



THE 2014 VIET NAM INTERCENSAL POPULATION AND HOUSING SURVEY **MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION IN VIET NAM**

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MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION IN VIET NAM



PREFACE

The Viet Nam Intercensal Population and Housing Survey was conducted on 1/4/2014 under Decision No. 1253/QD-TCTK dated 22 November 2013 by General Director of the General Statistics Office. This large-scale sample survey throughout the country was conducted at the midpoint between the national 2009 and 2019 Population and Housing Censuses. The 2014 survey aimed to systematically collect basic information about population and housing as a basis for research, and for assessing and formulating policy mechanisms, programs, targets and plans on national socio-economic development generally, and for the population and housing sectors in particular.

In addition to the 1/4/2014 Intercensal Population and Housing Survey: Major Findings report published in October 2015, in-depth analysis was conducted on several important issues including birth rates, death rates, migration, urbanization, the age-sex structure of the population and the sex ratio at birth. These studies provide important information about the current status of these demographic subjects as well as appropriate policy recommendations for the Party, National Assembly and Government agencies, policy-makers and information users.

This monograph "Migration and Urbanization" was developed based on data from the 1/4/2014 Intercensal Population and Housing Survey in order to provide readers with the most up-to-date information about migration and urbanization in Viet Nam.

The analysis of the 2014 data revealed a decreasing migration trend over the past five years compared to the previous two decades. However, the analysis, based on the results of available research, also showed the significant contribution of migrants to urban areas, especially to the larger urban areas. Migration contributed positively to the migrants as well as to the development of their urban destinations. Conversely, migration may have also contributed to increasing socio-economic disparities between the places of origin and places of destination, including between rural and urban areas, and among socio-economic regions. In parallel with the processes of industrialization and urbanization, the population in urban areas is growing rapidly. Urban residents tend to have more advantages, such as social and economic opportunities, compared to rural residents in the development process. This monograph provides recommendations that development policies pay more attention to current migration and urbanization patterns in Viet Nam to ensure the best contribution of migration and urbanization to the growth and socio-economic development of the country.

This monograph was completed with technical and financial support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), within the framework of UNFPA's support for the first Intercensal Population and Housing Survey in Viet Nam. The Viet Nam General Statistics Office would like to express its special thanks to the national and international experts and UNFPA staff in Viet Nam for their great efforts and valuable

inputs to the implementation of the survey, and to the compilation, development and completion of this monograph.

We are honored to introduce to domestic and foreign readers this special publication providing an in-depth look at migration and urbanization in Viet Nam, a topic of significant interest among researchers, managers, policy makers, and the public. We look forward to your feedback and comments on this monograph in order to improve the quality of future publications.

GENERAL STATISTICS OFFICE

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ABBREVIATIONS

| 2014 IPS | The 2014 Intercensal Population and Housing Survey |
|----------|--|
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| GSO | General Statistics Office |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goals |
| R-R | rural-to-rural (migration) |
| R-U | rural-to-urban (migration) |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| U-R | urban-to-rural (migration) |
| U-U | urban-to-urban (migration) |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There were more than 83 million people aged 5 years and older at the time point of the 2014 IPS (1 April 2014). Within the five years prior to the time of the 2014 survey, 1.7% of the population over age 5 (or about 1.4 million people) were intra-district migrants, 2.0% (or 1.6 million people) were inter-district migrants, 3.1% (equivalent to 2.6 million people) were inter-provincial migrants, and a very small proportion (only 0.1% or 65,700 people) were immigrants.

In the five years prior to 1 April 1989 the number of inter-district migrants amounted to 1.07 million people, and the number increased slightly to 1.14 million in the five years prior to 1 April 1999. The figure then rose to 1.70 million people in the five years prior to 1April 2009 before falling to 1.6 million people in the five years prior to 1 April 2014. The trend for inter-provincial migrants is similar. The number of inter-provincial migrants rose from 1.3 million in the five years prior to 1 April 1989 to 2 million people in the five-year period before 1 April 1999, and amounted to 3.4 million people in five-year period to 1 April 2009. In the five years prior to 1 April 2014, this figure fell to 2.6 million interprovincial migrants.

In the period from 1999–2009, there was a sharp rise in migration flows from rural to urban areas (from 27.1 percent in the five years prior to 1 April 1999 to 31.4 percent in the five years prior to 1 April 2009). However, in the period 2009-2014 R-U migration flows fell to 29%, while U-U and U-R migration flows increased. This was caused by the impact of the 2008 economic crisis, which resulted in some people who could not find employment in urban areas returning to the countryside, and others moving to more developed urban areas to seek employment opportunities.

There are four provinces with the highest proportion of U-R migration are Vinh Phuc, Thua Thien Hue, Binh Duong and Can Tho. It is noteworthy that Binh Duong, a province with quite rapid urbanization, has experienced the main migration flow from urban to rural areas (72.8% of the total). The primary reason for this is the establishment of new industrial zones concentrated mainly in rural areas that have attracted the majority of migrant labourers from urban areas in other provinces.

According to the results of 2009 Population and Housing Census, the median age of non-migrants in 2009 was 30, which means half of the migrant population was aged 30 or under, while the median age of migrants was less than about 5 years. In other words, half of migrants are aged 25 or under. Results of the 2014 IPS provide more evidence to confirm the previous findings that migrants often are young people.

Most migrants and non-migrant children aged 6-10 are attending school (school attendance rates are 94% and 98%, respectively). In terms of children never attending, attending or withdrawing from school, there are no significant differences in status between migrants and non-migrant groups, between men and women, or between different types of migrants. The percentage of migrant youth aged 11–18 who have never attended school has tended to decline for those in all three migrant groups.

Migrants in the inter-district group have a higher rate of professional and technical qualification than migrants in the intra-district group. However, the rate of professional and technical qualifications of migrants in the inter-provincial group is lower than among migrants in the intra-district and inter-district groups. This is primarily due to a segment of the population who only graduated from high school before migrating to working industrial zones in jobs that do not require more advanced qualifications.

The percentage of migrant households with higher living conditions was significantly greater than the percentage with high living conditions among non-migrants (the rate for intra-district migrants was 39.4%, for inter-district migrants 44.5%, and for non-migrants 25.5%). Meanwhile, the proportion of households with below average and low living conditions was significantly smaller among migrant groups than for the non-migrant group.

Most migrants lives in semi-permanent houses at their destination location. Nationwide, the Central Highlands, Southeast and Mekong River Delta have the highest ratios of migrants living in semi-permanent housing, at 78.1%, 89.1% and 74.6%, respectively. Migrants living in permanent houses make up the highest proportion in the Red River Delta (70.6%), North and Central Coast (62.9%), and Northern Midlands and Mountains (46.7%). The Southeast and the Mekong River Delta have the lowest rates of migrants living in permanent houses, at 9.9% and 5.9%, respectively.

The percentage of migrants with an average living area of 4m² (square meters), the lowest category, and 10 m² or less was higher in 2014 than the rate among non-migrants. This is particularly the case for inter-provincial migrants. Meanwhile, the proportion of non-migrants living in houses with the average area of over 10m² (the highest level) was greater than among migrants. This is due to the concentration of migrants in some significantly developed economic areas, especially near industrial zones, where the demand for migrant housing is high, and the supply of housing does not meet the needs. In these areas the cost of purchasing or renting is high, so migrants must live in small or crowded houses/apartments.

There was no significant difference between migrants and non-migrants in the use of safe water sources, or in use of unhygienic water sources. This is understandable because the State has developed and implemented clean water programs in all regions of the country.

The level of urbanization in Viet Nam is still low due to restrictive free migration policies and shifts in demographic characteristics. R-U migration is generally an important factor increasing the rate of urbanization, while in Viet Nam R-U migration flows are still weak. There are many policy barriers to migration, particularly the household register policy. The Law of Residence (2006), Law of Capital 2010 and the other regulations create many difficulties for migrants.

The Northern Midlands and Mountains had the lowest urbanization rate (16.6%) in 2014, followed by the Central Highlands (28.6%). However, the rate of urbanization in these two regions has been the fastest in the whole country. The impact of migration to the region is very weak; the urban population in this area has increased mainly due to administrative changes.

The dependency ratio is an indicator of the working age population burden. Data analysis shows that in special grade urban areas, the total dependency ratio is clearly lower than in other types of urban areas. In 2014, the total dependency ratio in special grade urban areas was 37.2%, while the ratio in other types of urban areas fluctuated between 40.6% and 42.3%. The primary reason for this is greater labour migration to the two special grade urbans of Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City.

Regarding to sex ratio by age, the children from 0-4 years had the highest sex ratio among all classifications of urban and rural areas. This is due to the sex imbalance at birth, a problem of widespread interest.

BACKGROUND

1. Background

The 2014 Intercensal Population and Housing Survey (2014 IPS) was the first mid-term population survey in Viet Nam. This large-scale sample survey had three main objectives: to collect basic data on population and housing at a national level as a basis for evaluating the national programs on population and housing; to support development of population and housing plans and policies to serve socio-economic development planning in the 2016–2020 period; and to help supervise progress toward the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDG) pledged by the Government of Viet Nam.

The 2014 IPS provides data on population size to the district level five years after the 2009 Population and Housing Census, as a basis for reviewing and adjusting annual population data for the period 2010–2014. The 2014 IPS supplements the population and housing data warehouse of GSO to support research, analysis and projections of population and housing development between the two censuses for the whole country and for the locality level. For the locality level to meet to meet the needs for internationally comparative data, and provides a sample frame for statistical surveys on households.

The 2014 survey and the most recent censuses provide similar information on population and housing indicators that can be used for comparison purposes and for analysis of trends.

The main difference between the 2014 survey and other censuses is that the 2014 IPS was a sample survey covering 5% of all Vietnamese households selected from 20% of the enumeration areas throughout the whole country. Approximately 3.4% of all households in Viet Nam (equivalent to 760,200 households) were interviewed using the short questionnaire (to collect information on age, sex, location of residence, and births and deaths in households), and 1.6% of all households (equivalent to 361,650 households) were interviewed using the long questionnaire (which included all the questions from the short questionnaire as well as questions on migration, education level, and births and deaths within households five years since the 2009 census).

The responses to the questions common to both questionnaires (from the full 5% sample) were used to calculate indicators related to population size and structure down to the district level. The responses to the additional questions in the long questionnaire (from the 1.6% sample) were used to determine representative indicators to the provincial level.

Based on in-depth analysis of data from the last (2009) census and the 2014 IPS, GSO provides findings in this monograph about migration and urbanization in Viet Nam. The aim is to satisfy the needs for information about migration and urbanization, in particular for policy making. In the context of rapid migration and urbanization in Viet Nam, which is seen as a problem of development, this monograph also attempts to provide an overview of migration and urbanization in Viet Nam over the last two decades, including the linkages between migration, urbanization and development.

2. Objectives of the study

This monograph aims to describe migration and urbanization patterns and trends in Viet Nam, mainly using data from the 2014 IPS and the 1989, 1999 and 2009 censuses.

The specific objectives of this study are to:

- describe patterns of migration in Viet Nam;
- describe differentials in patterns of internal migration by region, province/ city, type of migration, urban-to-rural flows and sex structure of the migrant population;
- describe trends in internal migration over the last 20 years (since 1989);
- describe patterns of urbanization in Viet Nam;
- describe differentials in patterns of urbanization by key factors, such as region and province;
- describe trends in urbanization over the last 20 years and prospects for the future;
- provide conclusions about key features of internal migration and urbanization in Viet Nam in recent years; and
- make policy recommendations.

3. Methodology

This monograph uses data for analysis from the 2014 IPS (based on 1.6% samples of households surveyed with the long questionnaire) and sample data from the last three censuses (15%, 3% and 5% samples from the 2009, 1999 and 1989 censuses, respectively). These samples are representative not only at the national level but also at the local level.

Descriptive or univariate analysis was used to identify and describe patterns of migration and urbanization. Urban population projections and differentials between urban and rural populations were used to estimate the prospects for urbanization in the near future. Bivariate analysis was used to capture variations and differences in migration and urbanization by major regional, demographic and socio-economic factors, including: region, province, and city of residence; age; living conditions of households; technical training levels; educational attainment; and types of housing. The sex of interviewees was considered as a cross-cutting issue in almost all the analysis. Trend analysis was used to capture trends in migration, urban growth and urbanization over the last two decades and for analysis of differentials between migrants and non-migrants.

4. Limitations of the study

This study has limitations because the analysis was based mainly on the results of 2014 IPS which included many key indicators from previous censuses (to ensure comparability), but not all. Data on some indicators of employment that are important for evaluating the employment patterns of migrants were not collected in the 2014 IPS. As a result, this monograph does not analyze and compare the economic activities or related issues of migrant laborers.

The 2014 IPS only collected information about place of residence five years prior to the time of the survey and the current place of residence. This was done in order to identify cases of migration within the five year period after 1 April 2009. However, the data are insufficient for in-depth analysis of the causes of migration, especially seasonal, temporary or return migration, occurring within the five-year period prior to the time of the 2014 survey.

In addition, the 2014 IPS only collected information on migration of individuals aged 5 and over. Consequently, this study does not address cases of migrant children below 5 years of age who migrate with their father/mother.

5. Structure of the monograph

This monograph contains three main chapters as described below.

Chapter 1: provides an analysis of the current scale of migration and major migration trends in Viet Nam. This chapter presents the key concepts used in the analysis and the results of analysis of migration trends in the country over the two last decades and differentials in migration by region and province.

Chapter 2: provides an analysis of the characteristics and socio-economic conditions of migrants, including age, educational level, technical qualifications, and the characteristics of living conditions such as housing, sources of water, and socio-economic status of migrants, based on the results of 2014 IPS and the 2009 census.

Chapter 3: focuses on urbanization and the impact of migration on urbanization. It describes changes in urbanization in Viet Nam over the last two decades and makes international comparisons, while also analyzing differentials in urbanization in Viet Nam by region and province. In addition, this chapter provides an analysis of the impact of migration on urbanization processes in Viet Nam, including by region.

The monograph contains also conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER 1: SIZE AND TRENDS OF MIGRATION BASIC CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

1.1. Basic concepts and definitions

a. Basic concepts and definitions of migration

Migration is an important process promoting socio-economic development. It contributes to reallocating populations, economic restructuring of the labour force, creating employment, eradicating hunger and reducing poverty. Broadly, migration is a part of the Government's strategy for sustainable socio-economic development. In Viet Nam, economic development, and the process of urbanization, industrialization and restructuring of the economy have been rapid; the economic reforms and policy of international integration have led to increases in internal migration and immigration.

However, migration is also influenced by social and economic events, and migration also has led to situations of migrant workers being vulnerable and abused. In the context of globalization, Viet Nam has become increasingly integrated into the world, and access to world markets is affecting new industries and creating jobs for millions of young and old people who enter the labor market annually. The concentration of economic zones in certain areas and the differentials in economic conditions between regions/ areas inevitably has led to greater migration of some groups in the population.

The migration process is always influenced by "push factors" and "pull factors". Migration processes generally occur when there is a difference in characteristics between two regions: the origin and the destination. Push factors are usually elements of natural conditions, such as the economy, society, politics, and the culture at the origin location. These factors may include, for example, difficult living conditions, lack of employment, or lack of land. Pull factors may include favorable factors and conditions of geography, the economy, society, politics and culture in the destination place, particularly the attractiveness of jobs that offer opportunities for higher income and better living standards in the destination place. The combination of these push and pull factors have promoted the migration.

Migration is both a cause and a consequence of the development process. Migration has become a choice of people to improve their livelihoods and create business opportunities for themselves, and has become an indispensable component of the typical development process for the back and forth relationship between regions and territories.

In the population surveys in Viet Nam, migration is defined as the movement of people in one administrative unit to another administrative unit, which is movement to other communes, districts and cities or another province in a certain period of time.

b. Types of migration

In the 2014 IPS and other population and housing census implemented by GSO, there were questions included to distinguish migration by administrative level (e.g., migration from one province to other province, or from one district to another district in the same province) and migration between urban and rural areas. This clear distinction is very meaningful as it allows analysis of the size of different types of migration flows, and provides the basis for the formulation of specific migration plans and policies. The figures on the scale of migration flows is also an indispensable basis for population forecasts.

In order to ensure comparability with the previous population censuses, this monograph uses the classification of migration types used in the 2009 census, as follows:

- Immigrants: this monograph only makes estimates for migrants aged 5 or older.
- Regional migrants: persons aged 5 or older who live in Viet Nam and whose region of residence five years prior to the time of the 2014 survey was different from their current region of residence.
- Inter-provincial migrants: persons aged 5 or older who live in Viet Nam and whose province of residence five years prior to the time of survey was different from their current province of residence.
- Inter-district migrants: persons aged 5 or older whose province of residence five years prior to the time of the survey is their current province of residence but whose district of residence five years prior to the time of the survey is different from their current district of residence.
- Intra-district migrants: persons aged 5 or older whose district of residence five years prior to the time of the survey is their current district of residence and whose commune/ward of residence five years prior to the time of survey is different from their current commune/ward of residence.
- Non-migrants: persons aged 5 or older whose commune of residence five years prior to the time of the survey is their current commune of residence (no migration between communes).
- Figure 1.1 summarizes the definitions of migrant and non-migrant populations. The migrant population in a given year is understood as the group of in-migrants (or immigrants) sometime in the five years prior to the time of the 2014 survey.

| Abroad | Viet Nam | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Another province | Same province | | | | | | |
| | Π | Another district Same district | | | | | | |
| \checkmark | | | Another commune/ward | Same Commune/ward | | | | |
| | | | ĴĹ | Ì | | | | |
| | Inter- provincial migrant | Inter-district migrant | Intra-district migrant | Communal non- migrant/ Non- migrant | | | | |
| Immigrant | | | Inter-district non-migrant | | | | | |
| | | Inter-province non-migrant | | | | | | |
| | Non-immigrant | | | | | | | |

Figure 1.1: Place of usual residence five years prior to the time of the 2014 IPS and types of migrants

Regarding migration flows between urban and rural areas, the following flows were identified based on the rural and urban characteristics of the place of residence five years prior to the time of the relevant census and the current place of residence at the time of the 2014 IPS:

- rural-to-rural migration (R-R);
- rural-to-urban migration (R-U);
- urban-to-rural migration (U-R); and
- urban-to-urban migration (U-U).

1.2. Migration patterns

a. Five-year migration trends over time

The migrant population in the last five years, as defined in this study, accounted for a small proportion of the total population. However, the absolute number of migrants was not small because Viet Nam has a large population. There were more than 83 million people aged 5 years and older at the time point of the 2014 IPS (1 April 2014). Within the five years prior to the time of the 2014 survey, 1.7% of the population over age 5 (about 1.4 million people) were intra-district migrants, 2.0% (about 1.6 million people) were inter-district migrants, 3.1% (equivalent to about 2.6 million people) were interprovincial migrants, and a very small proportion (only 0.1% or about 65,700 people) were immigrants.

Similar patterns were found in the 1999 and 1989 census data. Immigration was not well covered in these censuses, however, because many Vietnamese living overseas were not captured in the enumeration. In addition, the immigrant population was underestimated because people without Vietnamese citizenship were not enumerated in the censuses. For these reasons, and because of the very small immigrant population, immigration is excluded from further analysis in this monograph. Consequently, the term migration refers to internal migration in the rest of the monograph.

| Type of | 1989 | | 1999 | | 2009 | | 2014 | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| migration | Number of people | % |
| Intra-district | - | - | 1,342,568 | 1.9 | 1,618,160 | 2.1 | 1,430,235 | 1.7 |
| Inter-district | 1,067,298 | 2.0 | 1,137,843 | 1.7 | 1,708,896 | 2.2 | 1,644,257 | 2.0 |
| Inter-province | 1,349,291 | 2.5 | 2,001,408 | 2.9 | 3,397,904 | 4.3 | 2,594,297 | 3.1 |
| Non-migrants | 51,797,0971 | 95.4 | 64,493,309 | 93.4 | 71,686,913 | 91.4 | 77,548,084 | 93.1 |
| Immigrants | 65,908 | 0.1 | 70,389 | 0.1 | 40,990 | 0.1 | 65,678 | 0.1 |
| Population Aged 5+ | 54,279,594 | 100.0 | 69,045,517 | 100.0 | 78,452,862 | 100.0 | 83,282,551 | 100.0 |

 Table 1.1: Population aged 5 and older by type of migration, 1989-2014

¹ In 1989, there was no census question to identify intra-commune migrants or non-migrants in the same district; therefore non-migrants here are considered as inter-district non-migrants.

The trend of increasing migration from 1989 to date can be divided into two phases. The first stage saw rising migration in the two decades from 1989 to 2009, particularly in the decade from 1999 to 2009, resulting in the number of migrants growing in both absolute and relative terms. The decade from 1989 to 1999 saw increasing migration mainly caused by Viet Nam's policy to encourage migration to new economic regions, the transition from a centrally-planned economy to a market economy, and the development of improved infrastructure and means of transport. In the decade from 1999 to 2009 the migrant population soared as Viet Nam's economy thrived in response to restructuring from agriculture to industry and services. The strong development of industrial and export processing zones attracted a large number of labour migrants during this decade (GSO, 2011, 2009 Census, Migration and Urbanization in Viet Nam: Patterns, Trends and Differentials).

The period from 2009 to 2014 was the post-crisis period for the world economy following the global recession of 2008. The Vietnamese economy grew slowly, and industrial zones no longer attracted as many migrant labourers as in previous times. In addition, thanks to the rural development policies in Viet Nam, the economic gap between urban and rural areas and between regions was reduced, and the number of migrants was also reduced in this period.

In the five years prior to 1 April 1989 the number of inter-district migrants amounted to 1.07 million people, and the number increased slightly to 1.14 million in the five years prior to 1 April 1999. The figure then rose to 1.70 million people in the five years prior to 1 April 2009 before falling to 1.6 million people in the five years prior to 1 April 2014. As a percentage of the population, inter-district migrants declined in the five years prior to 1 April 1999 compared to the five-year period before 1 April 1989 (from 2.0% to 1.7%, respectively), despite an increase in the absolute number of inter-district migrants. This percentage rose to 2.2% in 2009, and in the five-year period prior to 1 April 2014, the proportion decreased to 2%.

The trend for inter-provincial migrants is similar. The number of inter-provincial migrants rose from 1.3 million in the five years prior to 1 April 1989 to 2 million people in the five-year period before 1 April 1999, and amounted to 3.4 million people in five-year period to 1 April 2009. In the five years prior to 1 April 2014, this figure fell to 2.6 million interprovincial migrants. The proportion of inter-provincial migrants in the total population also followed a similar trend: rising from 2.5% in the five-year period prior to 1 April 1989 to 2.9% in the five-year period to 1 April 1999, and further increasing to 4.3% in the five years before 1 April 2009 before falling to 3.1% in the five years prior to 1 April 2014.

Figure 1.2 shows that all three types of migration exhibit a similar trend: an increase in the period from 1989 to 2009 and a decrease in the five-year period prior to 1 April 2014. The higher the administrative level, the greater the variation: inter-provincial migration has seen the greatest fluctuation, inter-district migration less fluctuation, and intra-district migration the least.



Figure 1.2: Proportion of migrants in population by type of migration, 1989-2014

b. Rural-to-urban (R-U) migration

Migration in general, and rural-to-urban (R-U) migration in particular, is a natural part of the economic development process because it allows people to adapt to economic and other types of opportunities. The redistribution of the population continues until these opportunities are equal among regions. In this process, R-U migration is the most common form of migration, especially when a country with a majority of the population living in rural areas and employed in agriculture enters the process of industrialization and modernization, which is generally accompanied by urbanization as well. In Viet Nam, when the process of industrialization and modernization began, the restructuring of the economy was most intense, and R-U migration became increasingly the dominant type of migration. The results of the 2014 IPS reveal that among the more than 5.6 million migrants aged 5 or older, 29.0% were R-U migrants in the five years prior to the survey, 28.8% were rural-to-rural (R-R) migrants, 30.2% were urban-to-urban (U-U) migrants, and the remaining 12.1% were urban-to-rural (U-R) migrants.

Similar to other developing countries with a majority of the population living in rural areas, in Viet Nam the migration flow from rural to rural areas has decreased over time – from 37% in 1999 to 28.8% in 2014 – but this flow still accounts for a relatively high proportion of all migrants.

In the period from 1999–2009 there was a sharp rise in migration flows from rural to urban areas (from 27.1% in the five years prior to 1 April 1999 to 31.4% in the five years prior to 1 April 2009). However, in the period 2009-2014 R-U migration flows fell to 29%, while U-U and U-R migration flows increased. This was caused by the impact of the 2008 economic crisis, which resulted in some people who could not find employment in urban areas returning to the countryside, and others moving to more developed urban areas to seek employment opportunities.

Among the four types of migration flows (R-U, R-R,U-R, and U-U), U-R migration accounted for the lowest proportion (see Figure 1.2). However, following the trend described above, U-R migration flows increased from 8.4% of all migrants over age 5 in

the five years prior to 1 April 2009 to 12.1% in the five-year period up to 1 April 2014. This increase in migratory flows to rural areas has slowed the pace of urbanization in Viet Nam, a phenomenon analyzed in more detail in Chapter 3.

| Year | Migration | Intra-district migration | | Inter-district migration | | Inter- provincial migration | Total | | |
|------|-----------|-----------------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | пом | No (person) | (%) | No (person) | (%) | No (person) | (%) | No (person) | (%) |
| | R-R | 559,851 | 12.5 | 318,596 | 7.1 | 781,769 | 17.4 | 1,660,216 | 37.0 |
| | R-U | 257,773 | 5.8 | 234,396 | 5.2 | 723,786 | 16.1 | 1,215,955 | 27.1 |
| 5661 | U-R | 118,146 | 2.6 | 130,852 | 2.9 | 183,945 | 4.1 | 432,943 | 9.7 |
| | U-U | 406,798 | 9.1 | 453,999 | 10.1 | 311,908 | 7.0 | 1,172,705 | 26.2 |
| | Total | 1,342,568 | 30.0 | 1,137,843 | 25.4 | 2,001,408 | 44.7 | 4,481,819 | 100.0 |
| | R-R | 684,482 | 10.2 | 384,502 | 5.7 | 1,202,858 | 17.9 | 2,271,841 | 33.8 |
| | R-U | 179,616 | 2.7 | 420,388 | 6.2 | 1,512,067 | 22.5 | 2,112,071 | 31.4 |
| 2005 | U-R | 108,417 | 1.6 | 208,485 | 3.1 | 248,047 | 3.7 | 564,949 | 8.4 |
| | U-U | 647,264 | 9.6 | 695,521 | 10.3 | 434,932 | 6.5 | 1,777,716 | 26.4 |
| | Total | 1,619,778 | 24.1 | 1,708,896 | 25.4 | 3,397,904 | 50.5 | 6,726,578 | 100.0 |
| | R-R | 543, 286 | 9.6 | 359, 701 | 6.3 | 726, 059 | 12.8 | 1,632,988 | 28.8 |
| | R-U | 142, 992 | 2.5 | 353, 538 | 6.3 | 1,148,078 | 20.3 | 1,642,186 | 29.0 |
|)14 | U-R | 112, 037 | 2.0 | 241, 911 | 4.3 | 333, 305 | 5.9 | 686,551 | 12.1 |
| Ď | U-U | 631, 919 | 11.2 | 689, 106 | 12.2 | 386, 854 | 6.8 | 1,707,063 | 30.1 |
| | Total | 1,430, 235 | 25.3 | 1,644,257 | 29.0 | 2, 594, 297 | 45.8 | 5,668,788 | 100.0 |

Table 1.2: Number of migrants and proportion by type of migration and
geographical flow, five-year periods, 1999-2014

For the migration flow classifications of R-R, R-U and U-R, inter-provincial migration accounted for the highest proportion. For U-U migration flows, the lowest proportion was inter-provincial migration while the highest was inter-district migration within the same province.

c. Differentials in five-year migration by region

Differentials in migration size

The Southeast, North and South Central Coast and Mekong River Delta are three regions that have clear differences in terms of in-migration and out-migration. The Southeast is clearly a migration destination, while the remaining two regions represent out-migration zones.

Figure 1.3 shows that the Southeast region attracted a large number of intraregional migrants (more than 207,000) and migrants from other regions (over 1.1 million), especially the Mekong River Delta, and North and South Central Coast. The figure shows clearly that the Central Highlands and Northern Midlands and Mountains regions mainly supplied migrants to other regions, as the number of in-migrants was very low (130,600 and 127,000 people, respectively).





The Southeast region had the highest number of migrants of all regions in the country (50.9% of migrants), because it contains the cities and provinces with many new industrial zones and vibrant economies, including Binh Duong, Ho Chi Minh City, and Dong Nai. These areas create economic gravity that attracts intra-regional migrants as well as migrants from other areas such as the Mekong River Delta (76.5% of migrants from this region moved to the Southeast region), the North and South Central Coast (55.5%) and Central Highlands (50.4%). These migrants tend be young and mostly between the ages of 15 and 34.

Differentials in migration rates

There are three regions with negative net migration rates (out-migration is higher than in-migration): the Northern Midlands and Mountains, North and South Central Coast, and Mekong River Delta. Of these, the Mekong River Delta had the biggest negative net migration rate, with most migrants from this region moving to areas experiencing greater economic development.

The Red River Delta and Central Highlands in particular had positive net migration rates, but not quite as high as the Mekong River Delta. This is in spite of the fact that these two regions also attract migrants from other regions. The Central Highlands has abundant natural resources and thriving rubber and coffee plantations, while the Red River Delta is a relatively developed economic region with a concentration of provinces and is considered the most essential economic region of the country (8 of the 12 provinces considered the most essential economically are in this region). However, due to the economic attractiveness of the Southeast it also has attracted a large number of migrants from these two regions (the Red River Delta and Central Highlands).

Compared to the 2009 census, the five-year migration trends evident in the 2014 IPS data did not exhibit many changes. Three areas with negative net migration rates (out-migrants higher than in-migrants) were the Northern Midlands and Mountains, North and South Central Coast, and Mekong River Delta. In particular, the Mekong River Delta was the region with the highest negative migration rate, and the main destination of migrants was the Southeast region.





* Differentials in R-U migration flows

| Year | Migration flow | Red River Delta | North and South Central Coast | North and South Central Coast | Central Highlands | Southeast | Mekong River Delta | Total |
|------|-------------------|-----------------------|--|--|----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | | | | Number (p | erson) | | | |
| | NT-NT | 249,633 | 427,412 | 281,923 | 182,728 | 782,729 | 347,415 | 2,271,841 |
| | NT-TT | 118,636 | 395,053 | 272,948 | 88,526 | 1,038,426 | 198,483 | 2,112,071 |
| 2009 | TT-NT | 47,596 | 110,023 | 86,854 | 36,253 | 194,332 | 89,890 | 564,949 |
| | TT-TT | 75,933 | 378,289 | 255,361 | 68,035 | 861,135 | 138,963 | 1,777,716 |
| | Total | 491,798 | 1,310,777 | 897,086 | 375,541 | 2,876,623 | 774,752 | 6,726,578 |

Table 1.3: Number and structure of R-U migration flows in five-year periods byregion, 2009-2014

| Year | Migration flow | Red River Delta | North and South Central Coast | North and South Central Coast | Central Highlands | Southeast | Mekong River Delta | Total | | |
|------|-------------------|-----------------------|--|--|----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|--|--|
| | | | | Rate (% | %) | | | | | |
| | NT-NT | 50.7 | 32.6 | 31.4 | 48.6 | 27.2 | 44.8 | 33.8 | | |
| | NT-TT | 24.3 | 30.3 | 30.6 | 23.7 | 36.3 | 25.8 | 31.4 | | |
| | TT-NT | 9.7 | 8.4 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 6.7 | 11.6 | 8.4 | | |
| | TT-TT | 15.4 | 28.7 | 28.3 | 18.0 | 29.8 | 17.9 | 26.4 | | |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | |
| | | | | Number (p | erson) | | | | | |
| | NT-NT | 226,968 | 311,122 | 281,661 | 117,202 | 397,276 | 298,759 | 1,632,988 | | |
| | NT-TT | 83,959 | 296,902 | 196,386 | 55,120 | 856,723 | 153,096 | 1,642,186 | | |
| | TT-NT | 50,125 | 95,566 | 196,111 | 31,776 | 207,077 | 105,896 | 686,551 | | |
| | TT-TT | 76,749 | 340,477 | 235,551 | 56,112 | 881,304 | 116,870 | 1,707,063 | | |
| 2014 | Total | 437,801 | 1,044,068 | 909,708 | 260,210 | 2,342,379 | 674,621 | 5,668,788 | | |
| 2014 | Rate (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| | NT-NT | 51.6 | 29.5 | 30.7 | 45.0 | 16.9 | 44.2 | 28.8 | | |
| | NT-TT | 19.3 | 28.6 | 21.7 | 21.2 | 36.6 | 22.7 | 29.0 | | |
| | TT-NT | 11.5 | 9.2 | 21.6 | 12.2 | 8.8 | 15.7 | 12.1 | | |
| | TT-TT | 17.6 | 32.7 | 26.0 | 21.6 | 37.7 | 17.3 | 30.1 | | |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | |

In terms of the size of migration flows, the Southeast region had the largest R-U migration flow in the whole country (856,700 people, accounting for over 50% of the total number of R-U migrants in the country) due to the rapid economic development of this region, including development of industry and services. The Red River Delta was second in terms of attracting R-U migrants (296,900 people, accounting for 18.1% of the total R-U migrants). However, compared to Southeast region, this percentage is relatively low.

Regarding the structure of migration flows, there were differentials among regions: in the less developed economic regions such as the Northern Midlands and Mountains, Central Highlands, and the Mekong River Delta, R-R migration flows were the main flows, accounting for over 40% of migrants, and these were mostly intra-provincial migrants.

In the two most developed regions nationwide, the Red River Delta and the Southeast, U-U migration was the type with the highest proportion, at 32.7% and 37.7%, respectively. These are the regions with the two largest cities in the country, and thus they attract a large number of migrants from urban areas in other provinces. These two regions also accounted for the highest proportion of migrants among the six regions.

In Viet Nam, the lowest proportion of migration has been always U-R, especially

in the more developed economic regions such as the Southeast and the Red River Delta where migration flows were very low in the five years up to 2014 (at less than 10%). On the contrary, U-R migration in the North and South Central Coast was quite high at about 21.6%, almost equal to the percentage of R-U migration.

Compared to the trends evident from the 2009 Population and Housing Census, both the size and structure of R-U migration in the five years prior to the 2014 IPS showed decreases in most regions. For U-R migration, data from the 2014 IPS show that the North and South Central Coast region had the most variation in size and percentage of total migrants compared with 2009; it experienced an increase of 111,900 people in the prior five-year period, while U-R migration flows rose from 9.7% in the five years prior to the 2009 census to 21.6% in the five years prior to the 2014 IPS. This changed was caused by implementation of Decision No. 1114/QD-TTg which approved the masterplan for socio-economic development in the North and South Central Coast by 2020. Related factors were the boosting of development of advanced industries in the region (e.g., shipbuilding and ship repair, mechanical engineering, textiles, footwear, cement production, seafood processing, and agriculture products like sugarcane), associating industrial development, and the formation of urban centers in rural areas.

d. Differentials in five-year migration by province

Figure 1.5 shows very clearly the differentials in migration rates for Viet Nam's provinces and cities in the five-year period prior to the 2014 IPS. The provinces colored red, brick red, and yellow are the provinces with negative net migration, while green-colored provinces are the ones with positive net migration. Provinces with the highest negative net migration rates during this period were Ca Mau (-47.8‰), Hau Giang (-46.6‰), An Giang (-42.8‰), Bac Lieu (-42.2‰), Soc Trang (-41.5‰), and Thanh Hoa (-33.5‰). Most of these provinces are in the Mekong River Delta and near the provinces with developed industrial zones such as Binh Duong, Dong Nai and Ho Chi Minh City.

The province of Binh Duong had the highest positive net migration rate at 205.4‰, equivalent to more than 444,000 people coming from other provinces in the 2009-2014 period. Ho Chi Minh City was second at 53.3‰, but with more than 620,000 people migrating from other provinces it ranked first in total number of in-migrants. Da Nang Province ranked third in terms of the positive net migration rate at 35.5‰, equivalent to more than 59,000 people moving from other provinces. Ha Noi and Dong Nai, despite lower net migration rates of 14.9‰ and 30.5‰, respectively, had a relatively large number of migrants moving from other provinces: over 220,000 people migrated to Ha Noi while more than 167,000 people migrated to Dong Nai in the five-year period.

In terms of population structure, most migrants are young, and thus migration affects the structure in both the origin and destination areas. Provinces with high positive net migration rates are provinces with low dependency ratios (the dependency ratio of Ho Chi Minh City is very low at 19.9%, while Binh Duong's is 20.3%). Most other provinces have negative net migration rates and thus quite high

dependency ratios. The dependency ratio of Ca Mau is 42.5%, An Giang 43.8%, and Soc Trang 41.4% (see Appendix, table A.7).

There are four provinces that in the five years prior to the 2009 Population and Housing Census had net out-migration, yet in the following five-year period (2009-2014) experienced net in-migration. These are Dien Bien, with a net migration rate of -3.2‰ in the five years before the 2009 census and a net migration rate of 3.7‰ in the following five-year period; Bac Ninh with a net migration rate of -12.6‰ in 2009 and 23.1‰ in 2014; Nghe An with a net migration rate in 2009 of -46 4‰ and 7.5‰ in 2014; and Binh Phuoc with a net migration rate of -0.7‰ in 2009 and 2.9‰ in 2014. Nghe An is the most unusual province: in the 2004-2009 period Nghe An had the relatively high negative net migration rate of 7.5‰. This change is due to the development of new industrial zones in this province which resulted in a significant increase in the number of migrants into the province (from 28,000 in 2004-2009 to 120,000 people in 2009-2014).

In terms of R-U migration flows, nine of 63 provinces with U-U migration flows accounted for the highest proportion (30%) of the total migrant population. Of these, the provinces/cities with high net positive migration rates were Da Nang (64.6%), Ho Chi Minh City (50.6%), Ba Ria Vung Tau (46.7%), Quang Ninh (49.4%), Hai Phong (47.6%), and Ha Noi (40.8%). The speed of urban development in these provinces/cities has been quite rapid, with the urban areas expanding to the surrounding countryside. This has led to population expansion in old urban areas with high population densities, which is the one of the reasons these cities/provinces have had a high proportion of U-U migration.

There are four provinces with the highest proportion of U-R migration are Vinh Phuc, Thua Thien-Hue, Binh Duong, and Can Tho. It is noteworthy that Binh Duong, a province with quite rapid urbanization, has experienced the main migration flow from urban to rural areas (72.8%). The primary reason for this is the establishment of new industrial zones concentrated mainly in rural areas that have attracted the majority of migrant labourers from urban areas in other provinces (see Appendix, table A-9).



Figure 1.5: Net migration rates by province/city, 2009-2014

CHAPTER 2: THE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF MIGRANTS

2.1. Age of migrants

According to the results of 2009 Population and Housing Census, the median age of non-migrants in 2009 was 30, which means half of the migrant population was aged 30 or under, while the median age of migrants was less by about 5 years. In other words, half of migrants are aged 25 or under. Results of the 2014 IPS provide more evidence to confirm the previous findings that migrants often are young people.



Figure 2.1: Population pyramids of migrants and non-migrants, 2014

Figure 2.1 shows that the population pyramid for intra-district, inter-district and inter-provincial migrants are quite similar, with narrowing sections at the bottom and top of the pyramids. This means that migrants are concentrated in the age group of 20 to 34 and that there are more women than men migrants.

The population pyramids for migrants and non-migrants in Figure 2.1 show quite clearly the differences. The migrant pyramid is wider in the middle and narrower at the top and bottom, while the pyramid for the non-migrant population is much more balanced. The pyramids show that the proportions of the population that are young and elderly in the non-migrant population are higher than in the migrant population. This means that areas mainly providing migrants have higher dependency ratios, creating a greater population burden. Therefore, the policy of the State should be to pay attention to the areas with mostly out-migration.

Table 2.1 shows that the median age of intra-district and inter-district migrants was 27 years in 2014, and the median age of inter-provincial migrants was 25. This means that half of the intra-district and inter-district migrants were aged 27 or younger and half of inter-provincial migrants were aged 25 and younger. The higher the administrative boundary level, the younger the migrants. The data shows that the median age of intra-district and inter-district migrants (27) was higher than among inter-provincial migrants (median age of 25), and this as true for both males and females. One reason for the

difference in the median age of migrants in these migrant groups is that the younger the migrant the greater the desire to go as far as necessary to improve their living environment by searching for better job opportunities in areas with more developed and dynamic market economies.

| | 199 | 9 | 20 | 09 | 2014 | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--|
| Type of migration | Average age | Median age | Average age | Median age | Average age | Median age | |
| General | | | | | | | |
| Intra-district | 28.0 | 26.0 | 28.3 | 26.0 | 29.1 | 27.0 | |
| Inter-district | 27.0 | 24.0 | 28.0 | 25.0 | 29.6 | 27.0 | |
| Inter-province | 27.0 | 24.0 | 26.5 | 24.0 | 27.8 | 25.0 | |
| Non-migrants | 30.2 | 27.0 | 32.9 | 30.0 | 35.4 | 34.0 | |
| Male | | | | | | | |
| Intra-district | 27.7 | 26.0 | 29.8 | 29.0 | 30.8 | 30.0 | |
| Inter-district | 27.3 | 24.0 | 28.9 | 27.0 | 30.8 | 29.0 | |
| Inter-province | 27.0 | 25.0 | 26.9 | 24.0 | 28.2 | 26.0 | |
| Non-migrants | 29.0 | 26.0 | 31.6 | 29.0 | 34.0 | 32.0 | |
| Female | | | | | | | |
| Intra-district | 28.2 | 25.0 | 27.6 | 25.0 | 28.3 | 26.0 | |
| Inter-district | 26.8 | 23.0 | 27.4 | 24.0 | 28.9 | 26.0 | |
| Inter-province | 27.0 | 24.0 | 26.1 | 23.0 | 27.4 | 25.0 | |
| Non-migrants | 31.2 | 28.0 | 34.1 | 32.0 | 36.7 | 35.0 | |

| Table 2.1: <i>A</i> | Average | age and | median | age o | of migrants | by | type of | f migrant |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-------|-------------|----|---------|-----------|
| | | a | nd sex, 1 | 1999- | 2014 | | | |

Unit: age

The average age of migrants in 2014 was low (29.1 years for intra-district migrants, 29.6 years for inter-district migrants, and 27.8 for inter-provincial migrants). There are very clear differentials between migrant and non-migrant group in average age and median age. The average age and median age of migrants in Viet Nam has been always lower than that of non-migrants.

Another notable finding is that within migrant groups, women are younger than men on average. This result was observed for all groups of migrants in all three population and housing censuses of 1989, 1999 and 2009. In the period from 1999 to 2014, the non-migrant population became older on average. In other words, the average age of this group increased rapidly over time while the average age of migrants is changing slowly. This has created an age gap between migrants and nonmigrants that is increasing day by day.

2.2. Sex structure of migrants

| Type of migration | 19 | 999 | 2 | 2009 | 2014 | | |
|-------------------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|--|
| Type of migration | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| Intra-district | 41.8 | 58.2 | 36.4 | 63.6 | 34.1 | 65.9 | |
| Inter-district | 45.2 | 54.8 | 43.4 | 56.6 | 40.4 | 59.6 | |
| Inter-province | 50.0 | 50.0 | 47.0 | 53.1 | 45.4 | 54.6 | |
| Non-migrants | 49.0 | 51.0 | 49.8 | 50.2 | 49.6 | 50.4 | |

Table 2.2: Sex structure of migrant and non-migrant populations, 1999-2014

Unit: %

Data in table 2.2 shows the trend of a greater proportion of females than men in the various migrant population groups; the proportion of female migrants increased from 1999 through 2009 to 2014, while the proportion of male migrants decreased from 1999 through 2009 to 2014. The data from the population and housing censuses of 1999 and 2009 and the 2014 IPS show that the proportion of women among migrants has been consistently higher than the proportion of women in non-migrant groups, and this is true for each type of migration (intra-district, inter-district and inter-provincial). This confirms the "feminization of migration" trend in Viet Nam, a trend that is increasing. This differential in the demographic characteristics of migration in Viet Nam is unusual, because in most countries men are more commonly migrants than women.

Unit: %

| Socio-economic area | Total | Male | Female |
|---------------------------------|-------|------|--------|
| Whole country | 100.0 | 37.3 | 62.7 |
| Northern Midlands and Mountains | 100.0 | 37.3 | 62.7 |
| Red River Delta | 100.0 | 32.0 | 68.0 |
| North South Central Coast | 100.0 | 32.5 | 67.5 |
| Central Highlands | 100.0 | 45.7 | 54.3 |
| Southeast | 100.0 | 46.3 | 53.7 |
| Mekong River Delta | 100.0 | 36.7 | 63.3 |

Table 2.3 indicates that in all regions of Viet Nam women still account for a large proportion of total migrants. Thus, the feminization of migration phenomenon is taking place in all regions of the country, according to data from the 2014 IPS. The proportion of female migrants concentrated in the Southeast accounted for 28.1% of all female migrants, and the proportion in the Red River Delta was 21.3%.

The analytical results show that young women are dominant among migrant groups, so reproductive health care for this population group should be a topic of concern.

| | | | | | | | | | 0////////// | | |
|-----------|---------|------------|---------|---------|------------|---------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------|--|--|
| Migration | Intra-d | istrict mi | gration | Inter-d | istrict mi | gration | Inter-provincial migration | | | | |
| now | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | | |
| R - R | 21.9 | 78.1 | 100.0 | 27.9 | 72.1 | 100.0 | 40.7 | 59.3 | 100.0 | | |
| R - U | 33.9 | 66.1 | 100.0 | 38.4 | 61.6 | 100.0 | 45.4 | 54.6 | 100.0 | | |
| U – R | 39.2 | 60.8 | 100.0 | 46.6 | 53.4 | 100.0 | 52.5 | 47.5 | 100.0 | | |
| U - U | 43.9 | 56.1 | 100.0 | 45.7 | 54.3 | 100.0 | 47.9 | 52.1 | 100.0 | | |
| Total | 34.2 | 65.8 | 100.0 | 40.4 | 59.6 | 100.0 | 45.4 | 54.6 | 100.0 | | |

Table 2.4: Sex structure of migrant population by type of migrationand migration flow, 2014

Unit. %

Table 2.4 shows that for all three types of migrant flows – intra-district, interdistrict and inter-provincial – the proportion of females is higher than males. As mentioned above, these data provide clear evidence of a phenomenon often known as the "feminization of migration", a topic that has gained attention in migration studies.

The phenomenon of "feminization of migration" is shown very clearly by two indicators. Firstly, females account for more than half of all migrants. Secondly, the proportion of female migrants in the total number of migrants has continuously increased over the past two decades. Preliminary results of the 2014 IPS shows that the number of females was more than males in all groups of migrants. The decrease in demand for labor in agricultural activities in rural areas and the increase of employment opportunities for women in cities and industrial zones are the main causes of this phenomenon.

One consistent trend seen in all three censuses and the 2014 IPS is that females often migrate within smaller administrative boundaries. Table 2.4 clearly shows that the proportion of female migrants is highest in the intra-district group and lowest in the intra-provincial group.

2.3. School attainment status of migrants

Migration can affect education in both positive and negative ways. For many families, migration is used as a means to achieve higher educational levels and better educational conditions for some family members, especially children, and this positively affects migrants and their family members. However, migration also can disrupt work and study of some family members, causing negative effects on these migrants and their family members.

As Table 2.5 shows, most migrants and non-migrant children aged 6-10 are attending school (school attendance rates are 94% and 98%, respectively). In terms of children never attending, attending or withdrawing from school, there are no significant differences in status between migrants and non-migrant groups, between men and women, or between different types of migrants.

For the three types of migration (intra-district, inter-district and inter-provincial),

the school attendance rate for the population aged 6 to 10 is lowest in the inter-provincial group, at 94.6%, while the rates for children in the intra-district, inter-district and nonmigrant groups are all 97.6% or higher. The lower rate among the inter-provincial group may be due to difficulties for some migrants in accessing public services in their destination area, though the differential is not significant.

Compared with 2009, the proportion of migrant children aged 6-10 attending school by 2014 has increased, and the rate of migrant children aged 6-10 never attending school has decreased in all three migration classifications. However, the percentage of migrant children aged 6-10 who had withdrawn from school increased slightly in 2014 in the intra-district and inter-provincial migration groups. The rate of migrant children aged 6-10 who had withdrawn from school in the intra-district migrant group increased slightly from 2009 to 2014 (from 1.1% to 1.2%), and it also rose in the inter-provincial migration group (from 3.4% to 3.6%).

| Type of | | Ye | ar 2009 | | Year 2014 | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|-----|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|--|--|--|
| migration | TotalNever- attendingEver attendi | | Ever- attending | Attending | Never- attending | Ever- attending | Attending | Never- attending | | | |
| General | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intra-district | 100 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 96.2 | 100 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 98.2 | | | |
| Inter-district | 100 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 96.0 | 100 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 97.9 | | | |
| Inter-province | 100 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 92.0 | 100 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 94.6 | | | |
| Non-migrants | 100 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 96.5 | 100 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 97.8 | | | |
| Male | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intra-district | 100 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 96.7 | 100 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 98.4 | | | |
| Inter-district | 100 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 96.2 | 100 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 97.5 | | | |
| Inter-province | 100 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 90.2 | 100 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 94.9 | | | |
| Non-migrants | 100 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 96.5 | 100 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 97.8 | | | |
| Female | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intra-district | 100 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 96.4 | 100 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 97.9 | | | |
| Inter-district | 100 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 96.1 | 100 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 98.2 | | | |
| Inter-province | 100 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 91.1 | 100 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 94.3 | | | |
| Non-migrants | 100 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 96.5 | 100 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 97.9 | | | |

Table 2.5: Proportion of population aged 6-10 by school attendance,
by type of migration and sex, 2009 and 2014

Unit: %

The differentials between migrants and non-migrant youth in terms of school attendance are large and clear when considering those in the age group 11 to 18. In 2014, 77.9% of non-migrant children aged 11 to 18 in Viet Nam were attending school. This proportions for migrant children in the intra-district, inter-district and interprovincial groups were lower at 65.5%, 70.5% and 46.8%, respectively. This pattern

once again shows that migration disrupts some children's learning, especially at the higher educational levels.

The percentage of migrant youth aged 11–18 who have never attended school has tended to decline in all three migrant groups. For children in the inter-district and interprovincial migrant groups, the rate of withdrawal from school decreased in the 2004–2009 period, and then increased slightly in the 2009–2014 period. For youth in the intra-district migrant group, the rate of school withdrawal has tended to increase gradually.

In terms of school attendance, Table 2.6 shows that for migrants in the intradistrict and inter-district groups (in the same province), the rate has tended to decrease gradually. For inter-provincial migrants the percentage attending school fell in the period 2004-2009 and increased in the period 2009-2014. For non-migrants aged 11-18, the proportion who have never attended school follows a downward trend, from 3.6% in the period 1994 to 1999, to 1.8% in 2004-2009, and falling further to 1.3% in the period 2009-201. The proportion of migrants aged 11-18 leaving school also shows a decreasing trend, from 23.7% in the 1994-1999 period, to 23.3% in 2004-2009, and down to 20.7% in the 2009-2014 period. The proportion of migrants attending school reveals a rising trend, from 72.8% in the 1994- 1999 period, to 74.9% in the 2004-2009 period, and then reaching 78.1% in the 2009-2014 period. The results reveal that the school attendance rate among non-migrants aged 11-18 has tended to rise faster than the rate for the migrant population aged 11 to 18.

There is also a differential in school attendance between males and females aged 11-18 in the three migration groups. In most of these migrants groups for this age group, the school attendance rate for males has been better than that of females, and the proportions of males never attending school and withdrawing from school have been lower than among females. Also, the percentage of males attending school has been higher than for females, primarily because females in this age groups usually have to work more than males. These results show that there is inequality between migrant men and women in terms of education in this age group.

Table 2.6: Proportion of population aged 11-18 by school attendance,
by type of migration and sex, 1999-2014

Unit: %

| | 1999 | | | | 2009 | | | | 2014 | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Types of migration | Total | Never- attending | Ever-at- tending | Attend- ing | Never- attending | Ever-at- tending | Attend- ing | Never- attending | Total | Never- attending | Ever-at- tending | Attend- ing |
| General | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intra-district | 100.0 | 3.6 | 20.9 | 75.5 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 33.2 | 64.0 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 32.5 | 65.5 |
| Inter-district | 100.0 | 3.2 | 25.2 | 71.6 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 27.6 | 70.8 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 28.3 | 70.5 |
| Inter- province | 100.0 | 4.1 | 41.1 | 54.5 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 55.1 | 43.7 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 52.2 | 46.8 |
| Non-migrants | 100.0 | 3.6 | 23.7 | 72.8 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 23.3 | 74.9 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 20.7 | 78.1 |

| | 1999 | | | | | 2009 | | | | 2014 | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|--|
| Types of migration | Total | Never- attending | Ever-at- tending | Attend- ing | Never- attending | Ever-at- tending | Attend- ing | Never- attending | Total | Never- attending | Ever-at- tending | Attend- ing | |
| Male | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intra-district | 100.0 | 3.3 | 17.2 | 79.5 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 23.5 | 74.5 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 18.5 | 80.8 | |
| Inter-district | 100.0 | 3.2 | 22.6 | 74.2 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 22.2 | 76.4 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 22.2 | 77.3 | |
| Inter- province | 100.0 | 4.5 | 35.3 | 60.3 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 50.5 | 48.3 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 50.0 | 49.5 | |
| Non-migrants | 100.0 | 3.2 | 20.6 | 76.1 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 25.2 | 73.2 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 22.8 | 76.0 | |
| Female | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intra-district | 100.0 | 3.9 | 24.9 | 71.2 | 100.0 | 3.4 | 40.5 | 56.1 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 41.9 | 55.3 | |
| Inter-district | 100.0 | 3.2 | 27.7 | 69.1 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 32.2 | 66.1 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 33.3 | 65.0 | |
| Inter- province | 100.0 | 3.7 | 47.4 | 48.9 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 58.7 | 40.1 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 53.9 | 44.8 | |
| Non-migrants | 100.0 | 3.9 | 26.9 | 69.2 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 21.2 | 76.9 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 18.3 | 80.4 | |

2.4. Professional and technical qualifications of migrants

Table 2.7 shows that the migrant population of working age (15-54 years)² has a higher proportion of people with professional and technical training than those of the same age in the non-migrant population. Areas that receive more migrants gain from these more skilled labourers. On the contrary, out-migration areas are disadvantaged due to loss of skilled labourers.

Overall, migrants in the inter-district group have a higher rate of professional and technical qualification than migrants in the intra-district group. However, the rate of professional and technical qualifications of migrants in the inter-provincial group is lower than among migrants in the intra-district and inter-district groups. This is primarily due to a segment of the population who only graduated from high school before migrating to work in industrial zones in jobs that do not require more advanced qualifications.

Tale 2.7: Proportion of population aged 15-54 by type of migration and
professional and technical qualification, 2014

Unit: %

| | | Technical qualifications | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|--|------------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Types of migration | Total | Have not received professional or technical training | Technical worker level | Vocational secondary school level | Junior college | University and higher | | | | | | | |
| Intra-district | 100.0 | 65.0 | 2.5 | 10.4 | 5.9 | 16.1 | | | | | | | |
| Inter-district | 100.0 | 58.8 | 2.4 | 10.1 | 6.8 | 21.9 | | | | | | | |
| Inter-province | 100.0 | 72.6 | 2.2 | 7.7 | 5.6 | 11.8 | | | | | | | |
| Non-migrants | 100.0 | 83.0 | 1.8 | 5.7 | 2.7 | 6.8 | | | | | | | |

² According to the Labour Law, the working age range for males is 15-59 and for females it is 15-54. This monograph selected the age range of 15-54 for both males and females as the basis for analysis.
2.5. Reasons for migration

In the 2014 IPS, migrants were only asked their reason(s) for migration in the one-year period prior to the time point of the survey; this question did not include the preceding five-year period. Although this monograph does not analyze migration within one year prior to the time of the survey, the reasons for migration within one year could also be considered as a basis for understanding the reasons for migration in the cases of migration in the previous five-year period.

Figure 2.2 summarizes the main reasons given by members of households for moving within one year prior to the time of the 2014 survey. The data indicate that the majority of migration cases involved migration for employment. Nationally, the proportion of migrants who find a job or start a new job accounts for 44.8% of migrants. The percentage of migrants who move as a family accounts for 22.8% of all migrants. The proportion of migrants who return to their location of origin due to loss of a job or inability to find a new job is relatively small, accounting for only 6.1%.

At the regional level, the Southeast had the highest proportion of migrants who found jobs or started new jobs (37.0% and 29.2%, respectively), and these are also the two main reasons given for migration to this region. The Southeast region has substantially developed industrial and export processing zones that attract migrants in search of employment opportunities. For the category of migrants who returned to their hometowns due to job loss of end of employment, the North and South Central Coast has the highest rate nationwide at 18.1%, while the lowest rate was is the Southeast at 0.2%.



Figure 2.2: Rate of members of migrant households³ moving, by reason and socio-economic region, 2014

³ The monograph analyzes the characteristics of inter-provincial migrants by region in Chapter 2.

2.6. Socio-economic patterns of migrants

As the 2014 IPS has no detailed information about income or participation in the labor force, it is not possible to directly measure the living standards of households. However, the survey data includes indirect information reflecting living standards. Therefore, an indirect index was developed for this monograph to measure living conditions of households according to the factor analysis method developed by Christophe Z. Guilmoto – a specialist of sex imbalance at birth. Under this method, the living conditions of households are estimated by component factor analysis based on information on household ownership of seven different types of appliances (television, telephone, computer, washing machine, air conditioner, refrigerator, and motorcycle), main fuel used for lighting, main fuel used for cooking, main sources of drinking water, type of toilet, materials used for house construction (for walls and roof), and housing conditions of households.

Based on the results of the component factor analysis, households were classified into five quintiles according to different standard of living categories: high, above average, average, below average, and low. Living conditions are used here as a general indicator, with the indicator partly reflecting the living conditions and economic conditions of households.





Figure 2.3 shows that, generally speaking, migrants living in households with average living standards account for the highest proportion (31.2%), followed by those with above-average living standards (25.5%), and then those with high living standards (21.3%). Migrants living in households with the lowest standard of living are a very small proportion (only 5.9%).

The proportion of migrants living in households with high and above average living conditions was highest in the Red River Delta -36% compared to the national rate of 30%. The proportion of migrants in households with low living conditions was highest

in the Central Highlands (27%), while the Southeast and the Red River Delta had the lowest rates in the country (0.7% and 1%, respectively). Overall, it appears that migrants in the Red River Delta and the Southeast have better living conditions than those in the other regions. Table 2.8 shows that the proportion of migrants with average and high living conditions was greater than for non-migrants. Specifically, the percentage of migrant households with high living conditions was significantly greater than the percentage with high living conditions among non-migrants (the rate for intra-district migrants was 39.4%, for inter-district migrants 44.5%, and for non-migrants 25.5%). Meanwhile, the proportion of households with below average and low living conditions was significantly smaller among migrant groups than for the non-migrant group. For example, the proportion with below average living conditions in the intra-district group 5.3%, and in the inter-provincial group 5.9%, while the rate among non-migrants was 16.7%. Results are similar for migrant households classified as having low living conditions.

| Table 2.8: Living conditions of migrants and non-migrants by socio-economic |
|---|
| area, 2009 and 2014 |

| | Socio-economic group | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|------|------------------|---------|------------------|------|--|--|
| Types of migration | Total | Low | Below average | Average | Above Average | High | | |
| Year 2009 | | | | | | | | |
| Intra-district | 100.0 | 12.1 | 13.8 | 16.0 | 21.9 | 36.2 | | |
| Inter-district | 100.0 | 7.0 | 8.9 | 23.9 | 10.0 | 50.2 | | |
| Inter-province | 100.0 | 5.1 | 7.2 | 13.4 | 31.6 | 42.7 | | |
| Non-migrants | 100.0 | 14.6 | 19.3 | 21.1 | 21.4 | 23.6 | | |
| Year 2014 | | | | | | | | |
| Intra-district | 100.0 | 9.2 | 11.4 | 16.9 | 23.1 | 39.4 | | |
| Inter-district | 100.0 | 5.3 | 9.8 | 15.7 | 24.7 | 44.5 | | |
| Inter-province | 100.0 | 5.9 | 16.1 | 31.2 | 25.5 | 21.3 | | |
| Non-migrants | 100.0 | 16.7 | 18.7 | 20.3 | 22.1 | 25.5 | | |

Unit: %

As described in the analysis above, the living conditions of migrants are apparently better than the living conditions of non-migrants. This is because in the 2009 census and 2014 IPS, only cases of long-term migration were considered. The analytical results of the 2014 IPS show a similar trend to that found in the 2009 Population and Housing Census, but it also only reflects the living conditions of long-term migrants; temporary migrants are not taken into account.

2.7. Types of housing of migrants

The 2014 IPS included questions about housing status. Housing status was recorded based on a combination of self-assessment by the respondent and observation by the enumerator. Based on a classification of durable and non-durable house materials, the dwellings of respondents were divided into four categories: permanent, semi-permanent, less-permanent and simple dwelling. Permanent houses are regarding

as having all three main structures – supporting columns (pillars or supporting walls), roof, and walls – made of durable materials. Semi-permanent houses were classified as having two of the three main structures made of durable materials. Less-permanent houses were classified as having one of three main structures made of durable materials, and simple dwellings were those lacking use of durable materials in all three main structures. This classification is similar to the housing classification used in the 2009 Population and Housing Census.



Figure 2.4: Proportion of migrant population by type of housing and In-migration region (destination), 2014

Figure 2.4 summarizes the proportion of the migrant population by type of housing and region in 2014. According to the data, at their destination location migrants tend to live in relatively good houses/apartments. The proportion of migrants living in simple dwellings is very low: 1.4% for the whole country, and less than 1% for migrants in the Red River Delta, North and South Central Coast, and Southeast. The remaining regions (Northern Midlands and Mountains, Central Highlands, and Mekong River Delta) also have low proportions of migrants living in simple houses, from 2% to under 9% of the total.

Most migrants lives in semi-permanent houses at their destination location. Nationwide, the Central Highlands, Southeast and Mekong River Delta have the highest ratios of migrants living in semi-permanent housing, at 78.1%, 89.1% and 74.6%, respectively. Migrants living in permanent houses make up the highest proportion in the Red River Delta (70.6%), North and Central Coast (62.9%), and Northern Midlands and Mountains (46.7%). The Southeast and the Mekong River Delta have the lowest rates of migrants living in permanent houses, at 9.9% and 5.9%, respectively.

Generally speaking, migrants enjoy better housing conditions than non-migrants. This is evident when comparing the proportion of the two population groups living in simple and less-permanent houses. The better housing conditions of migrants are fairly well demonstrated by the high ratio living in permanent or semi-permanent homes, while the rate living in simple housing is very low. A higher proportion of inter-provincial migrants live in semi-permanent housing compared to intra-district and inter-district migrants.





In terms of R-U migration flows, urban non-migration, and rural non-migration, it can be seen that migrants from rural to urban areas mainly live in semi-permanent housing (72.8%), and at a rate almost three times higher than the proportion living in permanent housing (25.4%). According to the 2014 IPS data, R-U migrants tend to have better housing compared with non-migrants living in rural areas, and non-migrants living in urban areas tend to have a better housing status than non-migrants living in rural areas. This indicates that housing status has improved for R-U migrants because the general housing situation in urban areas is better. The housing status of U-R migrants is quite similar to that of non-migrants living in urban areas, according to the 2014 data (see Figure 2.6).





2.8. Rate of home ownership among migrants

Figure 2.7 summarizes the status of house/apartment ownership for migrants in their destination area based on the 2014 IPS data. Nationally, the percentage of migrants with no housing or unclear home ownership accounted for a very low proportion (nearly zero), while those renting and borrowing houses represented 56.2% of the total, with those living in privately owned houses/apartments accounting for a quite high proportion (43.4%).

At the regional level, migrants living in the Northern Midlands and Mountains, North and South Central Coast, Central Highlands, and Mekong River Delta regions appear to have quite similar housing ownership status. In these four regions, most migrants live in privately owned homes (66.9%) and this rate is the highest around the country. One reason for this situation is that a relatively high proportion of migrants who move with their family and are married move to their husbands/wives' houses (see Figure 2.2, Section 2.5).

Contrary to the trend in these four regions, in the Red River Delta and the Southeast a high proportion of migrants live in rented or borrowed houses/apartments: the rates were 50.7% in the Red River Delta and 77.2% in the Southeast according to the 2014 IPS. These two regions are the most developed in the country and contain the two largest cities as well as many developed industrial zones. In these areas, it is difficult for migrants to buy private houses. This suggests that the State should pay more attention to the development of social housing in these two regions.



Figure 2.7: Migration rate by home ownership nationally and in destination area, 2014

Figure 2.8 shows clearly the differences by type of migration in terms of the proportion of migrants living in rented/borrowed houses versus owning their homes. The higher the administrative level of the destination area, the higher the rate of migrants living in rented or borrowed houses and the lower the rate of migrants living in privately owned homes. For example, the rate of intra-district migrants living in rented/borrowed homes was 19.3% in 2014, for inter-district migrants the rate was 31.9%, and for inter-provincial migrants the rate was 56.2%. The proportion of inter-provincial migrants

living in rented/borrowed homes/apartments is quite high, meaning many in this group of migrants move mostly to find work or to go to school.





2.9. Living conditions of migrants

Living conditions of migrants include the factors such as house area, clean water sources and hygienic toilet facilities etc.

As discussed above, migrants tend to live in better housing structures, defined as more permanent dwellings, compared to non-migrants. However, Table 2.9 shows that the percentage of migrants with an average living area of 4 m² (square meters), the lowest category, and 10 m² or less, was higher in 2014 than the rate among non-migrants. This is particularly the case for inter-provincial migrants. Meanwhile, the proportion of non-migrants living in houses with an average area of over 10 m² (the highest level) was greater than among migrants. This is due to the concentration of migrants in some significantly developed economic areas, especially near industrial zones, where the demand for migrant housing is high, and the supply of housing does not meet the needs. In these areas the cost of purchasing or renting is high, so migrants must live in small or crowded houses/apartments.

Unit: %

| Area | Total | Intra- district migrants | Inter- district migrants | Inter- provincial migrants | Non-migrants |
|------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Below 4 m ² | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 6.5 | 0.6 |
| 4 to below 6 m ² | 2.8 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 13.7 | 2.3 |
| 6 to below 10 m ² | 11.8 | 12.2 | 15.5 | 23.0 | 11.4 |
| Above 10 m ² | 84.6 | 82.9 | 77.8 | 56.9 | 85.7 |

In the 2014 IPS, safe water was defined as: "running water, rain water, a bore well, a protected dug well". This definition is compatible with the definition used in the 2009 Population and Housing Census.

Figure 2.9, based on data from the 2014 IPS, show that both migrants and nonmigrants have a high rate of using water from safe sources (over 94% and 90.5%, respectively). There was no significant difference between migrants and non-migrants in the use of safe water sources, or in use of unhygienic water sources. This is understandable because the State has developed and implemented clean water programs in all regions of the country.



Figure 2.9: Proportion of migrants using safe water source by type of migration, 2014

The percentage of the Vietnamese population using water from safe sources has increased steadily in all groups (migrants and non-migrants) over the last 15 years. The percentage of migrant population groups and non-migrants using water from safe sources increased between 1999 and 2014: (i) the rate for intra-district migrants increased from 77.0% in 1999 to 86.8% in 2009 and to 94.3% in 2014; (ii) the rate for inter-district migrants rose from 87.5% in 1999 to 92.0% in 2009 and reached 96.4% in 2014; (iii) the rate for inter-provincial migrants grew from 86.9% in 1999 to 94.5% in 2009 and reached 96.1% in 2014; (iv) and the rate for non-migrants rose from 77.0% in 1999 to 84.8% in 2009 and to 90.5% in 2014.

Figure 2.10: Rate of migrants using safe water source by type of migration, 1999, 2009 and 2014



Hygienic toilet facilities were defined in the previous censuses and 2014 IPS as "flush toilets with septic tanks or sewage pipes". Figure 2.11 shows that there were no significant differentials in this aspect of living conditions by type of migration. The rate among intra-district migrants in the use of hygienic toilet facilities was 82.3%, for inter-district migrants it was 89.5%, and for inter-provincial migrants the rate was 86.8%. The percentage of non-migrants with hygienic toilet facilities (68.7%) was significantly lower compared to migrants.

Figure 2.11: Rate of migrant population using hygienic toilet facilities by type of migration, 2014



Figure 2.11 shows that the proportion of the population using hygienic toilet facilities has increased in the last 15 years for both migrants and non-migrants. Compared with 1999, the proportion of the migrant population in 2014 that were using hygienic toilet facilities had doubled, and the rate among the non-migrant group had increased by almost four times. In comparison to 2009, the proportion of migrants using hygienic toilet facilities in 2014 was higher among all three types of migrant groups.



Figure 2.12: Rate of migrant population using hygienic toilet facilities by type of migration, 1999, 2009 and 2014

CHAPTER 3: URBANIZATION AND IMPACTS OF MIGRATION ON URBANIZATION

3.1. Basic concepts, definitions and classifications

a. Concepts of urban and urbanization

The term urban means a concentrated residential area with high density of people where the primary economic activities are non-agricultural, such as politics, public administration, commerce, and cultural and professional activities that play a role in promoting socio-economic development of a country, territory or locality. This includes inner city and suburban areas of cities/towns, suburbs and outskirts of towns/townships, according to the Law of Urban Planning No.30/2009/QH12.

Urbanization is the process of increasing the proportion of the urban population to the total population, and the increasing size of cities and the spread of urban lifestyles into rural areas. According to the geographical concept, urbanization is synonymous with an increase in space, or in residential or commercial density, or other related activities in a geographical region over time. The urbanization process might be due to: (i) the natural growth of the existing population (normally, this process is not the main cause of urbanization because the natural growth rate of populations in urban areas is usually lower than the rate in rural areas); (ii) a population shift from rural to urban areas; or (iii) a combination of both of these factors.

Currently, there are two popular models of urban development that could be termed "spatial expansion" and "urban upgrading". Urban development through spatial expansion is basically geographic expansion of urban areas, or extension of urban administrative areas. Urban upgrading is viewed as the development of urban quality through upgrading of the urban social infrastructure. In Viet Nam, the development of urbanization is still mainly based on spatial expansion.

b. Urban classification

The classification of urban areas according to Decree 42/2009/ND-CP dated 7 May 2009 divides urban areas in Viet Nam into six grades as follows: special grade, grade I, grade II, grade III, grade IV, and grade V.

- Special-grade urban centers include centrally run cities with urban districts, rural districts, and satellite urban centers. A special-grade urban center must function as "the capital or a domestic and international economic, financial, administrative, scientific-technical, education-training, tourist and healthcare center and traffic and exchange hub with the role of promoting national socio-economic development". The population of a special-grade urban center is at least 5 million, the inter area population density is at least 15,000 people/km2, and non-agricultural labor accounts for at least 90% of total labor. Urban infrastructure facilities are synchronously and completely built.
- 2. Grade-I urban centers are centrally run urban centers with urban districts and rural districts. Grade-I urban centers also include provincial cities with urban wards

and suburban communes. They have to function as a domestic and international economic, cultural, scientific-technical, administrative, education-training, tourist and service center and international traffic and exchange hub with the role of promoting socio-economic development of an inter-provincial territory or the whole country. The population size of a centrally run grade-I urban center has a total population of at least 1 million, while a provincially run urban center has a total population of at least 500,000. The average population density for centrally run urban centers is at least 12,000 people/km² in the inner area, and for provincially run urban centers the average population density is at least 10,000 people/km². The non-agricultural labor in the inner area of grade-I urban centers accounts for at least 85% of total labor, and infrastructure facilities are synchronously and completely built.

- 3. Grade-II urban centers are provincially run urban centers with urban wards and rural communes that function as a provincial or inter-provincial economic, cultural, scientific-technical, administrative, education-training, tourist and service center and traffic and exchange hub with the role of promoting socio-economic development of a province or an inter-provincial territory. The population of a grade-II urban provincially run urban center is at least 300,000, and the population of a grade-II centrally run urban center is over 800,000. Population density in the inner area is at least 8,000 people/km² for a provincially run urban center, and at least 10,000 people/ km² for a centrally run urban center. The non-agricultural labor in the inner area accounts for at least 80% of total labor. Infrastructure facilities are synchronously and completely built.
- 4. Grade-III urban areas include provincial cities or towns with inner wards and communes and suburban wards and communes. A grade-III urban center functions as a provincial or inter-provincial economic, cultural, scientific-technical, administrative, education-training, tourist and service center and traffic and exchange hub with the role of promoting socio-economic development of a provincial region, a province or several domains of inter-provincial importance. The population of a grade-in urban center is at least 150,000. The population density in the inner area is at least 6,000 people/km². The non-agricultural labor in the inner area accounts for at least 75% of total labor. Infrastructure facilities are synchronously and completely built.
- 5. Grade-IV urban areas consist of provincial towns with rural wards and suburban communes or district townships with consolidated street quarters. A grade-IV urban center functions as an economic, cultural, administrative, scientific-technical, education-training, tourist and service center and traffic and exchange hub in an intra-provincial region or a province with the role of promoting socio-economic development of an intra-provincial region or several domains of provincial importance. The population of a grade-IV urban center is at least 50,000. The population density in the inner area is at least 4,000 people/km². The non-agricultural labor in the inner area accounts for at least 70% of total labor. Infrastructure facilities are synchronously and completely built.
- 6. Grade-V urban areas are district townships with consolidated street quarters and possibly rural residential clusters. A grade-V urban center functions as a general

or specialized economic, administrative, cultural, education-training, tourist and service center with the role of promoting socio-economic development of a district or communal cluster. The population of a grade-V urban center is at least 4,000, with an average population density of at least 2,000 people/km², and the non-agricultural labor in a consolidated street quarter accounts for at least 65% of total labor. Infrastructure facilities are synchronously and completely built.

3.2. Urbanization patterns, trends and differentials in the last two decades

a. Urban share of population by size

| Year | Total urban population (persons) | Proportion urban population in total population (%) | Number of urban areas | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | 2 million | and above | | | | | |
| Year 1989 | 2,899,753 | 22.8 | 1 | | | | |
| Year 1999 | 4,207,825 | 23.3 | 1 | | | | |
| Year 2009 | 8,612,920 | 33.9 | 2 | | | | |
| Year 2014 | 9,757,308 | 32.7 | 2 | | | | |
| | 500,000 1 | to 2 million | | | | | |
| Year 1989 | 1,089,760 | 8.6 | 1 | | | | |
| Year 1999 | 2,637,344 | 14.6 | 3 | | | | |
| Year 2009 | 3,052,870 | 12.0 | 4 | | | | |
| Year 2014 | 3,372,577 | 11.3 | 5 | | | | |
| | 200,000 | to 500,000 | | | | | |
| Year 1989 | 1,726,616 | 13.6 | 6 | | | | |
| Year 1999 | 1,394,137 | 7.7 | 5 | | | | |
| Year 2009 | 2,219,495 | 8.7 | 9 | | | | |
| Year 2014 | 3,948,102 | 13.2 | 15 | | | | |
| 100,000 to 200,000 | | | | | | | |
| Year 1989 | 1,501,255 | 11.8 | 12 | | | | |
| Year 1999 | 2,349,359 | 13.0 | 16 | | | | |
| Year 2009 | 2,594,629 | 10.2 | 17 | | | | |
| Year 2014 | 2,780,488 | 9.3 | 20 | | | | |

| Table 3.1. Ur | rban popu | lation by | size of urba | an population | , 1999-2014 |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
|---------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|---------------|-------------|

Table 3.1 shows that the urban population in Viet Nam has been increasing for all population size groups. The number of very large urban areas has not changed since 2009. However, the proportion of the urban population in these two large urban areas accounts for over 40% of the total national urban population. The number of urban centers with a population of 100,000 to 500,000 people has increased, especially those with an urban population of 200,000 to 500,000 people. The proportion of the urban population in this group was 13.2% in 2014, an increase of 4.5% compared to 2009. These urban areas are mainly cities and towns of grade II and grade III classification. Thus, a trend of the population concentrating in large urban centers is clear.

b. Urbanization trends

Urban growth is calculated based on the increase in the population and geographic area of urban areas compared to their original size. Developed countries such as the United

States, Australia and European countries often have high urbanization levels (above 80%), much higher than in typical developing countries (where the rate is about 35%). Urban areas in developed countries are mostly stable, and therefore the urbanization growth rate is much lower than in developing countries. Viet Nam is a developing country, yet the urbanization growth rate is not high and even has tended to decline.





Compared with the current average urbanization level of 52% globally, the urbanization rate of Viet Nam is still low at 32.8%, and has increased slowly. Compared to other countries in Southeast Asia, the proportion of the urban population of Viet Nam ranks seventh out of 11 countries in the region, comparable to less developed countries such as Myanmar and East Timor (both have urban population rates of around 30%). (see Figure 3.2)

Figure 3.2. Urban population as a proportion of the urban population, Southeast Asian countries



Source: The 2014 World population Datasheet/Population Reference Bureau.

The level of urbanization in Viet Nam is still low due to restrictive free migration policies and shifts in demographic characteristics. R-U migration is generally an important factor increasing the rate of urbanization, while in Viet Nam R-U migration flows are still weak. There are many policy barriers to migration, particularly the household registration policy. The Law of Residence (2006), Law of Capital 2010 and the other regulations create many difficulties for migrants and people who may wish to migrate.

According to Viet Nam's master urban development plan to 2025 and vision to 2050, the urban population will reach 38% of Viet Nam's total population in 2015 and 45% in 2020. However, given the existing rate of urbanization, Viet Nam cannot achieve these figures. According to the GSO forecast, in 2049 Viet Nam's urban population proportion will reach 58.2%. Therefore, only after another 35 years will Viet Nam's urban population rate achieve that of the Philippines today.



Figure 3.3. Forecast of Viet Nam's urban population rate for the period 2014-2049

3.3. Urbanization and differentials between socio-economic regions

The urban population proportion in Viet Nam's regions has increased over time, but the change has been slow. The average rate of urbanization in the period 2009-2014 decreased compared to the period 1999-2009. The slowdown in the urbanization growth rate will slow the process of restructuring the labour force towards modernization, as well as the process of raising labor productivity. Thus, the economy in general will develop more slowly.

Table 3.2 indicates that the Northern Midlands and Mountains had the lowest urbanization rate (16.6%) in 2014, followed by the Central Highlands (28.6%). However, the rate of urbanization in these two regions has been the fastest in the whole country. The impact of migration on the region is very weak; the urban population in this area has increased mainly due to administrative changes.

| Socio-economic region | Urban | populati | on rate | Average speed of urbanization in period | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------|---------|---|-----------|--|
| | 1999 2009 2014 | | | 1999-2009 | 2009-2014 | |
| Whole country | 23.7 | 29.6 | 32.8 | 2.63 | 2.0 | |
| Northern Midlands and Mountains | 13.8 | 15.9 | 16.6 | 5.28 | 4.2 | |
| Red River Delta | 21.1 | 29.3 | 33.6 | 3.12 | 3.2 | |
| North South and Central Coast | 19.1 | 24.0 | 26.9 | 3.09 | 1.8 | |
| Central Highlands | 27.2 | 28.2 | 28.6 | 4.38 | 4.2 | |
| Southeast | 55.1 | 57.2 | 61.9 | 4.11 | 1.9 | |
| Mekong River Delta | 17.2 | 22.8 | 24.5 | 4.07 | 3.4 | |

Table 3.2. Urban population rate and average urbanization pace by region,period 1999 - 2014

Unit: %

The Southeast and the Red River Delta regions have had the highest urbanization rates at 33.6% and 61.9%, respectively. The proportion of the urban population in these two regions in 2014 accounted for over 50% of the total national urban population, with the Southeast contributing 32.8% of the national total. These two regions have also had the highest in-migration rates in the country, and the two big cities of Ha Noi (with an urban population of over 3.3 million) and Ho Chi Minh City (with the urban population over 6.4 million) have contributed to increasing levels of urbanization in these regions.

3.4. Urbanization and the differentials between provinces

Table 3.3: Urban population rate by province, 1989, 1999 and 2009

Unit: %

| Province/City | 1989 | 1999 | 2009 | 2014 |
|---------------|----------------|-----------|------|------|
| Northern | Midlands and I | Mountains | | |
| Ha Giang | 8.9 | 8.4 | 12.0 | 13.7 |
| Cao Bang | 9.7 | 10.9 | 17.2 | 20.0 |
| Bac Kan | 18.8 | 14.5 | 16.2 | 17.2 |
| Tuyen Quang | 8.9 | 11.1 | 12.9 | 12.4 |
| Lao Cai | 16.0 | 17.1 | 21.2 | 19.7 |
| Đien Bien | 12.2 | 12.2 | 15.2 | 14.6 |
| Lai Chau | 13.2 | 12.2 | 14.3 | 17.4 |
| Son La | 13.1 | 12.8 | 13.9 | 13.3 |
| Yen Bai | 16.0 | 19.6 | 18.9 | 19.5 |
| Hoa Binh | 10.2 | 13.8 | 15.2 | 13.9 |
| Thai Nguyen | 18.8 | 20.9 | 25.6 | 26.5 |
| Lang Son | 7.6 | 18.7 | 19.3 | 19.0 |
| Bac Giang | 5.0 | 7.4 | 9.6 | 11.2 |
| Phu Tho | 7.0 | 14.2 | 15.9 | 17.5 |

| Province/City | 1989 | 1999 | 2009 | 2014 | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------|------|------|--|--|--|
| | Red River Delt | a | | | | | |
| Ha Noi | 35.7 | 57.6 | 10.9 | 176 | | | |
| НаТау | 10.2 | 8.0 | 40.8 | 47.0 | | | |
| Quang Ninh | 43.1 | 44.1 | 50.3 | 62.5 | | | |
| Vinh Phuc | 7.0 | 10.2 | 22.4 | 23.3 | | | |
| Bac Ninh | 5.0 | 9.4 | 23.6 | 27.5 | | | |
| Hai Duong | 5.0 | 13.8 | 19.1 | 23.0 | | | |
| Hai Phong | 31.1 | 34.0 | 46.1 | 46.0 | | | |
| Hung Yen | 5.0 | 8.7 | 12.3 | 12.7 | | | |
| Thai Binh | 5.3 | 5.8 | 9.9 | 9.9 | | | |
| Ha Nam | 10.7 | 6.1 | 9.8 | 16.2 | | | |
| Nam Dinh | 10.7 | 12.4 | 17.7 | 18.0 | | | |
| Ninh Binh | 10.7 | 12.8 | 17.9 | 20.0 | | | |
| North S | outh and Centr | al Coast | | | | | |
| Thanh Hoa | 7.2 | 9.2 | 10.4 | 11.9 | | | |
| Nghe An | 8.3 | 10.2 | 12.6 | 14.7 | | | |
| Ha Tinh | 8.3 | 8.9 | 14.9 | 15.3 | | | |
| Quang Binh | 7.7 | 10.8 | 15.1 | 21.1 | | | |
| Quang Tri | 13.6 | 23.5 | 27.6 | 29.4 | | | |
| Thua Thien Hue | 26.7 | 27.6 | 36.1 | 50.0 | | | |
| Đa Nang | 30.1 | 78.6 | 86.9 | 87.1 | | | |
| Quang Nam | 30.1 | 14.3 | 18.6 | 18.8 | | | |
| Quang Ngai | 8.2 | 11.0 | 14.7 | 15.5 | | | |
| Binh Đinh | 18.0 | 24.0 | 27.8 | 30.8 | | | |
| Phu Yen | 18.2 | 18.9 | 21.9 | 28.8 | | | |
| Khanh Hoa | 37.4 | 36.4 | 39.7 | 43.1 | | | |
| Ninh Thuan | 22.2 | 23.6 | 36.1 | 36.1 | | | |
| Binh Thuan | 22.2 | 23.4 | 39.4 | 39.2 | | | |
| Central Highlands | | | | | | | |
| Kon Tum | 15.8 | 32.1 | 33.8 | 32.7 | | | |
| Gia Lai | 19.3 | 24.9 | 28.6 | 29.2 | | | |
| Đak Lak | 16 9 | 20.0 | 22.5 | 24.1 | | | |
| Đak Nong | 10.2 | 20.0 | 14.8 | 14.5 | | | |
| Lam Dong | 34.2 | 38.7 | 37.9 | 39.1 | | | |

| Province/City | 1989 | 1999 | 2009 | 2014 | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|------|------|------|--|--|--|
| | Southeast | | | | | | |
| Binh Phuoc | 4.7 | 15.2 | 16.8 | 18.9 | | | |
| Tay Ninh | 10.6 | 17.9 | 15.8 | 18.8 | | | |
| Binh Duong | 4.7 | 32.6 | 29.9 | 78.7 | | | |
| Đong Nai | 24.9 | 30.5 | 33.2 | 32.3 | | | |
| Ba Ria Vung Tau | 91.5 | 41.6 | 49.8 | 50.1 | | | |
| Ho Chi Minh city | 73.6 | 83.5 | 83.2 | 81.1 | | | |
| Mekong River Delta | | | | | | | |
| Long An | 12.7 | 16.5 | 17.5 | 17.6 | | | |
| Tien Giang | 12.4 | 13.3 | 13.8 | 15.0 | | | |
| Ben Tre | 7.4 | 8.5 | 10.0 | 10.4 | | | |
| Tra Vinh | 9.6 | 12.9 | 15.3 | 15.2 | | | |
| Vinh Long | 9.6 | 14.4 | 15.4 | 15.7 | | | |
| Đong Thap | 11.4 | 14.5 | 17.2 | 18.0 | | | |
| An Giang | 18.8 | 19.7 | 28.4 | 31.1 | | | |
| Kien Giang | 21.1 | 22.1 | 26.9 | 26.2 | | | |
| Can Tho | 19.0 | 21.2 | 65.8 | 66.5 | | | |
| Hau Giang | 18.0 | 21.5 | 19.7 | 23.8 | | | |
| Soc Trang | 18.0 | 17.9 | 19.5 | 30.8 | | | |
| Bac Lieu | 18.9 | 24.5 | 26.3 | 25.4 | | | |
| Ca Mau | 18.9 | 18.7 | 20.5 | 22.2 | | | |

Among the five major cities of Viet Nam – Ha Noi, Hai Phong, Da Nang, Can Tho and Ho Chi Minh City – Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City had the highest urban population densities in 2014 at 87.1% and 81.1%, respectively. Ha Noi, the capital of Viet Nam, had an urban population rate of 47.6% in 2014. Due to the merger with Ha Tay Province, the urban population of Ha Noi decreased from 57.6% in 2009 to 40.8% in 1999. However, Ha Noi's urban population rate then increased to 47.6% by the time point of the 2014 IPS.

Of the remaining provinces, Binh Duong, Ba Ria-Vung Tau, Quang Ninh and Thua Thien-Hue had the highest urban population rates in 2014, accounting for over 50% of these province's total populations. In Binh Duong, urbanization has been rapid. In 1989, the province's urban population accounted for only 4.7% of the total population, the lowest rate of any province in the country. By 2009, the proportion of urban population in Binh Duong reached nearly 30%, and by 2014 (five years later), the proportion of the urban population increased to 78.7%, 2.6 times higher than in 2009. The development of industrial zones in the province's industrial structure and this was accompanied by socio-economic development, with these areas upgraded to urban centers. This explains the remarkable urban development in Binh Duong over the last two decades.

The provinces with the lowest population urbanization rates in 2014 were Thai Binh (9.9%), Bac Giang (11.2%), and Thanh Hoa (11.9%). One of the causes has been outmigration from these provinces, as all three provinces have a negative net migration rate.

3.5. Differentials in demographic and social characteristics of urban centers

a. Differentials in demographic characteristics

* Age and sex structure





Figure 3.4 provides the overarching picture of the age structure of Viet Nam in 2014 by sex and urban/rural classification. In all urban and rural areas, there is relative narrowness in the bottom of the pyramids (for both males and females). This is due to the policies promoting fertility decline over the past two decades, which made the birthrate in Viet Nam decline rapidly. The body of the pyramids reflects the abundance of young labourers currently. This young group is a powerful resource for economic development, but is also a challenge for Viet Nam in terms of providing sufficient employment for them.

A comparison between these population pyramids indicates that the shape of the special grade and grade-I urban pyramids are quite similar. The grade-II, grade-III, grade-V and grade-VI are quite similar to the pyramid for the rural population. The difference is clear when comparing the special grade and grade-I urban population pyramids with the rural population pyramid. The urban population pyramids have a narrower lower section, and the middle section, especially the part representing the age group from 20 to 34, is wider than in the rural population pyramid. This indicates that the proportion of children in urban areas is lower and the proportion of the working age population is higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. Therefore, rural areas bear a greater population burden than urban areas.

Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio is an indicator of the burden on the working age population. Table 3.4 shows that in special grade urban areas, the total dependency ratio is clearly lower than in other types of urban areas. In 2014, the total dependency ratio in special grade urban areas was 37.2%, while the ratio in other types of urban areas fluctuated between 40.6% and 42.3%. The primary reason for this is greater labour migration to the two special grade urban areas of Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City.

| | | Type of urban area | | | | | | | Whole |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|----------|--------------|------------------|------------------------|-------|---------|
| Dependency ratio | | Special grade | Grade | Grade II | Grade III | Grades IV & V | Average of urban areas | Rural | country |
| | Children dependency ratio(0-14) | 26.3 | 30.7 | 32.0 | 32.7 | 35.7 | 31.0 | 39.1 | 36.6 |
| 2009 | Old age dependency ratio (65+) | 7.6 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 10.3 | 9.7 |
| | Total dependency ratio | 34.0 | 39.7 | 40.1 | 41.6 | 44.6 | 39.4 | 49.4 | 46.3 |
| | Children dependency ratio (0-14) | 28.1 | 30.7 | 31.9 | 32.0 | 32.4 | 30.5 | 35.5 | 33.8 |
| 2014 | Old age dependency ratio (65+) | 9.2 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 8.7 | 9.3 | 10.7 | 10.2 |
| | Total dependency ratio | 37.2 | 40.6 | 41.7 | 42.3 | 41.0 | 39.9 | 46.2 | 44.0 |

| Table 3.4. | Dependency | ratio by | type of | urban area |
|------------|-------------------|----------|---------|------------|
| | | | | |

Unit: %

Compared with 2009, the total dependency ratio in urban areas was slightly higher in 2014, though not significantly. However, in special grade urban areas, there was a significant increase in both the young and old dependency ratios. This may be caused by strong migration in the previous period, and as young women migrated during this time and began to settle down they either took their children to live with them or gave birth to children. In parallel, the better living conditions in urban areas have contributed to increased life expectancy and an increased old dependency ratio in these special grade urban areas.

There is an obvious difference in the dependency ratios of urban and rural areas. While urban areas are affected by in-migration, rural areas are affected by outmigration. The out-migrants are mainly of working age while those who stay at home are often the elderly and children, which makes the total dependency ratio high in rural areas.

* Sex ratio

Table 3.5: Sex ratio by age group and type of urban area of residence, 2014

Unit: No of males/100 females

| Age group | Special grade urban | Grade I | Grade II | Grade III | Grades IV & V | Urban areas average | Rural | Whole country |
|-------------------|---------------------------|---------|----------|--------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------|
| Entire country | 92.7 | 95.2 | 94.2 | 94.2 | 95.7 | 94.3 | 98.8 | 97.3 |
| 0-4 | 112.4 | 113.2 | 112.0 | 110.0 | 109.7 | 111.4 | 110.9 | 111.1 |
| 5-9 | 108.6 | 111.3 | 111.9 | 109.8 | 105.6 | 108.6 | 108.6 | 108.6 |
| 10-14 | 108.0 | 105.6 | 102.8 | 106.2 | 105.6 | 106.1 | 106.2 | 106.2 |
| 15-19 | 100.5 | 96.6 | 101.1 | 97.0 | 101.8 | 99.9 | 106.9 | 104.8 |
| 20-24 | 89.4 | 90.9 | 87.6 | 95.0 | 92.9 | 91.0 | 108.6 | 102.4 |
| 25-29 | 85.0 | 91.4 | 91.9 | 91.3 | 97.1 | 90.8 | 107.6 | 101.5 |
| 30-34 | 87.7 | 94.2 | 93.9 | 90.5 | 95.0 | 91.7 | 101.4 | 97.8 |
| 35-39 | 91.5 | 97.1 | 93.1 | 95.8 | 97.5 | 94.7 | 100.5 | 98.5 |
| 40-44 | 96.9 | 97.2 | 96.0 | 98.7 | 100.4 | 98.0 | 100.8 | 99.8 |
| 45-49 | 94.5 | 94.1 | 97.2 | 95.7 | 96.8 | 95.5 | 97.8 | 97.0 |
| 50-54 | 91.0 | 94.8 | 90.9 | 91.8 | 92.6 | 92.2 | 90.0 | 90.7 |
| 55-59 | 89.5 | 94.0 | 87.8 | 90.6 | 86.6 | 89.5 | 85.7 | 87.0 |
| 60-64 | 80.4 | 82.9 | 83.3 | 80.9 | 81.6 | 81.5 | 82.7 | 82.3 |
| 65-69 | 73.0 | 78.6 | 73.7 | 71.3 | 76.7 | 74.9 | 77.5 | 76.6 |
| 70-74 | 76.4 | 75.9 | 77.6 | 69.4 | 70.0 | 73.9 | 67.6 | 69.6 |
| 75-79 | 68.4 | 67.9 | 62.9 | 60.5 | 61.1 | 64.9 | 62.2 | 63.0 |
| 80+ | 63.1 | 58.5 | 57.6 | 60.6 | 54.1 | 58.7 | 52.4 | 54.1 |

In terms of the sex ratio by age group, the 2014 data shows that the highest sex ratio was in the group of children aged 0-4 for all classifications of urban and rural areas. This is due to the sex imbalance at birth, a problem of widespread interest. In Table 3.5, we

see that the child sex ratio is particularly high (at 112 and higher) in special grade urban, grade-I, and grade-II urban areas. Easier access to ultrasound services to determine the sex of the fetus and the preference for sons in urban areas has exacerbated the child sex imbalance in these areas.

In the age group from 15 to 40, it is apparent that the sex ratio in urban areas is lower than in rural areas. This is a consequence of the "feminization of migration", a problem analyzed in Chapters 1 and 2. There is not a significantly large difference in the sex ratio between urban and rural areas for this age group.

Marrital status

| | | | • • | | | | | | Unit: % |
|-----|----------|---------------------------|---------|-------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------|
| Ag | ge group | Special grade urban | Grade I | Grade II | Grade III | Grades IV & V | Urban areas average | Rural | Whole country |
| | Entire | | | | | | | | |
| | country | | | | | | | | |
| | 15-19 | 97.6 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 96.8 | 96.0 | 97.0 | 93.9 | 94.7 |
| | 20-24 | 81.4 | 79.4 | 74.4 | 71.6 | 64.1 | 75.1 | 57.4 | 63.1 |
| | 25-29 | 43.6 | 36.8 | 33.2 | 31.8 | 27.5 | 35.8 | 22.7 | 27 |
| | 30-34 | 20.0 | 14.2 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 10.5 | 14.9 | 7.9 | 10.1 |
| | 35-39 | 13.8 | 8.9 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 6.3 | 9.5 | 4.4 | 6 |
| | 40-44 | 11.3 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 7.3 | 3.3 | 4.5 |
| | 45-49 | 8.7 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 5.7 | 3.0 | 3.9 |
| | 50+ | 5.4 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 2.4 |
| | Total | 35.6 | 32.1 | 29.6 | 27.6 | 25.6 | 30.5 | 25.1 | 26.8 |
| | Male | | | | | | | | |
| | 15-19 | 99.0 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 98.8 | 98.6 | 89.9 | 97.4 | 97.8 |
| | 20-24 | 88.4 | 88 | 84.6 | 83.5 | 78 | 84.8 | 71.5 | 75.6 |
| | 25-29 | 52.8 | 49.1 | 45 | 42.8 | 37.5 | 46.1 | 31.2 | 35.8 |
| 600 | 30-34 | 22.9 | 18.2 | 16.3 | 16.1 | 13.1 | 17.9 | 9.6 | 12.1 |
| 5 | 35-39 | 14.1 | 10.3 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 6.4 | 9.9 | 4.2 | 5.9 |
| | 40-44 | 9.7 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 3.3 |
| | 45-49 | 6.4 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 2.1 |
| | 50+ | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| | Total | 37.9 | 35.6 | 32.1 | 30.8 | 29.2 | 33.5 | 29.2 | 30.5 |
| | Female | | | | | | | | |
| | 15-19 | 96.2 | 95.8 | 95.7 | 94.8 | 93.2 | 95.1 | 90.1 | 91.5 |
| | 20-24 | 75.2 | 71.5 | 66.1 | 61 | 50.8 | 66.3 | 42.8 | 50.8 |
| | 25-29 | 35.4 | 25.2 | 22.9 | 22 | 18 | 26.5 | 14 | 18.2 |
| | 30-34 | 17.4 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 8.1 | 12.0 | 6.1 | 8.0 |
| | 35-39 | 13.5 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 9.2 | 4.7 | 6.1 |
| | 40-44 | 12.8 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 8.4 | 4.5 | 5.7 |
| | 45-49 | 10.7 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 7.4 | 4.8 | 5.6 |
| | 50+ | 7.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 2.9 | 3.6 |
| | Total | 33.6 | 28.8 | 27.3 | 24.8 | 22.2 | 27.9 | 21.3 | 23.3 |

Table 3.6. Rate of never-married population by ageand by type of urban and rural, 2009 and 2014

| | | Special | | Crada | Cuada | Cuadaa | Urban | | Whale |
|-----|----------|----------------|---------|-------|-------|--------|------------------|-------|---------|
| Ag | ge group | grade urban | Grade I | Grade | III | IV & V | areas average | Rural | country |
| | Entire | | | | | | | | |
| | country | | | | | | | | |
| | 15-19 | 98.3 | 98.0 | 96.4 | 96.8 | 95.4 | 97.0 | 93.3 | 94.4 |
| | 20-24 | 83.5 | 79.5 | 72.1 | 74.1 | 68.3 | 76.5 | 62.0 | 66.9 |
| | 25-29 | 43.4 | 35.5 | 32.8 | 31.6 | 30.6 | 36.2 | 26.5 | 29.8 |
| | 30-34 | 18.5 | 13.4 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 15.0 | 9.9 | 11.8 |
| | 35-39 | 11.7 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 8.3 | 4.5 | 5.8 |
| | 40-44 | 10.2 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 7.2 | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| | 45-49 | 9.0 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 3.3 | 4.2 |
| | 50+ | 6.2 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 3.2 |
| | Total | 30.2 | 25.5 | 23.4 | 23.1 | 24.5 | 26.3 | 22.7 | 23.9 |
| | Male | | | | | | | | |
| | 15-19 | 99.3 | 99.6 | 98.5 | 99.1 | 98.5 | 99.0 | 97.4 | 97.8 |
| | 20-24 | 90.6 | 89.3 | 84.6 | 85.4 | 79.9 | 86.2 | 76.0 | 79.2 |
| | 25-29 | 53.4 | 48.1 | 45.3 | 45.2 | 41.1 | 47.1 | 37.5 | 40.6 |
| 014 | 30-34 | 22.5 | 18.9 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 17.5 | 19.4 | 13.7 | 15.7 |
| 5 | 35-39 | 13.0 | 8.7 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 6.5 | 9.4 | 5.1 | 6.6 |
| | 40-44 | 10.1 | 6.5 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 6.7 | 2.9 | 4.2 |
| | 45-49 | 7.5 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 1.7 | 2.7 |
| | 50+ | 3.4 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| | Total | 32.3 | 28.5 | 26.1 | 26.3 | 27.7 | 29.1 | 27.1 | 27.8 |
| | Female | | | | | | | | |
| | 15-19 | 97.2 | 96.6 | 94.3 | 94.6 | 92.3 | 95.0 | 89.0 | 90.8 |
| | 20-24 | 77.5 | 70.3 | 61.4 | 62.7 | 57.9 | 67.8 | 46.8 | 54.3 |
| | 25-29 | 34.9 | 23.9 | 21.5 | 19.1 | 20.5 | 26.2 | 14.6 | 18.9 |
| | 30-34 | 14.9 | 8.3 | 9.3 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 10.9 | 6.2 | 7.9 |
| | 35-39 | 10.4 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 7.3 | 4.0 | 5.1 |
| | 40-44 | 10.4 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 4.1 | 5.4 |
| | 45-49 | 10.4 | 5.6 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 7.4 | 4.8 | 5.7 |
| | 50+ | 8.5 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 6.2 | 4.2 | 4.9 |
| | Total | 28.3 | 22.7 | 20.9 | 20.2 | 21.4 | 23.8 | 18.5 | 20.3 |

The data on the proportion of the population that has never married reveals different trends in marriage in urban versus rural areas. In special grade urban areas the most obvious difference is that 30.2% of the population has never married, while the rate in rural areas was only 22.7% in 2014. In the other urban areas, this percentage ranges from 23–25%. This explains why the mean age at first marriage (SMAM)⁴ is higher in more developed urban areas (in 2014 the average SMAM in special grade urban areas was 26.8; in grade I it was 26.4; in grade II it was 25.4; and in grade IV and V it was 25.2).

⁴ The singulate mean age at first marriage is the average length of single life before first marriage first with the assumption that the ratio of singles by age of those has the same results at the time of the survey.

In terms of men generally, it can be seen that the proportion of never-married men is higher than the rate of never-married women which is similar to common trend of both sexes. However, when analyzing each age group it is found that in the age group of 40 and older, the percentage of never-married women is higher than that of men.

In the more developed urban areas, early marriage (in the age group of 15 to 19) is lower than in rural areas. This may be because the majority of youth in this age group in more developed urban areas are still in school and do not think about marriage.

That data show that in comparison with 2009, the proportion of the population in urban areas that had never married in 2014 decreased for all age groups.

Divorce and separation are influenced by the living environment, among other things. The urbanization associated with the development of Viet Nam's economy and society has resulted in better urban living environments, as well as more equal opportunities for employment, income, and education among men and women. This has resulted in women being less dependent on men. In the 2014 data it is clear that divorce and separation rates were higher in special grade, grade-I, grade-II and grade-III urban areas compared to grade IV and grade V areas. This trend is most obvious in age group of 40 to 44.

| Age group | Special grade urban | Grade I | Grade II | Grade III | Grades IV & V | Total urban | Rural | Total |
|--------------|------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|
| 15-19 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 20-24 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| 25-29 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| 30-34 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| 35-39 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.7 |
| 40-44 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 2.9 |
| 45-49 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.8 |
| 50+ | 3.6 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| Total | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.9 |

| Table 3.7. Divorce and | separation | rates by ty | ve of residence | . 2014 |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|--------|
| | September 201 | | pe of 10010000000 | , |

Unit: %

Figure 3.5 shows the trend of increasing rates of divorce and separation. Especially in urban areas, the rates of divorce and separation in 2014 were nearly double the rates found in 1999. It is clear that divorce and separations rates in rural areas are also tending to increase. This trend could result in a significant increase in social problems such as prostitution, and present challenges for the education of young children.



Figure 3.5. Divorce and separation rates by urban/rural areas, 1999, 2009 and 2014

b. Differentials in socio-economic characteristics of the population in urban centers Differentials in professional/technical qualifications

The diverse development of occupations requiring specific skills in urban areas is the reason that employees must have technical qualifications. Therefore, in special grade, grade I, grade II and grade III urban areas, the proportion of people with technical qualifications is higher than in other types of urban areas and rural areas.

Table 3.8. Rate of population aged 15 and older by technical qualification and
type of urban residence, 2014

| Т | echnical Qualification | Special grade urban | Grade I | Grade II | Grade III | Grades IV & V | Total urban | Rural | Total |
|-----|--|---------------------------|---------|-------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| | Entire country | | | | | | | | |
| | Have not obtained | | | | | | | | |
| | professional or | 71.8 | 75.0 | 72.4 | 73.0 | 80.3 | 74.7 | 92.0 | 86.7 |
| | technical training | | | | | | | | |
| | Technical worker level | 4.4 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| | Vocational | 5.6 | 7.6 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 3.5 | 4.7 |
| | Junior college | 2.2 | 2.2 | 26 | 20 | 27 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| 6 | Junior conege | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| 200 | graduate | 15.9 | 10.7 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 5.8 | 10.8 | 1.5 | 4.4 |
| | | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Male | | | | | | | | |
| | Have not obtained professional or technical training | 67.3 | 70.8 | 66.8 | 68.2 | 77.5 | 70.6 | 90.2 | 84.3 |
| | Technical worker level | 6.6 | 6.4 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 2.5 | 3.7 |

| Te | echnical Qualification | Special grade urban | Grade I | Grade II | Grade III | Grades IV & V | Total urban | Rural | Total |
|----|--|---------------------------|---------|-------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| | Vocational secondary school level | 5.6 | 8.1 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 4.3 | 5.5 |
| | Junior college | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| | University and post- graduate | 18.4 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 11.0 | 6.9 | 12.6 | 1.9 | 5.1 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Female | | | | | | | | |
| | Have not obtained professional or technical training | 75.8 | 78.8 | 77.4 | 77.5 | 82.9 | 78.5 | 93.7 | 89.0 |
| | Technical worker level | 2.6 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| | Vocational secondary school level | 5.5 | 7.3 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 2.7 | 4.0 |
| | Junior college | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| | University and post- graduate | 13.7 | 8.9 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 4.8 | 9.1 | 1.2 | 3.7 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Entire country | | | | | | | | |
| | Have not obtained professional or technical training | 65.6 | 67.4 | 69.7 | 68.6 | 79.6 | 70.8 | 88.9 | 82.8 |
| | Technical worker level | 6.4 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 3.5 | 4.5 |
| | Vocational secondary school level | 3.4 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 3.1 |
| | Junior college | 3.8 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| | University and post- graduate | 20.7 | 15.8 | 13.4 | 13.8 | 7.9 | 14.7 | 3.0 | 6.9 |
| 14 | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 20 | Male | | | | | | | | |
| | Have not obtained professional or technical training | 63.6 | 65.2 | 66.5 | 66.2 | 78.0 | 68.7 | 87.5 | 81.3 |
| | Technical worker level | 7.0 | 8.2 | 9.9 | 8.6 | 6.2 | 7.4 | 4.6 | 5.6 |
| | Vocational secondary school level | 2.9 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| | Junior college | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| | University and post- graduate | 23.0 | 17.9 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 8.8 | 16.4 | 3.4 | 7.7 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

| Т | echnical Qualification | Special grade urban | Grade I | Grade II | Grade III | Grades IV & V | Total urban | Rural | Total |
|---|--|---------------------------|---------|-------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| | Female | | • | | | | | | |
| | Have not obtained professional or technical training | 67.4 | 69.4 | 72.7 | 70.8 | 81.0 | 72.6 | 90.2 | 84.2 |
| | Technical worker level | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 3.4 |
| | Vocational secondary school level | 3.9 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 3.3 |
| | Junior college | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 2.8 |
| | University and post- graduate | 18.7 | 13.9 | 11.7 | 12.3 | 7.1 | 13.1 | 2.7 | 6.3 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

In special grade urban areas, the proportion of people aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher in 2014 accounted for 20.7% of the total, a higher proportion than in other types of urban areas. The proportion of people aged 15 and over with a university degree or higher living in grade I urban areas was 15.8%, and the rate in grate IV and grade V areas was 7.9%. An opposite trend is evident among people with lower training qualifications: workers with technical and vocational secondary school level qualifications, or without professional or technical training, represented a higher proportion of workers in the higher grade urban areas (see Table 3.7).

In terms of gender, more men have technical level qualifications than women, and the percentage of men without technical training is lower than the rate among women. Similarly, the rate of men with university and post-graduate level qualifications is higher than the rate among women, and this was found in all types of urban and rural areas.

Compared with 2009, by 2014 the proportions of people aged 15 and older with technical worker and vocational secondary school level qualifications had decreased. Meanwhile, the proportion of people with junior college or higher level qualifications had increased significantly in all types of urban areas. This reflects the development of education and training in Viet Nam.

* Differentials in living conditions



Figure 3.6: Living conditions of urban population by type of urban area, 2014

Differences in living conditions in Viet Nam among different types of urban areas, and between urban and rural areas generally, seem to be very clear. The higher the urban area classification (special grade being the highest and grade V the lowest), the better the living conditions. The percentage of the population enjoying high living conditions in special grade urban areas was 72% in 2014, and this proportion decreases gradually with lower urban classification levels: the percentage of the population enjoying high living conditions in grade-I urban areas was 56.8% in 2014, in grade II the rate was 49.5%, in grade III it was 45.6% and in grade VI it was 30.2%. In rural areas, the proportion of the population with high living conditions accounted for only 11.4% of the total. Consistent with this trend, the proportion of people with low-level living conditions has tended to decrease in the lower level urban areas. In special grade urban areas, for example, this rate was almost zero in 2014, while in rural areas the percentage was 22.8%. These differentials demonstrate inequalities between urban centers, and between urban and rural areas.

3.6. The linkages between migration and urbanization

Table 3.9 Number of migrants and rate of migration in urban population by typeof migration flow, 2009 and 2014

| | 2 | 009 | | 2014 |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| Type of migration flow | Nº of migrants (persons) | Rate of migration in urban population (%) | № of migrants (persons) | Rate of migration in urban population (%) |
| R-U | 2,112,071 | 8.3 | 1,642,186 | 5.5 |
| U-R | 564,949 | 2.2 | 686,551 | 2.3 |

The increase in the urban population is not caused only by births, deaths, and migration, but also by factors such as administrative changes in classification of localities from rural to urban areas, and transformation of areas from rural to urban. It is estimated that there were nearly three million people in 2009 living in rural areas of Viet Nam that have now been converted into urban areas. This accounts for 9.9% of the current urban population, contributing almost twice as much to the increase in the urban population as the increase due to migration.

| In-migration urban Out-migration urban | Special grade | Grade I | Grade II | Grade III | Grade IV and V | Rural | Total |
|---|------------------|---------|----------|--------------|----------------------|-------|-------|
| Special grade urban | 13.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 5.0 | 20.1 |
| Grade I | 0.7 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 7.8 |
| Grade II | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 3.1 |
| Grade III | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 3.2 |
| Grade IV and V | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 8.0 |
| Rural | 10.3 | 4.4 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 10.1 | 28.6 | 57.7 |
| Total | 26.1 | 10.6 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 14.1 | 40.8 | 100.0 |

Table 3.10. Rate of migrants by type of in-migrationand out-migration urban area, 2009

Unit: %

For migrants from grade I, II and III urban areas, their major destinations have been urban areas of the same level. However, for migrants from grade IV and V urban areas, the destinations have mainly have been rural areas. Thus, there appears to be a reverse migration flow, which is mainly caused by the number of migrants to Binh Duong. This was analyzed in Chapter 1.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Key features of migration and policy implications

People in Viet Nam have chosen to migrate in the recent years as a way to improve their livelihoods and create their own business opportunities. Migration has become an indispensable part of the back and forth development process between regions and territories. Migration is an indispensable element in the economic development process because migration helps to reallocate labour from areas with abundant labour to those in need of labour.

Migration consists of both internal (national) migration and immigration (international). However, because the data indicates that immigration accounts for a very small proportion of the population, this monograph only analyzes internal migration. Sample data from the 2014 IPS and national population and housing censuses show a relatively clear picture of the patterns and trends of internal migration over the last two decades. The analysis of internal migration in Viet Nam is based on the 3.4% sample size, and consists of the following issues that require more attention and appropriate policies to address.

Migration increased rapidly in the period from 1989–2009 and decreased in the period 2009–2014. Inter-provincial migration accounted for the highest share among all types of migration flows.

Migration in Viet Nam over the last two decades (from 1989 until 2014) has changed along with the development and economic integration process. In the period after Viet Nam began transitioning to a market economy, the development of migration in Viet Nam can be divided into two main phases: a phase of increasing migration in the two decades from 1989 to 2009 following the "doi moi" reforms when Viet Nam made outstanding economic progress; and a phase from 2009 and 2014 when the number of migrants fell after the 2008 economic crisis. However, in the second phase the number of migrants still accounted for a substantial proportion of the population, especially inter-provincial migrants who accounted for 3.1% of the population in this period.

The 2014 IPS only collected information about the usual place of residence five years prior to the time of the survey and the current usual place of residence, in order to determine cases of migration within the five years since 1 April 2009. Thus, there is a the lack of information about shorter-term migration. Focused professional surveys on migration themes are needed in order to have specific policies for this population group.

The majority of migrants are young people. And the trend of the phenomenon of "feminization of migration" continues, increasing in all regions and in both urban and rural areas.

Analysis of the 2014 IPS data provides additional evidence to confirm the previous findings showing that migrants are often young people concentrated in the age group of 20 to 34. This shows the need for policies for the migration destination areas on reproductive health care and life skills that are appropriate for this target group, as well as social welfare policies for the elderly in the out-migration areas.

Data from the 2014 IPS illustrate that women account for nearly 60% of the more than five million migrants in the last five years. In all types of migrant groups, the female proportion has been consistently over 50% and has been increasing over time.

Women migrants are vulnerable in their destination locations because of sexism and because they are not guaranteed their rights and benefits at the destination locations. Therefore, the State has to focus on developing a system of consultation and healthcare, and should promote protection and reproductive health care for this group.

There are clear differences among socio-economic regions in levels of inmigration and out-migration. The Southeast, North and South Central Coast, and Mekong River Delta are three regions that have clear differences in levels of in-migration and out-migration. The Southeast is the most typical of regions attracting migrants, while the other two regions are typical of areas with high out-migration. There were not many changes in five-year migration trends based on data from the 2014 IPS and 2009 Population and Housing Census.

Migration contributes to reallocating labour and promotes economic development in the destination areas. However, it also reduces the economic growth rate in the outmigration areas. This is evident when looking at data for the Southeast and the Mekong River Delta regions. Therefore, the State should have policies to support economic development in areas with greater out-migration.

Binh Duong, Ho Chi Minh City, and Da Nang have had the greatest positive net-migration rates (they are primarily in-migration provinces), whereas Ca Mau, Hau Giang, An Giang, Bac Lieu, and Soc Trang have the highest negative net migration rates (they are primarily out-migration provinces). There are reverse impacts of migration on these two groups of provinces.

The province with the highest net-migration rate $(205.4\%_0)$ during 2009-2014 was Binh Duong, which attracted more than 444,000 migrants from other provinces. Binh Duong Province has the most developed industrial zones in the country. Ho Chi Minh City had the next highest net migration rate $(53.3\%_0)$ and attracted the greatest number of migrants from other provinces, 620,000, during 2009-2014. Da Nang ranked third $(35.5\%_0)$, attracting more than 59,000 people from other provinces during 2009-2014. The provinces with the highest negative net migration rates during this five-year period were Ca Mau (-47.8\%_0), Hau Giang (-46.6\%_0), An Giang (-42.8\%_0), Bac Lieu (-42,2\%_0), Soc Trang (-41.5\%_0), and Thanh Hoa (-33.5\%_0), which are mostly provinces in the Mekong River Delta.

There are four provinces that in the five years prior to the 2009 Population and Housing Census had negative net migration rates, yet in the following five-year period (2009-2014) experienced positive net migration rates. These are Dien Bien, with a net migration rate of -3.2‰ in the five years before the 2009 census and net migration rate of 3.7‰ in the following five-year period; Bac Ninh with a net migration rate of 12.6‰ in 2009 and 23.1‰ in 2014; Nghe An with a net migration rate in 2009 of -46 4‰ and 7.5‰ in 2014;and Binh Phuoc with a net migration rate of -0.7‰ in 2009 and 2.9‰ in 2014".

As mentioned previously, there are different impacts on the in-migration and out-migration provinces. The destination provinces get more young labours through migration while origin provinces have to face an aging population and the consequences, such as a higher dependency ratio and increases in social welfare and health care costs for the elderly. Therefore, in order to reduce disparities between the in-migration and out-migration provinces, these factors should be considered when allocating portions of the national budget to the provinces. **R-U migration accounts for a much higher proportion of migration flows than U-R migration, and this is most clear when looking at data for interprovincial migration. Nonetheless, there was a decline during the 2009-2014 period in both the quality and quantity of R-U migration.** Considering all types of migration from intra-district to inter-provincial, R-U migration has consistently accounted for almost twice the level of U-R migration. In case of inter-provincial migration, the proportion of R-U migration was approximately four times higher than the proportion of U-R migration (44.3% and 12.8%, respectively).

R-U migration contributes significantly to the process of urbanization. However, the social and economic impacts of R-U migration have not received adequate attention. Therefore, it is necessary to undertake research on the lives of these migrants in order to assess the positive and negative effects on the destination and origin areas, and thereby propose specific policies.

Migration provides labourers with high technical qualifications to the destination areas, but it also increases the rate of school-age children of migrants not attending school in these areas. The analysis shows that the percentage of the working-age migrant population that has ever had professional and/or technical training in the age group of 15-55 is higher than the rate among the non-migrant working-age population in this age range. In addition, among Vietnamese children and youth aged 6 to 18, the school dropout rate for females is higher than for males, and the school dropout rate among migrants is higher than among non-migrants. This reflects some of the difficulties facing migrants and their families in their destination locations. In response, the State needs to have appropriate educational policies to create equal opportunities for both migrant and non-migrant children to attend school.

Results of the data analysis show that the proportion of migrants with living space of less than 4m² is five times higher compared to non-migrants (5.7% versus 0.7%). This is caused by the concentration of migrants in some considerably developed economic areas, especially near industrial zones. In these areas the need for housing among migrants is high, as housing supply does not meet their needs. Often the cost of buying or leasing homes/apartments in these destination locations is extremely high so migrants are forced to live in small or crowded places. Therefore, in areas of high in-migration, such as Ha Noi, Ho Chi Minh City, and Binh Duong, housing policies should focus more on this problem.

Analysis of data on quality of dwellings and essential appliances in households shows that the living conditions of migrants are generally better than the conditions of non-migrants. The living conditions of migrants have tended to significantly improve after migration because most migrants move from rural to urban areas, and urban areas tend to have better living conditions than rural areas. This finding also partly reflects the fact that migrants tend to come from wealthier households with relatively higher levels of professional/technical qualifications compared to non-migrants in the areas experiencing out-migration. Nonetheless, it is necessary to consider the positive aspects of migration on development. The State should not restrict migration, but rather should find solutions to overcome or limit the negative impacts of migration through propaganda, education, or promulgating new supportive policies.

Key features of urbanization and policy recommendations

The level of urbanization in Viet Nam at the time point of the 2014 IPS was

32.8%. Compared with the current average level of urbanization in the world of 52%, the urbanization level of Viet Nam is still low and has increased slowly. In comparison to other countries in the Southeast Asia region, the urbanization rate of Viet Nam ranks seventh out of 11 countries, at a level similar to the least developed countries in the region such as Myanmar and East Timor. The GSO forecasts that by 2049 the proportion of Viet Nam's urban population will be 58.2%. Thus, after another 35 years, the urbanization rate of Viet Nam will have nearly reached the level of the Philippines today (63%).

The proportion of the urban population in all regions of Viet Nam has increased over time. But this change has been gradual, slowing the shift in the labour structure towards a modern economy, slowing the process of increasing labour productivity, and slowing the overall development of the economy.

There is a relationship between migration and urbanization. R-U migration contributes significantly to population growth in urban centers. However, R-U migration flows in Viet Nam have been decreasing in recent years, leading to a lower average urbanization growth rate during 2009-2014 than in the 1999 to 2009 period. Therefore, the State needs to facilitate R-U migration as a condition for accelerating the pace of urbanization, while also building and expanding infrastructure of concentrated residential urban areas with a high density of people. This includes improving the conditions in locations that receive these migrants, such as constructing houses, roads, and educational and medical facilities. The State also needs to amend policies for social services, including removing barriers to access for migrants in destination areas.

The proportion of the working-age young population in urban areas is relatively large in Viet Nam. On the other hand, these urban areas still receive thousands of young workers annually from rural areas looking for work. This young population provides abundant labour for urban centers. The State should have policies to improve education and training, to create jobs for these migrants, and to assist with upgrading their professional and life skills to help these migrants adapt to the challenging living environment in urban areas. Concurrently, policies are needed to ensure this young population group can access social services in urban areas, in particular reproductive health services.

The process of urbanization in Viet Nam has mainly developed through expansion of urban areas, meaning mainly through an increase in the urban population. There are differences in living conditions and technical qualifications between different types of urban residents and between urban and rural residents. Therefore, in order to promote more even development, the State should have prioritized policies for low-income urban and rural areas to reduce these gaps.

In the Government's master plan for Viet Nam's urban development to 2025 and vision to 2050, which has been approved by the Prime Minister, the urban population was expected to reach 38% of the national population in 2015. Considering the current level of urbanization in Viet Nam, it could be said that Viet Nam did not achieve this in 2015. Per the government's plans, by 2020 the urban population should reach 45% of the national population. To achieve this level, Viet Nam will have to accelerate the pace of urbanization. However, rapid urbanization without sufficient social and physical infrastructure will create big problems for urban areas. Problems may include unemployment and environmental pollution, which will limit the growth of urban centers. Therefore, in parallel with accelerating urbanization to avoid the situation where infrastructure cannot keep up with the pace of urbanization.

APPENDIX OF TABLES

Table A.1: Number of migrants and non-migrants aged 5 and older by sex, 1999-2009

Unit: person

| | | 1999 | | | 2009 | <u> </u> | | 2014 | |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| types of migration | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Intra-district migrant | 561 144 | 781 424 | 1 342 568 | 589 680 | 1 028 480 | 1 618 160 | 488 294 | 941 940 | 1 430 235 |
| Inter-district migrant | 514 356 | 623 486 | 1 137 843 | 742 069 | 966 828 | 1 708 896 | 663 964 | 980 292 | 1 644 257 |
| Inter-provincial migrant | 1 001 233 | 1 000 174 | 2 001 408 | 1 595 251 | 1 802 653 | 3 397 904 | 1 177 131 | 1 417 166 | 2 594 297 |
| Non-immigrant | 31 614 357 | 32 878 952 | 64 493 309 | 35 669 170 | 36 017 742 | 71 686 913 | 38 455 555 | 39 092 529 | 77 548 084 |
| Immigrants | 36 432 | 33 958 | 70 389 | 22 492 | 18 498 | 40 990 | 39 528 | 26 151 | 65 678 |
| Population 5+ | 33 727 522 | 35 317 994 | 69 045 517 | 38 618 662 | 39 834 201 | 78 452 863 | 40 824 473 | 42 458 078 | 83 282 551 |

Table A.2: Share of migrants and non-migrants by sex

Unit: %

| | | Intra-distri | ct | In | uter-distric | t | I | nter-provi | nce | Z | on-migrant | |
|-----------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|------------|-------|
| Age group | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 5-9 | 10.8 | 5.1 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 9.3 | 8.4 | 8.8 |
| 10-14 | 6.9 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 8.6 |
| 15-19 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 11.1 | 10.1 | 8.8 | 7.9 | 8.4 |
| 20-24 | 9.4 | 26.3 | 20.6 | 14.2 | 25.2 | 20.7 | 24.8 | 31.6 | 28.5 | 9.4 | 7.7 | 8.5 |
| 25-29 | 14.3 | 24.1 | 20.7 | 17.0 | 23.2 | 20.7 | 22.7 | 23.0 | 22.9 | 9.0 | 7.9 | 8.5 |
| 30-34 | 15.3 | 12.1 | 13.2 | 16.0 | 12.6 | 14.0 | 14.4 | 11.1 | 12.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 |
| 35-39 | 11.8 | 6.6 | 8.4 | 10.2 | 6.4 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 5.5 | 9.9 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.2 |
| 40-44 | 8.3 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 7.2 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| 45-49 | 5.5 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| 50-54 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 7.1 |
| 55-59 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 5.6 |
| 60-64 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| 62-69 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| 70-74 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| 75-79 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| 80+ | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 2.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table A.3: Number of inter-provincial migrants by in-migration and out-migration area

Unit: person

| In-migration Out-migration | Northern Midlands and Mountains | Red River Delta | North South and Central Coast | Central Highlands | Southeast | Mekong River Delta | Total |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Northern Midlands and Mountains | 57 930 | 114 135 | 7 243 | 12 973 | 31 346 | 789 | 224 416 |
| Red River Delta | 53 334 | 224 618 | 50 597 | 12 980 | 87 957 | 3 147 | 432 632 |
| North South and Central Coast | 9 418 | 70 648 | 141 736 | 48 575 | 348 214 | 8 714 | 627 304 |
| Central Highlands | 2 234 | 5 952 | 26 239 | 24 225 | 61 598 | 1 892 | 122 142 |
| Southeast | 6 956 | 20 253 | 102 504 | 23 850 | 207 228 | 64 455 | 425 247 |
| Mekong River Delta | 708 | 2 975 | 7 432 | 5 129 | 583 358 | 162 952 | 762 555 |
| Total | 130 581 | 438 582 | 335 751 | 127 733 | 1319 701 | 241 950 | 2 594 297 |
Table A.4: Number of migrants by type of migration, sex and socio-economic region

Unit: person

| Conio occonomio unation | Ι | ntra-district | | Ι | nter-distric | | In | ter-provinc | e |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------------|-----------|---------|--------------|----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Northern Midlands and Mountains | 41 557 | 139 509 | 181 066 | 35 676 | 90 478 | 126 154 | 50 775 | 79 806 | 130581 |
| Red River Delta | 77 022 | 207 331 | 284 353 | 118 870 | 202 263 | 321 133 | 174 618 | 263 965 | 438 582 |
| North South and Central Coast | 93 082 | 211 282 | 304 364 | 94 272 | 1 753 22 | 269 594 | 165 418 | 170 333 | 335 751 |
| Central Highlands | 35 492 | 43 677 | 79 169 | 25 063 | 28 245 | 53 308 | 61 382 | 66 351 | 127 733 |
| Southeast | 159 754 | 198 989 | 358 743 | 312 780 | 351 156 | 663 936 | 628 260 | 691 441 | 1 319 701 |
| Mekong River Delta | 81 388 | 141 152 | 222 540 | 77 303 | 132 828 | 210 132 | 96 679 | 145 271 | 241 950 |
| Total | 488 294 | 941 940 | 1 430 235 | 663 964 | 980 292 | 164 4257 | 1 177 131 | 1 417 166 | 2 594 297 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Table A.5: Number of migrants by type of migration, sex and type of migration flow

Unit: person

| | | | - | | | - | | | 7 |
|--------------|---------|----------------|-----------|---------|---------------|----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| Wirnston dom | Ι | Intra-district | | I | nter-district | | I | iter-province | |
| Mugrauon now | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| R-R | 118 686 | 424 600 | 543 286 | 100 344 | 259 357 | 359 701 | 297 085 | 432 916 | 730 001 |
| R-U | 48 708 | 94 284 | 142 992 | 135 534 | 218 004 | 353 538 | 520 615 | 625 040 | 1 145 656 |
| U-R | 43 719 | 68 319 | 112 037 | 112 931 | 128 980 | 241 911 | 174 666 | 157 936 | 332 602 |
| U-U | 277 181 | 354 738 | 631 919 | 315 155 | 373 951 | 689 106 | 184 765 | 201 274 | 386 038 |
| Total | 488 294 | 941 940 | 1 430 235 | 663 964 | 980 292 | 1 644257 | 1 177 131 | 1 417 166 | 259 4297 |

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| Code | Administrative Unit | Intra- district | Inter-district | Inter- province |
|------|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| V1 | Northern Midlands and Mountains | 181 066 | 126 154 | 130 581 |
| 2 | Ha Giang | 7 480 | 7 459 | 4 001 |
| 4 | Cao Bang | 10 014 | 9 373 | 6 454 |
| 6 | Bac Kan | 5 890 | 4 694 | 4 397 |
| 8 | Tuyen Quang | 14 049 | 7 136 | 7 983 |
| 10 | Lao Cai | 12 925 | 7 363 | 5 823 |
| 11 | Dien Bien | 8 668 | 9 649 | 7 617 |
| 12 | Lai Chau | 8 820 | 3 699 | 5 889 |
| 14 | Son La | 16 078 | 11 299 | 6 034 |
| 15 | Yen Bai | 14 589 | 7 236 | 7 134 |
| 17 | Hoa Binh | 13 751 | 6 155 | 8 472 |
| 19 | Thai Nguyen | 15 432 | 16 739 | 26 699 |
| 20 | Lang Son | 15 194 | 8 966 | 5 479 |
| 24 | Bac Giang | 22 537 | 11 007 | 17 207 |
| 25 | Phu Tho | 15 639 | 15 380 | 17 393 |
| V2 | Red River Delta | 284 353 | 321 133 | 438 582 |
| 1 | Ha Noi | 87 788 | 173 497 | 220 319 |
| 22 | Quang Ninh | 25 520 | 8 556 | 14 186 |
| 26 | Vinh Phuc | 8 950 | 11 624 | 16 074 |
| 27 | Bac Ninh | 13 324 | 9 079 | 49 599 |
| 30 | Hai Duong | 18 842 | 15 533 | 19 066 |
| 31 | Hai Phong | 49 005 | 59 201 | 31 667 |
| 33 | Hung Yen | 11 627 | 9 600 | 22 529 |
| 34 | Thai Binh | 17 321 | 8 177 | 20 174 |
| 35 | Ha Nam | 5 968 | 3 998 | 8 917 |
| 36 | Nam Dinh | 30 355 | 11 381 | 20 462 |
| 37 | Ninh Binh | 15 653 | 10 487 | 15 588 |
| V3 | North South and Central Coast | 304 364 | 269 594 | 335 751 |
| 38 | Thanh Hoa | 45 117 | 41 158 | 28 497 |
| 40 | Nghe An | 47 905 | 60 640 | 120 671 |
| 42 | Ha Tinh | 15 231 | 12 917 | 22 339 |
| 44 | Quang Binh | 7 527 | 10 098 | 9 083 |
| 45 | Quang Tri | 8 642 | 8 043 | 8 390 |

Table A.6: Number of migrants by type of migrationand administrative unit

| Code | Administrative Unit | Intra- district | Inter-district | Inter- province |
|------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 46 | Thua Thien Hue | 22 888 | 18 633 | 22 074 |
| 48 | Da Nang | 30 575 | 47 903 | 59 033 |
| 49 | Quang Nam | 18 685 | 17 220 | 14 576 |
| 51 | Quang Ngai | 10 733 | 9 981 | 6 991 |
| 52 | Bình Dinh | 30 981 | 14 465 | 13 939 |
| 54 | Phu Yen | 12 092 | 8 955 | 6 154 |
| 56 | Khanh Hoa | 29 158 | 8 949 | 9 547 |
| 58 | Ninh Thuan | 7 864 | 5 722 | 6 665 |
| 60 | Binh Thuan | 16 966 | 4 909 | 7 792 |
| V4 | Central Highlands | 79 169 | 53 308 | 127 733 |
| 62 | Kon Tum | 6 904 | 3 647 | 16 970 |
| 64 | Gia Lai | 20 736 | 12 569 | 23 430 |
| 66 | Đak Lak | 27 491 | 18 611 | 28 844 |
| 67 | Đak Nong | 5 220 | 2 947 | 31 312 |
| 68 | Lam Dong | 18 818 | 15 536 | 27 177 |
| V5 | Southeast | 358 743 | 663 936 | 1 319 701 |
| 70 | Binh Phuoc | 12 415 | 13 207 | 30 126 |
| 72 | Tay Ninh | 16 828 | 17 322 | 18 903 |
| 74 | Binh Duong | 23 826 | 27 890 | 444 764 |
| 75 | Dong Nai | 74 829 | 32 146 | 167 815 |
| 77 | Ba Ria Vung Tau | 34 238 | 11 557 | 37 404 |
| 79 | Tp Ho Chi Minh | 196 607 | 561 814 | 620 690 |
| V6 | Mekong River Delta | 222 540 | 210 132 | 241 950 |
| 80 | Long An | 15 520 | 13 459 | 35 690 |
| 82 | Tien Giang | 37 860 | 26 660 | 34 098 |
| 83 | Ben Tre | 18 985 | 15 079 | 19 882 |
| 84 | Tre Vinh | 13 182 | 15 814 | 13 513 |
| 86 | Vinh Long | 12 423 | 16 184 | 18 831 |
| 87 | Dong Thap | 20 180 | 21 254 | 14 855 |
| 89 | An Giang | 36 459 | 26 177 | 20 300 |
| 91 | Kien Giang | 16 422 | 18 702 | 15 880 |
| 92 | Can Tho | 15 610 | 20 564 | 38 099 |
| 93 | Hau Giang | 5 008 | 3 826 | 7 647 |
| 94 | Soc Trang | 9 652 | 11 956 | 10 292 |
| 95 | Bac Lieu | 6 648 | 3 938 | 4 964 |
| 96 | Ca Mau | 14 592 | 16 518 | 7 899 |

| Code | Administrative Unit | Out-migration rate (% ₀) | In-migration rate (% ₀) | Net migration rate (% ₀) | Total dependency ratio |
|------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| V1 | Northern Midlands and Mountains | 6.2 | 14.3 | -8.1 | 48.5 |
| V2 | Red River Delta | 10.4 | 10.1 | 0.3 | 46.1 |
| V3 | North South and Central Coast | 10.0 | 24.9 | -15.0 | 46.5 |
| V4 | Central Highlands | 18.8 | 17.8 | 1.0 | 50.6 |
| V5 | Southeast | 70.8 | 13.9 | 56.9 | 36.1 |
| V6 | Mekong River Delta | 4.5 | 34.3 | -29.7 | 41.7 |
| | Provinces/cities | | | | |
| 1 | Ha Noi | 31.2 | 16.3 | 14.9 | 45.5 |
| 2 | Ha Giang | 5.1 | 8.7 | -3.6 | 57.7 |
| 4 | Cao Bang | 12.4 | 22.6 | -10.2 | 47.1 |
| 6 | Bac Kan | 14.3 | 23.7 | -9.4 | 40.9 |
| 8 | Tuyen Quang | 10.6 | 22.4 | -11.8 | 46.1 |
| 10 | Lao Cai | 8.8 | 12.3 | -3.5 | 52.0 |
| 11 | Dien Bien | 14.2 | 10.5 | 3.7 | 63.5 |
| 12 | Lai Chau | 14.2 | 10.3 | 3.9 | 66.5 |
| 14 | Son La | 5.2 | 9.8 | -4.6 | 55.0 |
| 15 | Yen Bai | 9.1 | 17.5 | -8.3 | 50.2 |
| 17 | Hoa Binh | 10.4 | 20.6 | -10.2 | 42.6 |
| 19 | Thai Nguyen | 22.8 | 25.4 | -2.5 | 43.7 |
| 20 | Lang Son | 7.3 | 23.3 | -16.0 | 41.6 |
| 22 | Quang Ninh | 11.9 | 15.0 | -3.2 | 44.7 |
| 24 | Bac Giang | 10.6 | 24.7 | -14.1 | 44.2 |
| 25 | Phu Tho | 12.8 | 25.6 | -12.7 | 46.4 |
| 26 | Vinh Phuc | 15.5 | 22.0 | -6.5 | 48.4 |
| 27 | Bac Ninh | 44.1 | 21.0 | 23.1 | 49.2 |
| 30 | Hai Duong | 10.8 | 20.6 | -9.8 | 43.5 |
| 31 | Hai Phong | 16.3 | 10.9 | 5.4 | 44.4 |
| 33 | Hung Yen | 19.5 | 21.8 | -2.4 | 46.3 |
| 34 | Thai Binh | 11.3 | 29.7 | -18.5 | 47.2 |
| 35 | Ha Nam | 11.2 | 32.6 | -21.4 | 46.2 |
| 36 | Nam Đinh | 11.1 | 34.1 | -23.0 | 47.9 |
| 37 | Ninh Binh | 16.7 | 30.3 | -13.6 | 48.2 |
| 38 | Thanh Hoa | 8.2 | 41.7 | -33.6 | 43.7 |
| 40 | Nghe An | 40.0 | 32.5 | 7.5 | 44.5 |

Table A.7: Migration rate and dependency ratio by administrative unit

| Code | Administrative Unit | Out-migration rate (% ₀) | In-migration rate (% ₀) | Net migration rate (% ₀) | Total dependency ratio |
|------|---------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 42 | Ha Tinh | 17.8 | 41.9 | -24.1 | 54.8 |
| 44 | Quang Binh | 10.5 | 30.7 | -20.2 | 49.6 |
| 45 | Quang Tri | 13.6 | 33.0 | -19.4 | 57.2 |
| 46 | Thua Thien Hue | 19.5 | 28.2 | -8.6 | 49.0 |
| 48 | Da Nang | 58.8 | 23.3 | 35.5 | 42.6 |
| 49 | Quang Nam | 9.9 | 32.2 | -22.3 | 47.7 |
| 51 | Quang Ngai | 5.6 | 33.6 | -28.0 | 46.9 |
| 52 | Binh Đinh | 9.2 | 32.0 | -22.8 | 49.1 |
| 54 | Phu Yen | 6.9 | 25.9 | -18.9 | 46.6 |
| 56 | Khanh Hoa | 8.0 | 19.7 | -11.7 | 42.7 |
| 58 | Ninh Thuan | 11.3 | 26.5 | -15.1 | 48.0 |
| 60 | Binh Thuan | 6.5 | 24.3 | -17.9 | 42.6 |
| 62 | Kon Tum | 35.2 | 13.2 | 22.0 | 59.1 |
| 64 | Gia Lai | 17.1 | 16.5 | 0.6 | 55.1 |
| 66 | Đak Lak | 15.8 | 24.8 | -9.1 | 46.8 |
| 67 | Đak Nong | 55.5 | 25.9 | 29.5 | 54.4 |
| 68 | Lam Dong | 21.6 | 26.3 | -4.7 | 46.9 |
| 70 | Binh Phuoc | 32.4 | 29.5 | 2.9 | 47.2 |
| 72 | Tay Ninh | 17.1 | 21.4 | -4.3 | 39.0 |
| 74 | Binh Duong | 239.7 | 34.3 | 205.3 | 30.8 |
| 75 | Dong Nai | 59.5 | 29.0 | 30.4 | 38.7 |
| 77 | Ba Ria Vung Tau | 35.5 | 30.0 | 5.5 | 41.2 |
| 79 | Tp Ho Chi Minh | 78.0 | 24.7 | 53.3 | 34.2 |
| 80 | Long An | 24.2 | 31.5 | -7.3 | 41.5 |
| 82 | Tien Giang | 19.9 | 33.3 | -13.4 | 42.4 |
| 83 | Ben Tre | 15.8 | 51.8 | -36.0 | 42.5 |
| 84 | Tra Vinh | 13.1 | 39.6 | -26.5 | 42.1 |
| 86 | Vinh Long | 18.1 | 43.1 | -25.0 | 41.1 |
| 87 | Dong Thap | 8.8 | 47.0 | -38.2 | 40.7 |
| 89 | An Giang | 9.4 | 52.2 | -42.8 | 43.8 |
| 91 | Kien Giang | 9.1 | 34.7 | -25.6 | 43.5 |
| 92 | Can Tho | 30.8 | 32.6 | -1.7 | 38.9 |
| 93 | Hau Giang | 10.0 | 56.4 | -46.4 | 38.7 |
| 94 | Soc Trang | 7.9 | 49.4 | -41.6 | 41.4 |
| 95 | Bac Lieu | 5.7 | 47.9 | -42.2 | 38.4 |
| 96 | Ca Mau | 6.5 | 54.3 | -47.8 | 42.5 |

| Code | Administrative Unit | R-R | R-U | U-R | U-U | Total |
|-------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | Whole country | 1 632 988 | 1 642 186 | 686 551 | 1 707 063 | 5 668 788 |
| V1 | Northern Midlands and Mountains | 226 968 | 83 959 | 50 125 | 76 749 | 437 801 |
| V2 | Red River Delta | 311 122 | 296 902 | 95 566 | 340 477 | 1044 068 |
| V3 | North South and Central Coast | 281 661 | 196 386 | 196 111 | 235 551 | 909 708 |
| V4 | Central Highlands | 117 202 | 55 120 | 31 776 | 56 112 | 260 210 |
| V5 | Southeast | 397 276 | 856 723 | 207 077 | 881 304 | 2342 379 |
| V6 | Mekong River Delta | 298 759 | 153 096 | 105 896 | 116 870 | 674 621 |
| Provi | nce/City | | | | | |
| 1 | Ha Noi | 97 478 | 167 112 | 21 442 | 195 572 | 481 604 |
| 2 | Ha Giang | 9 250 | 4 097 | 2 189 | 3 404 | 18 940 |
| 4 | Cao Bang | 10 746 | 5 441 | 2 958 | 6 695 | 25 841 |
| 6 | Bac Kan | 8 787 | 2 722 | 1 413 | 2 060 | 14 981 |
| 8 | Tuyen Quang | 18 953 | 2 727 | 4 117 | 3 371 | 29 167 |
| 10 | Lao Cai | 9 630 | 5 187 | 2 369 | 8 926 | 26 111 |
| 11 | Dien Bien | 13 138 | 6 008 | 2 079 | 4 709 | 25 934 |
| 12 | Lai Chau | 7 602 | 4 469 | 0 779 | 5 558 | 18 408 |
| 14 | Son La | 22 329 | 4 115 | 2 826 | 4 142 | 33 411 |
| 15 | Yen Bai | 15 426 | 5 138 | 2 904 | 5 491 | 28 959 |
| 17 | Hoa Binh | 17 506 | 3 552 | 3 449 | 3 871 | 28 378 |
| 19 | Thai Nguyen | 20 900 | 20 186 | 6 034 | 11 749 | 58 870 |
| 20 | Lang Son | 14 664 | 5 278 | 3 007 | 6 689 | 29 639 |
| 22 | Quang Ninh | 8 3 3 6 | 13 565 | 2 654 | 23 707 | 48 262 |
| 24 | Bac Giang | 31 295 | 6 866 | 7 385 | 5 206 | 50 751 |
| 25 | Phu Tho | 26 741 | 8 174 | 8 617 | 4 879 | 48 411 |
| 26 | Vinh Phuc | 13 093 | 13 453 | 4 853 | 5 250 | 36 648 |
| 27 | Bac Ninh | 35 443 | 16 371 | 11 550 | 8 638 | 72 002 |
| 30 | Hai Duong | 22 710 | 15 561 | 6 391 | 8 780 | 53 441 |
| 31 | Hai Phong | 28 148 | 35 657 | 9 673 | 66 395 | 139 874 |
| 33 | Hung Yen | 27 246 | 8 586 | 5 814 | 2 110 | 43 756 |
| 34 | Thai Binh | 24 806 | 4 503 | 11 743 | 4 620 | 45 672 |
| 35 | Ha Nam | 10 360 | 4 162 | 3 193 | 1 168 | 18 883 |
| 36 | Nam Đinh | 25 626 | 9 942 | 10 678 | 15 951 | 62 198 |
| 37 | Ninh Binh | 17 875 | 7 991 | 7 576 | 8 285 | 41 728 |
| 38 | Thanh Hoa | 57 729 | 22 164 | 18 882 | 15 997 | 114 772 |

Table A.8: Number of migrants by type of migration flow and administrative unit

| Code | Administrative Unit | R-R | R-U | U-R | U-U | Total |
|------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 40 | Nghe An | 87 318 | 31 308 | 90 359 | 20 232 | 229 217 |
| 42 | Ha Tinh | 20 873 | 8 421 | 13 620 | 7 573 | 50 487 |
| 44 | Quang Binh | 8 882 | 6 947 | 5 788 | 5 092 | 26 708 |
| 45 | Quang Tri | 7 604 | 5 965 | 5 234 | 6 273 | 25 076 |
| 46 | Thua Thien Hue | 8 206 | 23 803 | 7 817 | 23 769 | 63 594 |
| 48 | Da Nang | 3 866 | 41 340 | 3 461 | 88 845 | 137 512 |
| 49 | Quang Nam | 22 793 | 10 863 | 11 196 | 5 629 | 50 481 |
| 51 | Quang Ngai | 12 420 | 6 452 | 5 048 | 3 785 | 27 704 |
| 52 | Binh Đinh | 17 394 | 12 899 | 8 627 | 20 465 | 59 385 |
| 54 | Phu Yen | 9 362 | 7 131 | 5 067 | 5 640 | 27 200 |
| 56 | Khanh Hoa | 11 590 | 8 367 | 11 306 | 16 392 | 47 654 |
| 58 | Ninh Thuan | 3 827 | 4 621 | 4 312 | 7 492 | 20 251 |
| 60 | Binh Thuan | 9 798 | 6 106 | 5 393 | 8 369 | 29 666 |
| 62 | Kon Tum | 14 442 | 4 509 | 3 951 | 4 619 | 27 521 |
| 64 | Gia Lai | 20 982 | 13 759 | 6 394 | 15 599 | 56 734 |
| 66 | Đak Lak | 30 896 | 17 255 | 9 622 | 17 173 | 74 946 |
| 67 | Đak Nong | 28 425 | 4 257 | 3 629 | 3 167 | 39 479 |
| 68 | Lam Dong | 22 457 | 15 340 | 8 180 | 15 554 | 61 531 |
| 70 | Binh Phuoc | 29 124 | 10 088 | 9 969 | 6 565 | 55 747 |
| 72 | Tay Ninh | 32 176 | 6 451 | 10 705 | 3 721 | 53 052 |
| 74 | Binh Duong | 42 514 | 361 403 | 9 660 | 82 904 | 496 480 |
| 75 | Dong Nai | 145 682 | 40 002 | 36 484 | 52 621 | 274 790 |
| 77 | Ba Ria Vung Tau | 16 636 | 20 494 | 7 473 | 38 596 | 83 199 |
| 79 | Tp Ho Chi Minh | 131 144 | 418 285 | 132 786 | 696 896 | 1379 111 |
| 80 | Long An | 34 605 | 9 697 | 13 832 | 6 535 | 64 669 |
| 82 | Tien Giang | 54 131 | 13 841 | 20 663 | 9 983 | 98 619 |
| 83 | Ben Tre | 31 461 | 6 728 | 12 319 | 3 440 | 53 947 |
| 84 | Tra Vinh | 22 887 | 8 807 | 7 410 | 3 406 | 42 509 |
| 86 | Vinh Long | 21 933 | 13 113 | 6 697 | 5 696 | 47 438 |
| 87 | Dong Thap | 22 560 | 18 122 | 6 947 | 8 660 | 56 289 |
| 89 | An Giang | 32 929 | 16 036 | 12 734 | 21 235 | 82 935 |
| 91 | Kien Giang | 26 453 | 8 304 | 8 240 | 8 007 | 51 004 |
| 92 | Can Tho | 6 537 | 33 002 | 3 410 | 31 324 | 74 272 |
| 93 | Hau Giang | 7 580 | 3 474 | 3 524 | 1 902 | 16 481 |
| 94 | Soc Trang | 12 266 | 10 268 | 3 728 | 5 638 | 31 900 |
| 95 | Bac Lieu | 7 276 | 2 799 | 2 019 | 3 456 | 15 550 |
| 96 | Ca Mau | 18 142 | 8 905 | 4 373 | 7 589 | 39 009 |

| Code | Administrative Unit | R-R | R-U | U-R | U-U | Total |
|-----------|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| | Whole country | 28.8 | 29.0 | 12.1 | 30.1 | 100.0 |
| V1 | Northern Midlands and Mountains | 51.8 | 19.2 | 11.4 | 17.5 | 100.0 |
| V2 | Red River Delta | 29.8 | 28.4 | 9.2 | 32.6 | 100.0 |
| V3 | North South and Central | 31.0 | 21.6 | 21.6 | 25.9 | 100.0 |
| V4 | Central Highlands | 45.0 | 21.0 | 12.2 | 23.5 | 100.0 |
| V5 | Southeast | 17.0 | 36.6 | 8.8 | 37.6 | 100.0 |
| V6 | Mekong River Delta | 44.3 | 22.7 | 15.7 | 17.3 | 100.0 |
| Province/ | City | 11.5 | , | 10.7 | 17.5 | 100.0 |
| 1 | Ha Noi | 20.2 | 34.7 | 4.5 | 40.6 | 100.0 |
| 2 | Ha Giang | 48.8 | 21.6 | 11.6 | 18.0 | 100.0 |
| 4 | Cao Bang | 41.6 | 21.1 | 11.4 | 25.9 | 100.0 |
| 6 | Bac Kan | 58.7 | 18.2 | 9.4 | 13.7 | 100.0 |
| 8 | Tuyen Quang | 65.0 | 9.3 | 14.1 | 11.6 | 100.0 |
| 10 | Lao Cai | 36.9 | 19.9 | 9.1 | 34.2 | 100.0 |
| 11 | Dien Bien | 50.7 | 23.2 | 8.0 | 18.2 | 100.0 |
| 12 | Lai Chau | 41.3 | 24.3 | 4.2 | 30.2 | 100.0 |
| 14 | Son La | 66.8 | 12.3 | 8.5 | 12.4 | 100.0 |
| 15 | Yen Bai | 53.3 | 17.7 | 10.0 | 19.0 | 100.0 |
| 17 | Hoa Binh | 61.7 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 13.6 | 100.0 |
| 19 | Thai Nguyen | 35.5 | 34.3 | 10.2 | 20.0 | 100.0 |
| 20 | Lang Son | 49.5 | 17.8 | 10.1 | 22.6 | 100.0 |
| 22 | Quang Ninh | 17.3 | 28.1 | 5.5 | 49.1 | 100.0 |
| 24 | Bac Giang | 61.7 | 13.5 | 14.6 | 10.3 | 100.0 |
| 25 | Phu Tho | 55.2 | 16.9 | 17.8 | 10.1 | 100.0 |
| 26 | Vinh Phuc | 35.7 | 36.7 | 13.2 | 14.3 | 100.0 |
| 27 | Bac Ninh | 49.2 | 22.7 | 16.0 | 12.0 | 100.0 |
| 30 | Hai Duong | 42.5 | 29.1 | 12.0 | 16.4 | 100.0 |
| 31 | Hai Phong | 20.1 | 25.5 | 6.9 | 47.5 | 100.0 |
| 33 | Hung Yen | 62.3 | 19.6 | 13.3 | 4.8 | 100.0 |
| 34 | Thai Binh | 54.3 | 9.9 | 25.7 | 10.1 | 100.0 |
| 35 | Ha Nam | 54.9 | 22.0 | 16.9 | 6.2 | 100.0 |
| 36 | Nam Đinh | 41.2 | 16.0 | 17.2 | 25.6 | 100.0 |
| 37 | Ninh Binh | 42.8 | 19.2 | 18.2 | 19.9 | 100.0 |

Table A.9: Share of migration flows by administrative unit, 2014

Unit: %

| Code | Administrative Unit | R-R | R-U | U-R | U-U | Total |
|------|---------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 38 | Thanh Hoa | 50.3 | 19.3 | 16.5 | 13.9 | 100.0 |
| 40 | Nghe An | 38.1 | 13.7 | 39.4 | 8.8 | 100.0 |
| 42 | Ha Tinh | 41.3 | 16.7 | 27.0 | 15.0 | 100.0 |
| 44 | Quang Binh | 33.3 | 26.0 | 21.7 | 19.1 | 100.0 |
| 45 | Quang Tri | 30.3 | 23.8 | 20.9 | 25.0 | 100.0 |
| 46 | Thua Thien Hue | 12.9 | 37.4 | 12.3 | 37.4 | 100.0 |
| 48 | Da Nang | 2.8 | 30.1 | 2.5 | 64.6 | 100.0 |
| 49 | Quang Nam | 45.2 | 21.5 | 22.2 | 11.1 | 100.0 |
| 51 | Quang Ngai | 44.8 | 23.3 | 18.2 | 13.7 | 100.0 |
| 52 | Binh Đinh | 29.3 | 21.7 | 14.5 | 34.5 | 100.0 |
| 54 | Phu Yen | 34.4 | 26.2 | 18.6 | 20.7 | 100.0 |
| 56 | Khanh Hoa | 24.3 | 17.6 | 23.7 | 34.4 | 100.0 |
| 58 | Ninh Thuan | 18.9 | 22.8 | 21.3 | 37.0 | 100.0 |
| 60 | Binh Thuan | 33.0 | 20.6 | 18.2 | 28.2 | 100.0 |
| 62 | Kon Tum | 52.5 | 16.4 | 14.4 | 16.8 | 100.0 |
| 64 | Gia Lai | 37.0 | 24.3 | 11.3 | 27.5 | 100.0 |
| 66 | Đak Lak | 41.2 | 23.0 | 12.8 | 22.9 | 100.0 |
| 67 | Đak Nong | 72.0 | 10.8 | 9.2 | 8.0 | 100.0 |
| 68 | Lam Dong | 36.5 | 24.9 | 13.3 | 25.3 | 100.0 |
| 70 | Binh Phuoc | 52.2 | 18.1 | 17.9 | 11.8 | 100.0 |
| 72 | Tay Ninh | 60.6 | 12.2 | 20.2 | 7.0 | 100.0 |
| 74 | Binh Duong | 8.6 | 72.8 | 1.9 | 16.7 | 100.0 |
| 75 | Dong Nai | 53.0 | 14.6 | 13.3 | 19.1 | 100.0 |
| 77 | Ba Ria Vung Tau | 20.0 | 24.6 | 9.0 | 46.4 | 100.0 |
| 79 | Tp Ho Chi Minh | 9.5 | 30.3 | 9.6 | 50.5 | 100.0 |
| 80 | Long An | 53.5 | 15.0 | 21.4 | 10.1 | 100.0 |
| 82 | Tien Giang | 54.9 | 14.0 | 21.0 | 10.1 | 100.0 |
| 83 | Ben Tre | 58.3 | 12.5 | 22.8 | 6.4 | 100.0 |
| 84 | Tra Vinh | 53.8 | 20.7 | 17.4 | 8.0 | 100.0 |
| 86 | Vinh Long | 46.2 | 27.6 | 14.1 | 12.0 | 100.0 |
| 87 | Dong Thap | 40.1 | 32.2 | 12.3 | 15.4 | 100.0 |
| 89 | An Giang | 39.7 | 19.3 | 15.4 | 25.6 | 100.0 |
| 91 | Kien Giang | 51.9 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 15.7 | 100.0 |
| 92 | Can Tho | 8.8 | 44.4 | 4.6 | 42.2 | 100.0 |
| 93 | Hau Giang | 46.0 | 21.1 | 21.4 | 11.5 | 100.0 |
| 94 | Soc Trang | 38.5 | 32.2 | 11.7 | 17.7 | 100.0 |
| 95 | Bac Lieu | 46.8 | 18.0 | 13.0 | 22.2 | 100.0 |
| 96 | Ca Mau | 46.5 | 22.8 | 11.2 | 19.5 | 100.0 |

| Ever-attended A 1 200 1 200 833 3 218 3 218 3 218 76 786 6 3 76 786 6 1 705 372 472 1 705 41 079 361 361 361 1 513 1 513 | ttended 100 507 87 676 84 340 773 065 50 684 43 651 44 407 498 732 | Total Neve 102 349 89 595 89 141 89 141 | er attended E | , | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| 1 200 833 3 218 3 218 76 786 6 472 1 705 41 079 361 1 513 | 100 507 87 676 84 340 773 065 50 684 43 651 44 407 498 732 | 102 349 89 595 89 141 | | ver-attended | Attending | Total |
| 1 200 833 3 218 76 786 6 6 472 41 079 361 1 513 | 100 507 87 676 84 340 773 065 50 684 43 651 44 407 498 732 | 102 349 89 595 89 141 | | | | |
| 833 3 218 76 786 6 372 472 41 079 3 41 079 3 828 828 361 1 513 | 87 676 84 340 773 065 50 684 43 651 44 407 498 732 | 89 595 89 141 | 2 590 | 41 680 | 84 206 | 128 477 |
| 3 218 76 786 6 372 472 1 705 41 079 361 361 1 513 | 84 340 773 065 50 684 43 651 44 407 498 732 | 89 141 | 1 527 | 35 339 | 87 798 | 124 665 |
| 76 786 6 372 472 1 705 41 079 3 828 361 1 513 | 773 065 50 684 43 651 44 407 498 732 | | 2 029 | 107609 | 96 399 | 206 037 |
| 372 472 41 075 41 079 3 828 361 1 513 | 50 684 43 651 44 407 498 732 | CKC 77K C | 133 348 | 2 172 058 | 8 212 430 | 10 517 836 |
| 472 1705 41079 361 361 1513 | 43 651 44 407 498 732 | 51 481 | 402 | 9 490 | 41 610 | 51 502 |
| 1 705 41 079 3 828 361 1 513 | 44 407 498 732 | 44 777 | 321 | 12 384 | 43 082 | 55 788 |
| 41 079 3 828 361 1 513 | 498 732 | 46 793 | 463 | 43 997 | 43 596 | 88 055 |
| 828 361 1513 | | 3 577 655 | 66 175 | 1 246 214 | 4 146 260 | 5 458 649 |
| 828 361 1513 | | | | | | |
| 361 1 513 | 49 823 | 50868 | 2 188 | 32 190 | 42 597 | 76 975 |
| 1 513 | 44 025 | 44 818 | $1 \ 206$ | 22 955 | 44 716 | 68 877 |
| | 39 934 | 42 348 | 1 566 | 63 613 | 52 804 | 117 983 |
| 35 708 3 | 274 333 | 3 344 738 | 67 172 | 925 844 | 4 066 170 | 5 059 187 |
| r of migrants ag | ed 15-54 | by technical (| qualification | and type of 1 | migration | |
| | | | | | | Unit: Person |
| ining Techn work | ical so | Vocational condary school | Junior colleg | e Universi post-gra | ity and aduate | Total |
| 830 121 | 84 168 | 80 914 | 75 9 | 21 | 207 817 | 1 278 940 |
| 851 880 | 89 928 | 92 047 | 686 | 81 | 316 427 | 1 449 263 |
| 35 708 3 or of migrants ag ining Techn work 830 121 851 880 | 44 025 39 934 274 333 ed 15-54 ical si ical si 84 168 84 168 | 44 8 42 3 3 344 7 by tee Voca | 18 48 38 chnical tional ry school 80 914 92 047 | 18 1 206 48 1 566 38 67 172 38 67 172 chnical qualification : fill tional Junior colleg ry school Junior colleg 80 914 75 9 92 047 98 9 | 18 1 206 22 955 48 1 566 63 613 38 67 172 925 844 38 67 172 925 844 chnical qualification and type of 1 type of | $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |

2 362 853

280 210

133 223

92 959

142 021

1 714 440

Inter-province

Non-migrant

49 609 009

3 369 496

1 321 787

1 377 753

2 370 036

41 169 937

| Table A.12: Housing conditions of migrants |
|--|
| and non-migrants by type of migration |

Unit: Person

| | Intra-district | Inter-district | Inter-province | Non- migrant |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Kind of house | | | | |
| Simple | 624 352 | 651 99 | 741 841 | 36 481 280 |
| Durable wood frame | 715 051 | 919 588 | 1 749 721 | 33 232 598 |
| Semi-permanent | 57 059 | 44 912 | 65 073 | 4 907 339 |
| Permanent | 33 406 | 27 953 | 36 476 | 2 901 713 |
| Undefined | 366 | 704 | 1 186 | 25 154 |
| Total | 1 430 235 | 1 644 257 | 2 594 297 | 77 548 084 |
| Size | | | | |
| Below 4 m ² | 13 238 | 25 614 | 167 724 | 481 471 |
| 4-to below 6 m^2 | 55 894 | 85 127 | 353 188 | 1 761 103 |
| 6-to below 10 m ² | 173 710 | 253 492 | 592 988 | 8 777 527 |
| Above 10 m ² | 1 181 184 | 1 274 752 | 1 469 247 | 66 183 959 |
| Undefined | 6 208 | 5 271 | 11 149 | 344 025 |
| Total | 1 430 235 | 1 644 257 | 2 594 297 | 77 548 084 |

Table A.13: Classification of urban areas in Viet Nam, 2014

| Special grade | Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City |
|-----------------|---|
| Grade I | Hai Phong, Da Nang, Can Tho, Hue, Vinh, Da Lat, Nha Trang, Buon Ma Thuot, Quy Nhon, Thai Nguyen, Nam Dinh, Viet Tri, Vung Tau, Ha Long, Thanh Hoa |
| Grade II | Bien Hoa, Thu Dau Mot, My Tho, Hai Duong, Long Xuyen, Phan Thiet, Pleiku, Ca Mau, Tuy Hoa, Thai Binh, Uong Bi, Ba Ria, Bac Lieu, Bac Giang, Bac Ninh, Đong Hoi, Lao Cai, Ninh Binh, Rach Gia, Vinh Yen |
| Grade III | Provincially run urban cities: Cam Pha, Chau Doc, Phan Rang – Thap Cham, Lang Son, Yen Bai, Dien Bien Phu, Quang Ngai, Hoa Binh, Tam Ky, Cao Lanh, Ha Tinh, Soc Trang, Hoi An, Mong Cai, Phu Ly, Son La, Ben Tre, Đong Ha, Hung Yen, Kon Tum, Tan An, Vinh Long, Bao Loc, Cam Ranh, Ha Giang, Tra Vinh, Tuyen Quang, Vi Thanh, Cao Bang, Lai Chau, Sa Dec, Tay Ninh, Bac Kan, Cua Lo, Đong Xoai, Song Cong, Tam Diep Towns: Phu Tho, Bim Son, Sam Son, Son Tay (Ha Noi), Go Cong, Ha Tien, Phuc Yen, Gia Nghia, Nga Bay, Chi Linh, |
| Grades IV and V | The remaining towns |

Table A.14: Population by urban/rural residence and administrative unit, 1999-2014

| o po C | Administrative | | 1989 | | | 2009 | | | 2014 | |
|--------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| COUL | Unit | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| WHC | DLE COUNTRY | 76 323 173 | 18 076 823 | 58 246 350 | 85 846 997 | 25 436 896 | 60 410 101 | 90 493 352 | 29 876 325 | 60 617 028 |
| Socio | -economic regions | | | | | | | | | |
| Vl | Northern Midlands and Mountains | 10 048 191 | 1 388 957 | 8 659 234 | 11 053 590 | 1 753 711 | 9 299 879 | 11 633 548 | 1 983 172 | 9 650 377 |
| V2 | Red River Delta | 16 954 521 | 3 643 700 | 13 310 821 | 19 584 287 | 5 739 684 | 13 844 603 | 20 649 605 | 6 969 571 | 13 680 033 |
| V3 | North South and Central Coast | 18 087 097 | 3 452 975 | 14 634 122 | 18 835 154 | 4 529 571 | 14 305 583 | 19 482 435 | 5 277 317 | 14 205 118 |
| V4 | Central Highlands | 4 059 928 | 1 103 798 | 2 956 130 | 5 115 135 | 1 444 835 | 3 670 300 | 5 504 560 | 1 537 597 | 3 966 962 |
| V5 | Southeast | 10 158 606 | 5 593 021 | 4 565 585 | 14 067 361 | 8 043 806 | 6 023 555 | 15 721 352 | 9 787 342 | 5 934 010 |
| V6 | Mekong River Delta | 16 130 675 | 2 782 104 | 13 348 571 | 17 191 470 | 3 925 289 | 13 266 181 | 17 501 852 | 4 321 325 | 13 180 528 |
| Provi | nces/Cities | | | | | | | | | |
| 01 | Ha Noi | 2 675 166 | 1 523 936 | 1 151 230 | 2 451 000 | 763 887 6 | (L(L(0 (| | 771 JUV C | |
| 28 | Ha Tay | 2 378 438 | 184 635 | 2 193 803 | 606 105 0 | 2 044 050 | د/د /٥٥ د | 0C4 / 00 / | 001 CCH C | 607 700 C |
| 02 | Ha Giang | 602 525 | 63 750 | 538 775 | 724 537 | 84 338 | 640 199 | 786 564 | 115 248 | 671 316 |
| 04 | Cao Bang | 490 335 | 66 361 | 423 974 | 507 183 | 85 769 | 421 414 | 519 548 | 105 821 | 413 727 |
| 90 | Bac Kan | 275 165 | 38 920 | 236 245 | 293 826 | 47 183 | 246 643 | 307 027 | 50 419 | 256 608 |
| 08 | Tuyen Quang | 676 174 | 61 501 | 614 673 | 724 821 | 94 227 | 630 594 | 751 580 | 91 415 | 660 165 |
| 10 | Lao Cai | 594 364 | 99 951 | 494 413 | 614 595 | 129 123 | 485 472 | 663 037 | 146 017 | 517 020 |
| 11 | Dien Bien | C07 203 | | 212 001 | 490 306 | 73 460 | 416 846 | 536 069 | 77 428 | 458 641 |
| 12 | Lai Chau | 700 100 | 06C N/ | 210 704 | 370 502 | 52 512 | 317 990 | 413 420 | 70 362 | 343 058 |
| 14 | Son La | 882 077 | 97 942 | 784 135 | 1 076 055 | 148 239 | 927 816 | 1 162 376 | 156 982 | 1 005 394 |
| 15 | Yen Bai | 679 068 | 132 450 | 546 618 | 740 397 | 139 374 | 601 023 | 780 611 | 157 879 | 622 732 |
| 17 | Hoa Binh | 756 713 | 101 429 | 655 284 | 785 217 | 117 561 | 667 656 | 815 907 | 118 364 | 697 544 |
| 19 | Thai Nguyen | 1 045 906 | 228 078 | 817 828 | 1 123 116 | 287 265 | 835 851 | 1 168 707 | 326 636 | 842 071 |

| | Administrative | | 1989 | | | 2009 | | | 2014 | |
|------|----------------|-----------------|---------|---------------|-----------|------------|---------------|-----------------|---------|-----------|
| COUL | Unit | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| 20 | Lang Son | 703 824 | 129 431 | 574 393 | 732 515 | 140 482 | 592 033 | 752 241 | 146 532 | 605 709 |
| 22 | Quang Ninh | $1\ 004\ 839$ | 459 601 | 545 238 | 1 144 988 | 593 786 | 551 202 | 1 196 763 | 731 901 | 464 862 |
| 24 | Bac Giang | 1 492 899 | 121 427 | 1 371 472 | 1 554 131 | 145 745 | 1 408 386 | 1 619 327 | 181 799 | 1 437 528 |
| 25 | Phu Tho | 1 261 559 | 177 119 | $1\ 084\ 440$ | 1 316 389 | 208 433 | 1 107 956 | 1 357 134 | 238 272 | 1 118 862 |
| 26 | Vinh Phuc | $1\ 092\ 040$ | 113 982 | 978 058 | 987 999 | 224 432 | 775 354 | $1\ 038\ 420$ | 242 144 | 796 276 |
| 27 | Bac Ninh | 942 106 | 86 961 | 855 145 | 1 024 472 | 240 987 | 783 485 | 1 124 342 | 310 442 | 813 900 |
| 30 | Hai Duong | 1 650 624 | 225 516 | 1 425 108 | 1 705 059 | 323 407 | 1 381 652 | 1 760 148 | 406 093 | 1 354 055 |
| 31 | Hai Phong | 1 672 425 | 569 771 | 1 102 654 | 1 837 173 | 846 191 | 990 982 | 1 941 084 | 898 776 | 1 042 307 |
| 33 | Hung Yen | 1 069 158 | 99 901 | 969 257 | 1 127 903 | 136 208 | 991 695 | $1\ 156\ 200$ | 137 855 | 1 018 345 |
| 34 | Thai Binh | 1 786 382 | 100 328 | $1\ 686\ 054$ | 1 781 842 | 173 150 | 1 608 692 | 1 788 426 | 174 863 | 1 613 563 |
| 35 | Ha Nam | 793 103 | 47 200 | 745 903 | 784 045 | 74 670 | 709 375 | 798 572 | 124 948 | 673 624 |
| 36 | Nam Binh | 1 890 240 | 231 869 | 1 658 371 | 1 828 111 | 321 511 | $1\ 506\ 600$ | 1 845 388 | 324 065 | 1 521 323 |
| 37 | Ninh Binh | 884 155 | 112 268 | 771 887 | 808 999 | $160\ 806$ | 738 193 | 932 806 | 183 318 | 749 488 |
| 38 | Thanh Hoa | 3 467 307 | 314 726 | 3 152 581 | 3 400 595 | 352 594 | 3 048 001 | 3 491 079 | 460 305 | 3 030 774 |
| 40 | Nghe An | 2 858 748 | 288 263 | 2 570 485 | 2 912 041 | 374 797 | 2 537 244 | 3 020 407 | 463 639 | 2 556 768 |
| 42 | Ha Tinh | $1\ 268\ 968$ | 118 719 | 1 150 249 | 1 227 038 | 183 355 | 1 043 683 | 1 254 035 | 194 736 | 1 059 299 |
| 44 | Quang Binh | 794 880 | 99 497 | 695 383 | 844 893 | 127 005 | 717 888 | 866 626 | 175 682 | 690 944 |
| 45 | Quang Tri | 572 921 | 133 978 | 438 943 | 598 324 | 163 867 | 434 457 | 615 387 | 178 250 | 437 137 |
| 46 | Thua Thien Hue | 1 044 875 | 306 112 | 738 763 | 1 087 420 | 391 112 | 696 308 | 1 130 101 | 549 263 | 580 838 |
| 48 | Da Nang | 684 846 | 543 637 | 141 209 | 887 435 | 770 911 | 116 524 | 1 004 313 | 876710 | 127 603 |
| 49 | Quang Nam | 1 373 687 | 203 298 | 1 170 389 | 1 422 319 | 263 898 | 1 158 421 | 1 469 426 | 278 081 | 1 191 346 |
| 51 | Quang Ngai | 1 190 144 | 136 290 | 1 053 854 | 1 216 773 | 177 928 | 1 038 845 | 1 239 824 | 192 862 | 1 046 962 |
| 52 | Binh Dinh | 1 460 727 | 348 294 | 1 112 433 | 1 486 465 | 412 261 | 1 074 204 | 1 513 350 | 463 450 | 1 049 900 |
| 54 | Phu Yen | 787 282 | 147 227 | 640 055 | 862 231 | 188 025 | 674 206 | 885 630 | 247 701 | 637 929 |
| 56 | Khanh Hoa | 1 031 395 | 375 995 | 655 400 | 1 157 604 | 461 516 | 696 088 | $1 \ 196 \ 403$ | 514 176 | 682 227 |
| 58 | Ninh Thuan | 504 997 | 118 826 | 386 171 | 564 993 | 203 782 | 361 211 | 589 050 | 209 374 | 379 676 |
| 60 | Binh Thuan | $1 \ 046 \ 320$ | 318 113 | 728 207 | 1 167 023 | 458 520 | 708 503 | 1 206 804 | 473 089 | 733 715 |

| | Administrative | | 1989 | | | 2009 | | | 2014 | |
|------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| C00(| Unit | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| 62 | Kon Tum | 314 216 | 100 039 | 214 177 | 430 133 | 144 166 | 285 967 | 481 549 | 155 458 | 326 091 |
| 64 | Gia Lai | 966 950 | 243 816 | 723 134 | 1 274 412 | 364 064 | 910 348 | 1 373 704 | 396 997 | 976 707 |
| 99 | Đak Lak | | | | 1 733 624 | 415 881 | 1 317 743 | 1 828 823 | 436 849 | 1 391 974 |
| 67 | Dak Nong | CE/ N8/ 1 | 5 /4 490 | 1 400 239 | 489 392 | 72 154 | 417 238 | 564 380 | 79 854 | 484 526 |
| 68 | Lam Dong | 998 027 | 385 447 | 612 580 | 1 187 574 | 448 570 | 739 004 | 1 256 104 | 468 439 | 787 665 |
| 70 | Binh Phuoc | 653 926 | 101 020 | 552 906 | 873 598 | 144 242 | 729 356 | 929 641 | 179 632 | 750 009 |
| 72 | Tay Ninh | 967 097 | 131 623 | 835 474 | 1 066 513 | 166 227 | 900 286 | 1 103 207 | 205 885 | 897 322 |
| 74 | Binh Duong | 716 661 | 217 126 | 499 535 | 1 481 550 | 443 245 | 1 038 305 | 1 855 788 | 1 428 898 | 426 890 |
| 75 | Dong Nai | 1 990 678 | 602 704 | 1 387 974 | 2 486 154 | 824 823 | 1 661 331 | 2 822 705 | 905 666 | 1 917 039 |
| LL | Ba Ria Vung Tau | 796 186 | 332 723 | 463 463 | 996 682 | 496 885 | 499 797 | 1 054 730 | 533 555 | 521 175 |
| 79 | Tp Ho Chi Minh | 5 034 058 | 4 207 825 | 826 233 | 7 162 864 | 5 968 384 | $1 \ 194 \ 480$ | 7 955 282 | 6 533 707 | 1 421 575 |
| 80 | Long An | 1 305 687 | 212 006 | 1 093 681 | $1\ 436\ 066$ | 250 030 | 1 186 036 | 1 475 404 | 262 754 | 1 212 650 |
| 82 | Tien Giang | 1 604 165 | 209 321 | 1 394 844 | 1 672 271 | 228 966 | 1 443 305 | 1 712 201 | 253 286 | 1 458 915 |
| 83 | Ben Tre | 1 298 959 | 108 342 | 1 190 617 | 1 255 946 | 124 314 | 1 131 632 | 1 262 051 | 128 766 | 1 133 285 |
| 84 | Tra Vinh | 966 949 | 123 709 | 843 240 | 1 003 012 | 153 696 | 849 316 | 1 028 550 | 161 604 | 866 946 |
| 86 | Vinh Long | 1 010 521 | 143 705 | 866 816 | 1 024 707 | 156 800 | 867 907 | 1 041 175 | 172 420 | 868 756 |
| 87 | Dong Thap | 1 566 571 | 224 792 | 1 341 779 | 1 666 467 | 295 959 | 1 370 508 | 1 681 112 | $300\ 049$ | 1 381 063 |
| 89 | An Giang | 2 044 376 | 441 389 | 1 602 987 | 2 142 709 | 608 273 | 1 534 436 | 2 155 381 | 650 214 | 1 505 167 |
| 91 | Kien Giang | 1 497 639 | 329 432 | 1 168 207 | 1 688 248 | 455 020 | 1 233 228 | 1 742 935 | 463 156 | 1 279 780 |
| 92 | Can Tho | 1 000 444 | | JCL J1V 1 | 1 188 435 | 783 122 | 405 313 | 1 235 450 | 823 528 | 411 922 |
| 93 | Hau Giang | 1 007 444 | 001 760 | 00/ 014 1 | 757 300 | 148 313 | 608 987 | 767 913 | 185 426 | 582 487 |
| 94 | Soc Trang | 1 172 404 | 209 005 | 963 399 | 1 292 853 | 250 573 | $1 \ 042 \ 280$ | 1 307 186 | 416 234 | 890 952 |
| 95 | Bac Lieu | 735 130 | 179 740 | 555 390 | 856 518 | 223 959 | 632 559 | 876418 | 230 514 | 645 904 |
| 96 | Ca Mau | 1 118 830 | 207 955 | 910 875 | 1 206 938 | 246 264 | 960 674 | 1 216 076 | 273 373 | 942 703 |

| Age group | Special grade | Grade I | Grade II | Grade III | Grade IV and V | Rural |
|-----------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| 0-4 | 714 051 | 422 147 | 217 098 | 221685 | 695 394 | 4 940 426 |
| 5-9 | 693 300 | 408 430 | 224 547 | 222 915 | 686 620 | 4 908 050 |
| 10-14 | 615 021 | 350 382 | 206 331 | 200 850 | 658 618 | 4 850 982 |
| 15-19 | 640 910 | 371 471 | 199 158 | 196 819 | 655 409 | 4 911 578 |
| 20-24 | 920 476 | 486 784 | 224 757 | 220 548 | 796 628 | 5 348 257 |
| 25-29 | 942 802 | 458 286 | 237 009 | 229 284 | 831 651 | 5 120 529 |
| 30-34 | 950 993 | 461 064 | 249 325 | 238 421 | 777 267 | 4 762 558 |
| 35-39 | 824 239 | 404 130 | 222 608 | 226 233 | 700 727 | 4 434 576 |
| 40-44 | 761 219 | 404 279 | 225 609 | 221 734 | 670 336 | 4 287 663 |
| 45-49 | 636 489 | 368 435 | 203 239 | 207 083 | 618 386 | 3 999 493 |
| 50-54 | 647 898 | 371 014 | 199 171 | 202 106 | 548 421 | 3 687 290 |
| 55-59 | 541 463 | 317 891 | 160 989 | 166 772 | 427 457 | 2 875 339 |
| 60-64 | 351 958 | 200 783 | 108 368 | 104 042 | 275 074 | 2 000 341 |
| 65-69 | 222 480 | 124 051 | 68 789 | 65 752 | 171 361 | 1 259 551 |
| 70-74 | 165 620 | 88 822 | 46 187 | 49 420 | 127 906 | 981 082 |
| 75-79 | 124 599 | 69 785 | 35 285 | 39 547 | 102 902 | 859 210 |
| 80+ | 148 377 | 97 255 | 49 103 | 53 591 | 143 881 | 1 327 112 |
| Total | 9 901 894 | 5 405 011 | 2 877 573 | 2 866 800 | 8 888 038 | 6 0554 037 |

Table A.15: Population by urban area typeand age group

Unit: Person

Table A.16: Population aged 15+ by type of urban areaand technical qualifications

| Technical qualifications | Special grade | Grade I | Grade II | Grade III | Grade IV and V | Rural |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| No training | 5 056 250 | 2 785 513 | 1544 883 | 1 499 703 | 5 439 166 | 40 646 637 |
| Technical worker | 494 884 | 288 249 | 169 218 | 151 920 | 343 892 | 1 620 300 |
| Vocational secondary school | 264 165 | 230 039 | 120 169 | 142 611 | 290 533 | 1 095 538 |
| Junior college | 294 461 | 175 715 | 84 389 | 89 816 | 220 304 | 956 118 |
| University and post-graduate | 1 597 226 | 652 083 | 296 691 | 301 404 | 541 028 | 1 391 849 |
| Total | 7 706 986 | 4 131 598 | 2 215 350 | 2 185 454 | 6 834 922 | 45 710 441 |

| Table A17: Number of in-migrants and out-migrants by type of urban area |
|---|
|---|

| In-migration urban Out-migration urban | Special grade | Grade I | Grade II | Grade III | Grade IV and V | Rural | Total |
|---|------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Special grade | 751 812 | 21 576 | 10 782 | 12 581 | 58 649 | 282 371 | 1 137 771 |
| Grade I | 38 487 | 277 420 | 6 389 | 5 943 | 22 448 | 93 274 | 443 960 |
| Grade II | 18 898 | 7 122 | 89 411 | 3 350 | 11 595 | 47 023 | 177 399 |
| Grade III | 24 441 | 9 168 | 2 689 | 70 075 | 13 700 | 59 787 | 179 859 |
| Grades IV and V | 57 407 | 35 326 | 18 202 | 21 096 | 118 497 | 204 096 | 454 625 |
| Rural | 583 648 | 250 640 | 100 884 | 133 341 | 573 673 | 1 620 337 | 3 262 523 |
| Underfined | 1 267 | 789 | 670 | 366 | 1 193 | 8 367 | 12 652 |
| Total | 1 475 960 | 602 041 | 229 028 | 246 752 | 799 753 | 2 315 254 | 5 668 788 |

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> *Chịu trách nhiệm xuất bản* GIÁM ĐỐC NGUYỄN THẾ SƠN

Chịu trách nhiệm nội dung TÔNG BIÊN TẬP LÊ THỊ THU HƯƠNG

Biên tập:Nguyễn Ngọc BíchTrình bày bìa:Nguyễn Minh QuốcKt vi tính:Nguyễn Minh QuốcSửa bản in:Nguyễn Minh Quốc

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- 6. The 2014 Viet Nam Intercensal Population and Housing Survey: Migration and Urbanization in Viet Nam
- 7. The 2014 Viet Nam Intercensal Population and Housing Survey: Sex Imbalances at Birth in Viet Nam: Recent Trends Factors and Variations
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