9	39.6	11.5	1 501
Rural	Non-migrants	100.0	15.6	52.5	31.9	905
	Migrants	100.0	46.4	36.4	17.2	989
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Non-migrants	100.0	21.6	63.0	15.4	338
	Migrants	100.0	52.8	41.9	5.3	322
Red River Delta	Non-migrant	100.0	11.3	62.3	26.4	432
	Migrants	100.0	50.1	40.1	9.7	339
North Central and Central Coast Areas	Non-migrants	100.0	15.2	53.0	31.9	389
	Migrants	100.0	48.6	38.7	12.7	346
Central Highlands	Non-migrants	100.0	11.0	45.7	43.3	245
	Migrants	100.0	43.8	34.7	21.5	288
Southeast	Non-migrants	100.0	29.5	49.7	20.9	302
	Migrants	100.0	48.3	37.6	14.1	348
Mekong River Delta	Non-migrants	100.0	29.6	54.4	15.9	371
	Migrants	100.0	48.7	36.4	14.9	308
Ha Noi	Non-migrants	100.0	17.2	62.1	20.7	285
	Migrants	100.0	41.8	43.0	15.3	249
Ho Chi Minh City	Non-migrants	100.0	29.1	51.3	19.6	230
	Migrants	100.0	47.2	34.1	18.6	290

There is a difference in the number of children that migrants bear according to the type of migrant. More than half (51.3 percent) of in-migrants have one child, which is 12.7 percentage points higher than return/intermittent migrants (38.6 percent). However, the proportion of in-migrants having two and three children and above are lower than that of return/intermittent migrants. Proportionally, in-migrants have 36 percent with two children and 12.7 percent with three and above children while return/intermittent have 44.8 percent and 16.6 percent respectively. Hence, the number of children of return/intermittent couples is similar to those of non-migrants.

Immunization has recently received a lot of attention by policy makers as well as society in general. The 2015 National Internal Migration Survey results displayed in

Table 7.27 shows that the majority of parents immunize their children. Up to 99 percent of children of migrants who are under 5 are immunized. This level is similar for non-migrants.

Table 7.27: Percent of children aged less than five years who have been immunized by region and their parents' migration status

	Non-migrants		Migrants	
	Percentage of children who have been immunized	Number of children	Percentage of children who have been immunized	Number of children
Nationwide	99.5	728	99.0	1 349
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	100.0	97	99.5	196
Red River Delta	100.0	117	100.0	183
North Central and South Central Coast Areas	100.0	109	99.1	229
Central Highlands	98.8	86	98.9	177
Southeast	100.0	86	97.4	152
Mekong River Delta	98.8	86	97.9	140
Ha Noi	100.0	71	99.2	133
Ho Chi Minh City	97.4	76	99.3	139

Given the high levels of immunization at the national level it is not surprising that there are very small differences at the regional levels in the levels of immunization. Very few children had not been vaccinated at time of the interview

7.8. ANTENATAL CARE

There is no difference between migrant and non-migrant women in terms of their attendance for antenatal visits for their last-born child, with 94.9 percent of non-migrants and 96.2 percent of migrants attending antenatal visits (see Table 7.28). The percent attending antenatal care also did not vary according to whether the migrant was an in-migrant or if they were a return or intermittent migrant. Only in the Central Highlands does the level fall below 10 percent (89.2 percent for non-migrants).

Table 7.28: Percentage distribution of women attending antenatal visits for the last birth by region and migration status

Region	Migration status	Total	Yes	No	Number of persons
Nationwide	Non-migrants	100.0	94.9	5.1	1 134
	Migrants	100.0	96.2	3.8	1 301
	- In-migrants	100.0	96.2	3.8	1 022
	- Return/Intermittent migrants	100.0	96.4	3.6	279
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Non-migrants	100.0	93.5	6.5	123
	Migrants	100.0	98.1	1.9	156
Red River Delta	Non-migrants	100.0	96.1	3.9	180
	Migrants	100.0	97.8	2.2	179
North Central and South Central Coast Areas	Non-migrants	100.0	96.8	3.2	154
	Migrants	100.0	96.6	3.4	208
Central Highlands	Non-migrants	100.0	89.2	10.8	120
	Migrants	100.0	94.7	5.3	151
Southeast	Non-migrants	100.0	92.9	7.1	154
	Migrants	100.0	92.0	8.0	188

Region	Migration status	Total	Yes	No	Number of persons
Mekong River Delta	Non-migrants	100.0	96.4	3.6	169
	Migrants	100.0	95.1	4.9	144
Ha Noi	Non-migrants	100.0	95.0	5.0	120
	Migrants	100.0	99.2	0.8	130
Ho Chi Minh City	Non-migrants	100.0	98.2	1.8	114
	Migrants	100.0	97.2	2.8	145

Migrants were more likely than non-migrants to have at least four visits for antenatal care, with 76.5 percent for migrants and 72.9 percent for non-migrants attending four or more times for antenatal care (see Table 7.29).

The results suggests that antenatal care is provided almost universally in Viet Nam and that migrant women have access to such care and take advantage of that access slightly more than non-migrant women.

Table 7.29: Percentage distribution of women attended antenatal visits by number of visits for the last birth by region and migration status

Region	Migration status	Total	1-3 times	4-6 times	> 6 times	Number of persons
Nationwide	Non-migrants	100.0	27.1	35.8	37.1	1 062
	Migrants	100.0	23.5	35.3	41.2	1 250
	- In-migrants	100.0	22.4	34.3	43.3	981
	- Return/Intermittent migrants	100.0	27.5	39.0	33.5	269
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	Non-migrants	100.0	34.8	35.7	29.5	115
	Migrants	100.0	22.9	43.8	33.3	153
Red River Delta	Non-migrants	100.0	33.5	38.3	28.2	170
	Migrants	100.0	20.7	28.7	50.6	174
North Central and South Central Coast Areas	Non-migrants	100.0	27.6	45.4	27.0	141
	Migrants	100.0	19.5	42.0	38.5	200
Central Highlands	Non-migrants	100.0	60.7	26.2	13.1	107
	Migrants	100.0	53.8	32.2	14.0	143
Southeast	Non-migrants	100.0	16.3	34.8	48.9	141
	Migrants	100.0	31.2	41.6	27.2	173
Mekong River Delta	Non-migrants	100.0	24.1	44.4	31.5	162
	Migrants	100.0	25.5	39.5	35.0	137
Ha Noi	Non-migrants	100.0	15.8	29.8	54.4	114
	Migrants	100.0	9.3	27.1	63.6	129
Ho Chi Minh City	Non-migrants	100.0	6.3	24.1	69.6	112
	Migrants	100.0	4.3	23.4	72.3	141



UNFPA Viet Nam/ Nguyen Minh Duc

CHAPTER 8: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2015 National Internal Migration Survey provides an overview, at the national and regional levels, including Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City, of internal migrants in Viet Nam. The survey includes questions on characteristics of migrants and non-migrants, the living conditions of households and employment status. The report also describes the migration process, including the decision to migrate, the role of environmental changes in the place of departure that impact upon migration, barriers to migration and their ramifications that trigger changes in types of internal migration. The report provides evidence on the differences between internal migrants and non-migrants in terms of living conditions, access to social and health care services, health, reproductive health services, family planning, income and employment, community participation and life style.

The study combines two components, a survey of internal migrants and non-migrants and a qualitative study of migration. The qualitative study uses in-depth interviews with 115 internal migrants and non-migrants selected from the respondents of the survey. Topics concentrated on in the in-depth interviews included migrant's decision making, satisfaction with migration, and the role of remittances in migration. Where applicable, qualitative information is used to supplement the results of the survey in this report.

The report indicates that internal migration is indispensable for economic development. At the macro, level this relationship is a result of the mobility of labor, responding to economic opportunities, that assists in overcoming spatial variations in employment and educational opportunities. At the micro level the link between migrants and their areas of origin, helps fuel development of the areas of origin of migrants through the remittances that migrants send back to their families and the return of migrants back to live in these areas. Some migrants do, however, face difficulties adjusting to their new environments and the study analyses some of the problems that migrants face, as well as the satisfaction that their movement bring to their lives.

1. IMPACTS OF MIGRATION

1. Migration from rural to urban areas contributes to urbanization

The survey found that 13.6 percent of the population are internal migrants. Among persons aged 15-59, this was higher, with 17.3 percent being classified as migrants, including 19.7 percent in urban areas and 13.4 percent in rural areas. Among the four primary migration flows (rural-urban, urban-rural, rural-rural and urban-urban), the largest flow is from rural to urban places. This flow is three times as high as the migration from urban to rural areas, and five times as high in the North Central and South Central Coast Areas and the Mekong River Delta. With the lower fertility rates in urban areas compared to rural areas, internal migration has become a major demographic factor in fueling the growth of urban areas.

2. Migrants are economically active

As indicated by the results of the survey, 16 percent of the population aged 15-59 are in-migrants, of which 80 percent come from rural areas. New employment opportunities are the major motivation for migrants to move. The results of the qualitative study confirm this finding and also reveal that migrants typically had work, usually through a relative or friend, already arranged before they migrated. Only 1.4 percent of migrants were looking for work at the time of the survey. Not only does migration assist in meeting the demands of individuals looking for better employment opportunities, it also helps meet the employment needs of those sectors of economy that are expanding most rapidly while reducing the employment demands on sectors, such as agriculture, where labor is less required especially during off-peak seasons.

3. Migration contributes to transformation of the labor structure

The survey reveals that the majority of migrants are working in the non-agricultural sector (99.5 percent). Most workers were engaged in agricultural work prior to migration. Almost 60 percent of migrants perceived that their income had increased after migration, while access to social services such as education and health was also better.

4. Migrants are primarily young adults, resulting in the urban workforce also being relatively young

The survey results indicate that more than three-fourths (85 percent) of migrants are aged from 15-39, of which the proportion aged 20-24 years old is the largest (22.8 percent). The relatively large number of young migrants increases the percentage of young people in the workforce of cities. Industrialization and urbanization in large cities demands more human resources while abundant laborers, many of whom are potential migrants, located in the rural areas, provide the labor supply.

5. Migration increases the professional and technical qualifications of the labor force in places of destination

The survey shows that the proportion of migrants who have technical qualifications is 7.2 percentage points higher than that of non-migrants. Specifically, the percent of migrants who have a college and university or higher level of qualification is high at 23.1 percent while this figure for non-migrants stands at 17.4 percent. These differences are due in large part to the younger age structure of the migrant population compared to the non-migrant population. However, the result is that migration does not consist entirely of low educated former agricultural workers but it also includes large proportions of persons with professional and technical qualifications. In fact, many persons move in order to access educational institutions which are overwhelmingly located in urban areas.

6. Income of migrants is improved through migration

The survey shows that the lives of migrants are improved through migration, with 85.8 percent of respondents reporting that their income as equal, higher or much higher than before the move. The mean income of migrants of VND 5 million a month does not only cover their living costs but, for many, allows them to send back remittances to support their families.

7. Remittances by migrants help improve the living standard of their households

As demonstrated by the survey results, in the 12 months prior to the survey approximately 30 percent of migrants sent remittances to their families. The mean amount of remittances is VND 27.5 million per year with the median amount being VND 12 million per year. These remittances are used for the different purposes, but mostly to improve living standards of their families, including covering daily expenses, paying for health care services and for children's schooling. The qualitative study found that remittances were also used to help maintain ties between the area of origin of the migrants and their current place of residence.

8. Migration primarily involves in-migrants with few intermittent and return migrants

The majority of migrants were in-migrants (92 percent) with only five percent being return migrants and three percent being intermittent migrants. This implies that most migration is occurring in response to stable employment opportunities and that only a small percentage of migrants return to their places of origin. Although, the qualitative study clearly shows that most migrants wish to return home, it seems that few are able to do so and remain in the new destinations because of the higher income and better employment opportunities available.

2. CHALLENGES OF MIGRATION

1. Migration contributes to changes in population distribution in Viet Nam

Migration occurs primarily to regions that are the location of industrial zones and the two largest cities of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. The number of migrants and the direction of movement of these migrants reflect that employment opportunities are primarily located in these regions (the Southeast, Red River Delta, Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City). This pattern of movement is contributing to a redistribution of the population including increased urbanization of the largest cities. Policies designed to provide a better balanced urban structure would help alleviate the urban pressures placed on the largest cities.

2. Migrants to the Central Highlands, while small in number, appear to be disadvantaged in a number of ways

Most migrants to the Central Highlands work in agriculture (over 50 percent) and come from rural areas of other regions. Nationally, approximately one-third of migrants report difficulties in the new place of residence, however, this increases to over 60 percent of migrants living in the Central Highlands. The main difficulty cited is problems with finding work. The lack of development in this region, combined with the agricultural base of the economy, requires that migrants to this area are provided with special assistance.

3. Migrants to urban areas are contributing to a demographic profile that is very different from rural areas

Migrants tend to be young adults and migrants to urban areas are even younger. While 67.8 percent of migrants to urban areas are aged 15-29 only 42.2 percent of

migrants to rural areas are in this age group. Migrants to urban areas are more likely to be never married (45.1 percent) compared to migrants to rural areas (28.7 percent) and more likely to be female. This is contributing to an urban population that is younger, more female, and more likely to be never-married compared to the rural population.

4. Migration can lead to difficulties in the provision of adequate housing

The main source of dissatisfaction of migrants in their places of destination is the condition of their housing. Almost one-third of migrants reported that their housing is worse than before migration. The qualitative interviews supported this conclusion with informants complaining about the high rent that they need to pay and overcharging for electricity and water. The results of the survey indicate that migrants, compared to non-migrants, are largely living in a very small space. More than 40 percent of migrants are living in less than 10 square meters of living space area for each person. In comparison, less than 16 percent of non-migrants live in such cramped conditions.

5. The economic sector of migrants and non-migrants are markedly different suggesting that migration status is related to hiring decisions

Migrants are more likely to be working in the industrial and construction sector than are non-migrants (40.2 percent for migrants and 26.4 percent for non-migrants) while non-migrants are more likely to be employed in the services sector (49.5 percent for migrants and 57.8 percent for non-migrants). The contrast is even greater if we look at the ownership of businesses where migrants or non-migrants are employed, where we find that 41.4 percent of migrants are employed in the private sector and the foreign direct investment sector compared to 20.9 percent of non-migrants. Furthermore, migrants are less likely than non-migrants to be employed in the public sector. These results suggest that there is a segmented labor market in Viet Nam based on migration status.

6. Obtaining permanent household registration is administratively complex

Most migrants (49 percent) have temporary household registration while 13.5 percent are unregistered. Most benefits related to permanent household registration have now disappeared, but access to schooling for children and health care may be more difficult without permanent household registration. Loans from formal institutions are also more difficult to obtain and registration of vehicles is not straightforward in the place of destination if you do not have permanent household registration. Meanwhile, the qualitative interviews provide evidence to show that obtaining permanent household registration, in most regions, is very difficult to obtain because of the administrative requirements.

7. The children of migrants, compared to the children of non-migrants, are more likely to not be attending school

Approximately 13.4 percent of children of migrants who are of school age (5-18) are not attending school compared to only 5.5 percent of the children of non-migrants. The main reason given by migrants for their children not attending is poverty (46.6 percent). While for non-migrants, 34.2 percent cited bad school performance as the reason for their child not attending school. The qualitative interviews also stressed that if migrants could not earn sufficient money then their children had to cease studying.

8. Environmental problems are much greater in urban areas compared to rural areas

The concerns of migrants to the large cities of Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi are mainly the results of the dense crowding and pollution in those two cities. When asked to rank factors such as “Temperature”, “More people”, “Pollution from exhaust” and “Water pollution” migrants rank the situation as worse in the two cities compared to their previous place of residence. The problems of traffic and construction are also mentioned in the qualitative interviews. However, even in rural areas, some of these problems existed, with pollution being especially severe in rural areas with industrial development.

9. Access to health information is required for migrants to some areas

While overall there are no differences in the health, or availability of health information, between migrants and non-migrants, there are concerns about the amount of health information reaching some populations. For example, access to information concerning sexually transmitted infections is up to 20 percent lower for young migrants compared to young non-migrants living in the Southeast region of the country. This is a major source of concern as the Southeast has the highest amount of migration of any region in the country and much of this movement involves young men and women moving to industrial zones located in this region. To ensure, the same high levels of knowledge of both the diseases and methods of prevention that other young people in Viet Nam have, both male and female migrants need to be targeted in Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

Levels of migration are intertwined with socio-economic development. To help alleviate the problems resulting from migration will entail adjustment of some aspects of development. To deal with the problems, we believe that the Party and State needs to pay attention to both places of departure (mostly rural areas) and places of destination (mostly urban areas). Specifically, we argue that the following are issues that can be addressed:

1. Migration needs to be integrated into development planning and policies at the sectoral level

As migration of persons aged 15-59 accounts for 17.3 percent of the population and as most migrants are young and come from rural areas, migration is clearly an important factor in economic development. Therefore, policies and plans for socio-economic development at regional and local levels need be responsive to migration so that changes in this important demographic factor are monitored as well as to ensure that the contribution of migration to the development of both places of departure and destination is facilitated. It is also important that the budget allocations for areas be tied to the number of residents living in those areas, including those with temporary residence, rather than concentrating only on residents with permanent household registration.

2. Social protection policies need to incorporate support for migrants in the places of destination

Migration contributes to improving both the material and social opportunities of

migrants and their families and provides better educational and economic opportunities for migrants. However, migrants face challenges in their places of destination in terms of accessibility to housing, education for their children, and access to loans. Therefore, supportive policies for migrants and their family in their places of destination, especially in the Central Highlands, to ensure migrants have equal accessibility to employment and social and friendly services.

3. Policies for youth development need to pay attention to young migrants

A large number of migrants are young, are from rural areas and have low technical qualification, therefore educational policies are required to improve their technical qualifications after migration so that they can meet the requirements of labor markets in the destination, thus increasing labor productivity. It is also necessary to enhance the reproductive and sexual health care for such migrants.

4. Formal and informal social networks need to be expanded to support migrants

Migrants depend largely on informal social networks for support and assistance after migration. The role of the formal sector in assisting migrants is underdeveloped. Agencies and organizations that help migrants and job placement centers need to be strengthened to effectively support migrants in the migration process and help them to overcome initial difficulties at places of destination.

5. Favorable conditions and support need to be created for return migrants

Migrants who return to live in their communities of origin bring much needed skills and saving to these communities. Return migrants need support to settle back in their places of origin and be able to use their acquired skills and knowledge to assist in developing their home communities.

6. It is necessary to have sustainable and equal development policies to reduce gaps between the rich and poor and in living conditions between rural and urban areas

It is necessary to enhance sustainable programs for rural and regional development, improving people's living standards and conditions and the environment, eliminating hunger, reducing poverty, and creating more employment for rural people. Furthermore, poor households need to be supported with loans so that they are able to change occupation, with vocational training courses that are free of charge or with discounted tuition, with investment in infrastructure, and with lessons on how to successfully operate a business, all with the aim of creating more employment and income for the rural population. These policies would help to reduce gaps between the rich and poor, between the urban and rural areas and lessen pressure on the urban environment. Although these policies would not reduce migration from rural areas, and in fact would likely encourage further out-migration, they would assist those who decide to return to rural areas to live. These policies would also encourage the development of a more balanced settlement pattern, including the promotion of smaller urban centers, which could lead to a redirection of migration patterns. One measure that would assist in reducing, at least in the short-term, the flow of migrants to large urban areas would be to relocate educational institutions from urban areas to peri-urban or to rural areas.

7. Improve social protection policies and program to support the elderly and children of migrants who have been left in the places of origin

Despite the advantages that migration can bring to the families of migrants, issues related to the well-being of family members left behind by migrants are a concern. These issues include a shortage of labor that results in the elderly and children needing to work during peak time periods, the lack supervision of children's education etc. Therefore, social welfare policies need to be formulated and implemented to support the elderly and children left at home to ensure migrants' positive contributions to the socio-economic development in the places of departure and destination.

8. Administrative procedures need to be improved and management and support for migrants need to be strengthened

The State needs to streamline current complicated procedures and regulations on household registration. The World Bank Group and Viet Nam Academy of Sciences (2016) has recently made a number of recommendations to reform the household registration system, including eliminating the gap in the provision of services between permanent and temporary household registration and making permanent household registration easier to obtain. The State has undertaken reforms that go some way towards meeting these goals, but there has also been reversals in policy that have meant that the direction of change has not been consistent and the latest policy changes have made it more difficult, in some locations, to gain permanent household registration. There appears to be a segment of the migrant population who now consider that trying to obtain registration, of any type, is not worth the effort and they remain unregistered. Household registration should be considered both as an obligation and right of residents, and therefore administrative procedures for household registration should be made less complicated in order to encourage migrants to register. It is also necessary to establish job service and job information centers that are managed by administrative management units, especially in cities, to enable migrants to more easily access employment. The role of employment agencies need to be strengthened to effectively support migrants in the migration process and help them to overcome the initial difficulties that some face at the places of destination. Specific regulations should be enacted to require employers to have formal contracts with migrants and non-migrants to ensure that the basic rights of migrants, such as social and health insurance are met.

9. Communication and advocacy activities need to be strengthened to raise awareness of the society and Government at all levels to have a positive view on migration and a better understanding of existing challenges

The advantages and disadvantages of migration still are a matter of controversy. Therefore, it is necessary to continuously improve the understanding of the impacts of migration so as to reach a consensus and engender a positive view of migration, all of which will help in the development of evidence-based migration-related policies.

10. The Government should take steps to incorporate a survey on internal migration in Viet Nam into the list of national surveys

The need for continuous monitoring of movements of the population, the reasons for migration and the impacts of migration are clearly evident from this and past studies of internal migration in Viet Nam. Therefore, it is necessary that an internal migration survey be added to the list of national surveys.

REFERENCES

1. Bilborrow, Richard. E. (1996). “The State of the Art and Overview of the Chapters”, in Richard E. Bilborrow (Ed.), *Migration, Urbanization and Development: New Directions and Issues*. UNFPA and Kluwer Academic Publishers, Norwell, Massachusetts: pp. 1-56.
2. Binci, Michele and Gianna Claudia Giannelli (2012). *Internal vs. international migration: Impacts of remittances on child well-being in Vietnam*, Institute for the Study of Labour, Discussion Paper No. 6523, April 2012
3. Dang, Anh, Sidney Goldstein and James McNally. (1997). “Internal migration and development in Vietnam”. *International Migration Review*, 31(2), pp. 312-337.
4. GSO and UNDP (2001). *Census Monograph on Internal Migration and Urbanization in Viet Nam*. Hanoi: Statistical Publishing House.
5. GSO and UNFPA (2005). *Vietnam Migration Survey 2004: Major Findings*. Hanoi: Statistical Publishing House.
6. GSO and UNFPA (2011). *Migration and Urbanization in Vietnam: Patterns, Trends and Differentials*. Hanoi: General Statistical Office.
7. GSO and UNFPA (2015). *Population Inter-censal and Housing Survey: Major Findings* Hanoi: Statistical Publishing House.
8. Guest, Philip (1989). *The Dynamics of Internal Migration in Vietnam*. UNDP Discussion Paper No. 1, UNDP: Hanoi.
9. Hugo, Graeme (2012). “Changing Patterns of Population Mobility in Southeast Asia”, in Lindy Williams and Michael Guest (Eds.), *Demographic Change in Southeast Asia*. SEAP, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, pp.121-163.
10. IOM (2012). *Climate change adaptation and migration in the Mekong Delta*. Proceedings of a workshop organized by the IOM, UNDP, & CTU, Can Tho University 4th – 5th June 2012.
11. Nguyen, Thu Phuong, Tran Ngo Thi Minh Tam, Nguyen Thi Nguyet and Remco Oostendorp (2008). *Determinants and Impacts of Migration in Vietnam*. Depocen Working Paper Series No. 2008/1.
12. Nguyen Thanh Liem (2009). *Youth Internal Migration & Development in Contemporary Vietnam*. Paper presented in Workshop on Migration, Development and Poverty Reduction, Hanoi: 5-6 October 200.
13. Skeldon, Ronald (1999). *Population Mobility in Developing Countries: A Reinterpretation*. Belhaven Press, London.
14. Skeldon, Ronald (2008). *Migration and Development*. Presented at the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on International Migration and Development in Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Bangkok, Thailand 20-21 September 2008.
15. World Bank Group and Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (2016). *Vietnam’s Household Registration System*, Hong Duc Publishing House, Ha Noi.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS USED IN THE 2015 NATIONAL INTERNAL MIGRATION SURVEY

1. TYPE OF MIGRATION

In this survey, the respondents were classified into three types of migration as follows:

- *In-migrants* refer to those people who have moved from one district to their current district of residence in the five years prior to the survey and who has resided, or intends to reside, in their current place of residence for more than one month.
- *Return migrants* refer to those people who have left their current district of residence for another district to work/study continuously for at least one month in the five years prior to the survey.
- *Intermittent migrants* refer to those people who have left their place of origin for another district to earn a living in the 12 months prior to the survey with accumulated migration time of one month or above.

2. TYPES OF HOUSEHOLD

One-person household: includes only one member.

Nuclear household: includes one “simple nuclear family”:

- (i) Parents with or without children;
- (ii) A parent with at least one child.

Extended household: includes:

- (i) One or two “simple nuclear family(ies)” + relative(s);
- (ii) Two or more “simple nuclear families” who are relatives;
- (iii) Two or more “nuclear families” who are relative(s) + relative(s) of at least one “simple nuclear family”;
- (iv) Two persons or more who are relatives but none forms a nuclear family.

Households with both relative and non-relative members: This is a special “extended household” in which at least one person (or one nuclear family) is not a relative of the first nuclear family (or first person).

Households with only non-relative members: include more than two members who are not relatives.

3. PROFESSIONAL OR TECHNICAL QUALIFICATIONS

One is considered possessing a certain level of professional or technical

qualification when he or she is eligible for one of the following levels: Vocational primary level, vocational secondary level, professional secondary level, vocational college level, professional college level, university bachelor level, master level, doctoral level.

- A person is considered as having “vocational primary level” qualification when the highest level of training that he/she achieves and the highest diploma he/she obtains is that of vocational primary level or an equivalent short-term vocational training that lasts three months or more.
- A person is considered as having a “vocational secondary level” qualification when the highest level of training that he/she achieves and the highest diploma he/she obtains is that of vocational secondary level.
- A “professional secondary level” qualification is obtained when the highest level of training that he/she achieves and the highest diploma he/she obtains is at a professional secondary level.
- One is considered having a “vocational college level” qualification when the highest level of training that he/she achieves and the highest diploma he/she obtains is that of a vocational college level.
- A person is considered having a “professional college level” qualification when the highest level of training that he/she achieves and the highest diploma he/she obtains is that of a professional college level.
- A “university or higher” qualification is defined when the highest level of training that a person achieves and the highest degree he/she obtains is at a university bachelor level, masters level or doctoral level.

4. HOUSEHOLD REGISTRATION STATUS

A person can only register their place residence in either of the four following types of residence:

- **KT1:** A citizen’s permanent household registration book. KT1 registration means long-term residence with place of permanent residence registration clearly recorded on citizens’ identification cards.
- **KT2:** A long-term temporary residence registration book. This residential status applies to the citizens who have permanent residence registration in one district but also have long-term temporary residence registration in another district within the same province or municipalities.
- **KT3:** A long-term temporary residence registration book in provinces and municipalities other than the place of permanent residence registration. This residential status applies to the citizens who have long-term temporary residence registration in one province but have their permanent residence registration in a different province.
- **KT4:** A short-term temporary residence registration book in provinces and municipalities other than the place of permanent residence registration. This

residential status is similar to KT3 registration but with shorter time limit of residence registration (with expiry date).

According to the 2013 Amended Law on Residence, temporary residence registration books are valid for a maximum 24 months at most. Circular No. 35/2014/TT-BCA regulating the registration of permanent residence; registration of temporary residence took effect on October 28, 2014. Thus, long-term temporary residence registration books are also valid for 24 months at most.

5. MAIN REASONS FOR MIGRATION

- *Reasons related to employment and economic activities:* including reasons such as: not being able to find employment in the areas of origin, finding employment in new places, business purposes, end of labor contracts, better working conditions, production of land, promotion opportunities at work and convenience for work.
- *Reason related to education:* including reasons such as: study completion and study
- *Reasons related to families:* including reasons such as: getting married, being closed to relatives, (having) no relatives in the old places, (for)children's future.
- *Other reasons:* apart from the above reasons.

6. PEOPLE WHO MOVE BEFORE THE MIGRANTS

Includes the following groups according to their relationship with the migrants:

- *Family only:* including parents, spouses, and children;
- *Relatives, friends, persons from the same area of origin and others only:* include relatives, friends, persons from the same area of origin and others:
- *Family and relatives, friends, persons from the same area of origin and others:* include parents, spouses, children and/or relatives, friends, persons from the same area of origin and others.

APPENDIX 2: QUESTIONNAIRES

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND INVESTMENT GENERAL STATISTICS OFFICE		Question 01- HO/DTDC-2015	
THE 2015 INTERNAL MIGRATION SURVEY (HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE)			
The collected information of this survey was in accordance with Decree No 1067/QD-TCTK issued on 11 th November 2015 by Director General of GSO and will be used and kept confidentially as regulated by Statistics Law			
SAMPLE DIGITS TO FILL INTO BOX		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
CIRCLE IN THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER		☐ I ☐ A	
IDENTIFICATION			
PROVINCE/CITY: _____			
DISTRICT/QUARTER: _____			
COMMUNE/WARD: _____			
ENUMERATION AREA NUMBER:			
ENUMERATION AREA NAME: _____			
URBAN/RURAL (URBAN = 1; RURAL = 2):			
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:			
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD: _____			
OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD: _____		ISCO CODE	
(SPECIFY)			
ADDRESS OF HOUSEHOLD: _____			
MOBILE/CELL PHONE: _____			
RESULTS			
NUMBER OF VISITS			
RESULT OF INTERVIEW			
* RESULT CODES: 1 = COMPLETED 2 = NOT COMPLETED		DAY	
		MONTH	
		YEAR 2 0 1	
		* WRITE TIME OF LATEST VISIT	
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTUAL RESIDENTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD			
OF WHICH: NUMBER OF MIGRANTS			
NUMBER OF NON-MIGRANTS			
THIS IS SET OF TOTAL SETS			
SIGNATURE			
	FULL NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE OF INTERVIEW/CHECKING/CODE
INTERVIEWEE			
INTERVIEWER			____ / ____ / ____
TEAM SUPERVISOR			____ / ____ / ____

The collected information of this survey was in accordance with the Decree No 1067/QĐ-TCTK issued on 11th November 2015 by Director General of the GSO and will be used and kept confidentially as regulated by the Statistical Law

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

② ①

PROVINCE/CITY: _____

DISTRICT/QUARTER: _____

COMMUNE/WARD: _____

ENUMERATION AREA NUMBER:

ENUMERATION AREA NAME: _____

URBAN/RURAL (URBAN = 1; RURAL = 2):

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD: _____

ADDRESS OF HOUSEHOLD: _____

PHONE/CELL PHONE: _____

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF RESPONDENT RECORDED
IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE _____

TOTAL INTERVIEW TIME: HOUR MINUTE

	FULL NAME	SIGNATURE	INTERVIEW DATE/CHECKING/CODE		
RESPONDENT					
INTERVIEWER			__/__/__		
TEAM LEADER			__/__/__		

PART 1. RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	Full name of respondent	_____	
102	Sex?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	
103	How is your completed age according to solar calendar?	AGE	
104	What is your ethnic group?	KINH 1 OTHER ETHNIC GROUP 2 _____ NAME OF ETHNIC GROUP	
105	Do you follow any faith/religion? IF YES: What is the faith/religion?	YES 1 _____ NAME OF RELIGION NO 2	
106	What is your current marital status?	SINGLE 1 MARRIED 2 WIDOWED 3 DIVORCED 4 SEPARATED 5	
107	ENTER THE APPROPRIATE CODE FOR MARITAL STATUS IN COLUMN 2 OF CALENDAR. START WITH QUARTER 4 IN THE YEAR 2015 AND MOVE BACK TO QUARTER 1 IN 2011 (OR RESPONDENT REACHED THE AGE OF 15 IF HE/SHE LESS THAN 20 YEARS OLD). ➤ IN CASE OF SINGLE, ENTER '1' IN QUARTER 4 IN 2015 AND MOVE BACK TO QUARTER 1 IN 2011. ➤ IN CASE OF EVER MARRIED, ENTER CODE FOR CURRENT MARITAL STATUS IN QUESTION 106 IN THE YEAR 2015 AND ASK RESPONDENT ABOUT CHANGES IN MARITAL STATUS TO ADD THOSE CHANGES IN CALENDAR. ➤ IF MORE THAN ONE EVENTS OCCURRED IN A QUARTER, RECORD THE LATTER EVENT INTO THAT QUARTER, AND THE FORMER INTO PREVIOUS QUARTER. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: + In what month and year have you [married/widowed/divorced/separated]? + What was your previous marital status? In what month and year that status occurred to you?		

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
108	What is the highest education level that you attained?	NEVER ATTENDED 1 SOME PRIMARY 2 PRIMARY 3 LOWER SECONDARY 4 HIGHER SECONDARY 5 VOCATIONAL SCHOOL 6 COLLEGE 7 UNIVERSITY 8 GRADUATE 9	
109	ENTER THE APPROPRIATE CODE FOR EDUCATION LEVEL OF QUESTION 108 IN COMLUMN 3 OF CALENDER. ASK THE RESPONDENT ABOUT CHANGES IN EDUCATION LEVEL, START WITH QUARTER 4 IN 2015 AND MOVE BACK TO QUARTER 1 IN 2011 (OR THE YEAR THAT RESPONDENT REACHED THE AGE OF 15 IF HE/SHE IS LESS THAN 20 YEARS OLD) IN ORDER TO RECORD IN THE CALENDAR. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: + <i>In what month and year did you completed the education level of.....?</i> + <i>What was your previous education level? In what month and year had you reached that level?</i>		
110	What is the highest technical qualification/skills that you attained?	NOT ANY 1 TECHNICAL WORKER WITHOUT CERTIFICATION 2 SKILL QUALIFICATION UNDER 3 MONTH 3 SKILL CERTIFICATION UNDER 3 MONTH 4 SHORT-TERM TRAINNING 5 TRADE VOCATIONAL TRAINNING 6 TRADE COLLEGE 7	
111	ENTER THE APPROPRIATE CODE FOR QUALIFICATION LEVEL IN COLUMN 4 OF CALENDAR. ASK THE RESPONDENT ABOUT CHANGES IN QUALIFICATION LEVEL, START WITH QUARTER 4 IN 2015 AND MOVE BACK TO QUARTER 1 IN 2011 (OR RESPONDENT REACHED THE AGE OF 15 IF HE/SHE IS LESS THAN 20 YEARS OLD), IN ORDER TO RECORD IN THE CALENDAR. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: + <i>In what month and year did you complete the vocation training level of?</i> + <i>What was your previous vocation training level? In what month and year had you reached that level?</i>		
112	CHECK QUESTION 108: NEVER ATTENDED OR ☐ PRIMARY AND OVER ☐ → 114 SOME PRIMARY		
113	Can you read and write?	YES 1 NO 2 → 115	
114	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week?	YES 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
115	Do you usually watch TV at least once a week?	YES 1 NO 2	
116	Do you use any kind of bank card for transaction?	YES 1 NO 2	
117	Do you use cell phone?	YES 1 NO 2	
118	At present, do you live in your own house, other person house or rent house?	OWN HOUSE 1 PARENT/CHILDREN HOUSE 2 RELATIVE HOUSE..... 3 RENT HOUSE 4 OTHER..... 5 (SPECIFY) NO HOUSE..... 6	

PART 2. MIGRATION HISTORY

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING	SKIP
201	Where did your mother usually live at the time of your birth?	PROVINCE/CITY..... _____ (NAME OF PROVINCE/CITY) DISTRICT _____ (NAME OF DISTRICT/QUARTER) OVERSEA..... 98 → 203	
202	By then, was that place ward/town or commune?	WARD/TOWN..... 1 COMMUNE..... 2	
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 _____ (NAME OF DISTRICT/QUARTER) OVERSEA..... 98 → 205	
204	By then, was that place ward/town or commune?	WARD/TOWN..... 1 COMMUNE..... 2	
205	ENTER APPROPRIATE CODE OF THE PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE INTO COLUMN 5 OF CALENDAR. START WITH QUARTER 4 IN 2015 AND MOVE BACK TO QUARTER 1 IN 2011 (OR THE YEAR THAT RESPONDENT REACHED THE AGE OF 15 IF HE/SHE IS LESS THAN 20 YEARS OLD). ➤ ENTER THE CODE FOR CURRENT PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE IN EACH QUARTER 2015 AND ASK ABOUT CHANGES IN PLACE OF RESIDENCE TO ADD THOSE CHANGES IN CALENDAR. ➤ IN SUBSEQUENT QUARTER, ENTER THE APPROPRIATE CODE FOR THE TYPE OF RESIDENCE. CONTINUE PROBING FOR PREVIOUS RESIDENCES AND RECORD MOVES WITH MARK "X" AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE, ACCORDINGLY IN THE QUARTER OF CHANGE RESIDENCE. ➤ IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 1 EVENTS OCCURRED IN A YEAR, RECORD THE LAST EVENT. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: + <i>In what month and year did you move to [name of current commune/ward]?</i> + <i>Where did you live before....?</i> + <i>In what month and year did you arrive there?</i> + <i>Is that place a commune or a ward?</i>		

PART 3. DETAILS OF LAST MOVE

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
301	What type of your last move? READ ANSWER CODE	MOVE FROM OTHER DISTRICT/QUARTER ... 1 MOVE BACK FROM OTHER DISTRICT/QUARTER..... 2	→ 303
302	Before you move back here, how long did you stay in that district/quarter?	LESS THAN 6 MONTHS..... 1 6 MONTHS AND ABOVER..... 2	
303	Where did you last move from? FOR INTERNAL MIGRANT	PROVINCE/CITY..... (NAME OF DISTRICT/PROVINCE) QUARTER/DISTRICT..... (NAME OF QUARTER/DISTRICT)	
304	By then, was that place ward/town or commune?	WARD/TOWN..... 1 COMMUNE..... 2	
305	When did you move here? CHECK WITH CALENDAR	YEAR.....	
306	What were the reasons of moving to present place? Anymore? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	DIDN'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 FACILITIES AT THE OLD PLACE H FOR TREATMENT I BETTER ENVIRONMENT J TO IMPROVE LIVING CONDITION..... K TO DO BUSINESS L END OF LABOUR CONTRACT..... M RESETTLE N FOR CHILDREN FUTURE O BETTER WORKING CONDITION P HAVE LAND FOR PRODUCTION..... Q PROMOTION JOB OPPORTUNITY R CONVINIENT FOR THE JOB S BE DOMESTIC VIOLENT IN THE OLD PLACE T OTHER..... X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW..... Y	

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
307	Among the above circled reason, which was the main one?	_____ (THE MAIN REASON)	
308	Who took decision to move for your moving here? Anymore? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	MYSELF A SPOUSE B CHILDREN C PARENTS D OTHER KIN E RELATIVES F FRIENDS G COUNTRYMEN H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
309	During this last move did anybody accompany you to the present place?	YES..... 1 NO 2	→ 311
310	Who were they? Anymore? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	SPOUSE A CHILDREN B PARENTS C OTHER KIN D RELATIVES E FRIENDS F COUNTRYMEN G OTHERS _____ X (SPECIFY)	
311	After this last move, did anybody that you know and they move to the present place? IF YES: How many persons and female?	YES.....1 TOTAL..... OF WHICH:WOMEN..... NO..... 2	→ 313
312	Who were they? Anymore? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	SPOUSE A CHILDREN B PARENTS C OTHER KINS D RELATIVES E FRIENDS F COUNTRYMEN G OTHERS _____ X (SPECIFY)	

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
313	Why did you come to know about the present place? Anymore? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	LIVE HERE BEFORE A FAMILY LIVE HERE BEFORE..... B PRVIOUS VISIT C FROM RELATIVES/FROM FRIENDS D FROM MASS MEDIA..... E FROM EMPLOYMENT INTRODUCTION AGENCIES..... F FROM BUSINESS/OFFICE/OWNER G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
314	Before you arrive here, were there any relatives or friends already living here?	YES..... 1 NO 2 → 318	
315	Who were they? Anymore? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	SPOUSE A CHILDREN B PARENTS C OTHER KIN D RELATIVES E FRIENDS F COUNTRYMEN G OTHERS _____ X (SPECIFY)	
316	Did any of your relatives or friends assist you in setting down here when you arrived?	YES..... 1 NO 2 → 318	
317	What were they assisting you? Anymore? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	DWELLING A MONEY..... B MATERIAL C ENCOURAGEMENT..... D FIND A JOB E ADMISSION TO SCHOOL..... F TO GET INFORMATION G OTHERS _____ X (SPECIFY)	
318	Do you know any employment introduction agency?	YES..... 1 NO 2 → 321	

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP						
319	Did you use its services?	YES..... 1 NO 2	→ 321						
320	Why didn't you use its services?	HAVING A JOB..... 1 IN SCHOOL 2 NO DEMAND FOR WORK 3 LONG TIME TO WAIT 4 EXPENSIVE..... 5 HAS NO GOOD JOB THERE 6 COMPLICATED PROCEDURE 7 NOT BELIEVED 8 OTHERS 9 (SPECIFY)							
321	Before moving here, what were you doing?	AGRICULTURE 1 NON- AGRICULTURE 2 FIND A JOB/ UNEMPLOYED.....3 WAIT A JOB/ PREPARE FOR LAUNCHING BUSINESS-PRODUCTION 4 SCHOOLING/TRAINING 5 HOUSEWORK 6 RETIREMENT/ RECEIVED ALLOWANCE 7 LONG TERM ILLNESS/ DISABILITY..... 8 OTHER 9 (SPECIFY)							
322	After moving here, do you still continue with your old job, move to another job or not working?	CONTINUE TO OLD JOB..... 1 MOVE TO ANOTOTHER JOB..... 2 NOT WORKING..... 3	→ 324 → 326						
323	How long after you started work on arrival?	WEEKS..... 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS..... 3	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						
324	Where did you first work place after moving here?	SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP 1 HOUSEHOLD BUSINESS 2 STATE 3 NON STATE 4 FOREIGN SECTOR (FDI) 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)							

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
325	Did you change the place of work mentioned above?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
326	After you arrival here, did you face difficulties?	YES..... 1 NO 2	→ 334
327	What difficulties did you face? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APLY	COMPLICATED ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE A NO LAND PRODUCTION B DIFFICULTIES IN DWELLING C DIFFICULTIES IN ELECTRIC LIGHTING D DIFFICULTIES IN RUNNING WATER E COULD NOT FIND A JOB F NO HEALTH SERVICES G NO SECURITY H COULDN'T FIND SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN. I NO ADAPT TO THE NEW PLACE J NO INCOME SOURCES K APPROACH INFORMATION L DISCRIMINATION IN COMMUNITY M POLLUTED ENVIRONMENT N BE ABUSE/ SEXUAL HARASSMENT O OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
328	Among the above circled difficulties, which is the main one?	_____ ☐ (MAIN DIFFICULTY)	
329	Did you know about these difficulties before you moved?	YES..... 1 NO 2	→ 331
330	If you had known about these difficulties before you moved here, would you still have decided to move?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
331	Did you go for help when you faced these difficulties?	YES..... 1 NO 2	→ 334

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
332	Whom did you go for help? Anymore? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	KIN..... A RELATIVES B FRIENDS C COUNTRYMEN D TRADE UNION E LABOUR REGISTRATION OFFICE F ADMINISTRATION G OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
333	What kind of help did you get? Anymore? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	DWELLING A MONEY B MATERIAL C ENCOURAGEMENT D FIND A JOB E ADMISSION TO SCHOOL F INFORMATION G OTHER X (SPECIFY) NOT RECEIVED ANY HELP Y	
334	At the present, do you have household registration/temporary absence out of previous place?	YES..... 1 NO 2	→ 336
335	Why you don't have household registration/temporary absence out of previous place?	REQUEST BUT NOT RECEIVING..... 1 NO REQUEST BECAUSE: NOT NECESSARY 2 EXPENSIVE 3 TAKE LONG TIME 4 COMPLICATED PROCEDURE..... 5 DON'T KNOW HOW TO REGISTRATION... 6 OTHER 7 (SPECIFY)	
336	Do you have permanent/temporary household registration in current place?	YES..... 1 NO 2	→ 338
337	That household registration is KT1, KT2, KT3 or KT4?	PERMANENT RESIDENCE (KT1)..... 1 LONG-TERM TEMPORARY RESIDENCE SAME PROVINCE/CITY (KT2) 2 LONG-TERM TEMPORARY RESIDENCE IN OTHER PROVINCE/CITY (KT3)..... 3 SHORT TEMPORARY RESIDENCE (KT4)..... 4	→ 340

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
338	Why don't you do registration household? Anymore? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	NOT NECESSARY A EXPENSIVE..... B TAKE LONG TIME..... C COMPLICATED PROCEDURE D NOT PERMISSION TO REGISTRATION E NO OUT REGISTRATION F DON'T KNOW HOW TO REGISTRATION G REGISTERED BUT NOT COMPLETED..... H OTHER..... X (SPECIFY)	
339	What difficulties have you faced as a result of not registration? Anymore? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	FINDING JOB A RENTING HOUSE/BUY A 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 OTHER..... X HAVE NOT ANY DIFFICULTY..... Y	
340	How long do you intend to stay in this district/quarter? UNDER 1 YEAR, RECORD MONTH	PERMANENTLY 1 TEMPORARILY: MONTHS 2 YEARS.....3 DON'T KNOW..... 4	

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
341	How did your situation change compare to the last place of residence with the present one? READ ANSWER CODE: 1 = MUCH BETTER 2 = BETTER 3 = SAME 4 = WORSE 5 = MUCH WORSE 6 = NOT APPLICABLE 8 = DON'T KNOW	JOB..... INCOME EDUCATION..... PROFESSIONAL SKILL CHILDREN STUDIES..... HOUSING CONDITION HEALTH CARE..... LIVING ENVIRONMENT..... WELFARE ACCESS TO INFORMATION STATE POLICY APPROACHES	
342	How did environment change compare to the last place of residence with the present one? READ ANSWER CODE: 1 = MUCH MORE 2 = MORE 3 = SAME 4 = LESS 5 = MUCH LESS 6 = NOT APPLICABLE 8 = DON'T KNOW	FLOOD DROUGHT..... TEMPERATURE..... CROWDED PEOPLE..... AGRICULTURE LAND..... RICH SOIL..... SALT SOIL..... POLLUTES CAUSED BY EMISSIONS POLLUTED BY WATER	
343	Have you sent money/goods to your relatives during last 12 months?	YES..... 1 NO 2 → 345	
344	Who were they? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	PARENTS..... A SPOUSE..... B CHILDREN..... C OTHER KIN..... D RELATIVES..... E OTHERS X (SPECIFY)	

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
345	Have you visited your relatives during last 12 months?	YES..... 1 NO 2	→ 348
346	How many times have you visited your relatives during last 12 months? IF DON'T REMEMBER, RECORDED '99'. IF 30 TIME AND OVER, RECORD '30'	NUMBER OF TIMES	
347	Have you brought money/goods with when visiting your relatives during last 12 months?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
348	CHECK QUESTION 343 AND 347 AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐	NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐	→ Part 4
349	How many times has you sent or given money or goods to your relatives during last 12 months?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
350	How much money have you sent or given your relatives during last 12 months? IN THE CASE OF GOOD, MATERIALS, PROPERTY, CONVERT TO VND	VND..... (DONG)	
351	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/BY HOUSE G CONSTRUCTION/REPAIR HOUSING H BUYING VALUABLE THINGS I SPENDING EVERYDAY J PAYING A DEBT K LENDING/SAVING L OTHER..... X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Y	

SECTION 4. ACTIVITIES AND CURRENT LIVING CONDITION

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP				
401	During the last 7 days, did you do any work from one and above hours to received wage/salary?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 405				
402	What reason did you do not any work during the last 7 days?	TEMPORARY ABSENT 1 STUDENT/PUPIL/APPRENTICE 2 DISABILITY 3 HOUSEWORK 4 WAIT JOB/ NOT HAVE JOB/ LOST JOB 5 NO DEMAND TO WORK 6 OTHER 7 (SPECIFY)	→ 405				
403	Did you look for any work during the last month?	YES 1 NO 2					
404	Will you available for work immediately if you find a job within two weeks?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 421				
405	What was the main type of work that you did during last 7 days/before having break from work? WRITE POSITION CLEARLY	 (SPECIFY) <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></tr></table>					
406	What was main activity or major type of production/service of the establishment where you did during last 7 days/before having break from work?	 (SPECIFY) <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></tr></table>					
407	What type of establishment that you work? READ ANSWER CODE	SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP 1 HOUSEHOLD BUSINESS 2 STATE 3 NON STATE 4 FOREIGN SECTOR (FDI) 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)					
408	Does the establishment where you worked have business registration?	YES 1 NO 2					

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
409	With the above work, were you? READ ANSWER CODE	EMPLOYER..... 1 OWN-ACCOUNT WORKER..... 2 UNPAID FAMILY WORKER..... 3 MEMBER OF COOPERATIVE..... 4 WAGE WORKER..... 5	→ 411
410	In the above you, what kind of contract did you hold? READ ANSWER CODE	UNLIMITED CONTRACT..... 1 1-3 YEAR CONTRACT..... 2 3 MONTHS – 1 YEAR CONTRACT..... 3 UNDER 3 MONTHS CONTRACT..... 4 VERBAL AGREEMENT..... 5 NO CONTRACT..... 6	
411	In the above mention job, do you pay contributions for social insurance?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
412	With all jobs (<i>main and extra works</i>), how much average money per month did you receive during the last 12 month?	TOTAL RECEIVED: (DONG)	
413	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	
414	With all jobs, did you receive any overtime, bonus, occupational allowance and other benefits?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 416
415	What kinds of benefits do you get? Anymore? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	BONUS..... A OVERTIME..... B TRANSPORTATION..... C CLOTHING..... D FOOD..... E HOUSING..... F OCCUPATIONAL ALLOWANCE..... G OTHER..... X (SPECIFY)	

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
416	Actually , how many hours did you work for all jobs during last 7 days (including main and extra works)?	TOTAL ACTUAL HOURS	
417	Beside over works, would you like to do one more job to increase your income?	YES 1 NO 2	
418	Do you intent to change your job or find one more job?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW..... 9	→ 420 → 421
419	Why do you want to change your job or find one more job? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	WANT TO HAVE HIGHER INCOME A UNSATISFY WITH CURRENT WAGE/ SALARY..... B HARD/HEAVY WORKING CONDITION C UNSUITABLE TO MY SKILL D UNSUITABLE TO MY HEALTH..... E BE ABUSE/VIOLENT F BE DISCRIMINATION G FAMILY REASON..... H OTHER X (SPECIFY)	→ 421
420	Why do you not want to change your job or find one more job? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	HAS GOOD INCOME A JOB SUITABLE TO MY SKILL B JOB SUITABLE TO MY HEALTH..... C ENJOY CURRENT JOB D GOOD WORK CONDITIONS E STABLE JOB F LACK OF ALTERNATIVE JOBS..... G OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
421	WRITE DOWN SUITABLE CODE OF THE CURRENT OCCUPATION IN COLUMN 6 OF CALENDAR, BEGINNING AT QUARTER 4 OF 2015 AND MOVING BACK UNTIL QUARTER 1 IN 2011 (OR THE YEAR THAT RESPONDENT REACHED THE AGE OF 15 IF HE/SHE IS LESS THAN 20 YEARS OLD). ➤ RECORD CURRENT OCCUPATIONAL CODE IN QUARTER 4 IN 2015 AND ASK RESPONDENT ABOUT CHANGE IN OCCUPATION TO FILL IN THE CALENDAR. ➤ IF THERE WERE MORE THAN 1 EVENT OCCURRED IN A QUARTER, ONLY RECORD THE LAST ONE. ➤ FILL IN "X" FOR CHANGES IN OCCUPATION, ACCORDINGLY. ➤ CONTINUE TO ASK ABOUT JOBS THAT RESPONDENT HAD WORKED, AND FILL THE		

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	CHANGES IN PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ACCORDINGLY. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: + <i>From what month and year did you start work?</i> + <i>Before... which job did you work?</i> + <i>From what month and year did you start working that job?</i>		
422	Did you buy any kind of goods, which cost 1000.000VND or more in the last month?	YES 1 NO 2	
423	Do you have any unused money now? <i>Including: savings, spare cash, ...</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW..... 9	→ 425
424	How do you keep your unused money? Anymore? 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 OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
425	Do you have loan of someone now?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 428
426	Who they are? Anymore? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	KIN..... A RELATIVES B NON-RELATIVES C CREDIT/BANK..... D OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
427	How much is that loan? IF LOAN IN GOLD/FOREIGN/CURRENCY/GOOD, CONVERT TO VND	VND (DONG)	

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
428	From what resources can you get a large amount of money when you need? Anymore? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	SAVING A LOAN B RELATIVES C SELL OWN PROPERTIES D PAWN THINGS E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Y	
429	At present, do you have any children living with you who were in schooling ages, born from January 1997 to December 2009 (5-18 years old)?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 432
430	At present, do you have any children in schooling ages, born from January 1997 to December 2009 (5-18 years old) living with you who are not going to school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 432
431	Why do your children not go to school? Anymore? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	TOO FAR A POOR HOUSE B MANY CHILDREN C HAVING TO WORK D NOT PASSED EXAMINATION E TOO EXPENSIVE F NOT HAVE RESIDENCE REGISTRATION G NO BIRTH CERTIFICATION H ILLNESS CHILDREN I NOT LIKE TO GO TO SCHOOL J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Y	
432	Do you intend to move to live or work in another district?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 3	→ 434

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
433	Where is the place you intend to move?	NORTHERN MIDLANDS AND MOUTAINS..... 1 RED RIVER DELTA..... 2 NORTH AND SOUTH CENTRAL COAST 3 CENTRAL HIGHLANDS 4 SOUTHEAST 5 MEKONG RIVER DELTA 6 OVERSEA 7 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE..... 8	
434	At present, what kind of help do you want to solve? Anymore? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY <i>Land: arable land, residential land, land for business service, ...</i> <i>Housing: Renting, buying a house, ...</i> <i>Employment: searching job information, creating jobs, ...</i> <i>Technical: seed, livestock, farming techniques, business, ...</i>	RESIDENCE REGISTRATION..... A LAND B HOUSING C CAPITAL..... D JOB..... E SEED/TECHNICAL..... F CHILDREN SCHOOLING G STUDYING OF MY SELF H TO IMPROVE PROFESSIONAL LEVEL I HEALTH CARE..... J ENVIRONMENT K PROTECTION FROM DISCRIMINATION/SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN WORK PLACE AND COMMUNITY..... L OTHER X (SPECIFY) NOT HAVING ANY DIFFICULTY..... Y	
435	Do you attend any union activities at this place during the last 3 months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 437
436	Why not? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	DON'T LIKE/NOT NECESSARY A DON'T KNOW HOW TO ATTEND..... B DON'T PERMISSION TO ATTEND C COMPLEX PROCEDURE D OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
437	Do you attend any union activities at the old place during 3 months before moving here?	YES 1 NO 2	

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
438	During the last 6 month, did you go to: Cinema at cinema house/yard? Opera/concert at theatre house/yard? Festival/gymnastics/spot games? Tourism/sightseeing?	YES NO DON'T KNOW CINEMA..... 1 2 8 OPERA/CONCERT 1 2 8 FESTIVAL/GYMNASTICS 1 2 8 TOURISM/SIGHTSEEING..... 1 2 8	
439	Do you feel safe living in this district?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Part 5
440	What do the problem make you feeling unsatisfy/unsafe/uncomfortable? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	LESS SECURITY A STEELING B DRUG ADDICTED GANGSTERS C PROSTITUTION D GAMBING E POOR INFRASTRUCTURE F ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION..... G GET BEANS H FACED DISCRIMINATION I BE ABUSED/SEXUAL HARASSEMENT/ BLOOPER IN WORKPLACE J BE ABUSED/SEXUAL HARASSEMENT/ BLOOPER IN COMMUNITY..... K OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW..... Y	

PART 5. HEALTH AND STDs

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	How would you rate your own health? READ ANSWER CODE	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? READ ANSWER CODE	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? READ ANSWER CODE	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? READ ANSWER CODE	MUCH BETTER 1 BETTER..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 WORSE..... 4 MUCH WORSE..... 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
505	Did you have insurance health card before you arrived here?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
506	Do you have insurance health card, at present?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 508
507	Why do you not have health insurance card? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	NOT NECESSARY A DON'T KNOW ABOUT HEALTH CARD..... B DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GET C TOO EXPENSIVE D EMPLOYER DOES NOT GIVE E OTHER..... X (SPECIFY)	

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
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/come to hospital?	LESS THAN 3 MONTHS AGO..... 1 3 MONTHS TO A YEAR AGO..... 2 MORE THAN 1 YEAR..... 3 NEVER SICK ENOUGH..... 4 DON'T REMEMBER 8	→ 514
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)	→ 512
511	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 WASTE TIME.....E MEDICINE AVAILABLE AT HOME F OTHER.....X (SPECIFY)	→ 514
512	Where did you come to check your health? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A PRIVATE HOSPITAL B COMMUNE HEALTH CENTER C HEALTH FACILITY D OTHER..... X (SPECIFY)	
513	Who paid for your health check and medicine for that treatment? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	HEALTH INSURANCE A HEALTH CHECK FREE B PAID BY ONESELF C RELATIVE..... D FROM BUSINESS/OFFICE/OWNER..... E OTHER..... X (SPECIFY)	
514	Do you smoke cigarette or tobacco?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	→ 516

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
515	How would you rate your own smoking: heavy, normal or weak?	HEAVY 1 NORMAL 2 WEAK 3	
516	Before moving here, did you smoke cigarette or tobacco?	YES 1 NO 2	
517	CHECK QUESTION 514 AND 516: Q 514=1 and 516=2 DID NOT SMOKE BEFORE MOVING BUT SMOKES NOW ☐	CHECK QUESTION 514 AND 516: Q 514=1 and 516=1 ☐ → 519 OTHERS ☐ → 520	
518	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 OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Y	→ 520
519	How is your cigarette level since you moved here?	MUCH BETTER 1 BETTER 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 WORSE 4 MUCH WORSE 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
520	Do you drink beer or wine?	YES 1 NO 2 → 524	
521	How often do you drink beer or wine?	EVERYDAY 1 SEVERAL TIMES PER WEEK 2 ONE TIME PER WEEK 3 ONE TIME PER MONTH 4 AT PARTY ONLY 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
522	Have you ever been feeling drunk after drinking beer or wine?	YES 1 NO 2 → 524	
523	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
524	Did you drink beer or wine before you moving here?	YES 1 NO 2 → 528	
525	CHECK QUESTION 520 AND 524: BOTH SAY 'YES' ☐	OTHERS ☐ → 528	
526	What is your beer or wine drinking level since you moved here? READ ANSWER CODE	MUCH BETTER 1 BETTER 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 WORSE 4 MUCH WORSE 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
527	What are the main reasons that your drinking level happened as the above mention? CIRCLE ALL THAT APLY	CHANGE WORK ENVIRONMENT A FAMILY/WORK PRESSURE B EXCHANGE/RECEIVED GUESTS/PARTY C DOCTOR REQUESTED/ CONSULTATION D BE AWARED HAMRFULLNESS OF DRINKING ALCOHOL E OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
528	Do you regularly doing exercises or playing any kind of sports?	YES 1 NO 2 → 530	
529	How is your frequent?	DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 → 531	
530	Why do you not do exercise/sport? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	BUSY IN JOB A BUSY IN CHILDREN CARE B DUE TO HEALTH MATTER C OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
531	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	
532	CHECK QUESTION 531: HEARD OF AT LEAST ONE (AT LEAST ONE 'YES') ☐	NO 'YES' ☐ → 535	

The collected information of this survey was in accordance with the Decree No 1067/QĐ-TCTK issued on 11th November 2015 by Director General of the GSO and will be used and kept confidentially as regulated by the Statistical Law

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

② ①

PROVINCE/CITY: _____

DISTRICT/QUARTER:

COMMUNE/WARD: _____

ENUMERATION AREA NUMBER:.....

ENUMERATION AREA NAME:

URBAN/RURAL (URBAN = 1; RURAL = 2):.....

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD: _____

ADDRESS OF HOUSEHOLD:

PHONE/CELL PHONE: _____

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF RESPONDENT RECORDED [] []IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE □ □

TOTAL INTERVIEW TIME:..... HOUR..... MINUTE.....

	FULL NAME	SIGNATURE	INTERVIEW DATE/CHECKING/CODE		
RESPONDENT					
INTERVIEWER			--/--/----		
TEAM LEADER			--/--/----		

PART 1. RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP	
101	Full name of respondent	_____		
102	Sex?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2		
103	How is your completed age according to solar calendar?	AGE		
104	What is your ethnic group?	KINH 1 OTHER ETHNIC GROUP 2 _____ NAME OF ETHNIC GROUP		
105	Do you follow any faith/religion? IF YES: What is the faith/religion?	YES 1 _____ NAME OF RELIGION NO 2		
106	What is your current marital status?	SINGLE 1 MARRIED 2 WIDOWED 3 DIVORCED 4 SEPARATED 5		
107	ENTER THE APPROPRIATE CODE FOR MARITAL STATUS IN COLUMN 2 OF CALENDAR. START WITH QUARTER 4 IN THE YEAR 2015 AND MOVE BACK TO QUARTER 1 IN 2011 (OR RESPONDENT REACHED THE AGE OF 15 IF HE/SHE LESS THAN 20 YEARS OLD). ➤ IN CASE OF SINGLE, ENTER '1' IN QUARTER 4 IN 2015 AND MOVE BACK TO QUARTER 1 IN 2011. ➤ IN CASE OF EVER MARRIED, ENTER CODE FOR CURRENT MARITAL STATUS IN QUESTION 106 IN THE YEAR 2015 AND ASK RESPONDENT ABOUT CHANGES IN MARITAL STATUS TO ADD THOSE CHANGES IN CALENDAR. ➤ IF MORE THAN ONE EVENTS OCCURRED IN A QUARTER, RECORD THE LATTER EVENT INTO THAT QUARTER, AND THE FORMER INTO PREVIOUS QUARTER. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: + In what month and year have you <i>[married/widowed/divorced/separated]</i>? + What was your previous marital status? In what month and year that status occurred to you?			
108	What is the highest education level that you attained?	NEVER ATTENDED 1 SOME PRIMARY 2 PRIMARY 3 LOWER SECONDARY 4 HIGHER SECONDARY 5 VOCATIONAL SCHOOL 6 COLLEGE 7 UNIVERSITY 8 GRADUATE 9		

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	ENTER THE APPROPRIATE CODE FOR EDUCATION LEVEL OF QUESTION 108 IN COMLUMN 3 OF CALENDER. ASK THE RESPONDENT ABOUT CHANGES IN EDUCATION LEVEL, START WITH QUARTER 4 IN 2015 AND MOVE BACK TO QUARTER 1 IN 2011 (OR THE YEAR THAT RESPONDENT REACHED THE AGE OF 15 IF HE/SHE IS LESS THAN 20 YEARS OLD) IN ORDER TO RECORD IN THE CALENDAR. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: + <i>In what month and year did you completed the education level of.....?</i> + <i>What was your previous education level? In what month and year had you reached that level?</i>		
110	What is the highest technical qualification/skills that you attained?	NOT ANY..... 1 TECHNICAL WORKER WITHOUT CERTIFICATION 2 SKILL QUALIFICATION UNDER 3 MONTH..... 3 SKILL CERTIFICATION UNDER 3 MONTH..... 4 SHORT-TERM TRAINNING 5 TRADE VOCATIONAL TRAINNING..... 6 TRADE COLLEGE..... 7	
111	ENTER THE APPROPRIATE CODE FOR QUALIFICATION LEVEL IN COLUMN 4 OF CALENDAR. ASK THE RESPONDENT ABOUT CHANGES IN QUALIFICATION LEVEL, START WITH QUARTER 4 IN 2015 AND MOVE BACK TO QUARTER 1 IN 2011 (OR RESPONDENT REACHED THE AGE OF 15 IF HE/SHE IS LESS THAN 20 YEARS OLD), IN ORDER TO RECORD IN THE CALENDAR. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: + <i>In what month and year did you complete the vocation training level of?</i> + <i>What was your previous vocation training level? In what month and year had you reached that level?</i>		
112	CHECK QUESTION 108: NEVER ATTENDED OR SOME PRIMARY ☐	PRIMARY AND OVER ☐	114
113	Can you read and write?	YES 1 NO 2	115
114	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week?	YES 1 NO 2	
115	Do you usually watch TV at least once a week?	YES 1 NO 2	
116	Do you use any kind of bank card for transaction?	YES 1 NO 2	
117	Do you use cell phone?	YES 1 NO 2	
118	At present, do you live in your own house, other person house or rent house?	OWN HOUSE 1 PARENT/CHILDREN HOUSE 2 RELATIVE HOUSE.....3 RENT HOUSE 4 OTHER.....5 (SPECIFY) NO HOUSE.....6	

PART 2. MIGRATION HISTORY

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING	SKIP
201	Where did your mother usually live at the time of your birth?	PROVINCE/CITY..... _____ (NAME OF PROVINCE/CITY) DISTRICT _____ (NAME OF DISTRICT/QUARTER) OVERSEA..... 98	→ 203
202	By then, was that place ward/town or commune?	WARD/TOWN 1 COMMUNE 2	
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 _____ (NAME OF DISTRICT/QUARTER) OVERSEA..... 98	→ 205
204	By then, was that place ward/town or commune?	WARD/TOWN 1 COMMUNE 2	
205	ENTER APPROPRIATE CODE OF THE PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE INTO COLUMN 5 OF CALENDAR. START WITH QUARTER 4 IN 2015 AND MOVE BACK TO QUARTER 1 IN 2011 (OR THE YEAR THAT RESPONDENT REACHED THE AGE OF 15 IF HE/SHE IS LESS THAN 20 YEARS OLD). ➤ ENTER THE CODE FOR CURRENT PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE IN EACH QUARTER 2015 AND ASK ABOUT CHANGES IN PLACE OF RESIDENCE TO ADD THOSE CHANGES IN CALENDAR. ➤ IN SUBSEQUENT QUARTER, ENTER THE APPROPRIATE CODE FOR THE TYPE OF RESIDENCE. CONTINUE PROBING FOR PREVIOUS RESIDENCES AND RECORD MOVES WITH MARK "X" AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE, ACCORDINGLY IN THE QUARTER OF CHANGE RESIDENCE. ➤ IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 1 EVENTS OCCURRED IN A YEAR, RECORD THE LAST EVENT. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: + In what month and year did you move to [name of current commune/ward]? + Where did you live before....? + In what month and year did you arrive there? + Is that place a commune or a ward?		

SECTION 4. ACTIVITIES AND CURRENT LIVING CONDITION

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP				
401	During the last 7 days, did you do any work from one and above hours to received wage/salary?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 405				
402	What reason did you do not any work during the last 7 days?	TEMPORARY ABSENT 1 STUDENT/PUPIL/APPRENTICE 2 DISABILITY 3 HOUSEWORK 4 WAIT JOB/ NOT HAVE JOB/ LOST JOB 5 NO DEMAND TO WORK 6 OTHER 7 (SPECIFY)	→ 405				
403	Did you look for any work during the last month?	YES 1 NO 2					
404	Will you available for work immediately if you find a job within two weeks?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 421				
405	What was the main type of work that you did during last 7 days/before having break from work? WRITE POSITION CLEARLY	 (SPECIFY) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					
406	What was main activity or major type of production/service of the establishment where you did during last 7 days/before having break from work?	 (SPECIFY) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>					
407	What type of establishment that you work? READ ANSWER CODE	SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP 1 HOUSEHOLD BUSINESS 2 STATE 3 NON STATE 4 FOREIGN SECTOR (FDI) 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)					
408	Does the establishment where you worked have business registration?	YES 1 NO 2					

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
409	With the above work, were you? READ ANSWER CODE	EMPLOYER..... 1 OWN-ACCOUNT WORKER..... 2 UNPAID FAMILY WORKER..... 3 MEMBER OF COOPERATIVE 4 WAGE WORKER..... 5	→ 411
410	In the above you, what kind of contract did you hold? READ ANSWER CODE	UNLIMITED CONTRACT 1 1-3 YEAR CONTRACT 2 3 MONTHS – 1 YEAR CONTRACT..... 3 UNDER 3 MONTHS CONTRACT..... 4 VERBAL AGREEMENT 5 NO CONTRACT..... 6	
411	In the above mention job, do you pay contributions for social insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	
412	With all jobs (<i>main and extra works</i>), how much average money per month did you receive during the last 12 month?	TOTAL RECEIVED: (DONG)	
413	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	
414	With all jobs, did you receive any overtime, bonus, occupational allowance and other benefits?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 416
415	What kinds of benefits do you get? Anymore? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	BONUS..... A OVERTIME..... B TRANSPORTATION..... C CLOTHING D FOOD E HOUSING..... F OCCUPATIONAL ALLOWANCE G OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
416	Actually , how many hours did you work for all jobs during last 7 days (<i>including main and extra works</i>)?	TOTAL ACTUAL HOURS	
417	Beside over works, would you like to do one more job to increase your income?	YES 1 NO 2	

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
418	Do you intent to change your job or find one more job?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW..... 9	→ 420 → 421
419	Why do you want to change your job or find one more job? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	WANT TO HAVE HIGHER INCOME A UNSATISFY WITH CURRENT WAGE/ SALARY..... B HARD/HEAVY WORKING CONDITION..... C UNSUITABLE TO MY SKILL D UNSUITABLE TO MY HEALTH..... E BE ABUSE/VIOLENT F BE DISCRIMINATION G FAMILY REASON..... H OTHER X (SPECIFY)	→ 421
420	Why do you not want to change your job or find one more job? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	HAS GOOD INCOME A JOB SUITABLE TO MY SKILL B JOB SUITABLE TO MY HEALTH..... C ENJOY CURRENT JOB D GOOD WORK CONDITIONS E STABLE JOB..... F LACK OF ALTERNATIVE JOBS..... G OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
421	WRITE DOWN SUITABLE CODE OF THE CURRENT OCCUPATION IN COLUMN 6 OF CALENDAR, BEGINNING AT QUARTER 4 OF 2015 AND MOVING BACK UNTIL QUARTER 1 IN 2011 (OR THE YEAR THAT RESPONDENT REACHED THE AGE OF 15 IF HE/SHE IS LESS THAN 20 YEARS OLD). ➤ RECORD CURRENT OCCUPATIONAL CODE IN QUARTER 4 IN 2015 AND ASK RESPONDENT ABOUT CHANGE IN OCCUPATION TO FILL IN THE CALENDAR. ➤ IF THERE WERE MORE THAN 1 EVENT OCCURRED IN A QUARTER, ONLY RECORD THE LAST ONE. ➤ FILL IN "X" FOR CHANGES IN OCCUPATION, ACCORDINGLY. ➤ CONTINUE TO ASK ABOUT JOBS THAT RESPONDENT HAD WORKED, AND FILL THE CHANGES IN PREVIOUS OCCUPATION, ACCORDINGLY. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: + <i>From what month and year did you start work?</i> + <i>Before... which job did you work?</i> + <i>From what month and year did you start working that job?</i>		
422	Did you buy any kind of goods, which cost 1000.000VND or more in the last month?	YES 1 NO 2	
423	Do you have any unused money now? <i>Including: savings, spare cash, ...</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW..... 9	→ 425

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
424	How do you keep your unused money? ? Anymore? 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 OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
425	Do you have loan of someone now?	YES 1 NO 2 →	428
426	Who they are? Anymore? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	KIN..... A RELATIVES B NON-RELATIVES..... C CREDIT/BANK..... D OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
427	How much is that loan? IF LOAN IN GOLD/FOREIGN/CURRENCY/GOOD, CONVERT TO VND	VND (DONG)	
428	From what resources can you get a large amount of money when you need? Anymore? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	SAVING A LOAN..... B RELATIVES C SELL OWN PROPERTIES D PAWN THINGS E OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW..... Y	
429	At present, do you have any children living with you who were in schooling ages, born from January 1997 to December 2009 (5-18 years old)?	YES 1 NO 2 →	432
430	At present, do you have any children in schooling ages, born from January 1997 to December 2009 (5-18 years old) living with you who are not going to school?	YES 1 NO 2 →	432

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
431	Why do your children not go to school? Anymore? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	TOO FAR..... A POOR HOUSE B MANY CHILDREN C HAVING TO WORK..... D NOT PASSED EXAMINATION E TOO EXPENSIVE..... F NOT HAVE RESIDENCE REGISTRATION..... G NO BIRTH CERTIFICATION H ILLNESS CHILDREN..... I NOT LIKE TO GO TO SCHOOL..... J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW..... Y	
432	Do you intend to move to live or work in another district?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW..... 3	→ 434
433	Where is the place you intend to move?	NORTHERN MIDLANDS AND MOUTAINS..... 1 RED RIVER DELTA..... 2 NORTH AND SOUTH CENTRAL COAST 3 CENTRAL HIGHLANDS 4 SOUTHEAST..... 5 MEKONG RIVER DELTA 6 OVERSEA 7 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE..... 8	
434	At present, what kind of help do you want to solve? Anymore? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY <i>Land: arable land, residential land, land for business service, ...</i> <i>Housing: Renting, buying a house, ...</i> <i>Employment: searching job information, creating jobs, ...</i> <i>Technical: seed, livestock, farming techniques, business, ...</i>	RESIDENCE REGISTRATION..... A LAND B HOUSING..... C CAPITAL..... D JOB..... E SEED/TECHNICAL..... F CHILDREN SCHOOLING..... G STUDYING OF MY SELF H TO IMPROVE PROFESSIONAL LEVEL I HEALTH CARE..... J ENVIRONMENT K PROTECTION FROM DISCRIMINATION/SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN WORK PLACE AND COMMUNITY..... L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NOT HAVING ANY DIFFICULTY..... Y	
435	Do you attend any union activities at this place during the last 3 months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 437

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																				
436	Why not? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	DON'T LIKE/NOT NECESSARY A DON'T KNOW HOW TO ATTEND..... B DON'T PERMISSION TO ATTEND C COMPLEX PROCEDURE D OTHER X (SPECIFY)																					
437	Do you attend any union activities at the old place during 3 months before moving here?	YES 1 NO 2																					
438	During the last 6 month, did you go to: Cinema at cinema house/yard? Opera/concert at theatre house/yard? Festival/gymnastics/spot games? Tourism/sightseeing?	<table> <tr> <td></td><td>YES</td><td>NO</td><td>DON'T KNOW</td></tr> <tr> <td>CINEMA.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>OPERA/CONCERT</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>FESTIVAL/GYMNASTICS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>TOURISM/SIGHTSEEING.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> </table>		YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	CINEMA.....	1	2	8	OPERA/CONCERT	1	2	8	FESTIVAL/GYMNASTICS	1	2	8	TOURISM/SIGHTSEEING.....	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW																				
CINEMA.....	1	2	8																				
OPERA/CONCERT	1	2	8																				
FESTIVAL/GYMNASTICS	1	2	8																				
TOURISM/SIGHTSEEING.....	1	2	8																				
439	Do you feel safe living in this district?	YES 1 NO 2	→ Part 5																				
440	What do the problem make you feeling unsatisfy/unsafe/uncomfortable? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	LESS SECURITY A STEELING B DRUG ADDICTED GANGSTERS C PROSTITUTION D GAMBING E POOR INFRASTRUCTURE F ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION..... G GET BEANS H FACED DISCRIMINATION..... I BE ABUSED/SEXUAL HARASSEMENT/ BLOOPER IN WORKPLACE..... J BE ABUSED/SEXUAL HARASSEMENT/ BLOOPER IN COMMUNITY..... K OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW..... Y																					

PART 5. HEALTH AND STDs

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	How would you rate your own health? READ ANSWER CODE	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? READ ANSWER CODE	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? READ ANSWER CODE	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? READ ANSWER CODE	MUCH BETTER 1 BETTER..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 WORSE..... 4 MUCH WORSE..... 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
505	Did you have insurance health card before you arrived here?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
506	Do you have insurance health card, at present?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	508
507	Why do you not have health insurance card? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	NOT NECESSARY A DON'T KNOW ABOUT HEALTH CARD..... B DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GET C TOO EXPENSIVE D EMPLOYER DOES NOT GIVE E OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
508	Have you got any health check during the last three months?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
509	When was the last time you were sick enough that you had to stay home/come to hospital?	LESS THAN 3 MONTHS AGO..... 1 3 MONTHS TO A YEAR AGO..... 2 MORE THAN 1 YEAR..... 3 NEVER SICK ENOUGH..... 4 DON'T REMEMBER 8	514
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)	512
511	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 WASTE TIME.....E MEDICINE AVAILABLE AT HOME F OTHER.....X (SPECIFY)	514
512	Where did you come to check your health? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A PRIVATE HOSPITAL B COMMUNE HEALTH CENTER C HEALTH FACILITY D OTHER..... X (SPECIFY)	
513	Who paid for your health check and medicine for that treatment? Any more? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	HEALTH INSURANCE..... A HEALTH CHECK FREE..... B PAID BY ONESELF C RELATIVE..... D FROM BUSINESS/OFFICE/OWNER..... E OTHER..... X (SPECIFY)	
514	Do you smoke cigarette or tobacco?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	516
515	How would you rate your own smoking: heavy, normal or weak?	HEAVY..... 1 NORMAL..... 2 WEAK 3	

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
516	Before moving here, did you smoke cigarette or tobacco?	YES 1 NO 2	
517	CHECK QUESTION 514 AND 516: Q 514=1 and 516=2 DID NOT SMOKE BEFORE MOVING BUT SMOKES NOW ☐	CHECK QUESTION 514 AND 516: Q 514=1 and 516=1 ☐ → OTHERS ☐ →	519 520
518	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 OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Y	520
519	How is your cigarette level since you moved here?	MUCH BETTER 1 BETTER 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 WORSE 4 MUCH WORSE 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
520	Do you drink beer or wine?	YES 1 NO 2 →	524
521	How often do you drink beer or wine?	EVERYDAY 1 SEVERAL TIMES PER WEEK 2 ONE TIME PER WEEK 3 ONE TIME PER MONTH 4 AT PARTY ONLY 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
522	Have you ever been feeling drunk after drinking beer or wine?	YES 1 NO 2 →	524
523	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	
524	Did you drink beer or wine before you moving here?	YES 1 NO 2 →	528

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
525	CHECK QUESTION 520 AND 524: BOTH SAY 'YES' ☐	OTHERS ☐	528																
526	What is your beer or wine drinking level since you moved here? READ ANSWER CODE	MUCH BETTER 1 BETTER 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 WORSE 4 MUCH WORSE 5 DON'T KNOW 8																	
527	What are the main reasons that your drinking level happened as the above mention? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	CHANGE WORK ENVIRONMENT A FAMILY/WORK PRESSURE B EXCHANGE/RECEIVED GUESTS/PARTY C DOCTOR REQUESTED/ CONSULTATION D BE AWARED HAMRFULLNESS OF DRINKING ALCOHOL E OTHER X (SPECIFY)																	
528	Do you regularly doing exercises or playing any kind of sports?	YES 1 NO 2	530																
529	How is your frequent?	DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2	531																
530	Why do you not do exercise/sport? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	BUSY IN JOB A BUSY IN CHILDREN CARE B DUE TO HEALTH MATTER C OTHER X (SPECIFY)																	
531	Have you heard of the following diseases? READ OUT EACH	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td><td>YES</td><td>NO</td><td>DK</td></tr> <tr> <td>GONORRHEA.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>SYPHILIS.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>HEPATIC B.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	GONORRHEA.....	1	2	8	SYPHILIS.....	1	2	8	HEPATIC B.....	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																
GONORRHEA.....	1	2	8																
SYPHILIS.....	1	2	8																
HEPATIC B.....	1	2	8																
532	CHECK QUESTION 531: HEARD OF AT LEAST ONE ☐ (AT LEAST ONE 'YES') ↓	NO 'YES' ☐	535																

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
533	What are the main reasons that make people getting the above diseases? READ OUT EACH, CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	UNHYGIENIC GENITALS A HAVING SEX WITH MULTIPLE PARTNERS WITHOUT USING CONDOMS B HAVING SEX WITH THE INFECTED PEOPLE WITHOUT USING CONDOMS C HANDSHAKE D KISSING E COMMON USE OF TOOTH BRUSH/TOWEL ... F COMMON USE OF TOOTH BRUSH/TOWEL ... G DON'T KNOW Y									
534	In your opinion, if one of spouse 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									
535	Have you ever given birth to a child?	YES 1 NO 2	545								
536	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 ever born?	CHILDREN LIVING WITH CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE CHILDREN DIED TOTAL <table><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>									
537	Now I would like to ask you some questions about all children that you have had in your lifetime. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS, COLUMN 7: <i>Can you tell me the birth month and year of each child, starting with the last child?</i> BASED ON ANSWERING OF RESPONDENT, ENTER CODE '1' IN THE QUARTER OF THE YEAR THAT THE CHILD WAS BORN IN COLUMN 7, IF ANY BIRTH DELIVERIED DURING 2011-2015. ➤ ASK AND RECORDED FOR EACH DELIVERY, STARTING WITH THE LAST DELIVERY TO THE FIRST ONE. ➤ TWIN/TRIPPLE IS TREATED AS A DELIVERY. ➤ SUM OF CODE '1' IN COLUMN 7 ≤ NUMBER IN LINE D IN QUESTION 536. CHECK: ➤ IF NUMBER IN C IN QUESTION 536 IS '00' (NO CHILDREN DIED), SKIP TO QUESTION 540. IF NUMBER IN C IN QUESTION 536 IS NOT '00' (AT LEAST ONE CHILD DIED), ASK WHAT MONTHS AND YEARS THOSE CHILDREN DIED AND CODE '1' IN THE QUARTER THAT CHILDREN DIED IN COLUMN 8, IF ANY DEATH DURING 2011-2015.										

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS, COLUMN 8: <i>Can you tell me in what months and years those children died?</i> SUM OF CODE '1' IN COLUMN 8 ≤ NUMBER IN C IN QUESTION 536.		
538	CHECK COLUMN 8 OF THE CALENDAR: HAVE CHILDREN DIED ☐ FROM 2011 TO 2015	NO CHILDREN DIED FROM ☐ 2011 TO 2015	540
539	That children were died before or after moving here?	BEFORE MOVING HERE 1 AFTER MOVING HERE 2	
540	At present, do you have any children in age 0 to 5 years old living with you?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	545
541	Any children were born before or after moving here?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
542	Has the youngest child vaccinated?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	544
543	Do you have vaccination certificate for that vaccination?	YES 1 NO..... 2	545
544	Why do you not get the child vaccinated? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	DON'T KNOW WHERE TO GO A NO ONE INFORMED B TOO FAR C TOO BUSY WITH WORK D TOO MANY CHILDREN..... E TOO EXPENSIVE F THE CHILD DON'T HAVE RESIDENT REGISTRATION G THE CHILD DON'T HAVE BIRTH CERTIFICATE..... H OTHER X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Y	
545	CHECK QUESTION 102: RESPONDENT IS FEMALE ☐	RESPONDENT IS MALE ☐	THE END
546	CHECK QUESTION 103: FROM 15 TO 49 ☐	50 YEARS AND OVER ☐	THE END

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
547	Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	550
548	What method are you using?	PILL.....01 IUD.....02 INJECTIONS.....03 IMPLANTS.....04 DIAPHRAGM.....05 FOAM/JELLY.....06 CONDOM.....07 MALE STERILIZATION.....08 FEMALE STERILIZATION.....09 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE.....10 WITHDRAWAL.....11 OTHER.....12 (SPECIFY)	551
549	Where did you/your husband/your partner obtain above mention method?	HEALTH CENTER..... 1 BUYING MEDICINE/CONDOM AT CHEMIST'S..... 2 COMMUNITY FAMILY PLANNING STAFF..... 3 OTHER..... 4 (SPECIFY)	551
550	What is the main reason that you/your husband/your partner is not using any contraceptive method?	BEING PREGNANT..... 01 WANT MORE CHILDREN..... 02 NOT AWARENESS..... 03 OPPOSED BY RELATIVES..... 04 COSTLY..... 05 NOT AVAILABE CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD..... 06 DIFFICULT TO GET PREGANT/ MENOPAUSE..... 07 WEAK HEALTH..... 08 SIDE EFFECT AFTER USING CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD..... 09 OTHER..... 10 (SPECIFY) NOT HAVE HUSBAND/PARTNER..... 11	
551	Have you ever had any menstrual regulation or induced abortion after moving here?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	554

NO	QUESTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
552	What was the main reason that you have had menstrual regulation or induced abortion?	MOTHER'S HEALTH CONCERNS 1 FOETU'S HEALTH CONCERNS 2 UNWANTED PREGNANCY 3 OTHER 4 (SPECIFY)	
553	Did you have any complications after the abortion or menstrual regulation? IF YES: What complication is that?	NO COMPLICATION 1 HYSTERECTOMY 2 BLEEDING 3 INFECTION 4 BLED VAGINAE 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	
554	CHECK QUESTION 536 IN LINE D IS NOT EUQUAL 0: ☐	OTHER ☐ →	FINISH
555	During the pregnancy period of the last child birth, did you have antenatal care? IF YES, how many times did you have?	YES 1 NUMBER OF TIMES: NO 2	
556	For the last birth, where did you give birth delivery?	HEALTH FACILITY 1 AT HOME, WITH TECHNICAL STAFF 2 AT HOME, WITHOUT TECHNICAL STAFF 3 OTHER 4 (SPECIFY)	

THANK FOR YOUR COOPERATION
BACK TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION

CALENDAR

INSTRUCTIONS:

+ ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.

+ START WITH THE ENUMERATION YEAR AND MOVE BACK TO YEAR OF 2011 (OR THE YEAR THAT RESPONDENT REACHED THE AGE OF 15).

+ FOR COLUMN 1 (AGE), FILL IN THE INFORMATION FOR EACH YEAR.

+ FOR COLUMNS 2 TO 6, FILL IN THE INFORMATION FOR EACH QUARTER.

+ FOR COLUMN 7 AND 8, FILL IN THE INFORMATION FOR A DELIVERY OR CHILDREN DIED.

+ IF ANY EVENT HAPPENED UNCHANGED IN LONG PERIOD, FILL IN THE INFORMATION FOR THE TIME STARTED AND ENDED THE EVENT AND JOIN BY "S" LINE. STARTED AND ENDED THE EVENT HAVE THE SAME CODE.

YEAR	QUARTER	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4	C 5	C 6	C 7	C 8	QUARTER	YEAR
		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	EDUCATION LEVEL	QUALIFICATION LEVEL	MOVES AND TYPES OF COMMUNITIES	OCCUPATION	DELIVERY	CHILDREN DIED		
2015	Q4									Q4	2015
	Q3									Q3	
	Q2									Q2	
	Q1									Q1	
2014	Q4									Q4	2014
	Q3									Q3	
	Q2									Q2	
	Q1									Q1	
2013	Q4									Q4	2013
	Q3									Q3	
	Q2									Q2	
	Q1									Q1	
2012	Q4									Q4	2012
	Q3									Q3	
	Q2									Q2	
	Q1									Q1	
2011	Q4									Q4	2011
	Q3									Q3	
	Q2									Q2	
	Q1									Q1	

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

- 1 = NEVER ATTENDED
- 2 = SOME PRIMARY
- 3 = PRIMARY
- 4 = LOWER SECONDARY
- 5 = HIGHER SECONDARY
- 6 = SECONDARY VOC. SCHOOL
- 7 = VOC. COLLEGE
- 8 = UNIVERSITY
- 9 = HIGHER

COLUMN 4: Technical qualification/skills level

- 1 = NOT ANY
- 2 = TECHNICAL WORKER WITHOUT CERTIFICATION
- 3 = SKILL QUALIFICATION UNDER 3 MONTHS
- 4 = SKILL CERTIFICATION UNDER 3 MONTHS
- 5 = SHORT-TERM TRAINING
- 6 = TRADE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL
- 7 = TRADE COLLEGE

COLUMN 5: Moves and types of place of residence

- X = CHANGE OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE
- 1 = WARD/TOWN
- 2 = COMMUNE
- 3 = ABROAD
- 8 = DO NOT KNOW / DO NOT REMEMBER

COLUMN 6: 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, FORESTRY 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/PUPILS/APPRENTICE
- 13 = INVALID
- 14 = UNEMPLOYED
- 15 = OTHER
- 98 = DO NOT KNOW / DO NOT REMEMBER

COLUMN 7: Delivery

- 1 = BIRTH TO A CHILD

COLUMN 8: Children died

- 1 = CHILDREN DIED

THE 2015 NATIONAL INTERNAL MIGRATION SURVEY: MAJOR FINDINGS

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN THÔNG TẤN

Địa chỉ: 79 Lý Thường Kiệt, Quận Hoàn Kiếm, Hà Nội

điện thoại: 04.39332278 - Fax: 04.39332276

Chịu trách nhiệm xuất bản

GIÁM ĐỐC NGUYỄN THẾ SƠN

Chịu trách nhiệm nội dung

TỔNG BIÊN TẬP LÊ THỊ THU HƯƠNG

Biên tập: Nguyễn Ngọc Bích

Trình bày bìa: Nguyễn Minh Quốc

Kt vi tính: Nguyễn Minh Quốc

Sửa bản in: Ngô Hoài Thu

In 150 bản, khổ 20,5x29,5cm tại Công ty TNHH In và TM Thái Hà. Địa chỉ: Số 37 phố Trần Quang Diệu, P. Ô Chợ Dừa, Q. Đống Đa, TP. Hà Nội. Giấy ĐKXB số: 4445 - 2016/CXBIPH/05- 92/ThT. Quyết định xuất bản số: 542/QĐ-NXB cấp ngày 13 tháng 12 năm 2016. In xong và nộp lưu chiểu tháng 12 năm 2016. ISBN: 978-604-945-981-8