

**EFFECTS OF RURAL – URBAN  
TEMPORARY MIGRATION IN THE RED  
RIVER DELTA, VIETNAM**

**ベトナム紅河デルタにおける出稼ぎが農村家庭に与える影響**

**NGUYEN THI THUY**

**2014**

**EFFECTS OF RURAL – URBAN TEMPORARY  
MIGRATION IN THE RED RIVER DELTA, VIETNAM**

**ベトナム紅河デルタにおける出稼ぎが農村家庭に与える影響**

A Thesis

Submitted to the United Graduate School of Agricultural  
Sciences, Kagoshima University, Japan

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the  
**Degree of Doctor of Philosophy**

By

**NGUYEN THI THUY**

**Department of Agricultural Economics and Management  
Faculty of Agriculture**

**2014**

**The United Graduate School of Agricultural Sciences,  
Kagoshima University, Japan**

The dissertation entitled “EFFECTS OF RURAL – URBAN TEMPORARY MIGRATION IN THE RED RIVER DELTA, VIETNAM” prepared and submitted by Nguyen Thi Thuy in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of DOCTOR of PHILOSOPHY is hereby accepted

---

Prof. Dr IWAMOTO Izumi  
Chairman  
Examination Committee  
Kagoshima University  
January 11, 2014

---

Prof. Dr KOBAYASHI Tsuneo  
Member  
Examination Committee  
Saga University

---

Prof. Dr SAKAI Norio  
Member  
Examination Committee  
Kagoshima University

---

Prof. Dr AKIYAMA Kunihiro  
Member  
Examination Committee  
Kagoshima University

---

Prof. Dr NAITOH Shigeyuki  
Member  
Examination Committee  
Ryukyu University

## **ABSTRACT**

### **Title: Effects of rural-urban temporary migration in the Red River Delta, Vietnam**

After the 1986 policy renovation lead to rapid economic growth in Vietnam, a great number of medium and small enterprises has been launching as a result of national industrialization which contributed more than 21% for labour rose for the country. In such area, there is a shortage in labour resource. This required a big supplement from rural area known as rural-urban temporary migration [Dekasegi]. The temporary migration has drawn the interest of both policy makers and researches in recent debates. However, most of the researches just carry out to analyze migration in general including permanent and temporary migration.

This study aimed at investigating the effects of temporary migration on migrants, agricultural production and migrant households in Red River Delta. A face-to-face direct interview method was applied to a sample 80 migrants and 200 households of those migrants from Hai Duong and Thai Binh provinces. We found the results as follows:

First, most migrants were males and over 40 years old with low education levels. They worked temporary jobs as daily worker, housemaid, street vendor and industrial worker in cities. Young migrants worked as industrial workers, while older migrants worked as daily labourers. Those who migrated for fewer years worked as industrial workers in cities near their hometowns. Those who migrated for many years worked as daily labourers and housemaids in cities further their hometowns.

Second, the disadvantages of geographic conditions, natural environment and socio-economic factors are main cause of earlier and higher rate of temporary migration. Also depending on

different purpose of migrant, better occupations bring better income and remittance even though, brings better finance recourse in increasing life conditions, it comes with heavier risks and difficulties in household welfare.

Third, the remittance helped to increase the amount of income of households but the share of agricultural income declined significantly. The transfer of family labour from agriculture to migrant is the main cause of the decrease in agricultural income. Young migrants had more negative effects on agricultural production than those old migrants. The longer the migratory period was the slighter negative effects and the shorter migration the more negative effects. Agricultural production among migrants who worked as industrial workers and housemaids decreased rapidly, whereas it decreased slightly among migrants who worked as daily labourers, street vendors, or so on. The farther the distance of migrants from their households, the greater the more negative effects on agricultural production. Agricultural income decreased dramatically among households with young migrants, industrial workers and those who had short migratory years and had the further destination. However older individuals who migrated for a longer duration and worked as daily labourers has a slightly decrease in agricultural income.

Fourth, the study found that it is easy to realize positive effects on household livelihood such as income, expenditure and investment. For migrants, it seems to be an opportunity for employment with higher salary and working skills. However, negative effects should be concerned in terms of low job security such as lack of health and employment insurance, difficulties and risks in family and society during and after migration.

Based on those findings, we attempt to provide implications to policymakers, in general, and migrants, migrant households in particular, to balance activities in migration and in agricultural production. Consequently, rural agricultural households still received income from temporary

migration and from agricultural production. Therefore, we expect farm household should receive better treatment from government and policy makers according to more detailed researches and investigation along with the characteristics of migrants and migration household for further agricultural and rural development in Vietnam.

## ベトナム紅河デルタにおける出稼ぎが農村家庭に与える影響

ベトナムはこの 20 年間大きな経済成長を遂げてきたが、特に工業、サービス部門の成長が大きかった。そのため、労働市場が逼迫し、農村からの出稼ぎを促した。出稼ぎの動向は近年注目を集めている。本論文では労働力流出による農業・農村への影響が顕著な紅河デルタを対象に、出稼ぎによる農家経済への影響および農村生活への影響を、典型的農村を抽出して調査し、実態と課題を明らかにした。

まず、紅河デルタにおける出稼ぎの地域性を比較的大都市に近いハイズン省と遠距離の純農村タイビン省を対象に検討した。純農村のタイビン省では農家所得が低く、出稼ぎ比率もハイズン省に比べて高く、タイビン省の出稼ぎ者は男性、世帯主、日雇い労働者、長時間労働者が多く、出稼ぎ年数も長かった。平均仕送り額はタイビン省のほうが低いのだが、所得構成では出稼ぎ所得比率が高かった。また出稼ぎ前後の所得比較をするとタイビン省の方が増加率が高かった。また、生活面への影響も功罪両面とも純農村のタイビン省の方に強く表れていた。

次に出稼ぎ者の属性が農家経済に与える影響を考察した。

第 1 に、高齢の出稼ぎ者は出稼ぎ年数が長期に及び、若年者は短い傾向にあること、高齢者は日雇いが多く、若年者は工場労働者が多い傾向にあること、第 2 に、出稼ぎ者の属性が世帯の所得に影響しているが、若い出稼ぎ者世帯ほど農業所得の減少が大きく、その構成比も大きく低下している。反対に高齢出稼ぎ者の農業所得の減少は比較的小さかった。第 3 に、出稼ぎ年数の長い世帯では、農業への投資が年数の短い世帯より多く、農業所得の減少も少ない。第 4 に、職業でも異なっており、工場労働者や家政婦の場合は、農業所得が大幅に減少し、日雇い、露天商、小商売などの場合は、農業所得の減少は少なかった。第 5 に、出稼ぎ先が遠方の場合は、農業所得が減少し、近隣の場合はその減少は小さかった。

次に出稼ぎが農村世帯に与える影響を考察した。出稼ぎ世帯の所得を出稼ぎ前と比較をすると名目評価ではあるが 2 倍から 3 倍に増加している。その結果、出稼ぎ世帯ではテレビ、バイク、冷蔵庫、洗濯機、パソコンなどを購入しており、出稼ぎ年数が長いほど整備されている。また 95%の世帯では出稼ぎ収入による教育への投資も行われていることが明らかになった。しかし一方、出稼ぎ者は、都市での所得、仕送り、さらに仕事の熟練などで便益を受けているが、居住条件、労働環境、福祉の点では不利益を受けている。また、出稼ぎ者がいる家庭では、仕送りによって生活水準が向上しているものの、農業労働、老人・子供のケア、コミュニティへの参加の点では不利益を被っていること

が分かった。要するに経済的には利益を受けているが、福利厚生点では出稼ぎには問題が多いこと、まだその程度は遠隔地の純農村地帯であるタイビン省の方が大きいことが明らかになった。

本研究の結果は、第一に、ベトナムにおける急速な工業化は農村からの出稼ぎを促しているが、出稼ぎ者のみならず、出稼ぎを出す農村家族にも大きな影響を与えていること、その程度は大都市に比較的近い省と遠隔地の純農村の省では差があること、純農村からの出稼ぎ者は年齢の高い者が多く、出稼ぎ期間も長く、不安定な就業状態にあることなど、地域性および階層性があることが明らかとなった。第二に、出稼ぎ者の世帯の農業への影響については、むしろ大都市近郊の出稼ぎ地帯で農業生産の後退が見られ、遠隔地では出稼ぎは長期化しているために農業所得の大きな減少にはつながっていない実態があった。出稼ぎ者の属性との関係では、若い出稼ぎ者がいる世帯、工場労働従事者などの方がネガティブエフェクトが大きいことを明らかにした。第三に、出稼ぎ者の世帯では仕送り収入による世帯の所得の向上が見られ、教育への投資や生活物資の購入が行われている反面、主婦や老人に農業労働や子供の面倒の負担がかかっていること、地域行事への参加ができずコミュニティ活動が希薄になるなどの問題を生じていることなど、労働市場展開の過渡期の様相を示していることを明らかにした。従って、十分な政策的手立てを行わなければ今後大きな農村問題となることを示唆した。



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

After three years studying in a university away from “home”, I have completed my PhD dissertation. I would like to thank the list of persons and institutions that have assisted me during this period.

I would like to gratefully and sincerely thank my supervisors, Professor Iwamoto Izumi, Professor Kobayashi Tsuneo, and Professor Sakai Norio for their encouragement, help and kind support. I owe a special word of thanks to my main supervisor, Professor Iwamoto, Department of Agricultural Marketing, Faculty of Agriculture, Kagoshima University, Kagoshima, Japan for his guidance, support, help, suggestions and encouragements giving throughout the course of this research and care during my studies at Kagoshima University and my life at Japan. The author is pleasure to my sub advisors, Professor Kobayashi Tsuneo, Faculty of Agriculture, Saga University, Saga, Japan and Professor Sakai Norio, Department of Agricultural Economics, Faculty of Agriculture, Kagoshima University, Kagoshima, Japan for their valuable advices and comments.

Special thanks to Dr. Tsuji Kazunari, Faculty of Agriculture, Saga University, Saga, Japan for his supports during data collections and my first days coming Japan. I would like to Dr. Fumie Takanashi, Faculty of Agriculture, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan and Dr Yutaka Tomoyuki, Faculty of Agriculture, Kagoshima University, Kagoshima, Japan for their valuable comments on this research.

I am grateful to Hanoi University of Agriculture which I am working for and the teachers at the United Graduate School of Kagoshima University and Faculty of Agriculture, Kagoshima University where I am doing study for they help to complete this research.

Funding for this research came from the Ministry of Education, Government of Vietnam. I am greatly indebted to the Ministry for awarding me this scholarship, and providing me with the opportunity to study in Japan for three years.

Finally, I would like to thank my parents, my sisters, brothers, my daughter and my friends for all they have done for me.

# TABLE OF CONTANT

	Pages
<b>Chapter I: Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Introduction .....	1
1.2 Migration history in Vietnam .....	4
1.3 Migration policies in Vietnam .....	10
1.4 Objectives of the study .....	11
1.5 Research hypothesis .....	12
1.6 Methodologies .....	13
<i>1.6.1 Method .....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>1.6.2 Selection of the research area.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>1.6.3 Data collection.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<b>Chapter II: Literature review .....</b>	<b>16</b>
2.1 Trend of temporary migration .....	16
2.2 Effects of temporary migration on agricultural production .....	19
2.3 Effects of temporary migration on rural household.....	21
<b>Chapter III: Trend of temporary migration in the Red River Delta of Vietnam .....</b>	<b>25</b>
3.1 Methodology.....	25
<i>3.1.1 Research area .....</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>3.1.2 Data collection, data analysis.....</i>	<i>28</i>
3.2 Characteristics of temporary migration .....	29
<i>3.2.1 Characteristics of temporary migration in communes .....</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>3.2.2 Characteristics of temporary migration in households .....</i>	<i>30</i>
3.3 Local differences between temporary migration effects .....	36
3.4 Summary.....	45
<b>Chapter IV: Effects of temporary migration on agricultural production in the Red River Delta, Vietnam .....</b>	<b>47</b>
4.1 Methodology.....	47
<i>4.1.1 Research approach .....</i>	<i>47</i>

4.1.2 Data collection.....	47
4.2 Effects of temporary migration on agricultural production by migrants' age .....	49
4.2.1 Characteristics of temporary migration by migrants' age .....	49
4.2.2 Effects of temporary migration by migrants' age .....	50
4.3 Effects of temporary migration on agricultural production by migration time period .....	53
4.3.1 Characteristics of temporary migration by migration time period .....	53
4.3.2 Effects of temporary migration by migration time period .....	54
4.4 Effects of temporary migration on agricultural production by types of jobs among migrants .....	57
4.4.1 Characteristics of temporary migration by types of jobs among migrants .....	57
4.4.2 Effects of types of jobs among migrants .....	59
4.5 Effects of temporary migration on agricultural production by migrants' destination .....	62
4.5.1 Characteristics of temporary migration by migrants' destination .....	62
4.5.2 Effects of migrants' destination .....	63
4.6 Effects of temporary migration on general agricultural production .....	66
4.7 Summary.....	69
<b>Chapter V: Effects of temporary migration on rural households in the Red River Delta of Vietnam .....</b>	<b>71</b>
5.1 Methodologies .....	71
5.1.1 Data collection and data analysis.....	71
5.1.2 Methodology .....	72
5.3 Rural to urban temporary migration in the Red River Delta .....	72
5.3.1 The characteristics of migrant household.....	72
5.3.2 Migrants' working conditions.....	76
5.3 Effects of temporary migration on migrants and migrant households .....	78
5.3.1 Positive effects of temporary migration to the migrants.....	78
5.3.2 Positive effects of temporary migration to the migrant households .....	80
5.3.3 Negative effects of temporary migration to the migrants .....	82
5.3.4 Negative effects of temporary migration to the migrant households.....	86
5.4 Summary.....	88
<b>Chapter VI: Conclusion and Policy implication.....</b>	<b>89</b>

6.1 Conclusion .....	89
6.1.1 <i>The characteristics of temporary migration</i> .....	89
6.1.2 <i>Trend of temporary migration</i> .....	89
6.1.3 <i>Effects of temporary migration on agricultural production</i> .....	90
6.1.4 <i>Effects of temporary migration on rural household</i> .....	92
6.2 Policy implication.....	93
<b>Reference.....</b>	<b>112</b>

## LIST OF TABLE

	<b>Pages</b>
Table 1.1: Population and structure of migrant population aged 5 or older at the place of destination by type of migration flow and census year, 1999-2000.....	7
Table 1.2: Rate of in-out migration among regions .....	8
Table 1.3: In- out migration in Red River Delta of Vietnam .....	9
Table 1.4: Migration flows between rural and urban areas by sex .....	9
Table 3.1: The characteristics of two provinces.....	25
Table 3. 2: Socio-economic conditions .....	26
Table 3.3: The socio-economic conditions and migration in time periods .....	27
Table 3.4: The migration in some communes .....	29
Table 3.5: The characteristics of communes .....	30
Table 3.6: Household conditions before migration .....	31
Table 3.7: Characteristics of migration household.....	33
Table 3.8: Characteristics of temporary migrants .....	35
Table 3.9: Opinion of leader communes .....	37
Table 3.10: The income and remittance .....	38
Table 3.11: The income and agricultural production .....	41
Table 3.12: The household welfare .....	42
Table 3.13: Reason for continuing and stopping migration .....	44
Table 4.1: Characteristics of migrants by migrant' age .....	50
Table 4.2: Effects of temporary migration on agricultural production by migrants' age .....	51
Table 4.3: Characteristics of migrants by migration time period.....	54

Table 4.4: Effects of temporary migration on agricultural production by migrants' years of migration .....	56
Table 4.5: Characteristics of migrants by type of jobs among migrants .....	58
Table 4.6: Effects of temporary migration on agricultural production by type of jobs among migrants .....	61
Table 4.7: Characteristics of migrants by migrant' destination .....	62
Table 4.8: Effect of temporary migration on agricultural production by migrants' destination .....	65
Table 5.1: Characteristics of Hai Duong and Thai Binh .....	71
Table 5.2: The basic information of migrants .....	73
Table 5.3: The information of household before migration .....	74
Table 5.4: The kind of work and the destination.....	77
Table 5.5: The average of yearly income .....	78
Table 5.6: Income and remittance of migrants.....	79
Table 5.7: Average income of migrant household .....	80
Table 5.8: Kind of facilities in your house bought from migration income.....	81
Table 5.9: Percent stating situation without kind of facilities.....	82
Table 5.10: Negative social impact of temporary migration.....	84

## LIST OF FIGURES

	<b>Pages</b>
Figure 1.1: Out – migration in Vietnam .....	5
Figure 2.1: The conceptual framework .....	24
Figure 3.1: Household reason for migration .....	32
Figure 3.2: Plan of migrant in near future .....	43
Figure 4.1: Map of Red River Delta.....	47
Figure 4.2: Percent stating situation agree or disagree.....	67
Figure 4.3: Percentage of agricultural production household .....	68
Figure 5.1: Kind of job before migration .....	74
Figure 5.2: Vocational training before migration.....	75
Figure 5.3: The migration of reason.....	76
Figure 5.4: Percent agree with difficulties .....	86



## LIST OF BOXES

	<b>Pages</b>
Box 4.1: Disadvantage of agricultural production.....	67
Box 4.2: Lack of labour on crops.....	68
Box 5.1: Increasing financial capital.....	80
Box 5.2: Improving human capital.....	82
Box 5.3: Difficulty living condition.....	85
Box 5.4: Risky migration .....	85
Box 5.5: Children labour.....	87
Box 5.6: Losing family happies .....	87

## **List of acronyms and abbreviations**

AM	After migration
BM	Before migration
BN	Binh Nguyen
BNN	Vietnam Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
CP	Vietnam Government
CPI	Consumer price index
DC	Duc Chinh
DP	Dong Phong
HH	Household
KD	Kim Dinh
KT	Kim Tan
M	Migration
NL	Ngoc Lien
No	Number
QD	Vietnam Decision
R	Rural
RGDP	Gross provincial product
TT	Vietnam Circular
TTg	Vietnam Prime Minister
TH	Tien Hai
Thous.ha	Thousand ha
Thous.person	Thousand person
U	Urban
VND	Vietnam Dong

## **Chapter I: Introduction**

### **1.1 Introduction**

Migration is considered as the basic strategy against poverty. The two types of migrations according to Bell and Ward, (2000) are permanent migration and temporary migration. Permanent migration is defined as a permanent change of usual residence. Temporary migration is a short-term shift of varying durations. Temporary migration plays an important role in the rural household economy, not only by securing household survival but also by providing income to household members (Ranathunga, 2011). Temporary migration from one area to another in search of improved livelihood is a key feature of human history (Srivatava and Sasikumar, 2003). Previous literature on the effects of migration on social conditions have studied migration as a form of risk coping strategy for a household, improving household economic, increasing income (Pham and Hill, 2008; Gilies, 2006; Posenzweig and Stark, 1989), as affecting different sources of income (Taylor et al., 2003), as affecting different provinces (Diep and Ian, 2007), and as affecting poverty, expenditure and inequality within the villages or communities that migrants leave (Dang, 2005; McCarthy, 2006; Yang et al., 2005), between migrants and non-migrants. These studies show that temporary migration from rural to urban areas is a common phenomenon in developing countries.

In Vietnam, the trend of temporary migration has increased sharply. Particularly, since the 1986 Policy Renovation began stimulating rapid economic growth in Vietnam, people have been moving from rural to urban areas in greatly increasing numbers, pushed by the high density of the rural population in proportion to small land allocation, and pulled by the industrial sector's great absorption of labour. At the same time, the process of industrial modernization and trade

liberalization has caused labour demand increase in Vietnam urban areas. In rural areas there is a surplus of labour resource. The labour shortage in the urban areas is supplemented by the labour surplus in the rural areas. Non-farm households provide regular labour forces while farm households tend only to contribute temporary labour force to the labour market, because farmers migrate to the urban areas to find a work during their idle time of farm work, and then return to their hometown to attend agricultural production. Trend of labour movement from rural to urban is the process of rebalancing supply and demand in the labour market. Consequently, labour migration happened as a result of the industrializing requirement (Cu, 2005).

Migration may also have direct and indirect effects on agricultural production. Main migration destinations included the cities of Sai Gon, Hanoi, Hai Phong, Da Nang, Quang Ninh, Binh Duong and Dong Nai (Cu, 2005). This movement resulted in an improvement in the structure of household income and labour distribution. According to a recent publication of the General Statistics Office of Vietnam, household income witnessed an annual increase of 9.3% on average during 2008 – 2010 compared with 6.2% during 2004–2006. The above data reveals that agriculture contributed to only 20.1% of the total household income in Vietnam, while wages and salaries accounted for nearly 45.0% (GSO, 2010, 2011). Moreover, 34.1% of the population over 15 years of age has shifted to non-farm activities in 2010 compared with only 22.3% in 2002, showing a significant shift from rural to urban employment (GSO, 2010, 2011). Agricultural labour force has decreased rapidly, while labour force increased in industry and service field. However, with more than 70% of the population living in rural areas, migration could threaten Vietnam's food security, especially during recession. Although Vietnam is a food exporting country and remains agricultural based, in the recent years, agricultural production grew annually by only 2.8%-3.0% and the share of agriculture in GDP decreased rapidly (WorldBank, 2011).

Although 48.0% of the labour force is engaged in agriculture, it produces only 22.0% of the total output (GSO, 2011).

In recent debates, the phenomenon of rural-urban labour movement in Vietnam has interested both policy makers and researchers. Several studies have examined the trend of migration (Cu, 2005; Dang et al., 2003; Le, 2004; UNFPA, 2007, 2011). Some studies have been carried out to analyze migration patterns along with other aspects of socio-economic development in Vietnam as (Dang, 2005; Goldstein et al., 2001; Guest, 1998). However, these have analyzed migration in general. Because of the lack of research focusing on temporary migration separately from permanent migration, we focus on the trend of temporary migration [**Dekasegi in Japanese**]. Thus, this study examines economic and non-economic effects of temporary migration in several Red River Delta locations, specifically because the effects of temporary migration should differ by the local area's locational and natural conditions. Our definition of temporary migrant is a member of a farm household who goes to the urban area to find a work and typically stays there for less than six months each time, and then returns to his/her hometown.

A number of studies have addressed the impact of migration on Vietnam's agricultural sector, including Alan, (2007), Donna et al., (2012), Van de Walle and Cratty, (2003), and Tu et al., (2008). These studies also focused on general migration, both permanent and temporary. It is important to distinguish between the effects of temporary and permanent migration on agricultural production because increasing migration is considered to accelerate the decline in agricultural productivity due to the conversion of farmland for other uses, mainly industrial and residential, and absorption of labour from rural to urban areas. The impact of permanent and temporary migration was very different and it was thought that the impact of temporary migration is not as serious as that of permanent migration. Because, normally, farm labourers that migrate temporarily

remain in the areas, they move to city to find a job and then return to attend farm work. However, temporary migration has a significant effect on the agricultural sector than previously imagined. It affects migrant households differently because of different characteristics of migrants. As a result, we investigated the impact of temporary migration on agricultural production on the basis of migrant characteristics such as age, duration of migration, types of jobs and destination.

Other researchers studied impacts of both permanent and temporary migrations (UNFPA, 2007, 2011) and examined the role of rural temporary migration in household economy (Pham and Hill, 2008). However, the previous studies included all farm and non-farm households as the study subjects and examined both permanent and temporary migration. To date, there is no study focusing only on the effects of the temporary migration on farm households. We assume that farm households have temporary migration rationally and some negative effects simultaneously.

This study aimed at investigating the effects of temporary migration on the economy and welfare of the temporary migrants and their farm households, particularly effects of temporary migration on agricultural production in migrant households in the Red River Delta.

## **1.2 Migration history in Vietnam**

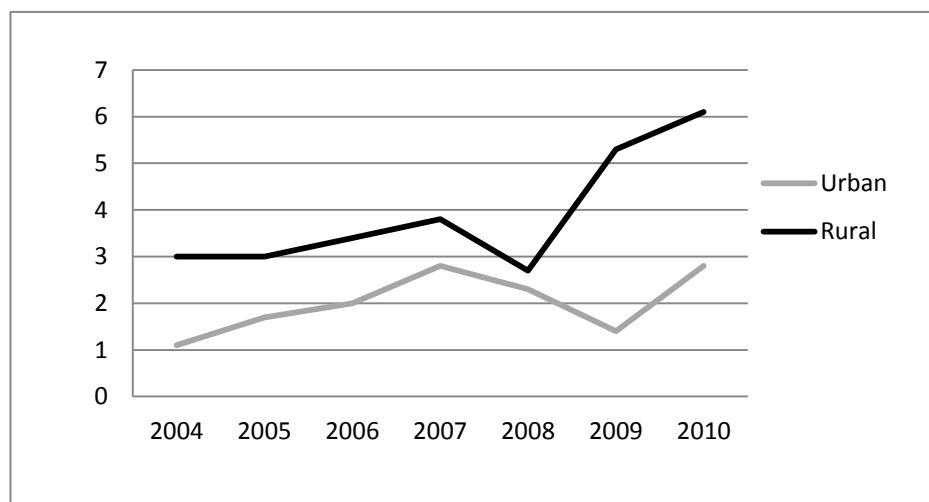
In Vietnam, migration is not a new phenomenon rather it has been a defining part of its history. After reunification in 1975, considerable population movements occurred from the cities to rural areas. From the 1970s onwards, this State-assisted movement of people to New Economic Zones (NEZs) persisted and constituted the main form of internal migration (Dang et al., 1997). In 1986, the renovation caused an important change of economic policy from central planning to market-oriented economy lead to rapid growth of urban ward migration: more and more people have been moving to urban places to seek employment and a better chance for their life. The 1990s saw a

shift in the government led migration policies away from NEZs and towards integrating resettlement programmers with 1.18 million people moves from rural settlements to urban between 1994-1999 (Dang et al., 2003).

Before 1996, migrant flow was from the rural to the urban areas due to remove subsidized economy and the attractiveness of the market economy, so urban areas had more advantages in economic development and condition living (Dang et al., 1997).

After 1996, migrants moved into the urban areas has increased compared to before period. The main reasons of migration were searching a job to increase income and education training.

According to Vietnam's statistic data, the rate of out migration has increased rapidly in both urban and rural areas (Figure 1.1). Out migration from rural areas was higher than that from urban areas and its gap between rural and urban has grown in recent years. Figure 1.1 shows only general migration, including permanent and temporary migration, and does not distinguish farm households and non-farm households. The statistics do not provide detailed data.



**Figure 1.1: Out – migration in Vietnam**

According to migration survey in 2004, 60% of rural migrants was 1.56 time of urban migrants, 58.7% migrants was female and 41.3% of male migrants. From 2002 to 2005, whole country had 486.500 migrants, while 57% of rural – urban migrants.

According to the Institute of Social Sciences Vietnam in 2007, rural – urban migration flow was biggest to 57% of 486.500 migrants around 5 years before survey. This is relation with integration process of Vietnam into the world. As industrialization and economic development continued, with much of the increased economic activity in the manufacturing and industrial sectors located in or near cities, disparities between urban and rural areas widened lead to rural to urban temporary migration boost.

According to Census data in 1999, 2009, the migrant population as defined in Census accounted for a small proportion of the population, however, the absolute number of migrants was not small given the large population size of the country. Table 1.1 shows that rural – urban migration still accounted high proportion in migration flow, the rural areas where place to supply labour force to the urban areas in Vietnam. Number of migrants has increased after 10 years. The percentage of urban – urban migrant decreased from 8.2% in 1999 to 7.4% in 2009, however, the percentage of rural – urban migrant increased from 7.2% in 1999 to 8.9% in 2009. According to Vietnam population and housing census 2009, in total, migrants aged 5 or older contributed 3.8 million people to urban population, in other words 16% of the urban population aged 5 or older are migrants who arrived between 2004 and 2009.

Internal migration from rural to urban includes permanent and temporary migrants. Permanent migrants move into the city as a permanent change of residence, and live in the city for a long time. On the other hand, temporary migrants move into the city for only a short time to reside and work,



but will return to their hometown. Temporary migrants largely maintain their main residence in rural areas.

**Table 1.1: Population and structure of migrant population aged 5 or older at the place of destination by type of migration flow and census year, 1999-2000**

	1999		2009		Annual growth
	Population	%	Population	%	rate (%)
<b>Urban destination</b>					
U-U migrant	971,486	8.2	1,719,056	7.4	5.9
R-U migrant	855,943	7.2	2,062,171	8.9	9.2
Urban non-migrant	10,089,625	84.7	19,413,699	83.7	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,917,055</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23,194,927</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>Rural destination</b>					
U-R migrant	219,718	0.6	547,626	1.0	9.6
R-R migrant	760,939	2.2	2,204,430	4.0	11.2
Rural non-migrant	33,778,197	97.2	52,273,214	95.0	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,758,854</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>55,025,270</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4.7</b>

Source: Migration and Urbanization in Vietnam: Patterns, trends and differentials using 15% sample of Vietnam population and housing census 2009

There are different rate of in – out migration among regions. The South East has the biggest rate of net migration, particularly rate of in – migration increased dramatically in 2009, because booming industrial zone in Binh Duong and Hochiminh cities; they need huge labour force to work at companies and factories. Central Highlands and Mekong River Delta had the biggest out – migrant. Migrants had trended migrated from poor regions to rich regions, from undeveloped places to developed places.

**Table 1.2: Rate of in-out migration among regions**

	Unit: ‰								
	2008			2009			2010		
	In-M	Out-M	Net-M	In-M	Out-M	Net-M	In-M	Out-M	Net-M
Whole country	6.0	6.0		8.7	8.7		9.7	9.7	
Red River Delta	2.5	3.1	<b>-0.6</b>	3.2	3.7	<b>-0.5</b>	3.5	3.0	<b>0.5</b>
Northern midlands and mountain areas	2.2	2.8	<b>-0.6</b>	1.8	5.4	<b>-3.6</b>	2.3	6.2	<b>-3.9</b>
North central and central coastal areas	2.6	4.5	<b>-1.9</b>	1.3	9.0	<b>-7.7</b>	3.1	8.8	<b>-5.7</b>
Central Highlands	4.9	6.4	<b>-1.5</b>	7.3	5.5	<b>1.8</b>	5.7	6.1	<b>-0.3</b>
South East	14.2	4.8	<b>9.4</b>	25.3	1.9	<b>23.4</b>	24.8	4.9	<b>19.9</b>
Mekong River Delta	1.6	4.8	<b>-3.2</b>	0.9	9.3	<b>-8.4</b>	1.8	10.2	<b>-8.4</b>

Source: The statistical yearbook of Vietnam 2010

Red River Delta was not place where had biggest migration rate compared to other regions, however there were big different among provinces. This region has big socio-economic central as Hanoi, Hai Phong city. Moreover, Quang Ninh province where is newly developed province with four city has attached more migrants several years. Those provinces had more enterprises to need labour, while pure agricultural provinces surplus labour force. Hanoi capital and Hai Phong city had net-migration more than zero, while other one had out – migration more than in – migration (in table 1.3).

**Table 1.3: In - out migration in Red River Delta of Vietnam**

Unit: ‰

	2008			2009			2010		
	In-M	Out-M	Net-M	In-M	Out-M	Net-M	In-M	Out-M	Net-M
Hanoi	10.7	6.8	<b>3.9</b>	13.1	3.2	<b>9.9</b>	10.8	4.9	<b>5.9</b>
Vinh Phuc	3.8	7.2	<b>-3.4</b>	4.5	10.2	<b>-5.7</b>	4.8	7.2	<b>-2.4</b>
Bac Ninh	6.2	8.3	<b>-2.1</b>	6.4	8.9	<b>-2.5</b>	9.8	7.6	<b>-2.2</b>
Quang Ninh	2.6	0.0	<b>2.6</b>	5.7	4.9	<b>0.8</b>	3.7	5.4	<b>-1.6</b>
Hai Duong	4.5	5.3	<b>-0.8</b>	4.3	8.6	<b>-4.3</b>	5.0	7.2	<b>-2.2</b>
Hai Phong	3.9	2.1	<b>1.8</b>	5.6	3.8	<b>1.8</b>	0.7	3.8	<b>3.2</b>
Hung Yen	3.9	5.1	<b>-1.2</b>	5.4	9.4	<b>-4.0</b>	6.5	6.7	<b>-0.3</b>
Thai Binh	4.8	5.9	<b>-1.1</b>	1.6	1.3	<b>-11.4</b>	2.7	11.1	<b>-8.4</b>
Ha Nam	4.9	5.3	<b>-0.4</b>	2.4	13.1	<b>-10.7</b>	4.1	8.7	<b>-4.6</b>
Nam Dinh	0.7	8.3	<b>-7.6</b>	2.2	12.9	<b>-10.6</b>	4.1	8.4	<b>-4.4</b>
Ninh Binh	4.6	6.2	<b>-1.6</b>	3.5	12.5	<b>-9.0</b>	5.9	9.2	<b>-3.4</b>

Source: The statistical yearbook of Vietnam 2010

The trend of migration between male and female, among kind of migration also were different.

The rural to urban migration has increased dramatically from 1999 to 2009 for female.

**Table 1.4: Migration flows between rural and urban areas by sex**

Unit: ‰

	1999					2009				
	R-R	R-U	U-R	U-U	Total	R-R	R-U	U-R	U-U	Total
Female	39.1	34.5	10.5	15.8	975,605	34.7	44.2	8.0	13.1	1,565,461
Male	39.0	37.8	7.9	15.3	978,576	36.0	44.8	6.7	12.5	1,766,871
<b>Number</b>	1,954,181					3,332,331				

Source: Migration and Urbanization in Vietnam: Patterns, trends and differentials using 15% sample of Vietnam population and housing census 2009

Vietnam migration history was long time, however according to Vietnam statistical yearbook, it was not devised permanent and temporary migration percentage of migration included both permanent and temporary migration.

### **1.3 Migration policies in Vietnam**

Vietnam government has issued policy systems on migration and resettlement activities. Migration policies include policing land, building infrastructure, supporting for migrants.

Before 1980, Vietnam government issued policies about migration to redistribution labour force between regions, fields. Agricultural labourers moved from rural population in proportion of small land allocation to large farmland.

- The Decision No 82-CP 12/3/1980 by Vietnamese Government about migration to building State-owned farms.

- The Decision No 95-CP 27/3/1980 by Vietnamese Government about policies to building new economic regions. The policy was issued to establish cooperatives, production groups.

- The Decision No 254-CP 16/6/1981 by Vietnamese Government implemented a policy to encourage for reclamation

From 1990s, migration purposed to build new economic areas and it implemented by projects. Vietnam Government has issued some policies to adjust to suitable.

- The Decision No 116-CP 9/4/1990 by Vietnamese Government renovated labour management and distribution in new economic areas

- The Decision No 99/1998/QĐ-BNN 16/7/1998 by Minister of Agricultural and rural development issued “Migration Process” to guide migrants.

- The Decision No 143/2001/QĐ-TTg 27/9/2001 by Vietnamese Government issued national target programs and poverty reduction in 2001-2005.

- Circular No 56/2003/TT-BNN 9/4/2003 by Minister of Agricultural and rural development guided implement the projects of reducing poverty and creating jobs.

- The Decision No 12/2005/QĐ-BNN by Vietnamese Government issue the process of migration, plan population distribution still 2010

- The Decision No 66/2009/QĐ-TTg by Vietnamese Government the housing policy development for workers in industrial zones.

- The Decision No 445/QĐ-TTg 7/4/2009 approving adjustments to guidelines for the master plan to develop Vietnam's urban system until 2025 and the vision to 2050, the urban proportion of the population in Vietnam will reach 38% of total national population by 2015 and 45% by 2020, equivalent to an urban population of 44 million. Demand for space to build urban development's by 2015 will be 335 000 hectares, equivalent to 95 m<sup>2</sup> per person, and by 2010 will be 400 000 hectares, equivalent to 90 m<sup>2</sup> per person.

Beside Vietnam Government decision, the local government also issued the decision which had related with migration. Example, the president of provinces issued the decision about supporting for migrants about land, temporary house.

#### **1.4 Objectives of the study**

Describing the situation of temporary migrants in the Red River Delta, Vietnam

Accessing the positive and negative effects of temporary migration on rural household

Providing policy implications on rural labor market and economic household

**Specific objectives are as follows:**

1. Finding the trend of temporary migration and the characteristics of temporary migration in the Red River Delta, Vietnam
2. Identifying reasons that motivates the temporary migration from rural to urban in the Red River Delta, Vietnam
3. Examining to what extent do the specific characteristics of temporary migrants affect investment in agricultural resources and agricultural production
4. Identifying migrants' characteristics affect household income in the agricultural sector
5. Accessing the positive and negative effects of temporary migrants and households on rural households in the Red River Delta, Vietnam.

### **1.5 Research hypothesis**

The effects of temporary migration on farming households are different among household groups and local areas.

#### **The research puts forward the following hypotheses for analysis:**

Hypothesis 1: The difference of locational, socio-economic conditions between locals has affected temporary migration trend, this leads to different effects on household economy and welfare

Hypothesis 2: The characteristics of temporary migrants impact the agricultural production of migrant households

Hypothesis 3: Temporary migration is a livelihood strategy for rural household and temporary migration creates positive effects on household economic but leads to unstable household welfare

## **1.6 Methodologies**

### **1.6.1 Method**

To identify the effects of temporary migration, we exclude non-farm households from temporary migration, focusing on only farm households. To that end, we conducted a farm household survey using a structured questionnaire in Hai Duong and Thai Binh provinces.

Questionnaire for migrant respondents were composed of four major questions about general information of migrants, kind of challenges when the first time migrant comes to the city, information relate income, expenditure and remittance of migrant, and living conditions and effect of temporary migration to migrant. The general information of migrants includes age, gender, vocational skill, and kind of job. Income which migrant earned is the sum of income from full time salary, over time salary and other. Respondents were asked living conditions and difficulties in the city. The questionnaire mentioned information to ask respondents the first time migration and after migration (year survey 2010).

Questionnaire for migrant households were composed of four major questions about general information of household, information relation to migrated person, information relate income and effect of migration to income, and advantage and disadvantage of household during migrating. The general information of household, respondents were asked demography. Household income is the sum of income from all sources received by all members of household a years. Income refers to wages, salaries, rents, any earning received. Income includes from agriculture, service, sell labour, migration and other. Those questionnaires mentioned information about agricultural production such as input and output agriculture.

In addition, small questionnaire for leader of villages were included information about rate of migration and opinion of leader village for temporary migration.

### **1.6.2 Selection of the research area**

Research was conducted in Hai Duong and Thai Binh provinces as they represent temporary migration<sup>i</sup> and agricultural production in the Red River Delta. Hai Duong is geographically more advantageous than Thai Binh in terms of economic development and agricultural production. According to the Statistical Yearbook 2010, Hai Duong has more arable agricultural land than Thai Binh. While Thai Binh's gross provincial product (RGDP) and average income are lower than those of Hai Duong, the share of agricultural income to RGDP attributed to Hai Duong's migrant households is lower than the that of migrant households in Thai Binh<sup>ii</sup>. In addition, Hai Duong has more industrial zones than Thai Binh<sup>iii</sup>. Due to these characteristics, Hai Duong and Thai Binh provinces were selected as research sites.

### **1.6.3 Data collection**

To address the study objectives, data collection was randomly sampled from farm households in the two provinces in 2011. We applied a face-to-face direct interview method to a sample of 200 respondents with migrant household members who had migrated to the city in search of jobs. Moreover 80 temporary migrants were asked about their condition working and living in the city. We sought to identify the trend of temporary migration and its effect on agricultural production and on rural households through descriptive statistical methods and comparative analysis. We used an F-Test (two-sample for variances) to compare two variances, and then used a T-Test (two-sample assuming unequal variances) to compare the different means between two groups.

The structure of the paper is as follows: in section 2 we discuss literature review of temporary migration. In section 3 we provide information about trend of temporary migration in



the Red River Delta of Vietnam. In section 4 we show effects of temporary migration on agricultural production. In section 5 assess effects of temporary migration on rural households in the Red River Delta of Vietnam and section 6 conclusion and recommendation.

## **Chapter II: Literature review**

For the purpose of this study, the existing literature will be reviewed to analyze the effects of temporary migration in the Red River Delta, Vietnam. This study focused on the trend of temporary migration and its effects on farm households, particularly exploring the effects of temporary migration on agricultural production of rural farm household in general and on migrant in detail.

### **2.1 Trend of temporary migration**

Migration in general, and rural to urban temporary migration in particular, is the process of rebalancing economic resources as a process of labour movement from less developed areas to more advanced areas to create a new stage of economic development. Migration has long been a reaction against poverty, and temporary labour migration from rural to urban areas is a common phenomenon in developing countries.

Economists consider rural-to-urban migration as a process of labour movement from less-developed to more advanced areas. According to Lewis, (1954), the rural areas where the labour force is suffering from unemployment and underemployment are implemented labour to the urban areas where many employment opportunities are being generated and are also suffering from a labour shortage. The labor surplus in rural areas will supplement the labor shortage in urban areas, and in this way the rural-to-urban migration begins. In fact that, the wage rate is differences between rural and urban area, the labourers get small wage in agricultural production however they can earn higher income in industrial zone. So, rural labour moves to urban to search a job with higher income.

According to Lee, (1966), the causes of rural-to-urban migration as a result of factors, the former are negative factors tending to force migrants to leave origin areas, while the latter are positive factors attracting migrants to destination areas in the expectation of improving their standard of living. The poverty, unemployment, land shortages in rural area are push factors. Rural labourers leave their original area to find a new place to settle and to work. The pull factors refer to job or income opportunities in urban areas or advanced sectors.

Although the dual economy theory explains convincingly the causes of rural-to-urban migration as a result of wage rate differences, many other researchers have found it unsatisfactory because of a number of shortcomings (Todaro and Michael, 1976). Thus the ‘pull and push factors’ approach to find the cause of rural-to-urban migration is a combination of neoclassical and Torado’s approaches.

The trend of migration was the difference among countries. It was impacted by the characteristic of national and socio-economic conditions in the destination and original.

Nevertheless, temporary migration has increased and decreased in various countries. For example, Seetha, (2011) studied temporary migration in Sri Lanka, and concluded that there has been a marked trend of young people migrating from rural to urban areas for industrial employment because of the open economic policies since 1977. In China, temporary migration increased dramatically during the 1980s (Alice and Shengang, 1992). Kunal and Pam, (2010) demonstrated that in India, temporary migration is an increasing shift in the labour force from agriculture to industry; however, the intensity of temporary migration declines with improvement in household economic status. In Japan, most of the temporary migration occurred during the stage of high economic growth in the 1960s, but decreased in the late 1970s because the labour demand balanced between urban and rural areas.

To some extent about the trend of migration in Vietnam, Cu, (2005), examined the factors that have impacts on migration in Vietnam using data collected in 2004 with total of about 600 rural-to-urban migrants in three city and provinces: Ho Chi Minh City, Long An and Binh Duong Provinces of Vietnam. He concluded that labour migration happened as a result of the industrializing requirement (Cu, 2005). The process of industrial modernization and trade liberalization has caused labour demand increase in urban areas. Trend of labour movement from rural to urban is the process of rebalancing supply and demand in the labour market. Huynh, (2009) examined the household's migration decision using data collected from survey households in 2009 in the Mekong Delta. He found that the migration decision for a typical household hinges on the lack of a job, landlessness and the home village's dependence on only agriculture. In addition, the decline in demand for agricultural labour and greater job opportunities for women in urban areas and industrial zones were found to be the main reasons for the emergence of migration phenomenon (Dang et al., 2003; Kabeer and Tran, 2006).

According to the 2009 Vietnam Census, the increasing migration trend has included not only temporary but also permanent migration over the last two decades, and the proportion of migrants in the total population varies substantially across locations. Nguyen et al., (2008) used the 2004 Vietnam Household Living Standard Survey to analyze the determinants and impacts of migration in Vietnam. They concluded that migration is a highly selective process and is strongly affected by household and community characteristics, although differently affected across the types of migration and across locations. UNFPA, (2007) investigated impacts of migration using data collected from Population and Housing Census between 1999 and 2005 and the Vietnam Migration Survey in 2004. They found that migration improved both migrant and non-migrant Vietnamese people's lives. Pham and Hill, (2008) examined the role of rural temporary migration

in household economy using data collected from working-age youth and families in four rural Vietnam communities in 2003. They concluded that temporary migration was an important element of rural household economic strategy in the transitional period of the Vietnam economy. The present study focuses on the effects of the trend of temporary migration on farm household because previous studies focused on general migration including permanent, temporary migration and non-farm household migrants. Additionally, because we cannot extract the data on temporary migration of farm households from the general statistics, we conducted a survey on temporary migration of farm households in only communities in the Red River Delta of Vietnam, which enabled us to examine the trend and effects of migration in more detail.

## **2.2 Effects of temporary migration on agricultural production**

Temporary migration, often used interchangeably with circular, seasonal, short-term and spontaneous migration, has been subject to much discourse. Six months is generally used as the maximum duration of a temporary move (Mberu, 2006; Pham and Hill, 2008; Srivatava and Sasikumar, 2003). With a low growth rate in the rural economy, people have begun to move from rural to urban areas for employment in the construction, or garment industries as well as in or the informal sector as street vendors, domestic helpers, or waiters and/or labourers in small hotels (Deshingkar.P and Farrington, 2009; Haberfeld et al., 1999). Households diversify their economic activities beyond the traditional agricultural sector to secure alternative sources of income by sending members to work in urban areas for a short duration (Deshingkar.P and Farrington, 2009; Pham and Hill, 2008).

Drawing on the relationship between temporary migration and agriculture, previous authors evidenced that rural out-migration is strongly related to agricultural production. Using the data

collected from a 2010 household survey, Bolganchi, (2011) investigated the impact of rural out-migration on agricultural land use in Moldova. They found that out-migration accelerated the decline of the agricultural sector because of the resulting labour shortage of family members causing a reduction in the amount of land cultivated. Nevertheless, this study did not address the effects of different migration characteristics among migrant groups on this decrease in agricultural land use.

Using data collected from a 2006 household survey in the southern Ecuadorian Andes, Gray, (2009) performed a regression analysis to investigate the effects of out-migration on smallholder agriculture production. He found both positive and negative effects on migrant-sending households. However, he limited his investigation to show only the important effects from loss of labour due to out-migration, as well as the investment-promotion effects from the receipt of remittances and the distinct effects from male and female out-migration labour.

Goldsmith et al., (2004) explored the relationship between agricultural productivity and rural-urban migration using data from Senegal country covering the year 1961-1996. They found that rural-urban migration is a positive function of the ratio of urban per capita income to rural per capita income and reducing rural-urban migration flows through increases in per capita earnings derived from increased agricultural investment. Using the data collected from the 2005 Living Standards Measurement Study Survey, Miluka, (2007) examined the impact of international temporary migration on Albanian family farming. They concluded that devoting fewer hours to farm-related work by out-migrating family members, agricultural income did not seem to decline. In fact, total income during this period increased significantly.

In Vietnam, Alan, (2007) used data obtained from the Vietnam Living Standards Survey (VLSS) conducted in 1992- 93 and in 1997- 98 by the World Bank in collaboration with the

Vietnam State Planning Committee and the General Statistical Office. He used instrumental variables techniques to explore the effects of seasonal migration on agricultural production in rural Vietnam during the 1990s. He found that migrant households spent fewer labour days devoted to farming; inputs used by migrant households also decrease relative to similar non-migration households.

Whereas Donna et al., (2012) used 13 commodity in eight region from Vietnam Agricultural sector General Statistical Office, 2007 to analyze the likely impact of a change in rural- urban migration on agricultural production, prices, trade and regional incomes. They concluded that the impact of migration on agricultural production appears to be minimal with a marginal increase in meat production and a marginal decrease in feed output. Tu et al., (2008) examined impacts of distance, wage and social network on migrants' decisions, using data collected from the Vietnam Living Standard Survey (1998). They found that wage and network have significantly positive effects on all migration choices.

Nevertheless, previous researchers examined the effects of out-migration on agriculture and found that migration has an impact on agricultural production; these researches suggested us to investigate the relation among characteristics of migrants, agriculture and household income in detail.

### **2.3 Effects of temporary migration on rural household**

Migration from one area to another in search of improved livelihoods is a key feature of human history (Srivatava and Sasikumar, 2003). Migration in general and temporary migration in particular has a relationship rural household. Scoones, (1998) used sustainable rural livelihoods framework to analysis of livelihoods strategy portfolios and pathways, he pointed out the

migration is a kind of livelihood strategies to create sustainable livelihood outcomes. According to Christian, (1999), he showed relation among temporary migration with remittance, human capital, livelihood trajectories, and social resilience. Regarding this point, (Fritzen and C, 2005) migration is a household strategy to overcome unemployment.

Some researchers evidenced that households can generate higher income by migration. Dang et al., (2003) examined current the trends and patterns of migrant in Vietnam using data collected from Population and Housing Census between 1994 and 1999 Vietnam. They concluded that migrants' remittances are an important part of household income in home areas. However, this research studied migration in general including internal and international migration in Vietnam. Diep and Ian, (2007) investigated the impact of general migration on rural living standard using data collected from General Statistic Office of Vietnam from 1989-1999. They concluded that migration had both positive and negative impacts on the provincial economy, including improving capital income of the sending province but creating the income inequality.

In the absence of credit markets, remittances can be used by households to expand their purchases of inputs and services that lead to increase production. Alexander and Barbara, (2009) investigates patterns and determinants of temporary labour migration in Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine after EU enlargement in 2004. They found that migration is used as household insurance against unemployment and poverty. Anh, (2005) used data from 1994 - 1999 Viet Nam Living Standards Survey statistics to identify the aspects of internal migration that bring about opportunities and challenges for the country's development. He concluded that internal migration has become an integral part of the development process as it represents interaction between provinces and regions in Vietnam. Peter, (2006) found that remittances improve household welfare and help to minimize the effects of economic shocks to household



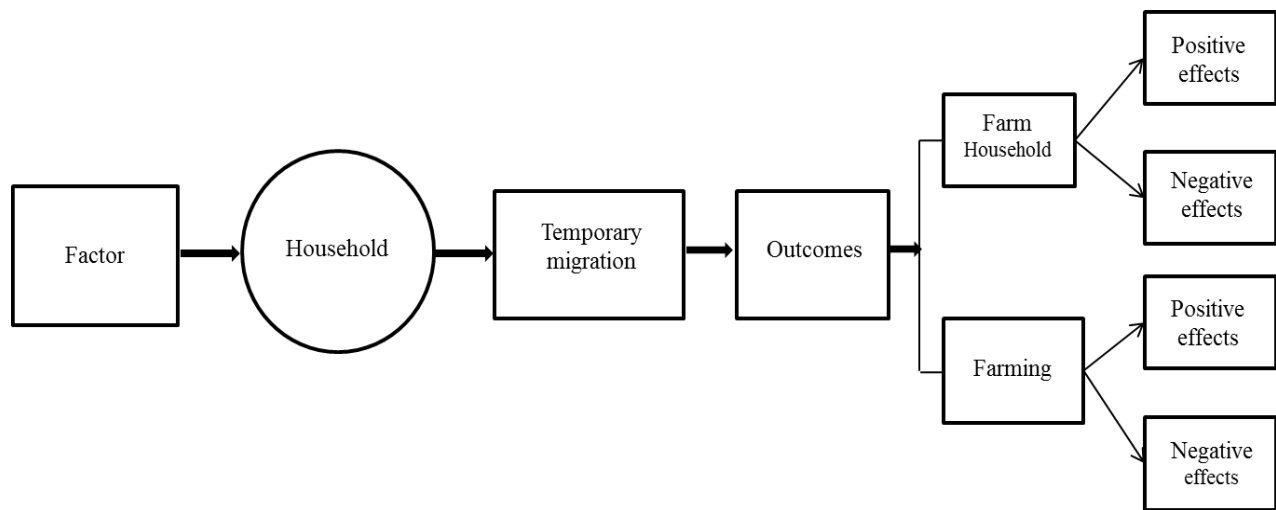
welfare. Minh and Winters, (2011) explored the relationship between migration and consumption patterns using panel data from the 2004 and 2006 Vietnam Household Living Standards Surveys. They found that short-term migration has a positive effect on overall per capita food expenditures, per capita calorie consumption and food diversity. Long-term migration also appears to be positively related to consumption but impacts are often insignificant and of a lesser magnitude than short-term migration.

In contrast, negative effects are mentioned as migration effects on social resilience and the natural environment in both sending and receiving areas, migrants have to resort to more expensive private providers for secure social services such as health care leads to existing inequalities being exacerbated and migration causes income inequality (UNFPA, 2007; Adger et al., 2002; Xia, 2008). The case study of Giao Thuy (Adger et al., 2002) investigate one aspect of the relationship between demographic change, social resilience, and sustainable development in communities in population source areas, using longitudinal data on livelihood sources. They found that migration increased economic inequality also undermines social resilience. Moreover, migration is found to have a strong positive impact on household expenditures however it increases the Gini coefficient (Fan, 2011; Nguyen et al., 2008). This study aimed finding positive and negative effects of temporary migration on migrant households in general and migrants in detail in Vietnam.

### **Conceptual framework**

Our conceptual framework (Figure 2.1) is modified from the sustainable rural livelihoods framework developed by Scoones, (1998). There are many causal factors which affect the farm household and its member's decision of temporary migration. The most common reason reported by the temporary migrants is the wish to take advantage of their idle time after harvest to improve

the household economy. Although temporary migration is considered a livelihood strategy, it has both positive and negative effects on not only farm households but also their farming activities. In the current study we focus mainly on the positive and negative effects of temporary migration on the farm household. We explore effects of temporary migration on migrants and migrant households. For farming activity, we focus on effect of temporary migration on agricultural production.



**Figure 2.1: The conceptual framework**

The figure 2.1 shows the reason of temporary migration and its effects on rural households. The opportunities jobs, high income in the urban areas were pulled famer to industry and service. The poverty, land shortages and underemployment in the rural areas were pushed famer shift agriculture. Those factors impacted households, it leaded to member of households migrated from rural to urban to reach a job. Temporary migration brought livelihood outcomes for households. However they impacted on farm household and farming and there were positive and negative effects.

## Chapter III: Trend of temporary migration in the Red River Delta of Vietnam

### 3.1 Methodology

To identify the effects of temporary migration, we exclude non-farm households from temporary migration, focusing on only farm households. To that end, we conducted a farm household survey using a structured questionnaire in Hai Duong and Thai Binh provinces. The first section of this chapter reveals the differences in the characteristics of temporary migration between the two provinces. In the second section, we attempt to determine the differences of temporary migration effects between Hai Duong and Thai Binh provinces. Finally, we explain the reasons for the differences between the two provinces' effects.

#### 3.1.1 Research area

**Table 3.1: The characteristics of two provinces**

		Hai Duong	Thai Binh
Location	Distance to Hanoi capital (km)	57	110
	Distance to big center economic	Nearer	Further
	Traffic	Advantage, province is located on the road connecting the largest economic center of northern	Disadvantage
	Kind of province	A delta province, industry development	A coastal province, agriculture
The natural conditions	Total area (Thous.ha)	165.6	155.9
		105.7	108.5
	Agricultural land (Thous.ha)	Fertility of soil, suitable with many categories tree and many crops	Lowland, suitable two crops

Source: Vietnam Statistical Yearbook 2010

Research was conducted in Hai Duong and Thai Binh provinces, as two typical provinces that represent most temporary migration <sup>(i)</sup> in the Red River Delta of Vietnam. Table 3.1 reports that Hai Duong is located in a more advantageous place than Thai Binh for economic development. Thai Binh has more agricultural land, but Hai Duong's agriculture land is fertile and suitable for more types of trees and crops than Thai Binh's agriculture. The distance between Thai Binh and Hanoi, the capital, is twice that between Hanoi and Hai Duong. Hai Duong is located adjacent to the three largest economic centres of northern Vietnam. These natural conditions affect the characteristics of temporary migration.

**Table 3.2: Socio-economic conditions**

		<b>Hai Duong</b>	<b>Thai Binh</b>
	Population (Thous.person)	1,712.8	1,786.0
Population	Urban (%)	19.1	10.0
	Rural (%)	80.9	90.0
	Labour (Thous.person)	971.6	1,052.5
Labour	Agriculture labour	529.7	615.5
	Structure of employment (%) (agriculture-industry-service)	54.5-27.3-18.2	58.5-25.7-15.8
	Total RGDP (billion VND)	30,732.0	29,081.0
RGDP	Share of Agriculture in RGDP (billion VND)	7,068.0	9,836.0
	Structure of RGDP (%) (agriculture-industry-service)	23.0-45.3-31.7	33.8-32.5-33.7
	Yearly average income capita (million VND)	14.2	13.7
Industry	Number of industrial zone	17.0	10.0
	Capacity of employees (thous.labour)	59.0	45.0

Source: Vietnam Statistical Yearbook 2010

Note: RGDP means regional (provincial) gross domestic product

Regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) and average income in Thai Binh are lower than those in Hai Duong, and the portion of agriculture income in RGDP in Hai Duong is less than

that in Thai Binh (Table 3.2). The number of agriculture labours in Thai Binh is greater than that in Hai Duong. These characteristics underpin our choice of Hai Duong and Thai Binh provinces as research sites as they are appropriate for investigating the trend and effects of temporary migration on household economy and welfare.

**Table 3.3: The socio-economic conditions and migration in time periods**

		<b>Hai Duong</b>	<b>Thai Binh</b>
1986-1996	Migration	Migration was planned and controlled by the Vietnam government (The resettlement programs). Migrated to the New Economic Zones (Permanent migration)	
	1.Population (person/km2)	1,001.3	1,158.6
1996-2000	2. Economic growth rate (%)	9.2	4.5
	3. Rural industry	11.2%	Undeveloped
	Migration		Temporary migration to urban increased
	1.Structure of RGDP (agriculture-industry-service)	34.8%-37.2%-28.0%	53.7%-14.8%-31.5%
2000	2.Output value of industry	3,684.1 billion VND	1,961.7 billion VND
	Migration	Temporary migration to industry zones	Temporary migration to urban areas (Hanoi, Binh Duong...)
	1.Structure of RGDP (agriculture-industry-service)	27.1%-43.6%-29.3%	41.8%-24.1%-34.1%
2005	2.Output value of industry	11,706.9 (billion VND)	5,485.2 (billion VND)
	Migration	Temporary migration	Temporary migration
		232 (number of projects), 2,554.7 million USD	39 (number of projects), 222.8 million USD
Foreign direct investment projects licensed in period 1988-2009		Industry developed, rate of temporary migration increases lowly	Industry undeveloped, rate of temporary migration increases highly

Source: Hai Duong Statistical Yearbook , Thai Binh Statistical Yearbook

Table 3.3 reports the two provinces' migration situation on socio-economic conditions in time periods after the 1986 Renovation. In the 1986–1996 periods, rapid economic growth and a population boom occurred in the Red River Delta; the Vietnam government planned and controlled permanent migration, and many Hai Duong and Thai Binh residents migrated to the New Economic Zone. After 1996, Hai Duong province had many advantages in industrial and agricultural development, but Thai Binh province had the exact opposite situation. Thai Binh's population increased rapidly in proportion to its small land allocation, and its economic growth rate was half that of Hai Duong; thus, rural to urban migration began earlier in Thai Binh. From 2000 onward, the data revealed that Hai Duong achieved higher industrial output value than Thai Binh. As industrial development created many jobs, farmers in Hai Duong had opportunities to find part-time jobs in the idle agricultural season. In contrast, farmers in Thai Binh had less opportunity to find local jobs, and so they had to continue the temporary migration flow to urban areas. The rate of temporary migration in Thai Binh villages was more than 10%, but was less than 5% in Hai Duong villages.

### **3.1.2 Data collection, data analysis**

To address the study objectives, data collection was randomly sampled from farm households in the two provinces in 2011. We applied a face-to-face direct interview method to a sample of 175 respondents with migrant household members who had migrated to the city in search of jobs. We sought to identify the trend of temporary migration through descriptive statistical methods and comparative analysis. We used an F-Test (two-sample for variances) to compare two variances, and then used a T-Test (two-sample assuming unequal variances) to compare the different means between two groups.

### 3.2 Characteristics of temporary migration

#### 3.2.1 Characteristics of temporary migration in communes

According to survey data in some villages in Hai Duong and Thai Binh provinces, the rate of migrants in some villages, Thai Binh provinces was higher than those Hai Duong provinces. Table 3.4 shows the percentage of migrant household, migrant and temporary migrants of seven communes in Hai Duong and Thai Binh provinces. Those are communes to survey migrants and migrant households.

**Table 3.4: The migration in some communes**

	Unit: %		
	Migrant household	Migrant	Temporary migrant
<b>I. Hai Duong provinces</b>			
1.1. Kim Thanh District			
- Kim Dinh (KD)	20.0	10.5	5.8
- Kim Tan (KT)	11.7	5.8	1.5
1.2. Cam Gang District			
- Duc Chinh (DC)	8.8	6.7	3.4
- Ngoc Lien (NL)	10.9	5.7	2.5
<b>II. Thai Binh province</b>			
2.1. Kien Xuong District			
- Binh Nguyen (BN)	43.7	26.1	16.9
- Thuong Hien (TH)	34.9	27.9	18.6
2.2. Tien Hai District			
- Dong Phong (DP)	32.1	26.7	13.3

Source: Survey 2011

The characteristics of communes impacted rate of migrants (Table 3.5). Communes which had higher rate of migrants had more agricultural households and labourers. Communes in Thai Binh

province had more than 90% agricultural household and labourers, but its only was around 70% in villages in Hai Duong province.

**Table 3.5: The characteristics of communes**

Unit: %

	Agriculture household	Agriculture labour	Note
<b>Hai Duong province</b>			
<i>1. Kim Thanh district</i>			<i>92 companies</i>
1.1. Kim Dinh commune	75.0	80.0	
1.2. Kim Tan commune	60.0	60.0	Near industrial zone in Hai Phong (3 km) <i>Near Hai Duong city and Hanoi capital,</i>
<i>2. Cam giang district</i>			
2.1. Duc Chinh commune	90.0	75.0	362 companies
2.2. Ngoc Lien commune	51.4	60.0	
<b>Thai Binh province</b>			
<i>1. Kien Xuong district</i>			<i>Agricultural district</i>
1.1. Binh Nguyen commune	90.0	90.0	
1.2. Thuong Hien commune	92.7	90.0	Lack of factory, company
<i>2. Tien Hai district</i>			
2.1. Dong Phong commune	96.3	90.0	Lack of factory, company, far industrial zone

Source: Survey 2011

### 3.2.2 Characteristics of temporary migration in households

Table 3.6 compares the economic conditions before migration between migration households in Thai Binh and Hai Duong. In general, all migration households had low income and held only a small agriculture property. The average income of the migration households in Thai Binh was significantly lower than that in Hai Duong ( $P = 1\%$ ). Agricultural income in Hai Duong was also



significantly greater than that of Thai Binh ( $P = 5\%$ ). Most Thai Binh migrants worked only on their own farm and were not well-trained compared to Hai Duong migrants.

**Table 3.6: Household conditions before migration**

	Unit	Hai Duong	Thai Binh	Sign (T-test)
The number of sample	HH	100	75	
1. Average income	Million VND	31.1	18.2	***
2. Structure of income (Agriculture-service-hire labour-other)	%	58.4 -19.1 -20.1-2.4	66.3-11.7-19.7-2.3	
3. Agriculture land	Sao	6.3	7.1	
4. Agriculture income	Million VND	18.2	12.0	**
5. Vocational training: - University		4.0	-	
- College		3.0	1.3	
- Short training	%	19.0	12.0	
- No training		74.0	86.7	
6. Daily meal quality (poor quality)	%	70.0	90.7	***

Source: Field survey in 2011

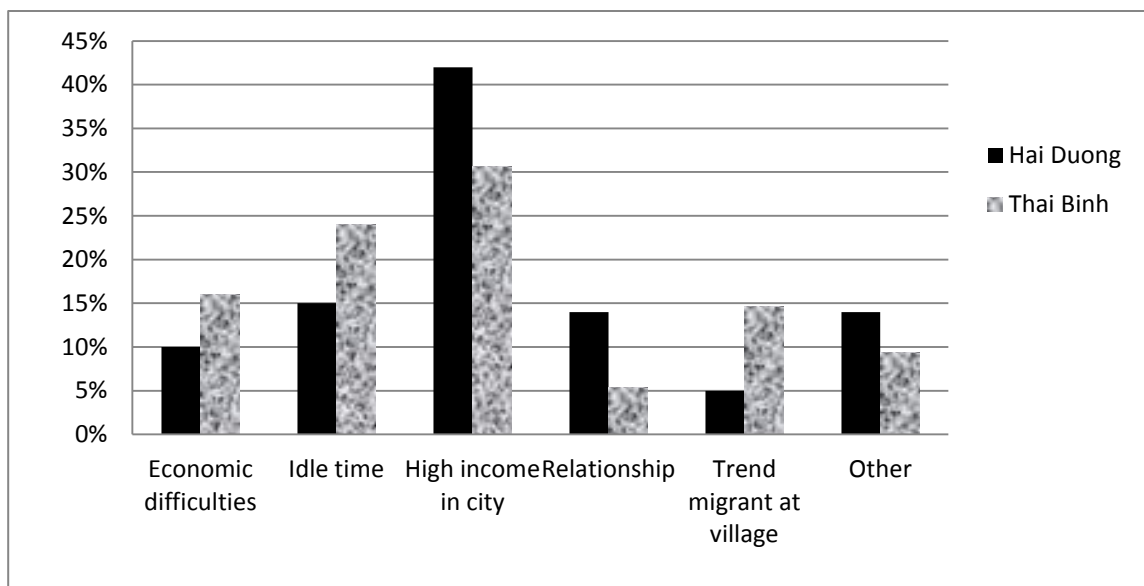
Note: (\*), (\*\*) and (\*\*\*) shows significance at 10%, 5% and 1%, respectively

In addition, the advantages of nature, location and infrastructure contributed to increased agricultural income in Hai Duong province. When households reported daily meal quality, Hai Duong households had daily meal quality significantly better than that of Thai Binh households ( $P = 1\%$ ). Thai Binh responses had more difficulties condition living than Hai Duong responses.

Before migration, most migrants worked as farmer around 90%, remain was small business, house work and other. While Thai Binh migrants worked as farming more than Hai Duong

migrants. Because, farmers had free time after harvest and their agricultural income was lower than other fields. Thus, they had trend to temporary migration to increase income.

Figure 3.1 demonstrates the reasons for temporary migration from rural to urban areas. The survey data clearly demonstrate the importance of economic reasons in the decision to migrate. Most migrants from Thai Binh gave economic difficulties and idle time as their reasons for temporary migration, while the reasons of Hai Duong migrants were high income and good relationships in the city ( $P = 5\%$ ). Migrants had friends or relatives living in the city, and hence had many opportunities to find a job and receive help from them during the migration from rural to urban areas. Migrants who chose temporary migration for this reason usually obtained greater advantages than others. More migrants from Hai Duong than Thai Binh reported good relationships as a reason for temporary migration, whereas more migrants from Thai Binh than Hai Duong reported that their village's trend of migration affected their migration decision ( $P = 5\%$ ).



**Figure 3.1: Household reason for migration**

According to survey data, many migrants were street vendor at Tan Tao village, Kim Tan commune, Kim Thanh district, Hai Duong province. They moved to Hai Phong city to sell goods such as the breads, clothes and shoes. At a household, street vendor migrants were husband, wife and children. In Thai Binh province, construction migrants were a village. In fact, migrants who migrated the first helped other people at village to search a job in the city.

**Table 3.7: Characteristics of migration household**

	Unit	Hai Duong	Thai Binh	Sign (T- test)
1. Labour	Person	2.5	2.4	
2. Area (1sao=360m <sup>2</sup> )	Sao	7.8	8.5	
3. Agriculture land	Sao	5.8	6.9	**
4. Kind of household: - Farm	%	68.0	82.6	**
- Farm and service		32.0	17.4	
5. Average income (million VND)		62.5	51.4	**
- Under 30 million VND	%	6.0	4.0	
- 30-40 million VND		12.0	21.3	
- 40-50 million VND		15.0	28.0	
- Over 50 million VND		67.0	46.7	

Source: Same as Table 3.6

Table 3.7 describes the demographic characteristics of migrant households in Hai Duong and Thai Binh in 2010. Thai Binh households have significantly more agricultural land than Hai Duong households (P= 5%). Thai Binh households had 5.8 sao while Hai Duong households were 6.9 sao. Percentage of Thai Binh households which were only farm work was more than Hai Duong households which were farm and service. Pure agriculture households which had not any

part time work were 68.0% and 82.6% of Hai Duong and Thai Binh, respectively. Households had both farm work and service were 32.0% at Hai Duong and 17.4% at Thai Binh. Unsurprisingly, 67.0% of households had an income over 50 million VND in Hai Duong, whereas only 46.7% of Thai Binh households earned that amount; thus, the average income of Hai Duong households was significantly higher than that of Thai Binh households ( $P = 5\%$ ).

The survey data revealed the differences in the characteristics of migrant respondents in the two provinces (Table 3.8). The vast majority of Thai Binh migrants were male (97.3%) and married (89.3%), but 25.0% of Hai Duong migrants were female and 28.0% were children (sons or daughters of at least one parent in a family). These differences were significant at the 5% level. The Hai Duong migrants were younger than those from Thai Binh. Average age was 40 years old and 44 years old in Hai Duong households and Thai Binh households, respectively. The difference in the mean age was statistically significant at the 5% level. Aged 30 years old and younger was 23.0% at Hai Duong households, but only it was 2.7% at Thai Binh households. 30.0% and 61.3% of 40 – 50 years olds were Hai Duong and Thai Binh households, respectively.

The number of years of engaging in temporary migration reveals that the migrants from Thai Binh started migrating earlier than those from Hai Duong. Thai Binh migrants migrating for over 10 years comprised 32.0%, but only 13.0% of the Hai Duong migrants had migrated for that long. The average years of migration were 8.9 years and 5.2 years in Thai Binh and Hai Duong provinces, respectively ( $P = 1\%$ ). Temporary migrants tend to move to big cities to find jobs. We observed that Hanoi was the major city that Thai Binh migrants chose as their destination for work (57.3%), whereas migrants from Hai Duong migrated to other places such as Hai Phong city and Quang Ninh province.

**Table 3.8: Characteristics of temporary migrants**

Unit: %

		<b>Hai Duong</b>	<b>Thai Binh</b>	<b>Sign (T- test)</b>
Sex	Male	75.0	97.3	**
	Female	25.0	2.7	
Age	Aged 30 years old or younger	23.0	2.7	
	30-40 years old	22.0	25.3	
	40-50 years old	30.0	61.3	
	Aged 50 years old or older	25.0	10.7	
	Mean age (years)	40.4	44.0	
Status in family	Husband (Head)	51.0	89.3	**
	Wife (Spouse)	21.0	8.0	
	Children	28.0	2.7	
Occupations	Daily labour	38.0	84.0	**
	Housemaid	4.0	4.0	
	Industrial worker	35.0	5.3	
	Street vendor	13.0	1.3	
	Small business	6.0	4.0	
	Other	4.0	1.3	
Work day	8 hours	17.0	6.7	***
	8-12 hours	73.0	65.3	
	Over 12 hours	10.0	28.1	
Destination	Hanoi	39.0	57.3	
	Hai Phong	29.0	5.3	
	Other	32.0	37.4	
Number of years	Under 5 years	66.0	37.3	
	5-10 years	21.0	30.6	
	10-15 years	11.0	16.0	
	Over 15 years	2.0	16.0	
	Mean year migration (years)	5.2	8.9	***

Source: Same as Table 3.6

Most Thai Binh migrants worked as daily labour (84.0%), such as construction workers and motorbike taxi drivers, whereas Hai Duong migrants were daily labourers, industrial workers and street vendors, at 38.0%, 35.0% and 13.0%, respectively. The difference between the urban occupations of the two provinces' temporary migrants was significant at the 5% level. Thai Binh migrants had to work harder than Hai Duong migrants ( $P = 1\%$ ). The characteristics of migrants reflect the trend of temporary migration from each province specifically and the Red River Delta in general.

### **3.3 Local differences between temporary migration effects**

Temporary migration impacted both positive and negative to village activities and households. Data collected in communes reflected opinion of leader village about temporary migration. Table 3.9 shows opinion of leader communes in some communes in Hai Duong and Thai Binh provinces. They said about positive and negative effects of temporary migration and trend of temporary migration in their communes. Most of leader communes agreed that temporary migration got positive effects as increasing household income, supporting children education, buying assets and creating more opportunities to get job.

However, it brought many negative effects to local government and households for villages which had more migrants. Villages which had high migrant rate had more difficulty on administrative management and particularly difficulty on general commune activities such as on meeting transfer technology or village festival. Migrant who bring social evils from urban to rural as gambling, alcohol, drug have impacted children, family and society. According to leader communes, the trend of temporary migration may be no change and increase in their communes.

**Table 3.9: Opinion of leader communes**

	Hai Duong				Thai Binh		
	Kim Thanh		Cam Giang		Kien Xuong		Tien Hai
	KD	KT	DC	NL	BN	TH	DP
<b><i>I. Positive effects</i></b>							
1. Create more opportunity to get job	✓				✓	✓	✓
2. Increase household income	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. Support children education	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Buying assets	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b><i>II. Negative effects</i></b>							
1. Difficulty on administrative management			✓		✓	✓	✓
2. Difficulty on general commune activities					✓	✓	✓
3. Bring social evils from urban to rural					✓	✓	✓
4. Only older and children in rural					✓	✓	✓
5. Lack of labor in rural					✓	✓	✓
6. Lack of take family	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7. Negative effect to family	✓				✓	✓	✓
8. Children effect by bad habit from society	✓				✓	✓	✓
<b><i>III. Temporary migration trend</i></b>							
1. Increase	✓	✓			✓		✓
2. Decrease							
3. No change			✓	✓		✓	

Source: Survey 2011

According to survey data in migrant households, it was revealed income household structure and the different of income between Hai Duong and Thai Binh provinces

Table 3.10 reports household income and the allocation of the remittance that migrants sent to their household. Hai Duong migrants sent larger remittances than did Thai Binh migrants, because Hai Duong migrants had more stable jobs as industrial workers (35%) than did Thai Binh migrants as daily labourers (84%). In addition, the distance from Hai Duong province to the urban

destination was less than that to Thai Binh province, which increased travel costs and thus reduced remittance amounts. For remittance usage, Thai Binh households spent more on children's education than did Hai Duong households because 61.3% of Thai Binh migrants were 40–50 years old, with children in high school or university; thus, they had higher tuition fees. Hai Duong's average household income in the years following migration (2010) was higher than that of Thai Binh, and this difference was significant at the 5% level. The proportion of agricultural income to the total household income of Thai Binh households was higher than that in Hai Duong, but Hai Duong households' income from service was higher than that of Thai Binh households because Thai Binh households engaged primarily in farm work (82.6%) and far less in farm and service (17.4%), which in Hai Duong were 68.0% and 32.0%, respectively (Table 3.6).

**Table 3.10: The income and remittance**

	Hai Duong	Thai Binh	Sign (T-test)
1. Remittance (million VND)	26.6	24.9	
Children education	23.9	39.5	**
Payment of production	3.7	2.9	
Usage			
Payment of debts	13.8	6.2	**
remittance (%)			
Payment of living cost	13.9	10.9	
Save	37.1	32.0	
Other	7.4	8.3	
2. Avg.household income (million VND)	62.5	51.4	**
Agriculture	28.9	36.8	
Service	18.9	6.1	
Structural			
income (%)			
Hire labour	3.9	2.4	
Migration	44.9	48.7	
Other	3.3	6.1	
3. Agricultural income (million VND)	18.1	18.9	

Source: Same as Table 3.6; Note: Data in 2010



To assess the difference in temporary migration effects among household groups, we chose 8 samples that started migration in 2001 for each province and 13 and 10 samples that started migration in 2006 in Hai Duong and Thai Binh, respectively, to estimate the changes in income and agricultural production before and after migration by real value. Table 3.11 reports the income and agricultural production values and differences between households. For households beginning migration in 2001, the average income in the years following migration (2010) increased 45.1% and 61.4% compared to the year before migration (2000) in Hai Duong and Thai Binh households, respectively. The difference between pre- and post-migration average incomes is significant at the 5% level for all samples for both provinces. Temporary migration changed the households' income structure, and the remittance became the major source of household income. In Hai Duong, income from agriculture before and after migration accounted for 53.9% and 31.8%, respectively, and that from migration had reached 44.7% by the time of the survey. In Thai Binh, income from agriculture before and after migration accounted for 62.4% and 33.0%, respectively, and that from migration had reached 38.7% by the time of the survey. Hai Duong and Thai Binh households in 2010 received remittances of 13.8 and 12.3 million VND, respectively.

In addition, temporary migration affected agricultural production in Hai Duong and Thai Binh provinces because migrants from farm households caused a deficiency of labour in farming. Households had to hire local labour to replace their own work on the farm. Agricultural land decreased and expenditure per unit area increased in the years following migration. However, the effects of temporary migration on agricultural production also differed between the two provinces. Hai Duong households' agricultural land reduced by 1.3 sao (468 m<sup>2</sup>) after migration (2010) compared to Thai Binh households' reduction of 0.9 sao (324 m<sup>2</sup>). Households had to rent labour and expenditure per unit area increased in the years following migration. As a result, Hai Duong

households' agricultural income decreased from 11.5 million VND before migration (2000) to 9.8 million VND after migration (2010), whereas Thai Binh households' agricultural income decreased from 12.5 to 10.5 million VND.

For migration households from 2006 onwards, the household income also increased after migration compared to before migration (2005) in both Hai Duong and Thai Binh. However, Hai Duong household income was higher than Thai Binh household income. Hai Duong households received higher remittances than Thai Binh households, and the mean was 14.6 and 12.3 million VND in Hai Duong and Thai Binh households, respectively. Hai Duong household agricultural land decreased by 1 sao (360 m<sup>2</sup>) after migration (2010) compared to its size before migration (2005), and Thai Binh households reduced only 0.4 sao (144m<sup>2</sup>). Because Thai Binh migrants were predominantly married males (89.3%) and daily labourers (84.0%), with time to work on their farms while their wives and children maintained agricultural land to cultivate in the hometown. In contrast, Hai Duong migrant households had to reduce their farmland because many of the migrants were industrial workers (35.0%) and females (21.0%); furthermore, children (28.0%) became temporary migrants, spending long periods in industrial zones. Therefore, more Hai Duong households had to hire labour than did Thai Binh households. Thus, agricultural income decreased from 15.4 to 9.9 million VND and from 13.5 to 10.8 million VND in Hai Duong and Thai Binh household, respectively. According to the Vietnam Statistical Yearbook, the growth rate of per capita income of migrant households was higher than that in rural Vietnam<sup>iv</sup>. This fact reveals that temporary migration helped to increase household income. To compare households that started to migrate from 2001 and 2006, household income increased at a higher rate in households that started migration in 2001 than those that started in 2006 but agricultural income decreased in households that started migration in 2006 than those that started in 2001.

**Table 3.11: The income and agricultural production**

		Hai Duong						Thai Binh					
		Migration from 2001 (8 samples)			Migration from 2006 (13 samples)			Migration from 2001 (8 samples)			Migration from 2006 (10 samples)		
		BM (2000)	AM (2010)	Sign (T-test)	BM (2005)	AM (2010)	Sign (T-test)	BM (2000)	AM (2010)	Sign (T-test)	BM (2005)	AM (2010)	Sign (T-test)
Income household (million VND)		21.3	30.9	**	24.4	32.3	**	19.7	31.8	**	20.6	30.7	**
Structural income (%)	Agriculture	53.9	31.7		63.1	30.6		62.4	33.0		65.6	35.2	
	Service	8.0	18.8		11.9	10.5		-	18.5		10.7	12.6	
	Hire labour	31.5	3.9		23.8	3.3		35.1	4.0		21.4	7.5	
	Migration	-	44.7		-	51.1		-	38.7		-	40.0	
	Other	6.6	0.9		1.2	4.5		2.5	5.8		2.4	4.7	
	Remittance	-	13.8		-	14.6		-	12.3		-	12.3	
Agriculture income (million VND)		11.5	9.8		15.4	9.9		12.5	10.5		13.5	10.8	
Land (sao)		6.4	5.1		5.8	4.8		6.4	5.5		7.8	7.4	
Agricultural inputs	Labour rent (%)	25.0	87.5		30.1	90.0		37.5	75.0		30.0	80.0	
	Expenditure per sao (million VND)	0.3	0.4	*	0.4	0.6	**	0.4	0.5	*	0.3	0.4	

Source: Same as Table 3.6

Notes: 'BM: Before migration' refers to the year before migration from rural to urban areas.

'AM: After migration' refers to the year after migration from rural to urban areas and the surveyed year

Real value follows as original year 2005 with CPI (2000=80.3), (2005= 100), (2010= 166.9)

**Table 3.12: The household welfare**

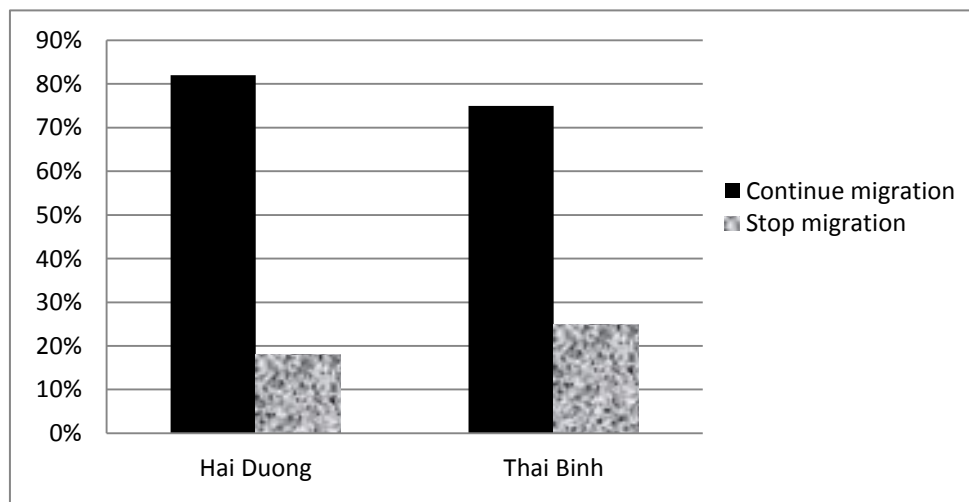
		Unit: %		
		Hai Duong	Thai Binh	Sign (T-test)
Education	Vocational training	33.0	40.0	
	Children education investment	69.0	89.3	**
	Television	52.0	80.0	***
	Motorbike	54.0	74.7	***
Assets bought from migration income	Fridge	44.0	45.3	
	Computer	11.0	14.7	
	Wishing machine	22.0	26.7	
	Repair house	41.0	53.3	
Social relation	Using gas	77.0	81.3	
	Lack of take care family	92.0	96.0	
	Lack of take care children	86.0	98.7	*
	Lack of community relationship	90.0	92.0	
	Children have to take over parent work	59.0	78.7	**
	Only older and children in rural	72.0	96.0	***
	Negative effects to teach study of children	32.0	57.3	***
Risks	Increase children give up school	14.0	29.3	*
	Effect to health migrants	70.0	92.0	***
	Effect of bad habit from urban society	13.0	34.7	***

Source: Same as Table 3.6

Migrants' remittance helped to increase their household income. Even though temporary migration produced better financial resources, it also generated heavier risks and difficulties for household welfare. Thai Binh migrant households invested more in children's education and purchased assets, but had to face many difficulties and risks, such as lack of farm labour, lack of presence to take care of the family, migrants' negative health effects in their life and inability to take care of children (who need a great deal of parental attention when they are of primary school

age). The degree of difficulties in Thai Binh was significantly more serious than in Hai Duong (Table 3.12). In addition, they experienced a lack of attendance at village activities (such as village festivals, meeting to transfer production technologies, and elections) and loss of community relationships. Thai Binh, which has higher rate of migrants than Hai Duong, faces difficulties in administrative management and general village activities.

In our survey, around 80% of migrant households will continue temporary migration in the near future (Figure 3.2). While number of Hai Duong households will continue temporary migration more than those Thai Binh households. Because Hai Duong households said that they can get higher income in the city, Hai Duong migrants had many opportunities to get good job in industrial zones. On the other hand, around 20% of migrants planned to stop migration. It means the rate of temporary migration will be lower because Thai Binh household's member migrated long time thought that they had many disadvantages during temporary migration. They showed reason for continue migration or stop migration; however the reasons were different between two provinces.



**Figure 3.2: Plan of migrant in near future**

There are many reasons of continuing and stopping temporary migration. Economic household was caused of continuing migration, because they want to improve living condition. The difficulties and risks of during migration were reasons of stopping migration in some households. However, there are different reasons between Hai Duong and Thai Binh province (Table 3.13). For reason of continuing migration, 53.7% of Hai Duong migrants thought that they could increase income when they migrated. The temporary migration helped them to earn money to support children to 14.6% and they thought they could get higher income in the city 18.3%. However, it was 67.2%, 24.1% and 3.5% in Thai Binh migrants, respectively. For reason of stopping migration, most of Hai Duong migrants said that they did not take care family when they migration (27.8%) and migration made to reduce their healthy (22.2%). However, Thai Binh migrants stopped temporary migration because of their children graduated (35.3%), they had not spent money on children education and 35.3% of weak healthy was caused stopping migration.

**Table 3.13: Reason for continuing and stopping migration**

Unit: %

	<b>Hai Duong</b>	<b>Thai Binh</b>
<b>I. Reason for continuing migration</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
1. Earn money to support children	14.6	24.1
2. High income in city	18.3	3.5
3. Increase income	53.7	67.2
4. Others	13.4	5.2
<b>II. Reason for stopping migration</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
1. Do not take care family	27.8	5.9
2. Children graduated	11.1	35.3
3. Weak health	22.2	35.3
4. Others	38.9	23.5

Source: Field survey in 2011

### 3.4 Summary

We focused on temporary migration from farm households to explain the trend of migration in the Red River Delta. The Vietnam Statistic Yearbook shows only in and out migration from rural and urban areas, with neither statistical data to differentiate temporary migration from permanent migration nor farm households from non-farm households. Therefore, we selected these two provinces to investigate the effects of temporary migration from specifically farm households on the local income structure and welfare. The research results are summarized as follows.

First, the migration households were generally disadvantaged households with low income and small farmland. Thai Binh migration households had lower income and more reasons to migrate than Hai Duong households. Thai Binh migrants comprised 89.3% married males, and 61.3% of migrants were 30–50 years old, whereas Hai Duong migrants were younger and comprised greater proportions of women and children. Thai Binh migrants migrating for over 10 years comprised 32.0%, but only 13.0% of Hai Duong migrants had migrated for that long. The average years of migration were 8.9 years and 5.2 years in Thai Binh and Hai Duong provinces, respectively. These results demonstrate that disadvantages of geographic conditions and the natural environment are the main causes of the earlier and higher temporary migration rate in Thai Binh province than in Hai Duong province, because Thai Binh is located farther from the economic centres of northern Vietnam and has agricultural production disadvantages, whereas Hai Duong is located on the road connecting the three largest economic centres, Hanoi, Hai Phong and Quang Ninh, and enjoys agricultural production advantages as well.

Second, temporary migrants' remittances to their households changed the households' income structure. The remittance became the major source of income household after migration. Thai Binh households spent more remittance on children's education than Hai Duong households. Temporary

migration affected agricultural production in both Hai Duong and Thai Binh provinces because migrants from farm households caused a deficiency of labour in farming. Households had to hire local labour to replace their own work on the farm. In this context, Thai Binh farm households benefitted more from temporary migration than did Hai Duong.

Third, temporary migration produced better financial resources, but also generated heavier risks and difficulties for household welfare. Thai Binh migrant households invested more in children's education and purchased assets, but faced many difficulties and risks such as lack of labour, lack of presence to take care of the family, migrants' negative health effects in their life. The degree of difficulties in Thai Binh was significantly more serious than in Hai Duong.

Fourth, the destination also affected income and remittance because greater distance from hometown to urban workplace generates higher travelling expenses.

Fifth, a longer duration of migration increased household income at a higher rate. However, longer duration of migration decreased agricultural production more than the shorter duration of migration because the former decreased the size of the household's agricultural land and increased hired labour cost. The longer temporary migration produced better financial resources for improving living conditions, but it caused heavier risks and difficulties in household welfare. A higher rate of migration has more serious effects on the general activities of a village.

Finally, we made it clear the difference of locational socio-economic conditions among local areas has affected the temporary migration trend in the length and degree of migration. And the different locations resulted in household economy and welfare in remittance, income structure and agricultural production significantly.



## **Chapter IV: Effects of temporary migration on agricultural production in the Red River Delta, Vietnam**

### **4.1 Methodology**

#### **4.1.1 Research approach**

To assess the effects of temporary migration on agricultural production, we estimate the changes in agricultural inputs and outputs in farming households before and after migration. This study investigates the effects of age, destination, job types, and period of migration from agricultural land, hired labour costs, agricultural income and proportion of agricultural income to total household income. To find the factor effects of temporary migration, we compare the changes in agricultural production with the characteristics of temporary migrants from migrant households in the Red Delta River of Vietnam. The descriptive statistics method and comparative analysis were used to present our study results.

#### **4.1.2 Data collection**

##### **(1) Selection of the research area**



**Figure 4.1: Map of Red River Delta**

Research was conducted in Hai Duong and Thai Binh provinces because they represent temporary migration and agricultural production in the Red River Delta. Hai Duong is geographically more advantageous than Thai Binh in terms of economic development and agricultural production. According to the Statistical Yearbook 2010, Hai Duong has more arable agricultural land than Thai Binh. While Thai Binh's gross provincial product (RGDP) and average income are lower than those of Hai Duong, the share of agricultural income to RGDP attributed to Hai Duong's migrant households is lower than the that of migrant households in Thai Binh<sup>(ii)</sup>. In addition, Hai Duong has more industrial zones than Thai Binh<sup>(iii)</sup>. The distance from Hai Duong centre to Hanoi, Hai Phong, Quang Ninh and Hochiminh city is 57 km, 45 km, 60 km and 1,663 km, respectively. From Thai Binh centre is 100 km, 60 km, 67 km and 1,610 km, respectively. The Red River Delta has 10 provinces including both purely agriculture provinces and industrial provinces. Purely agriculture provinces have higher rate of migrants than other provinces. Thai Binh province is represented purely agriculture with high rate of migrant. Hai Duong province is represented industrial development province with low rate of migrant. Because of these characteristics, Hai Duong and Thai Binh provinces were selected as research sites.

## **(2) Data collection method**

Data was collected from randomly sampled farm households from the list of migrants' households in the two provinces in 2011. A face-to-face direct interview method was applied to a sample of 200 respondents, 100 samples for each province with migrant household members who had migrated to the city in search of jobs. Each respondent was asked a series of questions regarding his/her demographic and migration characteristics. The questions focused on the respondent's personal characteristics, such as age, gender, year of migration, destination and

occupation. Several questions dealt with the household as a whole in terms of the total household income before and after migration, agricultural income, household size, land area, agricultural investment and hired labour cost. In this chapter, we primarily focus on the effects of temporary migration on agricultural inputs and outputs. We hypothesize that the characteristics of temporary migrants impact the agricultural production of migrant households. Furthermore we also use the definition “temporary migrants as members of farming households who move to urban areas in search of employment, typically stay there for less than six months at a time, and then return to their hometowns”. We used an F-Test (two-sample for variances) to compare two variances, and then used a T-Test (two-sample assuming unequal variances) to compare the different means between two groups.

## **4.2 Effects of temporary migration on agricultural production by migrants’ age**

### **4.2.1 Characteristics of temporary migration by migrants’ age**

Table 4.1 shows the characteristics of migrants by migrants’ age. In terms of age, 13.5% of migrants were less than 30 years of age while the rest (86.5%) were over 30 years of age. Migrants who were 40-50 years of age were highest rate (42.5%). A total of 84.0% of migrants were male and most migrants were from 30 to 50 years of age. Young migrants worked as industrial workers, whereas old migrants worked as daily labourers. Migrants were industrial workers with 63.0% within the ages of 30 and younger, 29.2% within the ages of 30-40. Migrants were daily labourers with 54.2% within the ages of 30-40, 70.6% within the ages of 40–50 and 55.0% over the age of 50. Groups of migrants who were over 50 years of age worked as housemaids and street vendors (12.5%). Migrants who were less than 30 years of age migrated to Quang Ninh (44.4%), old migrants migrated to Hanoi and Hai Phong city to reach a job. Those who migrated for less than

five years usually were under 30 years of age and 30-40 years of age, while those who migrated for a 5-10 year period were over 50 years of age. From our observations we concluded that most migrants were the main source of household labour; thus, the characteristics of temporary migrants have an impact on agricultural production.

**Table 4.1: Characteristics of migrants by migrant' age**

Unit: %

		<30 years of age	30-40 years of age	40-50 years of age	> 50 years of age
Sex	Male	70.4	93.8	89.4	70.0
	Female	29.6	6.3	10.6	30.0
Occupations	Daily labour	29.6	54.2	70.6	55.0
	Housemaid	-	2.1	2.4	12.5
	Industrial worker	63.0	29.2	12.9	15.0
	Street vendor	-	4.2	8.2	12.5
	Small business	-	6.3	5.9	2.5
	Other	7.4	4.2	-	2.5
	Hanoi	33.3	52.1	48.2	45.0
	Hai Phong	11.1	16.7	17.6	25.0
Destination	Quang Ninh	44.4	18.8	20.0	17.5
	Centre of province	-	4.2	3.5	7.5
	Hochiminh	7.4	2.1	7.1	-
	Other	3.7	6.3	3.5	5.0
Number of year migration	Under 5 years	81.5	50.0	25.9	32.5
	5-10 years	11.1	41.7	42.4	35.0
	Over 10 years	7.4	8.3	31.8	32.5
Percentage of migrants		13.5	24.0	42.5	20.0

Source: Field survey in 2011

#### 4.2.2 Effects of temporary migration by migrants' age

**Table 4.2: Effects of temporary migration on agricultural production by migrants' age**

Migrant's age	Land area (sao)			Agricultural investment			Hired labour cost			Agricultural income			Total household income			Proportion of agricultural income to total household income (%)		
	(1 sao = 360m <sup>2</sup> )		Sign	(million VND)		Sign	(million VND)		Sign	(million VND)		Sign	(million VND)		Sign	household income (%)		Sign
	Before	After		T-test	Before		After	T-test		Before	After		T-test	Before		After	T-test	
<30 years of age	5.1	3.9		3.6	3.2		0.5	1.2	***	12.5	8.6	*	22.5	35.8	***	55.6	24.0	***
30–40 years of age	5.8	4.9		3.4	4.7	**	0.3	1.2	***	10.2	9.4		18.9	33.4	***	53.9	28.1	***
40–50 years of age	7.1	6.6		4.8	5.3		0.4	1.1	***	15.0	11.4	***	21.8	31.5	***	68.8	36.2	***
>50 years of age	7.5	5.4	***	5.1	6.2		0.8	1.1		14.5	11.2	*	23.3	39.4	***	62.2	30.9	***

Source: Field survey in 2011

Notes: 'Before' refers to the year before migration from rural to urban areas.

'After' refers to the year after migration from rural to urban areas and the surveyed year.

(\*), (\*\*), (\*\*\*) show significance at 10%, 5% and 1%, respectively.

Real value according to CPI<sup>v</sup> with original year 2005 (CPI 2005 = 100)

The age of migrants also impacts the factors of agricultural production (Table 4.2). The effects of young temporary migrants on agricultural production were more negative than those of among old migrants. In rural areas where migrants were 30 years of age or younger, agricultural land use decreased by 23.5% from 5.1 sao (1,836m<sup>2</sup>) before migration to 3.9 sao (1,404m<sup>2</sup>) after migration. At the same time, hired labour costs increased rapidly by 140% from 0.5 million VND before migration to 1.2 million VND after migration (P=1%). However, agricultural investment decreased marginally by 0.4 million VND (11.1%) compared with investment before migration. As a result, agricultural income after temporary migration declined dramatically by 31.2% from 12.5 million VND to 8.6 million VND (P=10%). The proportion of agricultural income to total household income was the least after migration (24.0%). This was because many young migrants were industrial workers, thus requiring them to spend long periods of time in industrial zones. This in turn reduced the length of time spent on agricultural production. Furthermore, only young had opportunities to apply for a job in the industrial zones. In addition, migrants working as industrial workers received stable income as a result of their temporary migration, consequently reducing the time spent working on their farms. However, total household income increased rapidly during following migration. The difference in the mean income was statistical at the 1% level.

For other migratory groups, the amount of land area used for agricultural production declined; however, the amount of agricultural investment and hired labour cost increased. Thus, agricultural income decreased relatively to its pre-migration level. Groups of migrants who were 30–40 years of age rapidly increased their hired labour cost to 0.9 million VND (P=1%). However, agricultural investment increased from 3.4 million VND to 4.7 million VND after migration (P=5%). Consequently, agricultural income marginally decreased to (7.8%) from 10.2 million VND before migration to 9.4 million VND after migration. Groups of migrants who were 40–50 years of age

rapidly increased their hired labour cost to 0.7 million VND (175%) (P=1%) after migration compared to before migration. However, agricultural land use reduced to its least value 0.5 sao (180m<sup>2</sup>) (7.0%). Thus, their agricultural income decreased to 3.6 million VND (24%) (P=1%). Older migrants who migrated for many years used their earnings to invest in materials and equipment for agricultural production. Moreover, they worked as daily labourers, or street vendors or engaged in housemaids, therefore, giving them more time to attend to farming in their respective hometowns. So, hired labour cost increased to its lowest value (37.5%) from 0.8 million VND before migration to 1.1 million VND after migration. Although, their agricultural land use rapidly reduced from 7.5 sao (2,700m<sup>2</sup>) to 5.4 sao (1,944m<sup>2</sup>) after migration (P=1%). As a result, they got the highest agricultural income and it decreased from 14.5 million VND to 11.2 million VND after migration (P=10%).

#### **4.3 Effects of temporary migration on agricultural production by migration time period**

##### **4.3.1 Characteristics of temporary migration by migration time period**

Table 4.3 shows the characteristics of migrants by migration time period. In terms of time period, 40.5% of the individuals migrated for less than 5 years, 36.5% for a 5–10 year period and 23.0% for over a 10-year period. Male migrant migrated for longer periods of time than their female counterparts. Those who migrated for less than five years usually worked as industrial workers (35.8%), whereas those who migrated for a 5-10 year period typically worked as daily labour (61.6%) and over 10 year period (73.9%). Migrants who migrated for less than 5 years moved to the newly developed Quang Ninh city (29.6%), and to Hanoi capital (40.7%). Among those who migrated for 5-10 years, many moved to the Hanoi (54.8%), Hai Phong city (20.5%)

and among the over 10-year migrants, 43.5% moved to Hanoi and 13.0% moved to Hochiminh city which was away from their hometowns.

**Table 4.3: Characteristics of migrants by migration time period**

		Unit: %		
		Under 5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years
Sex	Male	79.0	83.6	93.5
	Female	21.0	16.4	6.5
Age	< 30 years of age	27.2	4.1	4.3
	30-40 years of age	29.6	27.4	8.7
	40-50 years of age	27.2	49.3	58.7
	> 50 years of age	16.0	19.2	28.3
Occupations	Daily labour	45.7	61.6	73.9
	Housemaid	3.7	6.8	-
	Industrial worker	35.8	16.4	15.2
	Street vendor	6.2	8.2	6.5
	Small business	3.7	5.5	4.3
	Other	4.9	1.4	-
Destination	Hanoi	40.7	54.8	43.5
	Hai Phong	16.0	20.5	17.4
	Quang Ninh	29.6	16.4	19.6
	Centre of province	3.7	4.1	4.3
	Hochiminh	2.5	1.4	13.0
	Other	7.4	2.7	2.2
Percentage of migrants		40.5	36.5	23.0

Source: Field survey in 2011

#### 4.3.2 Effects of temporary migration by migration time period

Table 4.4 shows that the longer the period of migration, the greater the impact on agricultural production. The longer migration the slighter negative effects and the shorter migration the more



negative effects. Migrant households with temporary migrants working in cities the longest invested more resources on agricultural production and had agricultural incomes higher than those of groups with a short temporary migration period. Because of a longer migration period of the former group, its members earned more income than those of migrants from other groups and used this income to purchase agricultural inputs.

Among the over 10 years group, agricultural investment dramatically increased from 4.4 million VND before migration to 5.7 million VND after migration (29.5%) ( $P=10\%$ ), however, hired labour costs increased the least. Therefore, members of this group experienced the least decrease in agricultural income from 12.2 million VND before migration to 11.1 million VND after migration (9.0%) and the proportion of agricultural income to total household income was the largest (34.7%). This is because most migrants in the over 10 year's migrant group were daily labourers who could spend more time on their agricultural production. For migrants in the under 5 year's group, agricultural investment increased from 4.6 million VND before migration to 5.5 million VND after migration (19.6%) ( $P=5\%$ ).

**Table 4.4: Effects of temporary migration on agricultural production by migrants' years of migration**

Migrant's year migration	Land area (sao)			Agricultural investment			Hired labour cost			Agricultural income			Total household income			Proportion of agricultural income to total household income (%)		
	(1 sao = 360m <sup>2</sup> )	Sign		(million VND)	Sign		(million VND)	Sign		(million VND)	Sign		(million VND)	Sign				
	Before	After	T-test	Before	After	T-test	Before	After	T-test	Before	After	T-test	Before	After	T-test	Before	After	T-test
Under 5 years	6.2	5.3	*	4.6	5.5	**	0.6	1.2	***	12.3	10.9		21.2	37.5	***	57.5	28.3	***
5–10 years	6.7	5.6	*	4.4	5.1		1.0	1.2	*	14.9	10.6	***	22.8	31.3	***	65.1	33.2	***
Over 10 years	7.1	6.0	*	4.4	5.7		0.9	1.0		12.2	11.1		19.4	32.0	***	61.9	34.7	***

Source: Same as Table 4.2

At the same time, hired labour costs increased significantly by 100% ( $P=1\%$ ), and thus agricultural income decreased (11.4%) from 12.3 million VND before migration to 10.9 million VND after migration. Many migrants among in this group were industrial workers who had many opportunities to earn stable income in a city. As a result, their households lacked the labour required for agricultural production and thus production declined. Moreover, they migrated for fewer years and consequently earned lesser incomes to invest in their farms than members of the other migratory groups.

The least increase in agricultural investment was among the 5 to 10 years group at 15.9%. Their hire labour cost increased marginally at (20.0%) ( $P=10\%$ ). Agricultural land use among this group's households declined by 16.4%, from 6.7 sao (2,412m<sup>2</sup>) before migration to 5.6 sao (2,016m<sup>2</sup>) after migration ( $P=10\%$ ), and agricultural income decreased by 28.9%, from 14.9 million VND before migration to 10.6 million VND after migration, respectively. The difference in the mean income was statistical at the 1% level. Because, households whose migrants worked as daily labour (61.6%) and migrated to Hanoi city (54.8%) and Hai Phong city (20.5%) that was close to their hometown.

#### **4.4 Effects of temporary migration on agricultural production by types of jobs among migrants**

##### **4.4.1 Characteristics of temporary migration by types of jobs among migrants**

In terms of the types of jobs that migrants engaged in Table 4.5, 58.0% of migrants worked as daily labourers (construction workers and motorbike taxi drivers), and 24.0% of migrants were employed as industrial workers. Migrants who worked as housemaids, and street vendors and engaged in small business constituted 4.0%, 7.0% and 4.5%, respectively.

**Table 4.5: Characteristics of migrants by type of jobs among migrants**

Unit: %

		<b>Daily labour</b>	<b>Housemaid</b>	<b>Industrial worker</b>	<b>Street vendor</b>	<b>Small business</b>	<b>Other</b>
Sex	Male	88.8	12.5	85.4	64.3	100.0	100.0
	Female	11.2	87.5	14.6	35.7	-	-
Age	< 30 years of age	6.9	-	35.4	-	-	40.0
	30-40 years of age	22.4	12.5	29.2	14.3	33.3	40.0
	40-50 years of age	51.7	25.0	22.9	50.0	55.6	-
	> 50 years of age	19.0	62.5	12.5	35.7	11.1	20.0
Number of year migration	Under 5 years	31.9	37.5	60.4	35.7	33.3	80.0
	5-10 years	38.8	62.5	25.0	42.9	44.4	20.0
	Over 10 years	29.3	-	14.6	21.4	22.2	-
Destination	Hanoi	51.7	50.0	35.4	21.4	77.8	40.0
	Hai Phong	12.9	25.0	22.9	57.1	-	-
	Quang Ninh	23.3	12.5	25.0	14.3	11.1	40.0
	Centre of province	2.6	12.5	6.3	7.1	-	-
	Hochiminh	5.2	-	4.2	-	11.1	-
	Other	4.3	-	6.3	-	-	20.0
Percentage of migrants		58.0	4.0	24.0	7.0	4.5	2.5

Source: Field survey in 2011

Most female migrants were housemaids and street vendor, whereas male migrants were generally employed as daily labourers, industrial workers and small business. Migrants who were less than 30 years of age worked as industrial worker (35.4%) and most of them (60.4%) migrated for under 5 years. Old migrants who migrated for longer years were daily labourers, housemaids and engaged in street vendors. Migrants were workers as daily labourers in Hanoi (51.7%), and Quang Ninh city (23.3%), as housemaids in Hanoi capital (50.0%) and Hai Phong city (25.0%), as

industrial workers in Hanoi (35.4%), Quang Ninh city (25.0%), as street vendors in Hai Phong city (57.1%).

#### **4.4.2 Effects of types of jobs among migrants**

Different types of jobs have varied effects on agricultural production (Table 4.6). The type of job determines the number of labour hours available to attend to farm work in migrants' hometowns. Migrants working in industries are forced to hire labour to work on their farms more than other migrants (from 0.4 million VND before migration to 1.0 million VND after migration (P=1%)). Moreover, they invested in agricultural production less than other groups because their incomes from migration were more stable than incomes of migrants in other groups. Therefore, for migrants in this type of work, agricultural income decreased the highest, by 30.5% from 11.8 million VND before migration to 8.2 million VND after migration (P=5%).

Households whose migrants worked as housemaids showed the highest decrease in the area of agricultural land use (38.1%) from 6.3 sao (2,268m<sup>2</sup>) before migration to 3.9 sao (1,404m<sup>2</sup>) after migration because this job required more time in the city, they had trend uncultivated in their fields. They invested the least in agricultural production. Moreover, the proportion of agricultural income to total household income was the least for this group than any other groups.

Migrants who were street vendors spent less time working in the city, attended to agricultural production and increased agricultural investment. This group increased their agricultural incomes and their share of agricultural income to total household income was higher than that of other groups. Households whose migrants worked as daily labour showed the decrease in the area of agricultural land use (12.7%) from 7.1 sao (2,556m<sup>2</sup>) before migration to 6.2 sao (2,232m<sup>2</sup>) after migration (P=5%), however they invested the biggest in agricultural production (28.3%) from 4.6

million VND to 5.9 million VND (P=5%) and they had more time to attend to their fields. Thus, agricultural income decreased marginally (17.9%) from 13.9 million VND to 11.4 million VND (P=5%).

**Table 4.6: Effects of temporary migration on agricultural production by type of jobs among migrants**

Migrant's jobs	Land area (sao)			Agricultural investment			Hired labour cost			Agricultural income			Total household income			Proportion of agricultural income to total household income (%)		
	(1 sao = 360m <sup>2</sup> )		Sign	(million VND)		Sign	(million VND)		Sign	(million VND)		Sign	(million VND)		Sign	total household income (%)		Sign
	Before	After	T-test	Before	After	T-test	Before	After	T-test	Before	After	T-test	Before	After	T-test	Before	After	T-test
Daily labour	7.1	6.2	**	4.6	5.9	**	0.5	1.2	***	13.9	11.4	**	21.2	33.9	***	65.6	33.6	***
Housemaid	6.3	3.9	*	3.1	3.6		0.5	0.9		9.3	7.5		15.1	32.2	***	61.6	23.3	***
Industrial worker	5.2	4.1	*	3.7	3.8		0.4	1.0	***	11.8	8.2	**	21.9	32.5	***	53.9	25.2	***
Street vendor	7.0	6.2		4.8	5.1		1.1	1.1		14.9	13.1		20.9	37.7	***	71.3	34.7	***
Small business	5.7	5.4		5.8	4.1		0.4	0.9	*	12.3	10.0		25.1	36.8	**	49.0	27.2	**
Other	8.2	8.2		6.6	8.6		0.2	0.9	**	16.6	16.5		28.4	36.9		58.5	44.7	

Source: Same as Table 4.2

## 4.5 Effects of temporary migration on agricultural production by migrants' destination

### 4.5.1 Characteristics of temporary migration by migrants' destination

**Table 4.7: Characteristics of migrants by migrant' destination**

Unit: %

		Hanoi	Hai Phong	Quang Ninh	Centre of province	Hochiminh	Other
Sex	Male	89.2	75.0	80.0	75.0	100.0	77.8
	Female	10.8	25.0	20.0	25.0	-	22.2
Age	< 30 years of age	9.7	8.3	26.7	-	22.2	11.1
	30-40 years of age	26.9	22.2	20.0	25.0	11.1	33.3
	40-50 years of age	44.1	41.7	37.8	37.5	66.7	33.3
	> 50 years of age	19.4	27.8	15.6	37.5	-	22.2
Number of year migration	Under 5 years	35.5	35.5	37.5	22.2	36.1	53.3
	5-10 years	44.1	43.0	37.5	11.1	41.7	26.7
	Over 10 years	19.4	21.5	25.0	66.7	22.2	20.0
	Daily labour	64.5	41.7	60.0	37.5	66.7	55.6
Occupations	Housemaid	4.3	5.6	2.2	12.5	-	-
	Industrial worker	18.3	30.6	26.7	37.5	22.2	33.3
	Street vendor	3.2	22.2	4.4	12.5	-	-
	Small business	7.5	-	2.2	-	11.1	-
	Other	2.2	-	4.4	-	-	11.1
Percentage of migrants		46.5	18.0	22.5	4.0	4.5	4.5

Source: Field survey in 2011

Temporary migrants tended to move to big cities in search of employment (Table 4.7). The cities of Hanoi, Hai Phong and Quang Ninh were the three major destinations to which 87.0% of migrants chose to seek work. Hanoi attracted nearly a half of all migrants (46.5%). Most female migrants migrated to Hai Phong city and to the centre of the province (25.0%) that was very close to their hometowns, while many male migrants moved to the Hanoi capital (89.2%), 100% moved



to Hochiminh city, which was away from their hometowns. Migrants migrated to Hanoi capital work as daily labour (64.5%) and industrial worker (18.3%). Majority of migrants in Haiphong city were street vendors (66.7%) and were old migrants. Significant proportions of migrants migrated to Quang Ninh city to work as daily labourers (60.0%), industrial workers (26.7%) and they were young migrants.

#### **4.5.2 Effects of migrants' destination**

Table 4.8 shows the effects of migrants' destination on agricultural production. The distance between migrants' destination and their hometown also decides the number of labour hours available for farming. In case this distance is not too long, migrants will be able to return to their farms in rural area. Because Hai Phong city and centre of province were close to migrants' hometowns, they returned home to work on their farms. This meant that these households had to spend less on hired labour costs. They typically worked as street vendors, which gave them more time to attend to their fields. As a result, their average agricultural income was higher than that of migrants in other groups.

Households whose migrant migrated to Hai Phong, their agricultural income decreased from 13.3 million VND before migration to 11.4 million VND after migration (14.3%). Those who migrated to centre of province did not increase hired labour cost; it was least value by 0.6 million VND, however, agricultural investment for this group decreased from 5.9 million VND before migration to 5.0 million VND after migration the least among the migratory groups (15.3%). Moreover, agricultural land also decreased after migration compared to before migration. Thus, their agricultural income decreased from 15.8 million VND before migration to 13.3 million VND after migration.

Those who migrated to the more distant Hochiminh city had to increase hired labour costs from 0.3 million VND to 1.1 million VND ( $P=1\%$ ), and consequently, they decreased to invest in agriculture from 5.6 million VND before migration compared with 5.1 million VND after migration (8.9%). As a result for members of this group, agricultural income was the lowest and it decreased rapidly from 13.8 million VND to 8.1 million VND after migration (41.3%) ( $P=1\%$ ). Because the distance from Hochiminh city to their hometowns was nearly 2,000 km, they were unable to return to their farms. Most migrants were male, thus mainly females attended to agricultural production.

Households of migrants to Hanoi showed reduce in the area of agricultural land use by 14.5%, from 6.9 sao (2,484m<sup>2</sup>) before migration to 5.9 sao (2,124m<sup>2</sup>) after migration ( $P=5\%$ ), however, they also showed the highest increase in agricultural investment (1.0 million VND) ( $P=10\%$ ), and their hired labour cost increased from 0.5 million VND to 1.2 million VND after migration (140.0%) ( $P=1\%$ ). This cost increase translated into agricultural incomes that decreased by 2.6 million VND after migration and constituted 30.4% of the total household income after migration.

**Table 4.8: Effect of temporary migration on agricultural production by migrants' destination**

Migrant's destination	Land area (sao)			Agricultural investment			Hired labour cost			Agricultural income			Total household income			Proportion of agricultural income to total household income (%)		
	(1 sao = 360m <sup>2</sup> )		Sign	(million VND)		Sign	(million VND)		Sign	(million VND)		Sign	(million VND)		Sign	household income (%)		Sign
	Before	After	T-test	Before	After	T-test	Before	After	T-test	Before	After	T-test	Before	After	T-test	Before	After	T-test
Hanoi	6.9	5.9	**	4.4	5.4	*	0.5	1.2	***	13.2	10.6	**	21.7	34.9	***	60.8	30.4	***
Hai Phong	6.4	5.2		4.8	5.4		0.6	1.0		13.3	11.4		19.5	38.4	***	68.2	29.7	***
Hochiminh	5.8	4.1		5.6	5.1		0.3	1.1	***	13.8	8.1	***	24.9	27.3		55.4	29.7	***
Centre of province	8.5	5.8		5.9	5.0		0.6	0.6		15.8	10.3		23.2	32.6	*	68.1	31.6	***
Quang Ninh	5.8	5.4		3.9	5.0	*	0.4	1.1	***	12.6	10.2	*	21.0	29.5	**	60.0	34.6	***
Other	6.6	6.4		4.5	4.9		0.6	1.4	**	13.7	10.4		23.2	37.5	*	59.1	27.7	***
<b>Average</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>**</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>		<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>		<b>21.5</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>***</b>

Source: Same as Table 4.2

#### **4.6 Effects of temporary migration on general agricultural production**

On the whole (see the average in Table 4.8), households' average agricultural land area use decreased from 6.6 sao (2,376m<sup>2</sup>) before temporary migration to 5.6 sao (2,016m<sup>2</sup>) after temporary migration (P=5%). This variable use declined because it was uncultivated and misused in many cases as it was rented to non-migrant households or converted for other uses. Agricultural investment increased to 17.8% from 4.5 million VND before migration to 5.3 million VND after migration. Migrants sent money to their hometowns to invest in agricultural materials and equipment and to fund the purchase of seeds, and fertilizer and hire labour.

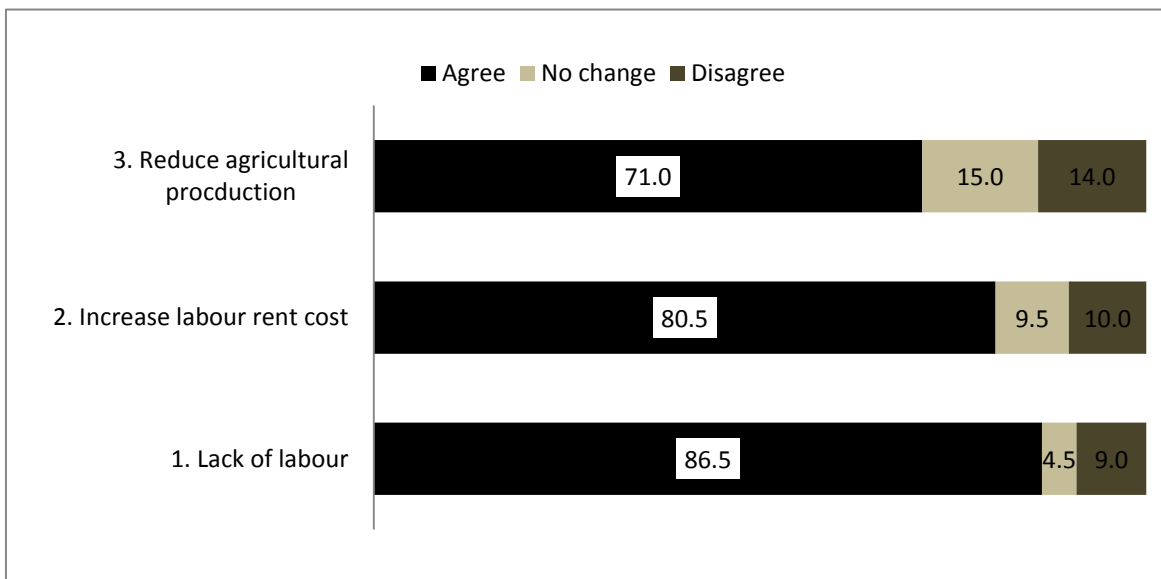
However, the transfer of family labour from agricultural to migrant work has caused the increase two point two times (120.0%) in hired labour cost compared with that before migration (P=1%). Thus, agricultural income decreased by 1.1 million VND (9.3%) from 11.8 million VND before migration to 10.7 million VND after migration. The proportion of agricultural income to total household income decreased nearly a half because an increase in earnings from migration. Temporary migration helped to increase total household income to 57.7% from 21.5 million VND to 33.9 million VND after migration (P=1%). Before migration, the main household income came from farming; however after migration, it came from other sources.

Many households had difficulties on agricultural production. Young people migrated to the city, children and older had to farming works. So, migrant households had many disadvantages of agricultural production because it effected on grow and harvest time. Box 4.1 shows an example of a family in Kim Dinh commune, Kim Thanh district, Hai Duong province who had both husband and wife who migrated to the urban.

#### Box 4.1: Disadvantage of agricultural production

Since Mr Nguyen Trong Tuan and Ms Nguyen Thi Hoa moved to Hai Phong city as temporary migrants, all of family and farming works have been covered by grandmother – an 71 years old. She had to cultivate 8 sao (2880 m<sup>2</sup>) by herself. This led to affect growing schedule and agricultural productivity.

Figure 4.2 reflected the percentage of household opinion about effect of migration on agricultural production. Around 70% of households said that temporary migration reduced agricultural production. 80% was agreed that they had to increase labour rent cost in harvest time and nearly 90% of households thought that it lacked of labour in migrant households.



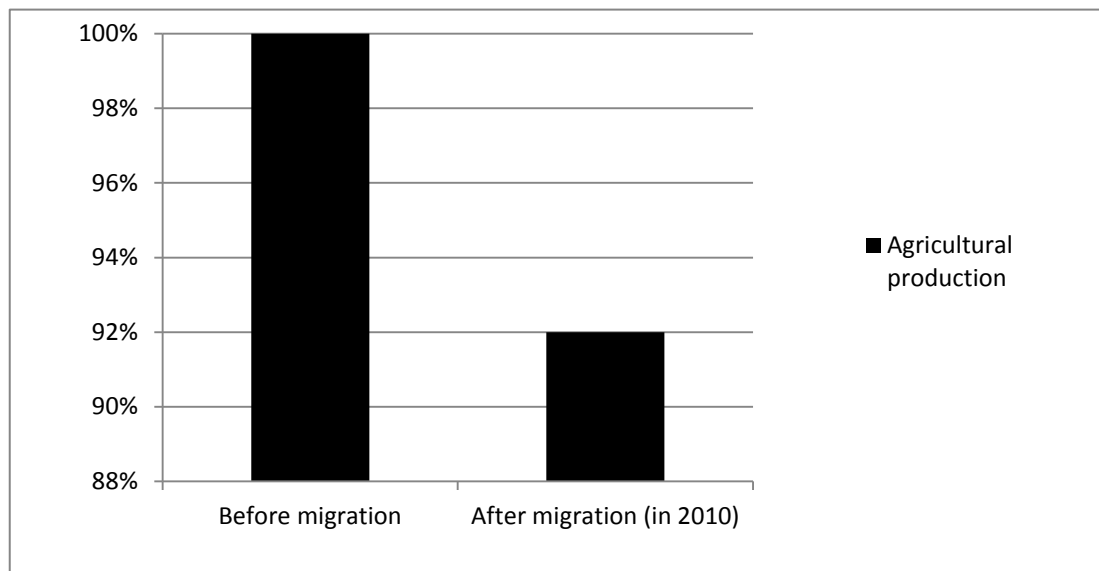
**Figure 4.2: Percent stating situation agree or disagree**

The regions which had high the rate of migrant also lack of labour in rural deal to difficulties on rent labour and rent labour cost on crops. Box 4.2 shows idea of a leader of commune, he said that a kind of negative effects on agricultural production when his commune had many famers migrated to the city.

**Box 4.2: Lack of labour on crops**

Mr Ta Van Hai, leader of Thuong Hien communes, Kien Xuong district, Thai Binh province said that lack of labour on crops due to rural-urban temporary migration. Labour rent cost increased dramatically from 40 thousand VND in 2005 to 150 thousand VND in 2010. This led to increase total expenditure on agricultural production

In our data, after migration (in 2010), 8% of household gave up absolutely agricultural production compared to before migration (75 sao = 27,000 m<sup>2</sup>) (Figure 4.3)



**Figure 4.3: Percentage of agricultural production household**

## 4.7 Summary

Our research results are summarized as follows:

First, most migrants were males; they migrated earlier than their female counterparts. Young migrants worked as industrial workers, while older migrants worked as daily labourers. Those who migrated for fewer years worked as industrial workers in cities near their hometowns. Those who migrated for many years worked as daily labourers and housemaids in cities that were far away from their hometowns.

Second, the characteristics of temporary migration affected agricultural production of migrant households. Temporary migration helped household migrants to increase their total income whereas it decreased agricultural income. Young migrants had more negative effects on agricultural production than those old migrants. For young migrants, agricultural incomes decreased dramatically after migration and their proportion of agricultural income to total household income was the least among all groups. At the same time, agricultural incomes among older migrants decreased marginally.

Third, the longer the migratory period, the greater its effects were on agricultural production. Migrant households with the longest temporary migratory period invested the most in agricultural production and agricultural incomes decreased less for this group than for groups with shorter temporary migratory period. The longer migration the slighter negative effects and the shorter migration the more negative effects.

Fourth, different types of jobs had different effects on agricultural production. Agricultural production among migrants who worked as industrial workers and housemaids decreased rapidly, whereas it decreased slightly among migrants who worked as daily labourers, or street vendors, or were engaged in other such jobs.

Fifth, we found that the farther the distance of migrants from their households, the greater the more negative effects on agricultural production; the closer the distance to their hometowns, the less negative effects on agricultural production.

Finally, agricultural income usually decreased dramatically among households with young migrants, industrial workers and those who had fewer migratory years and had the further destination. On the other hand, older individuals who migrated for a longer duration and worked as daily labourers experienced a slightly decrease in household incomes from agriculture.

In the process of industrial modernization, the trend among temporary migrants is that of younger industrial workers. Our findings show that this type of temporary migration could have more negative effect on agricultural production in the near future.



## **Chapter V: Effects of temporary migration on rural households in the Red River Delta of Vietnam**

### **5.1 Methodologies**

#### **5.1.1 Data collection and data analysis**

Objects of this study were 80 temporary migrants and 80 households of those migrants from Hai Duong and Thai Binh, because the two provinces has high temporary migration ratio in the Red River Delta. Only farm households were included in the current study but non-farm households. The field survey was conducted in 2011.

**Table 5.1: Characteristics of Hai Duong and Thai Binh**

	<b>Hai Duong</b>	<b>Thai Binh</b>
1. Total area (thous.ha)	165.6	155.9
2. Agricultural land (thous.ha)	105.7	108.5
3. Population (thous.person)	1,712.8	1,785.0
4. Labour (thous.person)	971.6	1,052.5
5. Total RGDP (billion VND)	30,732.0	29,081.0
6. Share of industry in RGDP (billion VND)	13,921.0	9,451.0
7. Number of acting enterprises as of 31 December 2009 (enterprise)	2,990.0	2,214.0
8. Number of employees in enterprises as of December, 2009 (person)	176,216.0	108,623.0
9. Yearly average income per capita (million VND)	14.2	13.7

Source: Hai Duong and Thai Binh Statistical Yearbook 2010

Table 5.1 shows the demographic characteristics of the survey areas. Thai Binh province has a larger population and agricultural labour force than in Hai Duong province. By contrast, RGDP

and average income per capita of Thai Binh province is lower than that of Hai Duong province. Those factors lead to the differences in the characteristics of temporary migration between the two provinces. Data was analyzed by statistic description and comparison using Microsoft Excel 2010 and SPSS 18.0.

### **5.1.2 Methodology**

To investigate the effects of temporary migration on households, we approached both temporary migrants and their households in hometown. Data collection was obtained by face-to-face interviews using structured questionnaires including both closed and open-ended questions. The questionnaire was designed to answer 3 following study questions: (1) what were the demographic factors of the migrants and their households before and after migration; (2) how were the working and living conditions of the migrants in the city; (3) what were the effects of temporary migration on the migrants and their households.

## **5.3 Rural to urban temporary migration in the Red River Delta**

### **5.3.1 The characteristics of migrants and migrant households**

The demographic characteristics of 80 migrants at Hai Duong and Thai Binh in 2011 are described in Table 5.2. Around 85% of the migrants were male. Around 70% of them were over 40 years old and had the educational level of under high school. Noticeably, the migrants in Hai Duong were younger than those in Thai Binh. Migrants Thai Binh who were 40-50 years old were a twice that Hai Duong. Number of female migrants and children from Hai Duong was more than from Thai Binh. Husband migrants from Thai Binh were higher than that Hai Duong. These will

effect to the destination and jobs which migrants choose during following migration. Moreover, they will effect on household economic and welfare.

**Table 5.2: The basic information of migrants**

Unit: %

		<b>Hai Duong</b>	<b>Thai Binh</b>
<b>Sex</b>	Male	82.5	87.5
	Female	17.5	12.5
<b>Age</b>	Aged 30 years old or younger	17.5	-
	30-40 years old	22.5	27.5
	40-50 years old	32.5	60.0
	Aged 50 years old or older	27.5	12.5
<b>Education</b>	Primary school	12.5	5.0
	Junior high school	70.0	77.5
	High school and over	17.5	17.5
<b>Status in family</b>	Husband (Head)	67.5	87.5
	Wife (Spouse)	20.0	12.5
	Children	12.5	-

Source: Field survey in 2011

Table 5.3 compared the difference in the economic condition before migration between migration households in Thai Binh and Hai Duong. In general, all migration households had low income, possessed a small piece of agricultural land and belonged to the average and poor income groups. Average income household of Hai Duong was higher than that Thai Binh and percentage of poor household from Thai Binh was more than from Hai Duong. Number of Hai Duong households who income from 0.6 to less than 1 million VND per capita per month was higher than that Thai Binh. On contrary, Thai Binh households who income was less than 0.2 million VND per capita per month was lower than that Hai Duong. The poverty, unemployment, land shortages in

rural area are push factors of temporary migration. They hope that they can find to good job in the city.

**Table 5.3: The information of household before migration**

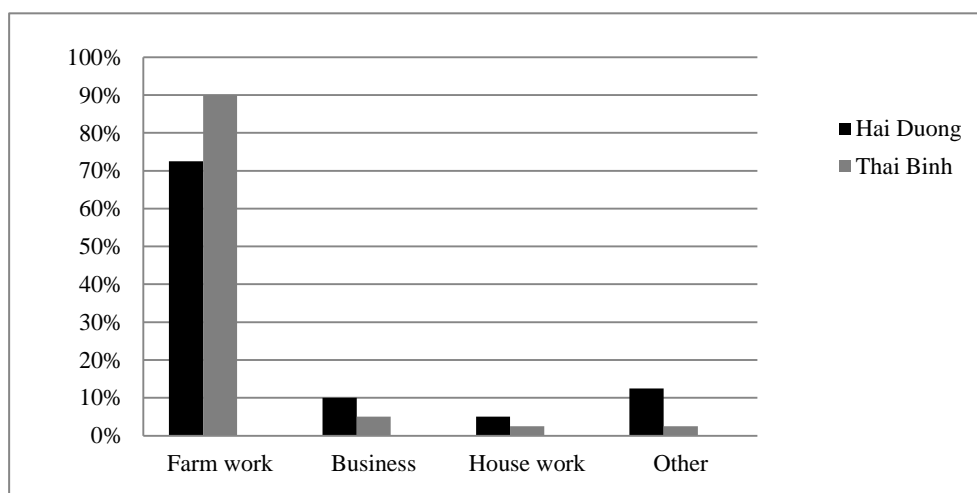
	Unit	Hai Duong	Thai Binh
1. Labour	People	2.2	2.1
2. Area (1sao=360m <sup>2</sup> )	Sao	8.1	7.1
3. Agriculture land	Sao	7.0	6.1
4. Average income	Million VND	29.8	15.1
5. Family economy	%		
Rather rich***		37.5	12.5
Average**		47.5	62.5
Poor*		15.0	25.0

Source: Field survey in 2011

Note: \* Households with income less than 0,2 million VND per capita per month  
and receive the poor certificate from the Government

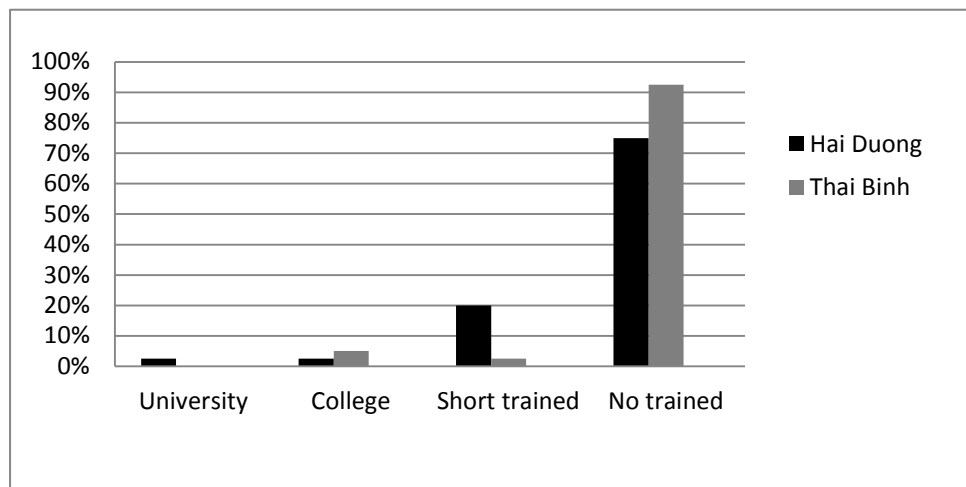
\*\* Households with income from 0,2 to less than 0,6 million VND of the poor household's income

\*\*\* Households with income from 0,6 to less than 1 million VND of the poor household's income



**Figure 5.1: Kind of job before migration**

Figure 5.1 and Figure 5.2 described occupations and the vocational training that the migrants received before migration, respectively. Almost 80% of the migrants were farmers. The remaining occupations including business, house work and others only occupied less than 10% each. Most of the migrants (83.8%) were not trained. Migrants in Thai Binh tend to involve more in farm work and had less vocational training compared to the migrants in Hai Duong



**Figure 5.2: Vocational training before migration**

Figure 5.3 demonstrates the reasons for temporary migration from rural to urban. Seasonal migration from rural to urban areas during idle time after harvest is very common in Vietnam. In our survey, 30% to 50% of the respondents expected that they could earn a higher income in the city. Other reasons including low income, lack of job opportunities and idle time after harvest constituted around 20%, 14% and 20%, respectively. Thai Binh households migrated to city because they gave economic difficulties and they can opportunities to earn high income in the city. On contrary, Hai Duong households thought that season for temporary migration was lack of opportunities in the rural and good relationship (migrants had friends or relatives living in the city,

and hence had many opportunities to find a job and receive help from them the temporary migration from rural to urban areas).



**Figure 5.3: The migration of reason**

### 5.3.2 Migrants' working conditions

Temporary migration is a rural household strategy to find a job and increase income. The analysis of the departure and destination of migration is an important aspect in temporary migration studies, which helps to understand the migration trends and regional economic development patterns. Hanoi, Hai Phong and Quang Ninh were three major cities where 80.0% to 82.5% of migrants chose to work, among which Hanoi attracted nearly a half of all migrants (Table 5.4). 62.5% to 82.5% of migrants worked as unskilled workers, including construction workers, motorbike drivers, housemaid and street vendor. While Hai Duong migrants worked as manufactory worker, street vendor and small business, most Thai Binh migrants were construction worker. Hai Duong migrants who were young had more opportunities to work in manufactory

worker. Around 90% migrants had to work over 8 hours. Migrants had to work hardly without to pay extra wage. The average migration time was 7.7 years, and the migrants from Thai Binh started migration earlier than the migrants from Hai Duong. 62.5% and 15% migrants from Hai Duong migrated under 5 years over 10 years, respectively but it was 40% and 35% from Thai Binh. The time migration period will decide money earning and spending on living cost and agricultural production.

**Table 5.4: The kind of work and the destination**

Unit: %

		Hai Duong	Thai Binh
Occupations	Construction worker	37.5	65.0
	Motorbike driver	7.5	12.5
	Housemaid	2.5	5.0
	Industrial worker	15.0	10.0
	Street vendor	15.0	-
	Small business	12.5	7.5
	Other	10.0	-
	8 hours	12.5	10.0
Work day	8-12 hours	65.0	82.5
	Over 12 hours	22.5	7.5
	Hanoi	45.0	52.5
Destination	Hai Phong	27.5	2.5
	Quang Ninh	10.0	25.0
	Centre of province	5.0	2.5
	Ho Chi Minh	2.5	5.0
	Other	10.0	12.5
Number of year migration	Under 5 years	62.5	40.0
	5-10 years	22.5	25.0
	Over 10 years	15.0	35.0

Source: Field survey in 2011

Table 5.5 shows the annual income that migrants earned from working in the city. Their average income was around 40 million VND per year. Hai Duong migrants earned more than Thai Binh migrants. Hai Duong migrants earned average 40.8 million VND per year, but it only was 36.8 million VND in Thai Binh migrants. Because Hai Duong migrants had state jobs such as manufactory worker, small business, however Thai Binh migrants worked as unskilled worker. According to the Vietnam Statistical Yearbook 2010, the average income of the migrants was higher than the average income of the common labour in the whole country<sup>vi</sup>. However, nearly 40% of income migrant was used for their living cost at city, most remain income was remitted to their household at hometown. The above statistics suggested that temporary migration is a kind of livelihood strategy for a sustainable livelihood outcome.

**Table 5.5: The average of yearly income**

	Unit: million VND	
	<b>Hai Duong</b>	<b>Thai Binh</b>
Income	40.8	36.8
Expenditure	16.2	14.0
Remittance	23.7	22.6

Source: Field survey in 2011

### **5.3 Effects of temporary migration on migrants and migrant households**

#### **5.3.1 Positive effects of temporary migration to the migrants**

If we assume that temporary migration is a strategy adopted by rural households in their pursuit of a better livelihood, we could observe positive effects on individual migrants and their household. Most of the migrants were successful in finding jobs and increasing income. For example nearly 90% of the migrants found jobs as soon as they arrived at the city, including those



who already had their jobs arranged by friends or acquaintances before coming to the city, and only 11% of the migrants had to wait for one week or more. The average income in the following years of migration (year 2010) increased 2.5 times compared to the first year of migration (see Table 5.6). In Hai Duong households, average income was 20.0 and 40.8 million VND the first year of migration and after migration, respectively. In Thai Binh households, it was 15.6 and 36.8 million VND. Remittance increase from 13.8 million VND in the first year of migration to 23.7 million VND in the after migration in Hai Duong households and it was 9.5 and 22.6 million VND in Thai Binh households. Around 96% of the migrants sent money to their household and the remitted amount was increased. Before migration, the migrants only received income after harvest, but after working in the city, 30% of the migrants got daily salary and 54% got monthly salary that helped to increase their expenditure. Besides the positive effect on increasing income, temporary migration was also an opportunity for the migrants to improve their working skills and received more vocational training. 72.5% of Thai Binh migrants reported their working skills improved more compared to 52.5% of Hai Duong migrants. The migrants got vocational training by 45.0% and 37.5% in Thai Binh and Hai Duong, respectively.

**Table 5.6: Income and remittance of migrants**

		Unit: Million VND	
		<b>Hai Duong</b>	<b>Thai Binh</b>
The first year migration'	Income	22.0	15.6
	Remittance	13.8	9.5
The after migration (in 2010)"	Income	40.8	36.8
	Remittance	23.7	22.6

Source: Field survey in 2011

Note: ' The first year when he/she migrated from rural to urban

" 2010 is the year of data surveyed

Temporary migration helped to improve their life such as remittance was spend on paying of living cost and building a new house. Box 5.1 shows an example migrant who had positive effects from temporary migration in a short time.

**Box 5.1: Increasing financial capital**

In 2004, Mr. Tran Van Luy, head of a household with 5 members in Kim Tan commune, Kim Thanh district, Hai Duong province had realized that his family could not cover living and education expenses with 1000 m<sup>2</sup> of agricultural land. He decided to migrate to Hai Phong city after the farming time. As a result of 8 years temporary migration his family has built a new house with favorable equipment, and has a saving account.

### 5.3.2 Positive effects of temporary migration to the migrant households

**Table 5.7: Average income of migrant household**

	Unit: Million VND	
	<b>Hai Duong</b>	<b>Thai Binh</b>
Before migration	29.9	15.1
The first year migration	37.7	21.9
The after migration (in 2010)	68.3	49.7

Source: Field survey in 2011

The remittance from the migrants helped to increase the income of their households. The remitted amount received by the migrant households increased substantially with duration of migration. Average income went up from around 20 million VND before migration to 68.3 million VND in Hai Duong and 49.7 million VND in Thai Binh after migration, respectively (Table 5.7). According to Vietnam Statistical Yearbook 2010, the average income per capita of the households

having migrants is higher than that of households without migrants as a consequence<sup>vii</sup>. Temporary migration changed also the households' income structure. Income from agriculture before migration accounted for 65% but it accounted only 35% after migration. Income from migration reached nearly 40% by the time of interviewing. In the first year of migration, most of the money received was spent on debt payment (29%) and from the following years it was mostly spent on education of children (40%) and buying family facilities or renewing houses (20%). This is the biggest advantage from temporary migration.

**Table 5.8: Kind of facilities in your house bought from migration income**

		Unit: %					
		Television	Motorbike	Fridge	Computer	Wishing machine	House repair
Number of year migration	< 5 years	75.6	65.9	51.2	21.9	24.4	31.7
	5-10 years	89.5	89.5	52.6	26.3	21.1	63.2
	>10 years	100.0	100.0	60.0	30.0	20.0	85.0
Province	Hai Duong	70.0	65.0	50.0	12.5	20.0	37.5
	Thai Binh	100.0	95.0	57.5	37.5	25.0	67.5

Source: Survey in 2011

Remittance spent on buying televisions, motorbikes, fridges and house repairs constituted around 85%, 80%, 54% and 53% of the remittance, respectively (see in table 5.8). Households having migrants over 10 years could buy more family facilities than households having migrants less than 10 years. Thai Binh migrants migrated earlier than Hai Duong migrants, thus their income/investment in family facilities was higher than that of Hai Duong households. 95% of the migrant households reported that the remittance helped them to increase investment in their children's education. As a result, many of their children could attend college and university.

Box 5.2 shows an example about other positive effects of temporary migration. Temporary migration helped migrant households to invest their education children, if they did not migrate, their children cannot attend to school because of poor economy. Remittance was regular income to help migrant households pay children's station fee.

**Box 5.2: Improving human capital**

Mr Teo was considered as a poor farmer for years in Kim Dinh commune Kim Thanh district Hai Duong province. When his son was accepted by a University, his wife was soon to be a monthly paid housemaid in Hanoi to cover for 4 years of education. At the moment, his son has been recruited by a well-known bank with good salary.

### 5.3.3 Negative effects of temporary migration to the migrants

**Table 5.9: Percent stating situation without kind of facilities**

		Unit: %
	<b>Hai Duong</b>	<b>Thai Binh</b>
1. Television	55.0	42.5
2. Radio	20.0	22.5
3. Telephone/mobiphone	65.0	70.0
4. Computer	15.0	7.5
5. Bicycle	15.0	25.0
6. Motorbike	50.0	45.0
7. Washing machine	12.5	7.5
8. Fridge	52.5	25.0

Source: Field survey in 2011

There are quite many disadvantages of temporary migration concerning the working and living condition of the migrants as well as their physical and mental health. 82.5% of the migrants reported that they had to work harder in the city than in their hometown. Most of them (73.8%) worked from 8 to 12 hours per day and 15% worked even more than 12 hours per day. Due to the nature of unskilled work, the working condition of the migrants was very bad. The majority were not provided with appropriate protective equipment (e.g. protective clothing, seat belt, safety helmet and etc.).

In addition, the labour users did not purchase health insurance for 81.3% of the migrants since they normally employed them without any labour contract. The common treatment for labours such as extra payment for working overtime and taking leave during holiday was mostly ignored. In many cases, the migrant workers had to come back home due to sickness or working accident. Besides the bad working condition, the migrants also suffered a very bad living condition that affected their physical and mental health. 88.7% of the migrants lived in a shared rental room of only 2-3 square meters per person, on average, which is just a half of the requirement according to the housing policy development for workers issued in the Decision No 66/2009/QĐ-TTg by Vietnamese Government. Since the migrants only spent 39.2%, on average, of their total income for their living in the city, a small proportion of them could afford renting a facilitated room with television or radio (less than 50%), and computer (11%) and washing machine (10%).

**Table 5.10: Negative social impact of temporary migration**

		Unit: %		
		<b>Criminal risk</b>	<b>Health risk</b>	<b>Committed to social evils</b>
Number of year migration	<5 years	12.2	19.5	2.4
	5-10 years	84.2	84.2	42.1
	>10 years	95.0	100.0	95.0
Province	Hai Duong	37.5	40.0	30.0
	Thai Binh	62.5	70.0	40.0

Source: Field survey in 2011

Regarding the negative social impacts of temporary migration, Table 5.10 listed 3 main risks, which the migrants faced when staying far away from family, in the slum area of the city and under a poor living condition. Those were criminal risks such as having items stolen or being robbed, poor health such as communicable disease, occupational disease and working accident, and committing to the social evils such as alcohol addiction, drug addiction, gambling and prostitution. We found that the longer the migrants worked in the city the more severe social risks they experienced.

According to survey migrant's data, most migrants had difficulty living condition in the city, a migrant said that his life in the destination as box 5.3.

The motives for migration are overwhelmingly economic; they sustain a loss to adapt to the difficulties to save money. Many migrants had to stay in boarding houses or similar rented accommodation. They only share temporary small room together after all day working. Most migrant have not received social services from Vietnam government such as education, medical services.

### **Box 5.3: Difficulty living condition**

As 47 years-old migrant, Pham The Dong had moved from Thai Binh to Hanoi in 2007 to be a construction worker. He earns 70 thousands VND (3.5\$) for 12 working hours every day, without protecting equipment, labour contract, and health insurance. After working, he “lives” in a very poor-equipped camping cottage with the other 14 members, where “no fan in summer, no blanket in winter, and I have to stay up whole night in raining days”, as he said.

Temporary migration brought many risk for migrants, box 5.4 was an example about a kind of risk what happened during migration.

### **Box 5.4: Risky migration**

Mr Pham Xuan Nghiem in Binh Nguyen commune, Tien Hai district, Thai Binh province used to a temporary migrant with 4 years of experience. However, an accident at his workplace in 2010 had cost him 136 million VND (7000\$) for surgery, and 1 million VND/month for required treatment up to now and he cannot walk on his feet any more. His 16 years old son had to leave school to take care him, and his family is facing with a huge debt.

Migrants who moved to the city to search a job had many difficulties in the destination including work and living condition. However, they complied absolutely those difficulties to earn money to send their household. Income from temporary migration became their main income, it

helped their household to invest on children education, agricultural production and pay on living cost.

#### 5.3.4 Negative effects of temporary migration to the migrant households

Temporary migration not only negatively affects the migrants but also their households. Although total income of the household increased, the share of income from agricultural production decreased. Figure 5.4 showed 4 major difficulties that migrant households experienced. When the migrants were away, they cannot take care of the remaining family members in the hometown, especially the old people and children. In addition, migrant households suffered lack of labour force for farm work and other household activities. As a result, children and seniors had to attend to those activities such as harvesting and feeding buffalo. This affected children studies as well as old people's health.



**Figure 5.4: Percent agree with difficulties**



Many migrant households lack of labour, their children had to help parent in house work and farming. Using children labour was common in migrant households, particularly; the households had both husband and wife migrate. Box 5.5 is example using children labour when their parent migrated to the city to work.

**Box 5.5: Children labour**

Since Mr Tran Van Tuan moved to Hai Phong city as a temporary migrant, all of family and farming works have been covered by his wife and the oldest daughter – an 8 years old girl, named Tran Thi Nguyet. Soon after leaving the school, the girl has to care her younger sister, manage home cooking, and do feed the animals.

Moreover, most of the migrant households had less time to join social activities in the villages and around 85% reported loss of community relationship. As Thai Binh people started migration earlier than Hai Duong migrants, the difficulties their households faced were remarkably more serious than those in Hai Duong. Temporary migration was cause of losing family happiness, because the husband/wife had fallen in love with other when they migrated to the city to find a job. Temporary migration affected family happiness as an example as follows:

**Box 5.6: Losing family happiness**

Migration has stolen the happiness from Ms. Dao Thi Chien's family in Thai Binh. 8 years ago her husband left home to work in Ho Chi Minh City with the hope to improve household wealthy. However, he has stopped to send money to home for over last 4 years because of falling in love with other. Ms Dao has to care 3 children by her own work.

## 5.4 Summary

Our research results are summarized as follows;

First, migrant farm households had low income, possessed a small piece of agricultural land and belonged to the average and poor income groups. Most migrants were male and predominantly over 40 years old with low education levels.

Secondly, temporary migrants had relatively good conditions in terms of finding jobs and increasing income. Moreover, temporary migrants obtained working skills and vocational training. Regarding migrant farm households, total income increased after receiving remittance from migrants and then was typically spent on debt payment or other household facilities and expenditure. In this context, the economic condition of migrant farm household became better than before migration.

Thirdly, despite these positive effects from migration, we observed many negative effects on working and living conditions for migrants such as hard and long working hours and lacking safety conditions. Moreover, they were under the illegal living conditions with no health insurance, poor housing and other social risks. Migrant farm household also faced the negative effects after migration, for example, children and older people had to bear the burden due to lack of male labour. Migrant farm household tended to lose community relationship.

## **Chapter VI: Conclusion and Policy implication**

### **6.1 Conclusion**

#### **6.1.1 The characteristics of temporary migration**

The primary objective of this paper is to find the characteristics of temporary migration in the Red River Delta of Vietnam. The analysis focuses on the pattern of migrants and migrant households using data collected from survey 80 migrants and 200 migrant households in 2010 in Hai Duong and Thai Binh provinces. The analysis revealed some very interesting findings. Firstly, it was found that most migrants were males; they migrated earlier than their female counterparts. They were predominantly over 40 years old with low education levels. Secondly, temporary migrants were farmer before migration, they were not trained. Thirdly, they worked temporary jobs as daily worker, housemaid, street vendor and industrial worker in the cities. Temporary migrants usually worked hard over 8 hours. Most young migrants worked as industrial workers, while older migrants worked as daily labourers. Those who migrated for fewer years worked as industrial workers in cities near their hometowns. Those who migrated for many years worked as daily labourers and housemaids in cities that were far away from their hometowns. They migrated to big cities such as Hanoi, Hai Phong, Quang Ninh, Hochiminh city and central province, while Hanoi was the destination approximately 50% of migrants.

#### **6.1.2 Trend of temporary migration**

Trend of temporary migration in the Red River Delta had different among regions. The difference of locational, socio-economic conditions between locals has affected temporary migration trend, this leads to different effects on household economy and welfare.

The migration households were generally disadvantaged households with low income and small farmland. The disadvantages of geographic conditions and the natural environment are the main causes of the earlier and higher temporary migration rate in agricultural province than in industrial province. The destination also affected income and remittance because greater distance from hometown to urban workplace generates higher travelling expenses. Because provinces were located farther from the economic centres whereas other provinces were located close economic centres as Hanoi, Hai Phong and Quang Ninh. A longer duration of migration increased household income at a higher rate. However, longer duration of migration decreased agricultural production more than the shorter duration of migration because the former decreased the size of the household's agricultural land and increased hired labour cost. The longer temporary migration produced better financial resources for improving living conditions, but it caused heavier risks and difficulties in household welfare. A higher rate of migration has more serious effects on the general activities of a village. We made it clear the difference of locational socio-economic conditions among local areas has affected the temporary migration trend in the length and degree of migration. And the different locations resulted in household economy and welfare in remittance, income structure and agricultural production significantly.

In the process of industrial modernization, the trend among temporary migrants is that of younger industrial workers. Our findings show that this type of temporary migration could have more negative effect on agricultural production in the near future

### **6.1.3 Effects of temporary migration on agricultural production**

Temporary migration helped household migrants to increase their total income whereas it decreased agricultural income and changed income household's structure, the proportion of

agricultural income to total household income decreased nearly a half because an increase in earnings from migration. Before migration, the main household income came from farming; however after migration, it came from other sources. Households' average agricultural land area use decreased dramatically. Agricultural investment increased marginally after migration. However, the transfer of family labour from agricultural to migrant work has caused the increase two point two times in hired labour cost compared with that before migration. Lack of labour in rural deal to difficulties on rent labour and rent labour cost on crops and many migrant households had to use children and elder in agricultural production.

The characteristics of temporary migration following migrants' age, migrants' time year, migrants' kind of job, and migrants' destination affected agricultural production of migrant households. Young migrants had more negative effects on agricultural production than those old migrants. The longer the migratory period, the greater its effects were on agricultural production. The longer migration the slighter negative effects, the shorter migration the more negative effects on agricultural production. Migrant households with the longest temporary migratory period invested the most in agricultural production and agricultural incomes decreased less for this group than for groups with shorter temporary migratory period. Agricultural production among migrants who worked as industrial workers and housemaids decreased rapidly, whereas it decreased slightly among migrants who worked as daily labourers, street vendors, or so on. The farther the distance of migrants from their households, the greater the more negative effects on agricultural production; the closer the distance to their hometowns, the less negative effects on agricultural production. Agricultural income usually decreased dramatically among households with young migrants, industrial workers and those who had fewer migratory years and had the further destination. On

the other hand, older individuals who migrated for a longer duration and worked as daily labourers experienced a slightly decrease in household incomes from agriculture.

#### **6.1.4 Effects of temporary migration on rural household**

Temporary migration impacted both positive and negative on rural households. It brought effects to both migrants and migrant households. For positive effects on migrants, temporary migrants had relatively good conditions in terms of finding jobs and increasing income. The average income of the migrants was higher than the average income of the common labour in the whole country. The average income in the following years of migration (year 2010) increased 2.5 times compared to the first year of migration. Moreover, temporary migrants obtained working skills and vocational training. Most of the migrants were successful in finding jobs and increasing income.

For positive effects on migrant households, the remittance from the migrants helped to increase the income of their households. Temporary migration changed also the households' income structure. Income from agriculture before migration accounted for 65% but it accounted only 35% after migration. Income from migration reached nearly 40% by the time of interviewing. The remittance was spent on education of children and buying family facilities or renewing houses.

Despite these positive effects from migration, we found out many negative effects on working and living conditions for migrants and migrant households. For migrant, they had to work hard and long working hours and lacking safety conditions in the city. The majority was not provided with appropriate protective equipment. Moreover, they were under the illegal living conditions with no health insurance, poor housing and other social risks. Many migrants had risks on during migration. Those were criminal risks such as having items stolen or being robbed, poor health

such as communicable disease, occupational disease and working accident, and committing to the social evils such as alcohol addiction, drug addiction, gambling and prostitution. We found that the longer the migrants worked in the city the more severe social risks they experienced.

For migrant households, they also faced the negative effects after migration such as children and older people had to bear the burden due to lack of male labour. It was lacking of take care of the remaining family members in the hometown, especially the old people and children. In addition, migrant households suffered lack of labour force for farm work and other household activities. Temporary migration was cause of losing family happiness and migrant farm household tended to lose community relationship. Migrant who had risk during migration became the burden to their household. Temporary migration is a kind of livelihood strategy for a sustainable livelihood outcome, it bring positive effects on individual migrants and their household however temporary migration also bring many negative effects on migrants and migrant households.

## **6.2 Policy implication**

On the base of these findings, we attempt to provide implication to policymakers, in general, and migrant households, in particular, to balance activities in migration and in agricultural production. Consequently, rural agricultural households still received income from temporary migration and from agricultural production. Therefore, we expect farm household should receive better treatment from government and policy makers according to more detailed researches and investigation along with the characteristics of migrants and migration household for further agricultural and rural development.

In the process of economic growth, the gap between supply and demand occurred in the labour market, especially between rural and urban area generally. We observed the same

phenomena in Red River Delta, owing to the rapid Vietnamese GDP growth rate. Labour conditions and regulations do not meet essential need of labourers, especially for temporary migrants. Appropriate policies benefitting the farmer migrants are recommended such as providing them with enough working and social skills so that they can adapt well with the new environment in the city, or managing the labour users to strictly follow the employment law. We expect that migration from farm households, in general, and migrants, in particular, should receive better treatment from government and policy makers to reduce negative effects on household welfare.

Government and local government should be created more part time job for famer in rural areas. Because if famer had income from agricultural was not enough, if they attend in industrial zone they had to give up agricultural production. The enterprises request young labour, many famers could not apply. So we recommend that Government and local government should be investment industrial zones in rural areas; however companies, factories and manufactories should be used labour reasonably. Example enterprises will be used labour in short time and pay hour wage, a group of labourers work in morning; other groups will work in afternoon. Because if enterprises used labour all day, famer will give up agricultural production or they cannot work at industrial zones.

In the current study, we focused on the direct impact of migration to the migrant and migrant farm households, and agricultural production of migrant households. Further study is proposed to focus on the influence of the market-oriented economy to the decision of temporary migration and the impacts of temporary migration on agricultural production in general.



# Questionnaires for migrant

Address: Commune: .....District: ..... Province: .....

Interviewer: ..... Interview date: .....

Mobile Phone number: .....

## I. General information

### 1.1. General information

	Information	True	False	Note
Name				
Address				
Sex				
Age				
Marital status				
Education level				
Year to migration				
The destination				
Vocational skills				
Main migration reasons				
Work before migration				

### 1.2. Information about work and salary in the city

Kind of work	Salary (VND)	During time (month/ year)	Work day (hour/day)
1= Daily labour 2= Housemaid 3= Industrial worker 4= Stable seller 5= Street vendor 6= Small business 7= Others	.....day/month	1= Less 3 months 2= 3-6 months 3=6-9 months 4=1 year	1= Less 8h 2= 8hours 3= 8-12h 4= over 12h

## II. Kind of challenges when the first time migrant come to the city

### 2.1. What kind of challenges did you face when the first time you come to the city?

- ☐ Find a job
- ☐ House renting
- ☐ Residence registration

☐ Others

## 2.2. If you have challenges

	Find a job	Rent house	Residence registration	Other
1. How long?	..days/weeks/months	..days/weeks/months	..days/weeks/months	
2. What method?	Code: 1=Information from occupation offices 2=Introduction from relatives 3=Self effort 4=Other	Code: 1=Information from housing offices 2=Introduction from relatives 3=Self effort 4=Other		
3. Why?	Code: 1=Lack of certificate 2=Lack of work skills 3=Lack of information 4=Other	Code: 1=High cost 2=Lack of residence registration 3=Lack of information 4=Other	Code: 1=Waste time 2=Unqualified 3=Complex procedure 4=Other	

## 2.3. If no challenges, Why did not you face challenges?

Code: 1= Good education  
2= Good relation  
3= Good work skills  
4= Other

## III. Information relate income, expenditure and remittance of migrant

### 3.1. Income and expenditure of migrant

	The first year migration		2009		2010	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
<b>1. Total income a year</b> - Full time salary - Over time salary - Other						
<b>2. Expenditure</b> - Living cost + rent house + food + clothing and wearing + service						

+ other						
- Vehicles and transportation						
- Health						
- Education						
- Entertainment						
- Other						
<b>3. Net return (3= 1-2)</b>						

### 3.2. Remittance of money to household

#### 3.2.1. Do you support money to your household?

Code: 1= Yes

0= No

#### 3.2.2. If Yes, Remittance information

	Unit	The first year migration		2009		2010	
		Time	Value	Time	Value	Time	Value
- How long do you usually send money to home	Day						
- Number of remittance times per year	Times/year						
- Total of amount money	VND						
- Method of remittance	1,2,3,4						

Code: 1= Bank system

2= Transportation service

3= Yourself

4= Relatives

#### 3.2.3. If No, Why do you send money to your house?

1= Unemployment

2= Low income

3= Other purpose

4= Other

### IV. Living conditions and effect of migration to migrant

#### 4.1. Do you stay alone or share room with other

Code: 1= alone

2= Share room

#### 4.2. If share room, How many people live in a room? .....

#### 4.3. Do you have kind of facilities in the city?

Items	Yes	Yes/low quality	No
1. Television			
2. Radio			

3. Telephone/mobile phone			
4. Computer			
5. Bicycle			
6. Motorbike			
7. Fridge			
8. Washing machine			
9. Other			

#### 4.4. How is your life in the city compare with your home town?

	Better	The same	Worse	No idea
1. How hard of job				
2. Income				
3. Accommodation				
- Electricity				
- Water				
- Toilet				
4. Quality of daily meal				
5. Education				
8. Heath care				
9. Public services				
10. Entertainment				

#### 4.5. What effect of migration to you?

	Agree	No change	Disagree	No idea
1. Increase income				
2. Increase remittance to household				
3. Improve knowledge				
- Culture				
- Society				
4. Improve working skills				
5. Vocational training get				
5. Have health insurance				
6. Difficulty for finding of job				
7. Work harder than home				
8. Have to over time				
9. Health risk				
10. Lack of community relationship				
11. Inconvenience life in city				
12. Difficulty of housing				
13. Lack of communicate with family				
14. Criminal risks				
15. Lack of public information				
16. Committed to social evils				
17. Society disease effect				

18. Difficulty in temporary residence registration				
19. Others				

**4.5. What is your option to solve problem in migration?**

.....

**4.6. What is your plan in the near future?**

Code: 1= Continue migration

2= Stop migration

**\*Why?** .....

**4.7. Do you want to change job in the city?**

Code: 1= Yes

0= No

**4.8. What are your recommendations to people who are going to migration?**

- Before going to the city: .....

- During time is in the city: .....

**4.9. What kind of policies or activities from government that help success to migration?**

.....

# Questionnaires for Farm Household

Address: Commune: .....District: ..... Province: .....

Code: 1= city (household lives in town of district)    2= rural (household lives in rural)

Interviewer: ..... Interview date: .....

Mobile Phone number: .....

## I. General information

### 1.1. Family information

Name	Relation to head of family	Sex	Age	Education level	Main work (1,2,3)	Year to migration	Migrant (past or present)

Code: 1= Farm work.

2= house work.

3= business

### 1.2. Agricultural Land (Unit: m2)

Kind of land	Areas	Agricultural land	Garden	Pond	Homestead	Others
Total area						
Owner						
Rent						
Other						

### 1.3. Family economy:

Code: 1= Rich

2= Average

3= Poor

4= very poor

### 1.4. Kind of households

Code: 1= Only farm

2= Farm and service

## II. Information relation to migrated person

### 2.1. What kind of job at your home town before migration?

M1:

M2:

M3:

Code: 1= Farm work  
2= Business

3= House work  
4= Other

## 2.2. Information migration

	Married	Number children	Vocational skills	Destination	Kind of work	During time (month/ year)	Work day (hour/day)
M 1							
M 2							
M 3							

Code:

### 2.2.1. Vocational 2.2.2. Destination 2.2.3. Kind of work 2.2.4. During time 2.2.5. Work day

1= University	1= Ha noi	1= Daily labour	1= Less 3 months	1= Less 8h
2= College trained	2= Hai phong	2= Housemaid	2= 3-6 months	2= 8hours
3= Short trained	3= Hochiminh	3= Industrial worker	3=6-9 months	3= 8-12h
4= No trained	4= Centre of province	4= Stable seller	4=1 year	4= over 12h
	5= Quang Ninh	5= Street vendor		
	6= Other	6= Small business		
		7= Others		

What is address of migrant in city?

	Address(...)	Phone number
M 1		
M 2		
M 3		

## 2.3. What are reasons that migrated to city?

Disadvantage at home town	Advantage of city	Others
1= Economic difficulties 2= Small areas of land 3= No land 4= Lack of job opportunities at home town 5= Lay off 6= Idle time	1= High income 2= Job opportunities 3= Improve their life 4= Improve knowledge & skill	1= Order from relative 2= Trend migrant at

What is the main reason?

## III. Information relate income and effect of migration to income

### 3.1. Does family get income from migration?

Code: 1= Yes

2= No

3= Negative income

### 3.2.If yes, How does your household use the money received?

Expenditure category	2009	2010
----------------------	------	------

	Value	%	Value	%
1. Total money received				
2. Expenditure				
- Children education				
- Invest production				
- Payment of debts				
- Payment of living cost				
- Other				
3. Net return (3=1-2)				

### 3.3. Income and expenditure of household

	Before migration	After migration	2009	2010
<b>1. Total income</b>				
- Total income per year				
- Agriculture				
- Service				
- Sell labor				
- From migrants				
- Other				
<b>2. Expenditure</b>				
- Agriculture				
- Service				
- Rent labor				
- For migration				
- Living cost				
- Other				
<b>3. Net return</b> 3= 1-2				
<b>4. Saving</b>				
<b>5. Reinvestment</b>				
- Education				
- Facilities				
- Agriculture tools				
- Entertainment				
- Other				

### 3.4. Expenditure of agriculture only per area

	Unit	Before migration	After migration	
			2009	2010
<b>1. Area</b>	Sao			
- Agricultural land	sao			
<b>2. Expenditure</b>	VND			



- Input cost				
- Maintain cost				
- Rent labor				
- Other				
<b>Total expenditure/area</b>				

### 3.5. Living standard

#### 3.5.1. How is standard life before and after migration

Code: 1= better

2= remain

3= worse

#### 3.5.2. What kind of facilities in your house bought from migration income

Items	Unit	Year buy
1. Television		
2. Radio		
3. Telephone/mobile phone		
4. Computer		
5. Bicycle		
6. Motorbike		
7. Fridge		
8. Washing machine		
9. Repair house		
10. Agriculture tool		
11. Other		

#### 3.5.3. Living standard

	Unit	Before migration	After migration	
			2009	2010
1. Health insurance	Yes/No			
2. Quality of daily meal	Better/worse			
3. Using service	Yes/No			
- Clean water				
- Gas				
- Internet				
- Newspaper/magazine				
4. Entertainment	Yes/No			
5. Travel	Yes/No			
6. Other	Yes/No			

### IV. Advantage and disadvantage of household during migrate

#### 4.1. How do you agree with follow topics

	Agree	No change	Disagree	No idea
1. Increase household income				

2. Increase household saving				
3. Increase household expenditure				
4. Increase household invest				
5. Payment of debts				
6. Support for education's children				
7. Improve knowledge - Culture - Society				
8. Improve household working skill				
9. Vocational trained				
10. Contribution and helps from household to society				
11. Lack of chain to take care family				
12. Lack of chain to take care children				
13. Children have to take over parent work				
14. Negative effect to study of children				
15. Children effect by bad habit from society				
16. Lack of labor				
17. Increase labor rent cost				
18. Reduce agriculture productivity				
19. Lack of community relationship				
20. Lack of attend to village activities				
21. Negative effect to family				
22. Elder have to work				

#### 4.2. What kind of positive and negative effect to village

	Agree	No change	Disagree	No idea
1. Create more opportunity to get job				
2. Develop services in local				
3. Contribution culture & society develop				
4. Lack of labor in rural				
5. Only older and children in rural				
6. Bring social evils from urban to rural				
7. Increase children give up school				
8. Decrease production				
9. Manage demography has many difficulties				

#### 4.3. Evaluation of family to migrant

	Agree	No change	Disagree	No idea
1. Increase society & culture knowledge				
2. Increase working skills				

3. Increase income				
4. Effect of health				
5. Effect of bad habit from society to urban				
6. Work harder than at home				

**4.3. What is your household option to solve problem in migration?**

.....

**4.4. What is your household plan in the near future**

Code: 1= Continue migration

2= Stop migration

**\* Why?** .....

**4.5. What does your household recommend to local government?**

.....

# Questionnaires for local authorities

Address: Commune: .....District: ..... Province: .....

Interviewer: ..... Interview date: .....

Mobile Phone number: .....

Respondent name:.....Position .....Phone number:.....

## I. General Information

Indicator	Units	Value	Notes
HH's members - Rich - Average - Poor	Number of household		
HH's agriculture	Number of household		
People	People		
Farming labor	People		
Labor Male Female	People		
Agriculture labor Male Female	People		
Total natural land	Ha		
Agricultural land	Ha		
Average agricultural land/household	Ha		
Average household income	Million VND/year		
Total value products of commune - Agriculture - Industry - Service	Million VND % % %		
How main agriculture products put in?	1 <sup>st</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup> 3 <sup>rd</sup>		Code: 1= Cultivate 2= Breed 3= Fisheries

## II. Information about migration

1. How many migrant households does your commune have? (.....migrant household)

2. How many migrants does your commune have? (.....migrant)

**3. Household which has one migrant?**

Code: 1= Over one year

2= 6 months - 1 year

3= 3 - 6 months

4= Less 3 months

**4. Household which has more than one migrant?**

Code: 1= Over one year

2= 6 months - 1 year

3= 3 - 6 months

4= Less 3 months

**5. Do you know where do they go?**

Code: 1= City

2= Industrial zone

3= Other rural area

4= Aboard

**6. Do you know what do they do?**

Code: 1= Industry and construct

2= Central province

3= Industrial zone

4= Other rural area

5= Aboard

**7. Do they register temporary residence?**

Code: 1=Yes

0=No

**8. Does your commune manage migrants?**

Code: 1=Yes

0=No

**9. Do they contribute to your commune?**

Code: 1=Yes

0=No

**10. What do they contribute to your commune? .....**

**III. Commune opinion**

**1. Does your commune have services help to migrant?**

Code: 1= Yes

0= No

**2. If yes, What kind of service does your commune have?.....**

**3. What does your commune help migrant?**

Code: 1= Capital

2= Introduce information

3= Help procedure

4= Other

**4. What are advantages and disadvantages of migration in your commune?**

Advantage	Disadvantage

**5. How do you think about migration in your commune? .....**

## The Map of Vietnam





**Survey leader of commune**



**Survey migrants**



**Survey member of migrant households**





**Migrants**



**Vietnam rural**

## Reference

- Adger, W., Kelly, M., Winkels, A., Huong, G., and Locke, C. (2002). Migration, remittances, livelihood trajectories and social resilience. *Amobio* 2(4), 358-366.
- Alan, D. (2007). Seasonal migration and Agriculture in Vietnam. *International Food policy research institute*.
- Alexander, M., and Barbara, D. (2009). Temporary Labour Migration and Welfare at the New European Fringe: A Comparison of Five Eastern European Countries. *Working Papers* 273.
- Alice, G., and Shengang, G. (1992). Temporary migration in Shanghai and Beijing. *Studies in Comparative International Development, Summer* 27, 39-56.
- Anh, D. (2005). Internal migration: Opportunities and challenges for the renovations and development in Vietnam. In " Vietnam - Asia Pacific Economic Center, , ". The Gioi Publishers, Hanoi.
- Bell, M., and Ward, G. (2000). Comparing permanent migration with temporary mibility *Tourism geographies* 21, 97-107.
- Bolganchi, D. (2011). Rural out migration and land use in Moldiva. *Centre for policy studies central european university*.
- Cu, C. (2005). Rural to urban migration in Vietnam. *Institute of developing economics Japan extenrnal Trade Organization*.
- Christian, D. (1999). Temporary Migration, Human Capital, and Language Fluency of Migrants, Scandinavian Journal of Economics. *Scandinavian Journal of Economics* 101, 297-314.
- Dang, N. (2005). "Internal Migration: Opportunities and Challengers for the Renovations and Development in Vietnam," The Gioi Publisher, Hanoi.
- Dang, N., Cecilia, T., and Hoang, X. (2003). Migration in Vietnam: A review of information on current trends and patterns, and their policy implication. In "Regional Conference on Migration, Development and Pro-poor Policy Choices in Asia", Asia.
- Deshingkar.P, and Farrington, J. (2009). Circular migration in Bihar: the money order economy, circular migration and multilocational livelihood Strategies in Rural India, Oxford University Press, New York.
- Diep, P., and Ian, C. (2007). Inter-Provincial Migration and Inequality During Viet Nam's transition. *Staff Paper* No 597.

- Donna, B., Elizabeth, P., Que, N., and David, V. (2012). Rural - urban migration and Vietnamese Agriculture. In "the 56th AARES Annual Conference". 7-10 th February 2012, Fremantle, Western Australia.
- Fan, C. C. (2011). Settlement Intention and Split Households: Findings from a Migrant Survey in Beijing, China. *The China Review* 11(2), 11-42.
- Fritzen, S., and C, B. (2005). Vietnam Inequality Report 2005: Assessment and Policy Choices, Mekong Economics Ltd. Synthesis Paper. *The "DFID Drivers of Inequality in Vietnam" Project*.
- Goldsmith, P., Gunjal, K., and Ndarishikanye, B. (2004). Rural-Urban Migration and Agricultural Productivity: The case of Seneral. *Journal agricultural economic* 31, 33-45.
- Goldstein, S., Djamba, Y., and Gioldstein, A. (2001). Migration and Occupation CHange during Periods of Economic Transition. *Journal Asia-Pacific Migration* 9(1), 65-92.
- Gray, C. (2009). Rural out-migration and smallholder agriculture in the Southern ecuadorian andes. *Journal population and environment* 30(4-5), 193-217.
- GSO (2010). "Vietnam Household living standards survey 2010, Government Statistical Office."
- GSO (2011). "Vietnam Househols Living Standards Survey, (Government Statistical Office)."
- Guest, P. (1998). "The Dynamics of Internal Migration in Vietnam," Ha Noi, Vietnam.
- Gilies, J. (2006). Is life more risky in the open? Household risk coping and opening of China' s labor markets *Journal of Development Economics* 81 (1), 25-60.
- Haberfeld, Y., Menaria, R. K., Sahoo, B., and Vyas, R. N. (1999). Seasonal Migration of Rural Labour in India. *Population Research and Policy Review* 18, 473-489.
- Huynh, T. (2009). Rural to urban migration as a household decision: Experimental evidences from the Mekong Delta, Vietnam. *Depocen - Working papers series No. 2009/17*.
- Kabeer, N., and Tran, T. (2006). Globalisation, Gender and Work in the Context of Economic Transition: The Case of Viet Nam UNDP, Hanoi
- Kunal, K., and Pam, B. (2010). Temporary and Seansonal Migration in India. *Genus, LXVI* 3, 25-45.
- Le, T. (2004). Urban migration in Pre and Post reform Vietnam: Macro patters and determinants of urbanward migration, the 1984-1989 and 1994-1999 period, Wahington University.
- Lee, E. (1966). "A Theory of Migration," Demography

- Lewis, W. (1954). Economic Development with Unlimited Supplies of Labour. *Manchester School of Economic and Social Studies* 22:139-91.
- Mberu, U. (2006). Internal migration and household living conditions in Ethiopia. *Demographic Research* 14(21), 509-540.
- McCarthy, N. (2006). Assessing the impact of massive out-migration on agriculture. *ESA working paper No.06-14*.
- Miluka, J. (2007). The Vanishing farms? The impact of international migration on albanian family farming. *ESA working paper No.07-09*.
- Minh, C., and Winters, P. (2011). The impact of migration on food consumption patterns: the case of Vietnam. *Journal Food Policy* 36, 71-87.
- Nguyen, T., Tran, N., Nguyen, T., and Remco, O. (2008). Determinants and impacts of migration in Vietnam. *Depocen - Working papers series No. 2008/01*.
- Peter, Q. (2006). The impact of migrant remittance on household welfare in Ghana, . *AERC research paper 158, African Economic Research consortium, Nairobi* .
- Posen-zweig, M., and Stark, O. (1989). Consumption Smoothing, migration, and marriage: Evidence from rural India. *Journal of political economic* 97(4), 906-26.
- Pham, B., and Hill, P. (2008). The role of Temporary Migration in rural household economic strategy in a transitional period for the economic of Vietnam. *Asia population studies* 4, 57-75.
- Ranathunga, S. (2011). Impact of rural to urban labour migration and the remittances on sending household welfare: A Sri Lankan case study. *MPRA Paper No. 35943*.
- Scoones, I. (1998). Sustainable rural livelihoods: A framework for analysis. *IDS working Paper 72, Brighton*.
- Seetha, B. (2011). Impact of rural to urban labor migration and the remittances on sending household welfare: A Sri Lankan Case Study.
- Srivatava, R., and Sasikumar, S. (2003). An overview of migration in India, its impacts and key issues. In "Regional Conference on Migration, Development and Pro-Poor Policy Choices in Asia", Dhaka, Asia.

- Taylor, J., Rozelle, S., and Berauw, A. d. (2003). Migration and incomes in Source communities: A New economic of migration rerspective from China. *Journal economic development and cultureal change* 52(1), 75-101.
- Todaro, and Michael, P. (1976). Internal Migration in Developing Countries. *International Labour Office, Geneva*.
- Tu, T., Dao, N., and Hoang, X. (2008). Migration to competing destinations and off-farm employment in rural Vietnam: A Conditional Logit Analysis, . *Development and Policies Research Center (DEPOCEN), Vietnam, Working papers 01/2008*.
- UNFPA (2007). "Internal migration in Vietnam: The current situation," Report of United Nations Pupulation Fund in Vietnam.
- UNFPA (2011). "Migration and Urbanization in Vietnam: Patterns, Trends and Differentials," Report of United Nations Population Fund in Vietnam.
- Van de Walle, D., and Cratty, D. (2003). Is the Emerging Nonfarm Market Economic the Route Out of Poverty In Vietnam? . *world Bank Policy Research Working paper No. 2950, Deverlopment Research group, World Bank, Washington, DC*.
- WorldBank (2011). Vietnam Development report 2011- Business. Retrieved october 30, 2011, from the World Bank web site: [http:// www.worldbank.org/reference](http://www.worldbank.org/reference).
- Xia, X. Y. a. G. (2008). Temporary Migration and STD/HIV Risky Sexual Behavior A *Pop Gender Differences in China* Vol. **55**, 322-346.
- Yang, D., Park, A., and Sangui, W. (2005). Migration and rural poverty in China. *Journal of comparative Economics*.

---

<sup>i</sup> According to the Statistical Yearbook 2010, out migration recorded 7.2% in Hai Duong and 11.1% in Thai Binh.

<sup>ii</sup> According to the Statistical Yearbook 2010, agricultural land recorded 105.7 thous.ha in Hai Duong and 108.5 thous.ha in Thai Binh. GDP recorded VND 30,732 billion in Hai Duong and VND 29,081 billion in Thai Binh. The share of agriculture on GDP recorded 23.0% in Hai Duong and 33.8% in Thai Binh.

- 
- <sup>iii</sup> There are 17 industrial zones according to the Hai Duong Statistical Yearbook 2010. There are 10 industrial zones according to the Thai Binh Statistical Yearbook 2010.
- <sup>iv</sup> According to Vietnam Statistical Yearbook 2000, 2005 and 2010 showed monthly income per capita in rural reveal 245, 378.1 and 1,070 thousand VND, respectively.
- <sup>v</sup> CPI from the World Bank Web site:  
<http://search.worldbank.org/data?qterm=CPI+vietnam+from+2000+to+2012&language=EN&format=>
- <sup>vi</sup> According to Vietnam 2010 of general statistics office, average monthly income of employees in working age hit 2,533 million VND.
- <sup>vii</sup> According to Vietnam Statistical Yearbook 2010 showed monthly income per capita in rural hit 1,070 million VND.