



THE 2015 NATIONAL INTERNAL MIGRATION SURVEY

Fact sheet 1: Key findings

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This factsheet provides some key information on internal migration in Viet Nam based on the data analysis from the National Internal Migration Survey conducted in 2015. The factsheet also provides some policy recommendations that aim to take advantage of the benefits of migration for socio-economic development in Viet Nam, as well as ensuring migrants' rights to access basic social services in destination areas.

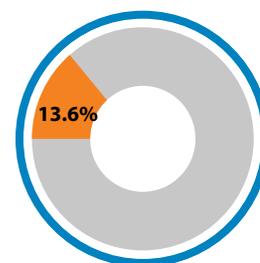
Migration is indispensable to the development process. It creates better economic and educational opportunities for migrants that contribute to improvement in the quality of life for them and their families. It contributes not only to economic growth of the destination location but also sets challenges for the development of appropriate, evidence-based policies to make sure migration contributes to the development of individuals, community and the entire society.

The 2015 National Internal Migration Survey was conducted to provide information on the current situation of migration in Viet Nam, including trends and differentials by socio-economic characteristics. Information collected in this survey is an important source for policymakers and managers as they formulate socio-economic development policies that take into account migration in general, and policies for migrants in particular.

MAJOR FINDINGS

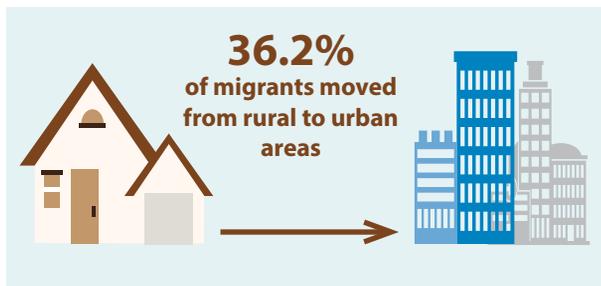
1. Internal migration accounts for a considerable percentage of total population

13.6% of the population are migrants



The survey results show that 13.6 per cent of the total population (around 12.4 million out of total 91 million people) had migrated in the last five years (2010-2015). Of those aged 15 to 59, migrants¹ account for 17.3 per cent nationally. That percentage can be further distilled to show that 19.7 per cent of the urban population and 13.4 per cent of the rural population are migrants, respectively.

2. Migration from rural to urban areas contributes considerably to urbanization



Among four migration flows (rural-urban, urban-rural, rural-rural, and urban-urban), the rural-urban flow accounts for the largest proportion (36.2 per cent), which is three times as high as the flow from urban to rural (12.6 per cent). Particularly in the North Central and South Central Coast Areas and the Mekong River Delta, the rural-urban flow is five times as high as the urban-rural flow. Obviously, internal migration is an important demographic factor leading to change in population structure in both urban and rural areas, as well as in promoting the development of urban areas.

3. Migrants are mainly young people

The majority of migrants are between the ages of 15-39 (accounting for 83.9 per cent of total migrants in the age group 15-59). A relatively large number



83.9%
of migrants are aged
between 15 and 39

of young migrant laborers increases the percentage of young people in the workforce of big cities. Migrants are mainly young people who are either students or those seeking jobs and tend to delay marriage until later ages, thereby reducing the percentage of married migrants (56 per cent) as compared with that of non-migrants (71 per cent).

4. The trend of “feminization of migration”

The percentage of female migrants among all migrants aged 15 - 59 is 52.4 per cent. Male migrants make up 47.6 per cent, which confirms an ongoing trend of the “feminization of migration”, as noted in previous studies on migration.

The feminization of migration are also reflected in sex ratio of migrants aged 15-39 and 40-

44, with sex ratio less than 100, meaning that the number of male migrants is fewer than the number of female migrants.



Male migrants: 47.6%



Female migrants: 52.4%

5. Employment/economy are the most important reasons leading to migration

Job seeking and economic improvement are the most important determinants that make people decide to move, accounting for the largest share of around 34.7 per cent. The same pattern is observed in both male and female migrants as well as in all regions (with the exception of the less economically developed regions -- North Central and South Central Coast areas and the Central Highlands). The percentage of men becoming migrants for employment and economic reasons (38.4 per cent) is 7 percentage points higher than the rate for female migrants. Other reasons associated with education or family account for a lower rate of around 25 per cent.

“Currently, in my home town, my daily wage for construction work ranges from VND 170,000 to VND 180,000. So, I can earn VND three million per month if I work 20 days. If I work in another place, I can easily earn VND five million. Therefore, I have to move. Of course, I have to accept being away from my wife and kids. I think everyone wants to live near his wife and kids”.

(Male migrant to urban, Hai Duong province)



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6. A higher percentage of migrants compared to non-migrants have educational attainment and professional or technical qualifications

Migrants

31.7% have professional or technical qualifications

Non-migrants

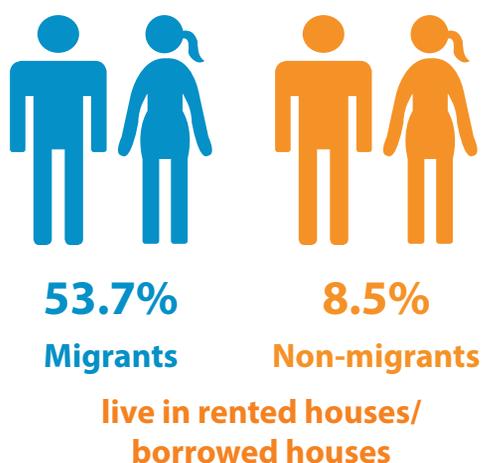
24.5% have professional or technical qualifications

The percentage of migrants who have an education at a high school or a college/university level or higher is relatively high at 27 per cent and 23.1 per cent, respectively while the same figure for non-migrants stands at 18.2 per cent and 17.4 per cent respectively.

The percentage of migrants who have professional or technical qualifications is 7.2 percentage points higher than the rate of non-migrants. There is an insignificant difference in the percentage having professional or technical qualifications between male and female migrants.

7. Living conditions of migrants are likely limited compared to non-migrants

The majority of migrants report that they are satisfied with their lives after migration. The living condition of migrants is similar to non-migrants in terms of using clean water, having access to the grid power for lighting and having hygienic toilets. However, in comparison with non-migrants, dwelling and household facilities of migrants are likely limited.

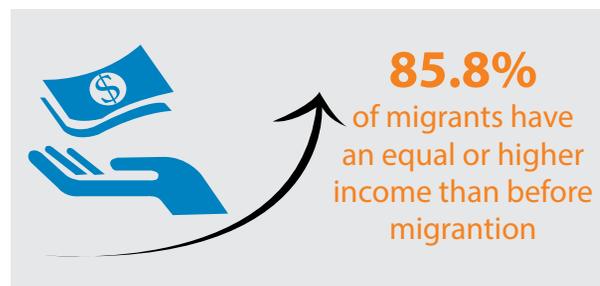


The percentage of migrants living in rented/borrowed houses is 53.7 per cent, which is six times as high as the rate of non-migrants (8.5 per cent). The highest percentage observed is in the

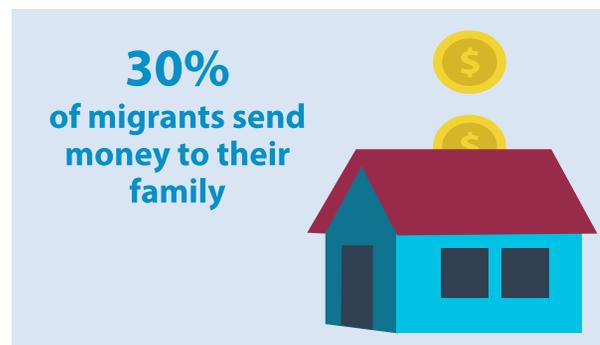
Southeast (81.5 per cent), which attracts a large number of migrant workers to industrial zones.

Approximately 18.4 per cent of migrants have, on average, a very small living area that is less than six square meters. This percentage is over three times higher than that of non-migrants (5 per cent).

8. Income of migrants is improved after migration



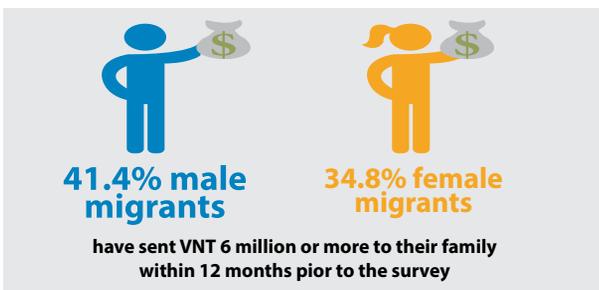
Generally, the average monthly income of migrants is slightly lower than that of non-migrants (VND five million versus VND 5.4 million). Male migrants have higher income (VND 5.5 million) than female migrants (VND 4.5 million). All migrants to urban areas have higher income than those who migrate to rural areas (VND 5.3 million per month versus VND 4.6 million per month).



The survey results show that nearly 30 per cent of migrants sent earnings back to their families within 12 months prior to the survey. Accordingly, the average remittances from one migrant to his or her family household are VND 8.3 million per year. The remittances sent by male migrants are more than that of female migrants (VND 9.4 million versus VND 7.5 million). Additionally, the percentage of male migrants sending an amount of remittances of VND six million and above is higher than that of female migrants (41.4 per cent versus 34.8 per cent). Most remittances sent by migrants are spent on the daily living expenses of their families rather than on production or business expansion.



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

(Male migrant, urban, Hai Duong province)

9. Challenges of migration

31.1% migrants report that they face difficulties in destination areas and 42.6 per cent of those state that they have housing problems. The percentage of migrants to the Central Highlands who face difficulties account for 60.6 per cent. When facing these situations, migrants seek assistance from their families rather than from local government.

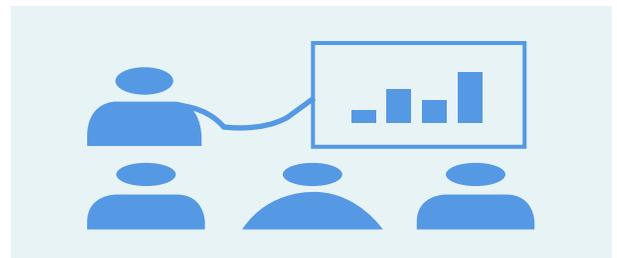
Over 40%

migrants live in less than ten square meters of living space per person, whereas only 16 per cent of non-migrants do so.



13.5%

migrants do not have temporary residence/absence registration. The most frequent reason provided for not registering is that the task is deemed "not necessary".



13.4% migrants have school-aged children (aged 5 -18) who do not attend school. This percentage among non-migrants is only 5.5 per cent. Economic difficulties are key reasons causing migrants' children not to attend school.

67.6% migrants have health insurance. This percentage is equivalent to that among non-migrants. The percentage of female migrants with health insurance (69.8 per cent) is higher than that of male migrants (64.8 per cent). Thus, one third of migrants who do not have health insurance face a serious challenge when paying a substantial portion of their budget for health services due to illness.



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POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

1 Integrate migration into socio-economic development policies and plans at the national and sub-national levels

Migration is indispensable for the development process. Therefore, as socio-economic policies and development plans are being formulated for each region and locality, it is necessary to take migrant populations into account to ensure that optimal use is made of migration for development and that there is an appropriate response to migration status in localities that ensures the right to equality in access by migrants to basic social services (housing, education, health, loan, etc.). Moreover, budget allocations for localities need to account for all migrants, including those with temporary residence, rather than concentrating only on residents with permanent household registration.

2 Enhance sustainable development programmes, infrastructure investment, job creation; improvement of people's living conditions and the environment, especially in rural areas.

- These activities contribute to reduce gaps between rich and poor, and the living

conditions between urban and rural areas. This will contribute to lessen pressure on the migration flow from rural to urban areas and, at the same time, redirect migration patterns (instead of migration from rural to cities, there can increase migration from rural to towns and small urban centers).

- Although migration is important to the development process, it also puts increasing pressure on infrastructure and services in big cities. Therefore, besides making urban planning and management policies appropriate with the trend and pace of the development of each locality, the capacity of local government needs to be improved to support to overcome initial difficulties in their destinations.

3 Strengthen communication and advocacy activities to raise awareness among society and authorities at all levels to have a positive view of migration and to reap the benefits offered by migrants

- It is necessary to continuously raise the awareness of decision makers on policy and development plans regarding impacts of migration, so as to reach a consensus and engender a positive view of migration that will better inform the development of evidence-based, migration-related policies.

4 Continue to provide updated information and evidences on internal migration as basis for the formulation of socio-economic development policies and other relevant policies

- Further migration-related information should be added in national surveys (such as the Population and Housing Census, Labour Force Survey, and Household Living Standard Survey) to enable in-depth analysis on migration status in Viet Nam, types of migration, including short-term and temporary migration, and impact factors.
- It is necessary to conduct in-depth analyses on migration, especially the impact of environmental change on the movement of populations and issues related to the disadvantaged situation of migrants as a basis for policy making in relevant fields. These fields include social policies, employment opportunities, housing status and health care of migrants.
- It is also necessary to integrate the internal migration survey into the list of national surveys, so that an information source on migration is always updated and available to inform the work of management and policymaking.

REFERENCE

1. General Statistics Office and United Nations Population Fund (2016). "The 2015 National Internal Migration Survey: Major Findings". News Agency Publishing House.
2. General Statistics Office and United Nations Population Fund (2016). "The 2015 National Internal Migration Survey: Key Indicators".

Note:

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

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

The survey focuses on migrants and non-migrants aged 15-59



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THE 2015 NATIONAL INTERNAL MIGRATION SURVEY

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Factsheet 2: Migration and household registration issues in Viet Nam

This factsheet provides key information on migration and issues associated to household registration in Viet Nam, based on data analysis from the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey. The factsheet also presents some policy recommendations in conformity with migration status in Viet Nam.

The Law on Residence that was issued in 2006 and revised in 2013 in Viet Nam shows new progress in ensuring the right to freedom of residence of citizens as stipulated by the law, and confirms that the State has comprehensive policies and measures to better ensure its citizens' right to freedom of residence, and simplify administrative requirements for citizens to be issued/re-issued household registration or change their residence status and to receive other residence-related documents.

In the last many decades, household registration has been one of the essential issues of state management for inhabitants. The household registration book (So ho khau) has been used by inhabitants as a compulsory requirement by government authorities when accessing social services such as education, housing, loans, etc. Although recently, there have been

policies such as the Health Insurance Law 2014 and Social Insurance Law 2014 that tend to protect migrants' interests, some studies on migration show that household registration is still one of factors hindering migrants from having equal access to social services when most migrants, especially short-term migrants, do not have permanent household registration or only have temporary household registration in their places of destination. The 2015 Internal Migration Survey provided information on the household registration of migrants as well as the impact of this current status on migrants' lives in destination areas, which can be used as a basis for policy makers to formulate socio-economic development policies in general and policies on migration in particular, in order to ensure migrants' equal access to social services regardless of their household registration status in destination areas.

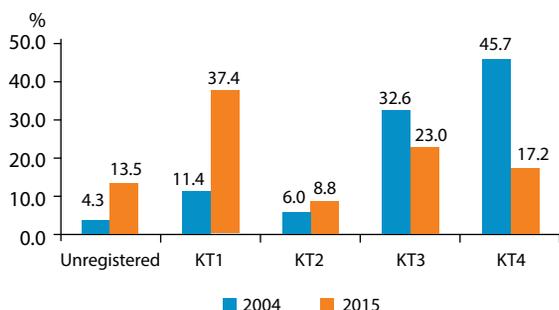
MAJOR FINDINGS

1. Majority of migrants having either permanent or temporary household registration

The survey results show that the percentage of migrants with permanent or temporary household registration is relatively high (86.5 per cent). In particular, the percentage of in-migrants, with permanent household registration as KT1 in 2015, is much higher than the findings of the 2004 Internal Migration Survey. The percentage of migrants with a permanent/temporary household registration in rural areas is higher than that of urban areas, with 90.1 per cent and 84.7 per cent, respectively.

In 2015, 46.2 per cent of migrants reported that they had permanent household registration in the province or city where they live (as KT1 and KT2), about three times higher than the findings of the 2004 survey. There is insignificant difference in the percentage of household registration between male and female migrants. However, migrants without registration show an upward trend, 10 percentage points higher than that found in the 2004 survey (Figure 1).

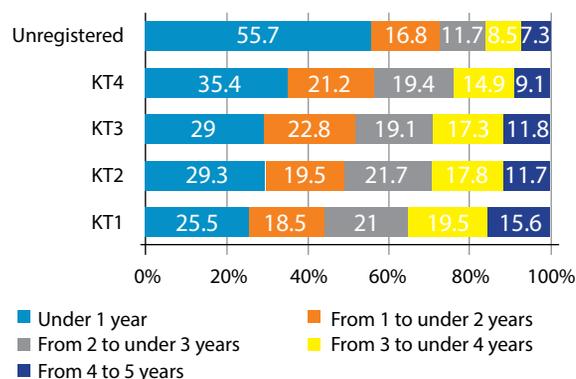
Figure 1: The percentage of migrants by household registration status



Ha Noi has the highest proportion of migrants without household registration (31.7 per cent), 2.5 times higher than that in Ho Chi Minh City (12 per cent). Although the share of migrants with household registration in Ho Chi Minh City is higher than that in Ha Noi, most of them have temporary registration, accounting for 62 per cent (KT4 and KT3). The high per cent of migrants without household registration is a big challenge for the city planning in Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City.

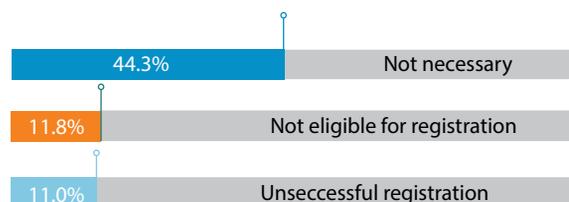
The survey data also shows that over half (55.7 per cent) of migrants without temporary registration are newly arrived migrants in current localities, and frequently living there for less than one year. (Figure 2)

Figure 2: Duration of residence and household registration status



When being asked about reasons for not having household registration, 44.3 per cent of migrants without household registration think that it is “not necessary”, 11.8 per cent believe they are “not eligible for registration” and 11 per cent report that they tried to register but were “unsuccessful” (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Reasons not having household registration



In-depth interviews show that for many migrants, administrative procedures for permanent household registration are much more complicated than temporary registration. However, even long-term temporary registration takes a great deal of time and effort.

“I do not know if it was because of weak administrative management in my area or due to another reason, but I have been here for 4 years, if applying for a temporary residence permit, it is not too difficult. However, when I apply for long-term residence permit, it is difficult. I followed all the procedures and the commune (Commune People’s Committee) said that it would be available in about 1 week, but it took 3 months until I finally got it”.

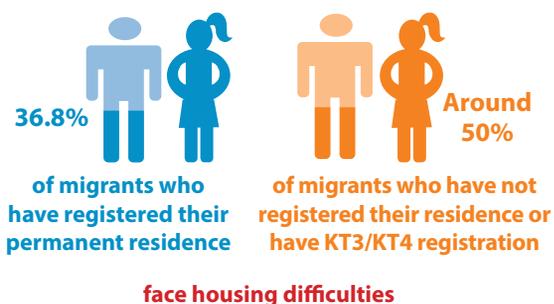
(Male in-migrant, rural, Dak Lak province.)

2. Not having household registration, migrants have been faced difficulties in accessing social services

The quantitative analysis shows that a majority (90 per cent) of migrants without

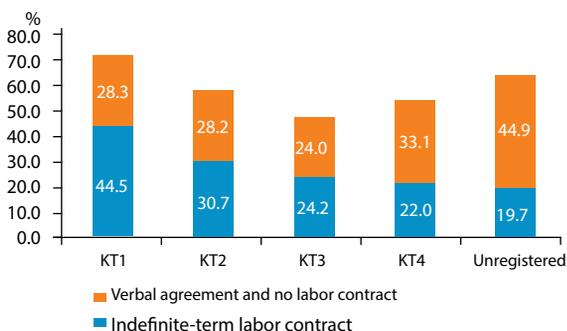
household registration state that they “face no difficulties” resulting from not having household registration. However, the results of an analysis of migrants who faced housing problems show a clear connection with their household registration status. Specifically, only around one third of migrants who have a permanent household registration faced housing difficulties, while nearly 50 per cent of migrants who are classified as KT3/KT4 or do not have household registration, face these problems (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Percentage of migrants who face housing difficulties by household registration status



Household registration status seems to have an effect on migrants’ employment. Approximately 74.1 per cent of migrants are employed and most of them are paid employees (73.3 per cent). Generally, migrants who are paid employees with permanent household registration (KT1) have more advantages than those who have other types of household registration (KT3 or KT4) in signing labour contracts, especially long-term labour contracts (indefinite duration). The percentage of migrants with household registration KT1 signed long-term labour contracts is 44.5 per cent while this proportion for migrants with temporary registration (KT4) and no household registration is only around 20 per cent. Approximately half (44.9 per cent) of migrants who do not yet have household registration at their destination, also do not have a labour contract or only have a verbal agreement. This percentage for migrants with permanent household registration is only 28.3 per cent (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Household registration status and the type of labor contract



The in-depth interviews provide further details about the difficulties faced by migrants who are not registered or who do not

“I can’t apply for my kids to study here because I don’t have household registration”
(Male return migrant, Bà Rịa – Vũng Tàu province)

have permanent registration in their place of destination. These difficulties include access to public schools for their children. In some areas, if the number of children applying to enter public schools is higher than the number of vacancies in those schools, the children of parents with permanent residence will be prioritized for admission. Although children can attend private schools, tuition fees are much higher than those in public schools. This can create significant difficulties for migrants with school-aged children.

Other problems migrants face include difficulties obtaining access to health services and loans. In order to get full benefits of health insurance when they make visits to health centers/hospitals, they are required to use the services where they have their permanent registration. If they have a transfer permit, which is not easy to obtain, they will only receive a reimbursement for their health costs at a much lower level than actual costs. This results in many migrants using private medical services which they pay for themselves.

“Here, I registered for temporary residence and absence from my place of departure but it is unlikely that I can borrow money. I will be able to borrow only if I have a permanent residence permit in the city but mine is at home. So I won’t be able to borrow money here.”
(Male in-migrant, urban, Ho Chi Minh City)

“I have difficulty when visiting health facilities for health check-ups. At home, I have got health insurance for poor household and poor commune. When I want a referral to the provincial hospital, the referral must be made at the commune level, then passed to the regional general hospital, then the district hospital and finally here, to the provincial hospital. It takes several days to prepare enough documents. If I directly get a service check, then I pay money and get it done immediately”.
(Male in-migrants, urban, Quang Binh province)

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

1 Internal migration must be considered a driving force for development rather than an issue that needs to be controlled

Although migration can lead to certain social consequences (such as overloaded urban infrastructure and social services in the destination areas), it is clearly evident that internal migration has made great contributions to socio-economic development in both rural and urban areas in Viet Nam. Therefore, negative opinions of migration, migration control and restraint, and even discrimination against migrants must be changed. Especially in the formulation of socio-economic development plans and policies, they must take migration into account with the aim of directing and adjusting migration flows in order to ensure the best contribution of migration to socio-economic development.

2 Administrative procedures need to be improved and management and support for migrants need to be strengthened

The State needs to simplify current complicated procedures and regulations regarding household registration, especially for permanent household registration. It must move towards eliminating household registration altogether and replace the current inhabitant management system with a government-issued ID or some other easy to access document in order to support migrants in destination areas by increasing access to public services and reducing inequality in access to decent jobs.

3 Social protection for migrant labour must be ensured

Ensuring social protection is a key issue for migrant labour and essential for the poor and other vulnerable groups irrespective of residence position. Labour policies and law need to go forward to protect the rights of migrants working in current localities and ensuring that they have access to social services such as health, education, housing, loans, etc., without having household registration.



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1. General Statistics Office and United Nations Population Fund (2016). "The 2015 National Internal Migration Survey: Major Findings". News Agency Publishing House.

2. Billsborrow, Richard. E. (1996). "The State of the Art and Overview of the Chapters", in Migration, Urbanization and Development: New Directions and Issues. UNFPA and Kluwer Academic Publishers, Norwell, Massachusetts: pp. 1-56.

Note:

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

The survey focuses on migrants and non-migrants aged 15-59

2. A person can only register their place residence in either of the four following types of residence:

- *KT1: A citizen's permanent household registration book. KT1 registration means long-term residence with place of permanent residence registration clearly recorded on citizens' identification cards.*
- *KT2: A long-term temporary residence registration book. This residential status applies to the citizens who have permanent residence registration in one district but also have long-term temporary residence registration in another district within the same province or municipalities.*
- *KT3: A long-term temporary residence registration book in provinces and municipalities other than the place of permanent residence registration. This residential status applies to the citizens who have long-term temporary residence registration in one province but have their permanent residence registration in a different province.*
- *KT4: A short-term temporary residence registration book in provinces and municipalities other than the place of permanent residence registration. This residential status is similar to KT3 registration but with shorter time limit of residence registration (with expiry date).*

Note: According to the 2013 Amended Law on Residence, temporary residence registration books are valid for a maximum 24 months. Circular No. 35/2014/TT-BCA regulating the registration of permanent residence; registration of temporary residence took effect on October 28, 2014. Thus, long-term temporary residence registration books are also valid for 24 months, at most.



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Factsheet 3: Migration process and determinants

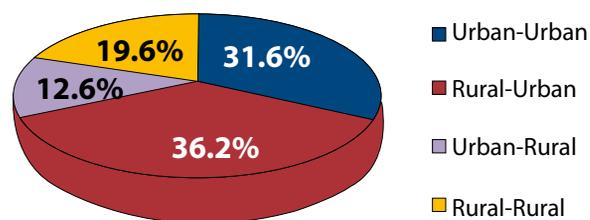
This factsheet provides information on the migration process and its determinants in Viet Nam, based on the data analysis from the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey. In addition, the factsheet will present policy recommendations to accommodate migration status in Viet Nam.

At the macro-level, migration occurs because of differences in opportunities between places of origin and destination areas. At the micro-level, the migration decision of a person does not only depend on the migrant themselves but also on social factors and the social network that connects places of origin and destination. Understanding those factors and networks can assist in developing effective migration policies.

KEY FINDINGS

The survey results show that 13.6 per cent of the population (around 12.4 million out of total 91 million people) was migrants in the last five years (2010-2015). Of those aged 15-59, migrants account for 17.3 per cent, of which 19.7 per cent of migrants are in an urban population and 13.4 per cent are in a rural population.

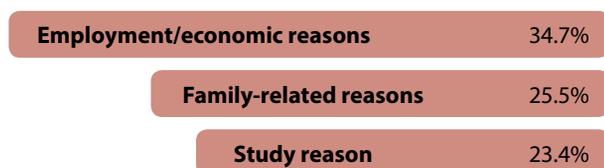
Figure 1: Percentage distribution of flows of migration for the last move



Among four migration flows (rural-urban, urban-rural, rural-rural, and urban-urban), the flow from rural to urban accounts for the largest proportion (36.2 per cent) and is three times as high as the flow from urban to rural (12.6 per cent) (Figure 1).

1. Employment/economic reasons are the main factors for migration

Figure 2: Main reasons for migration



Similar to previous studies, the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey finds that employment and economic reasons remain the leading factors for migration.

The same results are observed in both male and female migrants, as well as in all regions (except the North Central and South Central Coast Areas and the Central Highlands, where having high percentage of people migrate for family-related reasons). The percentage of men migrating for employment and economic reasons (38.4 per cent) is higher than that of female migrants with the same reasons (31.8 per cent) demonstrating a seven points difference. In contrast, female migrants are more likely to migrate for family reasons (29.5 per cent) than male migrants (20.5 per cent).

Compared with the results of the 2004 Viet Nam Internal Migration Survey, the percentage of migrants who moved for study purposes increased from 4.5 per cent in 2004 to 23.4 per cent in 2015. That reflects the development of Vietnamese society in which education has become more important for accessing highly paid jobs.

2. Movement decisions of migrants are more likely because of “pull factors” at the destinations rather than “push factors” in the departure areas.

The survey results show that reasons related to current place of residence as the pull factors (such as “finding a job in the new place of residence”, “study”, “to be near family members”, etc.) are the main reasons selected rather than others related to the place of origin. An inability to find employment in the place of origin, or no remaining relatives in the place of origin (push factors), are hardly mentioned at all by migrants.

“After graduating from college, I would not think about returning home or staying in Dong Hoi City (current place). I would move to any place providing me with a nice job. I would go to Saigon [Ho Chi Minh City] where there are more job opportunities. I would work for a small business or for a manufacturing business”.

(Male in-migrant, urban, Quang Binh province)

Southeast and the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas are the three regions with the highest rates of migrants moving for work, with the equivalents of 45.6 per cent, 42.4 per cent and 37.7 per cent, respectively. Migrants moving to Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City for new jobs account for the highest percentage among reasons migrants move at the rates of 40.2 per cent and 32.6 per cent, respectively.

Results from in-depth analysis demonstrate that economic and social factors are typically combined as the reasons for migration, although economic factors tend to dominate in the final migration decision.

“I think when I come here [industrial zone], I will be able to work and earn more money than if I was back home. I can have fun working with my friends here while I can support my family. My friends are working now and can earn some money now. They asked me to go so I decided to go.”

(Female in-migrant, rural, Hai Duong province)

3. Most migrants make the decision to move by themselves

About 90 per cent of migrants make their own migration decisions. The process of decision-making for movement involved the participation of family members, friends or teachers, yet migrants still made the final decisions for their move.

There is a difference between male and female migrants in making migration decisions. In this regard, the percentage of male and female migrants is respectively 92.2 per cent and 87.9 per cent. The data shows that female migrants compared to male migrants seem to depend on others to a larger degree when making decisions on whether to migrate.

“At that time, I finished the 9th grade, and then I dropped out of school. I found staying at home was boring and my friends told me to work. Before moving for work, I discussed it with my parents. The whole family discussed together. I would only go if they allowed me to go.”

(Female in-migrant, urban, Quang Binh province)

61.7 per cent of migrants moved by themselves in their last move. Of the remainder, the majority migrated with family members such as spouses, children and parents (31.4 per cent), and less than seven per cent migrated with their relatives, friends, persons from the same place of origin or other people.

Men tend to migrate on their own or with their friends, while women are more likely than men to migrate with family members. In comparison with the 2004 Viet Nam Migration Survey, the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey reveals that the percentage of migrants moving alone has increased by 20 points. That reflects a change in the independence of decision making and an increased willingness to move on their own.

4. Most migrants were aware of the difficulties in the destination area before migration

3 out of 4 migrants facing difficulties in the destination area said that they were aware of the difficulties before migration



Of the migrants who did not foresee the difficulties, 71.3 per cent said that they would still have decided to migrate even if they were aware of them beforehand. This is similar among male and female migrants, both in urban and rural areas. This indicates that the difficulties faced by some migrants in the destination area are clearly not a barrier to migration. Attraction to migration destinations is still the main motivation for migrants who show readiness to confront difficulties in their decision to migrate.

5. The social networks play an important role for migrants. These networks make migration easier and reduce risks arising during the migration process.

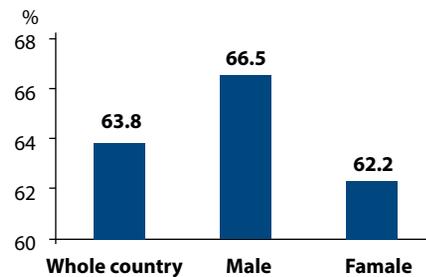


46.7%
of migrants know about their current place of residence through “relatives/friends”

Most migrants knew about their current place of residence via informal information sources. About 46.7 per cent of migrants knew about their current place of residence through “their family members, and friends”. 22 per cent of migrants reported that they “have lived here” previously. The percentage of migrants who know about their current place of residence via mass media accounts for 13 per cent. Only 2.8 per cent of migrants know about it through labour-contracting companies and hardly anyone knows about the destination through employment

centers. This suggests employment centers have not worked efficiently in providing information to migrants, particularly in cases of movement for employment and economic reasons.

Figure 3: Percentage distribution of migrants who have relatives, family members or people that they know in their current of residence



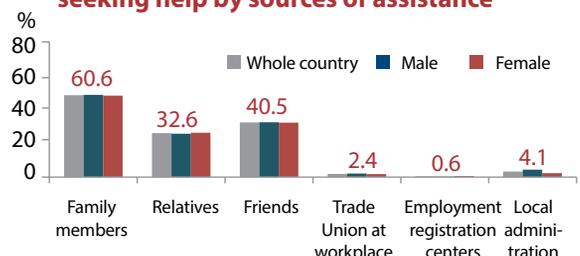
Social networks play an important role for migrants. About 64 per cent of migrants report that they have family members, relatives or other people they know in their current place of residence. There is little difference between rates for men and women (66.5 per cent and 62.2 per cent, respectively) (Figure 3). This suggests migrants, in the migration process, create personal relationships and link to people through a social network. These networks make migration easier and reduce risks arising during the migration process. There are no regional differentials in terms of connecting migrants with their acquaintances in destination places, except for the two big cities of Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City. In those two cities, about half of migrants did not know anybody before their migration.

The advantages of social networks migrants use also reveals from whom migrants will seek assistance when they face difficulties.

Approximately one third of migrants report that they faced difficulties after migration, especially in the Central Highlands, where the percentage of migrants who faced difficulties is 60.6 per cent. Housing problems, specifically, are mentioned most frequently by migrants (accounting for 42.6 per cent).

Migrants facing difficulties seek help from their “family” (60.6 per cent), “relatives” (32.6 per cent) or “friends” (40.5 per cent). There is little difference in these rates between male and female migrants. Very few migrants seek support from organizations, trade unions, local government (less than 4 per cent), employment registration centers (less than 1 per cent) (Figure 4).

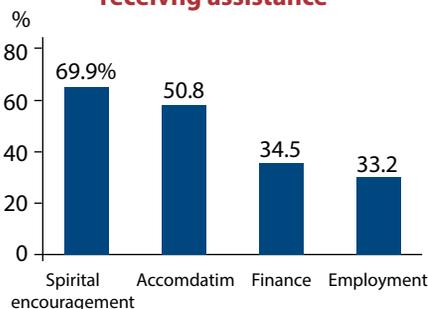
Figure 4: Percentage distribution of migrants seeking help by sources of assistance



Most of migrants (69.9 percent) received spiritual or motivational encouragement. Over half reported that they received housing assistance. One third are assisted with financial support and another third of migrants are assisted with employment.

Migrants in rural areas (40.6 per cent) received employment assistance more than those in urban areas (28.1 per cent). Female migrants received more spiritual encouragement and accommodation assistance as compared to male migrants.

Figure 5: Percentage distribution of migrants receiving assistance



POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

1 Migration needs to be integrated into socio-economic development policies and plans at the national, sub-national and sectoral levels

Migration is an indispensable factor of the development process. Therefore, during the formulation of socio-economic development policies and plans at each level, it is necessary to take into account migration populations in order to ensure taking full advantage of the benefits of migration for development, as well as responding to migration status in localities, ensuring the right to equality in access by migrants to basic social services (such as housing, education, health, etc.).

2 It is necessary to enhance sustainable development programs, infrastructure investment, job creation, improvement of people's living conditions and the environment. This must be done, especially in rural areas, with an aim to reduce gaps between rich and poor, and living conditions between urban and rural areas. This will help ease the pressure on

the migration flow from rural to urban areas and at the same time lead to a redirection of migration patterns (instead of migration from rural to big cities, migration can be encouraged more from rural to towns and small urban centers).

3 Continue to expand information sources, and formal and informal social networks to support migrants

Migrants access information and seek support mainly from informal social networks. The role of the formal sector in providing information and assisting migrants is underdeveloped. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the roles of agencies and organizations that utilize migrant labor, as well as job placement centers, so they can effectively support migrants in the migration process and help them to overcome initial difficulties at places of destination.

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Note:

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

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

The survey focuses on migrants and non-migrants aged 15-59



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THE 2015 NATIONAL INTERNAL MIGRATION SURVEY

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Factsheet 4: Migrant labourers in Viet Nam

This factsheet provides key information on migrant labourers in Viet Nam, including characteristics of migrant labourers, employment status, and income and contribution of migrant labourers to their families in their places of origin, based on the data analysis from the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey. The factsheet also presents recommendations for development policies in Viet Nam to take full advantage of the benefits produced by the migration process and especially by migrant labourers, for national economic growth.

Like many other countries that have undergone a rapid socio-economic development process in the last 30 years, Viet Nam has witnessed a remarkable increase in the flow of internal migration. International studies and research in Viet Nam show a dialectical relationship between migration and development. Migration both plays a motivated role and acts as a result of the socio-economic development of a nation. Particularly, migration makes contributions to address issues of redundant

labourers in the place of origin and to meet the needs of the labour force in destination areas. Migration also brings cultural diversity to places of destination. In many areas across the country, migrants not only do jobs that local people do not want, but also fill jobs that require high skills and techniques which local people cannot satisfy. Especially for many households in rural areas, migration is considered an important part of a strategy for socio-economic condition improvement of households.

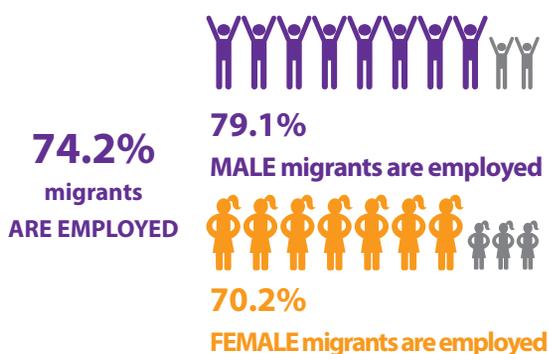
MAJOR FINDINGS

1. Most migrants are of working age and their migration purpose is mainly related to employment

The 2015 National Internal Migration Survey shows that across the country around 30 per cent of the total 4,969 interviewed migrants reported that they migrated due to “having found a job in the new place of destination”; 11.5 per cent of migrants moved for “better working conditions”; 11.9 per cent responded to “job convenience” and 12.6 per cent moved for “life improvement”.

There are regional differentials regarding the reason, “having found a job in the new place of destination”. The Red River Delta, the Northern Midlands and Mountain areas and the Southeast area have seen the highest rate of migrants who moved to due to this reason with migrants moving at the rates of 41.8 per cent; 40.5 per cent and 37.6 per cent, respectively. Whereas, the rate of migration for the same reason in the North Central area and the Central Coastal area is the lowest, at only 14 per cent.

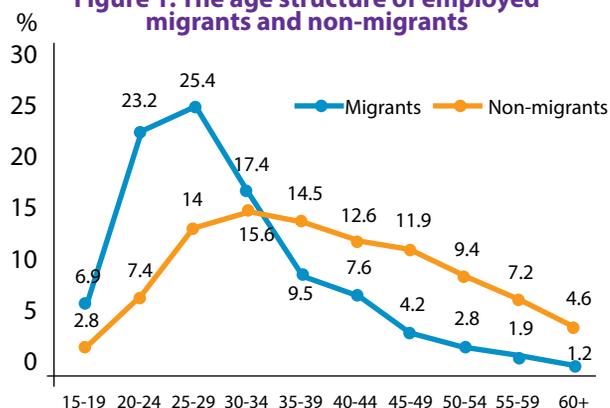
2. A majority of migrants are employed



The share of employed migrant labourers accounts for 74.2 per cent of total migrants. This percentage for men is nearly nine points higher than for women (79.1 per cent versus 70.2 per cent). The Southeast area has the highest share of employed migrants (89.5 per cent) because it is the main location for large industrial zones in the country, particularly Binh Duong and Ba Ria-Vung Tau Provinces. The lowest percentage of employed migrants is observed in the Mekong River Delta (59.7 per cent).

3. Migrant labourers are young people and a majority of them are female and unmarried

Figure 1: The age structure of employed migrants and non-migrants

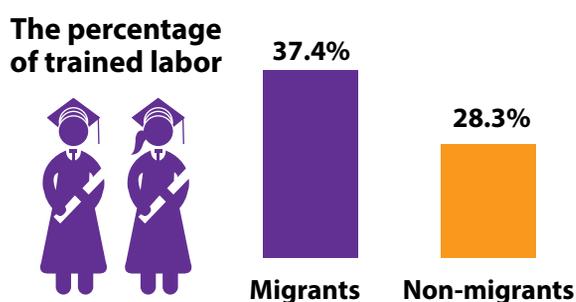


“After graduating from the college, I will not think about returning home or staying in Dong Hoi City (current place). I will move to any place providing me with a nice job. I can go to Saigon [Ho Chi Minh City]. There are more job opportunities there. I would work for a small business or for a manufacturing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

(Male in-migrant, urban, Quang Binh province)

In comparison to non-migrant labourers, migrant labourers are quite young, and between the ages of 15 to 34, account for 72.9 per cent of employed migrants, nearly two times higher than the percentage of non-migrants in this age group (39.7 per cent) (Figure 1). The percentage for the female labourers aged 15-34 is higher than that of male labourers (76.8 per cent versus 69.1 per cent). These findings are similar to the results of the 2009 Population and Housing Census and quarterly Labour Force Survey showing that migrant labourers are of a young age and have a trend towards “feminization of migration”. The 32 per cent of migrants, in the age group 15-59, are working and never married while the figure for non-migrants is only 15.9 per cent. The percentage of male migrant labourers that are never married is higher than that of female migrants (34.4 per cent versus 29.6 per cent).

4. A higher percentage of migrants compared to non-migrants have professional and technical qualifications

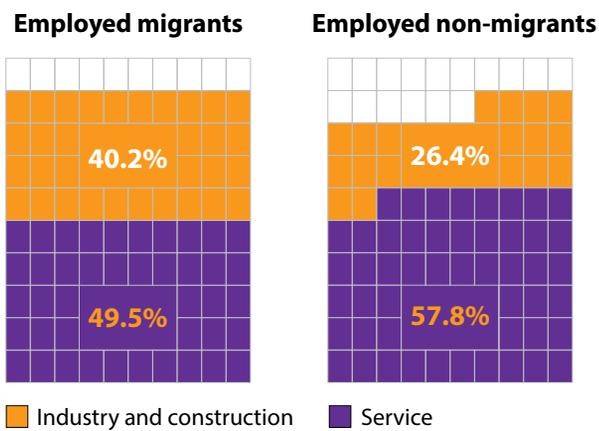


The percentage of migrants who are working and have professional and technical qualifications is 37.4 per cent—nine percentage points higher than the same proportion for non-migrants (28.3 per cent). There is virtually no difference between male and female migrants having professional and technical qualifications (37.6 per cent and 37.3 per cent, respectively).

5. Migrants work in economic sectors, ownership forms, and occupation groups which are relatively different from non-migrants



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Migrants are more likely to be employed in the industry and construction sector, accounting for 40.2 per cent, which is nearly two times higher than the share of non-migrants, whereas non-migrants are employed at a higher rate in the service sector (57.8 per cent) than migrants (49.5 per cent).

The contrast is even greater if we look at the type of the businesses where migrants and non-migrants are employed. Migrants are most likely to work in foreign investment companies (FDI) and non-state enterprises, whereas non-migrants are most likely to work as owned-account workers or in household business

establishments (sole proprietorship (30.7 per cent) and household business establishment (29.8 per cent)). In comparison with non-migrants, the proportion of migrants who work in the public sector is lower (18.5 per cent over 15.9 per cent) (Figure 2). These results suggest that there is a segmented labour market in Viet Nam, based on migration status.

Migrants are most likely to engage in occupation groups including, “Service and sales staff” (22 per cent), “Manual workers and other related occupations” (11.7 per cent) and “Unskilled workers” (17.6 per cent), despite accounting for lower percentages as compared with non-migrants. In some occupations, migrants are overrepresented compared to non-migrants. For example, the percentage of migrants working in the “skilled workers who assemble and operate machinery and equipment” sector (15.8 per cent), is approximately four times higher than that of non-migrants; and migrants working as “medium skilled professionals” account for 13.2 per cent, over two times higher than non-migrants (Figure 3). Growing industrial development in Viet Nam is one factor motivating the needs of and attracting migrants to occupations in this field.

Figure 2: Structure of economic ownership forms employing migrants and non-migrants (%)

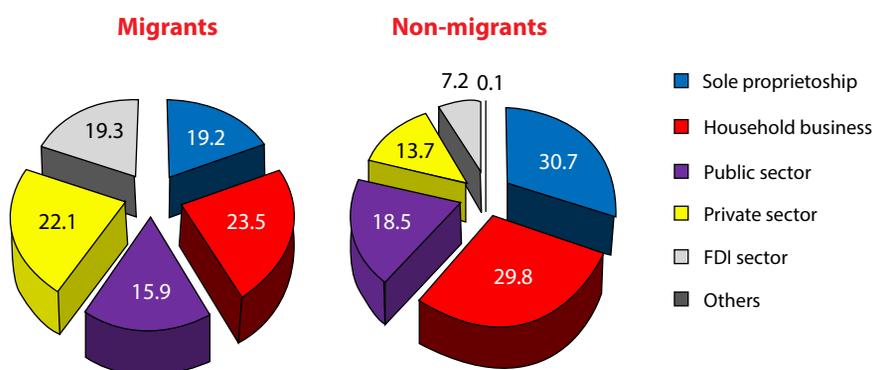
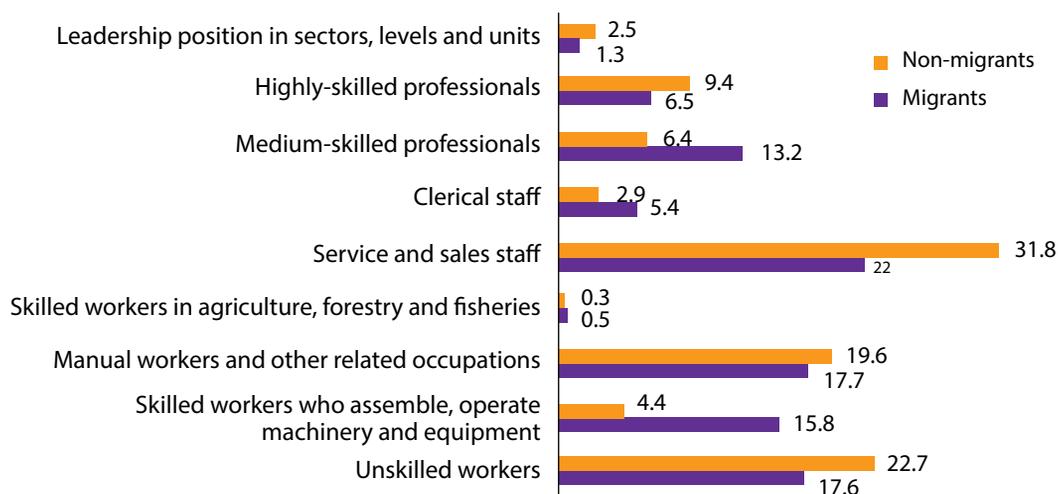


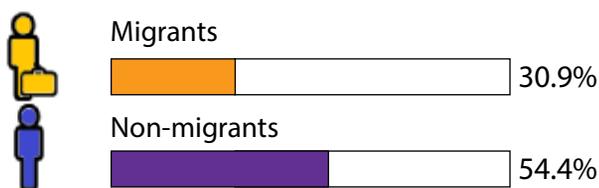
Figure 3: Occupation structure of migrant and non-migrant workers



6. Migrants have greater employment vulnerability compared to non-migrant

The percentage of migrants who have long-term labour contracts (indefinite time) is two thirds higher for non-migrants (30.9 per cent over 54.4 per cent). At the same time, the percentage of migrants who have labour contracts under three months, no labour contract or only have verbal agreements with their employers is 32.2 per cent, higher than that of non-migrants (27.2 per cent). This proportion for female migrants is lower than that for male migrants (24 per cent over 37.5 per cent). This suggests that migrant workers have unstable jobs or higher risk jobs than non-migrants.

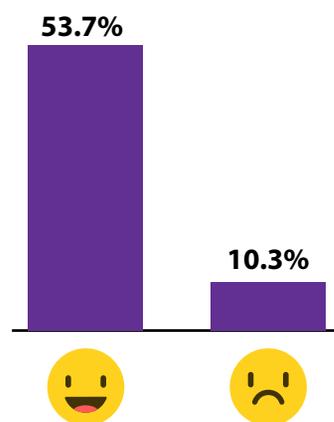
Figure 4: Percentage of workers who have indefinite-term labour contracts



32.2% migrants are paid employees without labour contracts or with only with temporary labour contracts

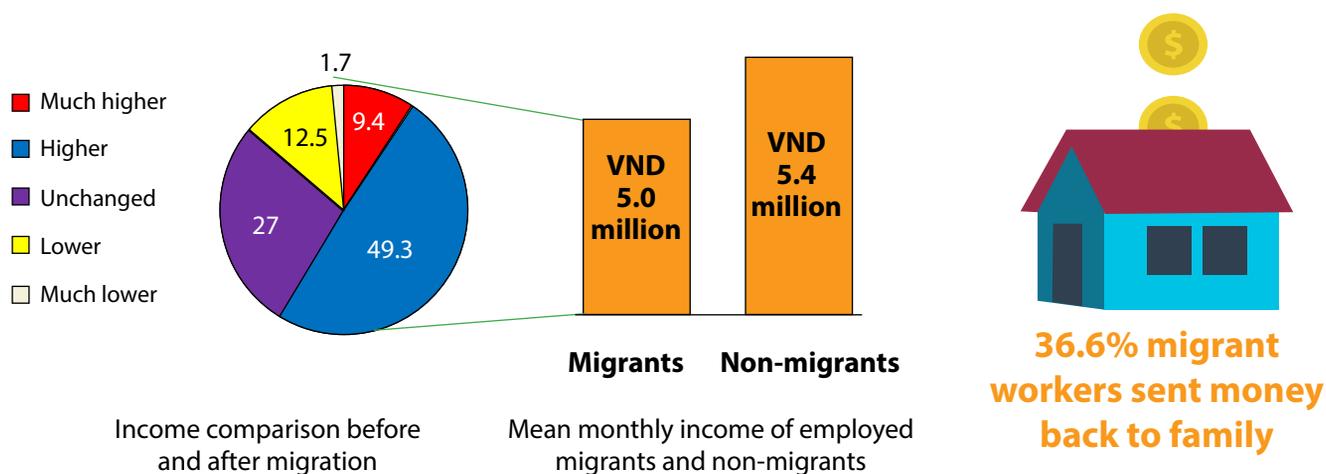
7. In general, the majority of migrant workers are satisfied with their employment and income in their current places of residence

Approximately 54 per cent of migrants feel that they have better or much better employment at their destination compared to what they had before migration, while around 10 per cent feel their employment situation is worse. There is no difference in these percentages between male and female migrants.



In term of income, approximately 60 per cent of migrant workers self-assess that they have better or much better income than before migration. This proportion for female migrants is 62 per cent, whereas only 55 per cent of male migrants feel the same. However, the average monthly income of migrants still stands at a lower level than that of non-migrants (VND five million as compared to VND 5.4 million). The average monthly income of male migrants is one million per month higher than female migrants and this difference is observed in all socio-economic regions in the country.

8. Remittances to families



Remittances are part of the income migrants earn in their current place of destination which they send back to family, mainly in rural areas, in order to improve their living conditions. Remittances have a direct impact that heavily motivates migration and labour transition. The data shows that around 36.6 per cent of migrants sent earnings back to their family within the 12 months prior to the survey. Female migrants were slightly more likely to remit than were male migrants (38.3 per cent versus 34.6 per cent). On average, each migrant worker sent VND 9.4 million per year. Male migrants sent more money back home than female migrants (equivalent to VND 10.3 million and VND 8.7 million per year).

Remittances are used for different purposes. In general, for migrants who frequently send money home, remittances are used to improve the daily living conditions of the family (78 per cent), rather than production development investment (6.7 per cent). Money spent for education and health care accounts for 25 per cent. This trend is similar in both rural and urban areas.



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"I send money to my parents who live in Tay Ninh, where my eldest child studies. Whenever I am back, I give them some money for food, study, and clothes. I can save only some million VND a month but I still send it all to my parents. I give them the money when I am back, or I have a bank remit it".

(Female in-migrant, rural, Ba Ria - Vung Tau province)

"My support is to partially reduce the poverty in my family, offsetting the expenses on food, clothes and other daily expenses".

(Male in-migrant, urban, Ca Mau province)

I work to have extra money for the children to go to school. Otherwise, my family has to sell rice, but it is still not enough to cover my children's tuition. Now, in the countryside, at the beginning of academic year, the minimum amount of total fees for my three children is VND 7 to 8 million. If I can't earn money, my family has to sell a ton of paddy".

(Male in-migrant, rural, Thai Nguyen province)

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1 The needs and significance of internal migration should be fully recognized**

Internal migration plays an important role in addressing employment, increasing income for workers, so administrative measures to restrict migration should

be avoided. In contrast, economic policies should be applied as leverage to encourage migration in conformity with socio-economic development strategy for each region and locality. Internal migration should also be integrated into poverty-elimination strategies and socio-economic development plans.

2 Administrative procedures need to be improved to support migrants

- Migrants suffer from more disadvantages than non-migrants in term of decent jobs and social security (such as social insurance and health insurance). Consequently, social security policies should pay greater attention to migrant labourers.
- It is necessary to strengthen information provision in the places of departure and destination about job opportunities, access to health care and social services, as well as guidance for migrants to be aware of and knowledgeable about how to implement their rights and obligations.
- It is also necessary to establish job services and information centers that are managed by administrative units in cities to enable migrants to more easily access employment. The role of employment agencies and job information centers needs to be strengthened to effectively support migrants in the migration process and help them to overcome the initial difficulties that many face at the places of destination. Specific regulations should be enacted to require employers to have formal contracts with migrants and non-migrants to ensure that the basic rights of workers, such as social and health insurance, are met.

3 Policies for youth development need to pay attention to young migrant labourers

A large number of migrant labourers are young, mainly from rural areas and have low

technical qualifications, therefore educational policies are required to improve migrants technical qualifications so that they can meet the needs of labour markets in the destination, thus increasing labour productivity. It is also necessary to provide information and services on reproductive and sexual health care for young migrant groups that enable them to have equal access to reproductive health care and consultation services in destination areas.

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5. United Nations Population Fund in Viet Nam: The influence of socio-cultural factors to reproductive health of female migrant workers in Việt Nam.

Note:

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

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

The survey focuses on migrants and non-migrants aged 15-59



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THE 2015 NATIONAL INTERNAL MIGRATION SURVEY

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Factsheet 5: Migration and Health

This factsheet provides key information on health and utilization of health care services, including the reproductive health of migrants in Viet Nam based on data analysis from the 2015 National Internal Migration Survey. The factsheet also presents policy recommendations related to the health and reproductive health of migrants.

Migrants' health is always a topic of concern for decision makers. National and international studies indicate a close relationship between health and migration. Health can be a factor that has effects on migration decisions, enabling or restraining migration. On the one hand, migration brings the opportunity for people's access to better health-care services, especially in urban areas, and has an influence on health care behaviours of people, including on their reproductive health care. On the other hand, due to some limitations of policies, migrants

may be easily disadvantaged when trying to access health-care services in the place of destination.

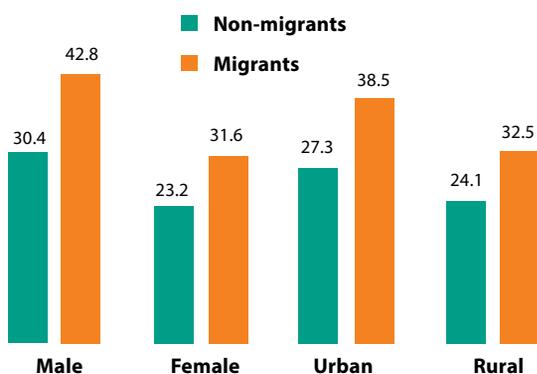
It is therefore necessary to provide information on health and the health care of migrants that enables formulating evidence-based health policies to ensure equal and equitable accessibility of migrants to health-care services. The summary also presents some policy recommendations related to the health and reproductive health of migrants.

MAJOR FINDINGS

1. Migrants are self-assessed as being healthier than non-migrants

The survey shows that migrants are more likely to report being healthier than non-migrants. The percentage of migrants, especially the young group who provide a self-assessment of their health as “good” or “very good” is much higher than the non-migrants (36.6 per cent versus 26.1 per cent). Male migrants are more likely to self-assess their health as “good and very good” at a higher rate than female migrants. In urban and rural areas, and across socio-economic regions, migrants are more likely to report being healthier than non-migrants. Migrants in urban areas respond that they are in “good” or “very good” health account for 38.5 per cent of responses, that is 11.2 percentage points higher than non-migrants (27.3 per cent). In rural areas, 32.5 per cent of migrants rate their health as “good” or “very good” while 24.1 per cent of non-migrants have the same assessment (Figure 1). This suggests that migrants, especially male migrants, are optimistic about their health status and that they seem to have an advantage over non-migrants, in terms of health.

Figure 1: Percentage of migrants and non-migrants self-assessing their health as “good” or “very good” by sex and region



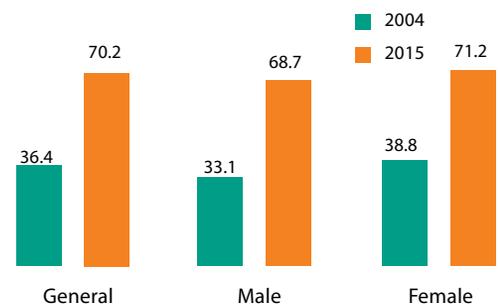
When asked to compare their health now with that prior to their movement to the current place of residence, 16.8 per cent of migrants report that their health is either “good” or “much better” than before migration. This percentage is marginally higher for male migrants (18.5 per cent) than for female migrants (15.6 per cent). Up to 73 per cent report that their health at the

present time, compared to the time of the latest move, is the same, while only 9.3 per cent report their health as being “worse” or “much worse”. This suggests that the apparent improvement in the health of migrants after their movement can be attributed to better access to health facilities that resulted from migration or to the improvement in their economic situation.

2. Percentage of migrants having health insurance sharply increases compared to ten years ago, with differences among regions

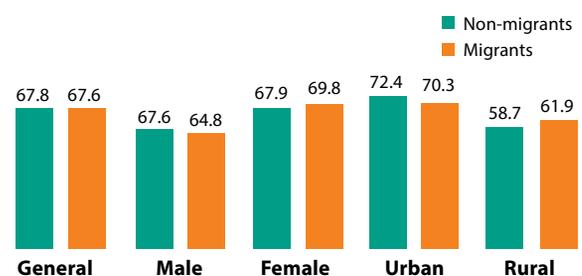
A health insurance scheme for the entire population has, in recent years, contributed to an increase in the percentage of people with health insurance cards. The survey data show that the percentage of migrants who own health insurance cards has increased from 36.4 per cent in 2004 to 70.2 per cent in 2015 (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants possessing health insurance in 2006 and 2015 by sex



Among migrants, a higher proportion of women (69.8 per cent) than men (64.8 per cent) have health insurance. There is a higher proportion of migrants with health insurance in urban areas (70.3 per cent) than in rural areas (61.9 per cent). Among non-migrants, there is no major difference in health insurance ownership between men and women, or across rural and urban areas (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants possessing health insurance in 2015



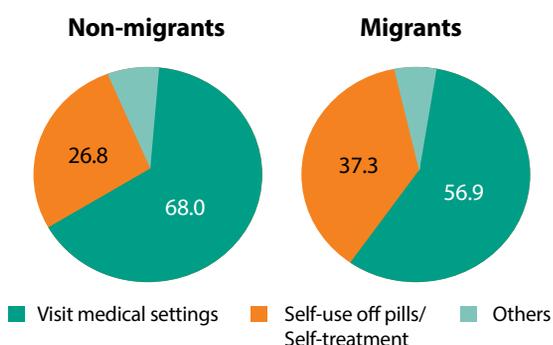
1. The 2004 Internal Migration Survey only includes in-migrants. The 2015 Internal migration survey includes in-migrants, return migrants and intermittent migrants. Therefore, it only compares data of in-migrants when comparing data of these two surveys

However, the data show a large disparity in health insurance ownership between regions. While the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas have 84 per cent of migrants and 83 per cent of non-migrants with health insurance, the Central Highlands (mainly in the agriculture sector) and Southeast (gathered mainly in industrial zones) record only about 60 per cent of respondents with health insurance for both migrants and non-migrants.

These surveys show that nearly one third of migrants possess no health insurance, which poses considerable challenges for health care. The main reasons given for no health insurance ownership are that it is “unnecessary” (over 50 per cent of those who were asked) and “too costly to buy” (around 25 per cent).

3. The share of migrants accessing health facilities is less than that of non-migrants who rely on different sources to pay for treatment of their most recent illnesses

Figure 4: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants at the time of the latest sickness and treatment methods by region



Only 56.9 per cent of migrants report that they visited health facilities for treatment of their most recent illnesses, 11 percentage points lower than the share of non-migrants (Figure 4). However, there are no significant differences between migrants and non-migrants in selecting health facilities for consultations

and treatments. Over 70 per cent of migrants and non-migrants accessed state hospital/clinics for their most recent treatments while approximately 20 per cent visited private hospitals/clinics for treatment (Figure 5).

The percentage of respondents reported accessing health facilities varies among regions in the country. Ha Noi accounts for the highest rate of respondents attending state hospitals/clinics for treatment, with the equivalent of 86.2 per cent of total non-migrants and 78.3 per cent of total migrants using those facilities. The lowest rate is seen in the South East region with only 64 per cent. The low proportion of those attending state hospitals/clinics for treatment in the South East region may result from the high level of development of private hospitals/clinics in the region and the tendency for people to seek treatment in these settings.

In terms of the cost of their most recent medical treatment, only 50 per cent of migrants’ bills are paid by “health insurance”. 63 per cent of migrants self-pay and 25.5 per cent of migrants’ bills are paid by their families². This may be a result of getting a medical check and treatment in health facilities that are not in their original health insurance registration. Therefore, they only get paid part of the treatment cost by health insurance, and migrants have to rely on different sources to pay for the remainder of the treatment cost.



50% of migrants state that they get paid for their last treatment by “health insurance”

Figure 5: Percentage of migrants and non-migrants receiving treatment for latest pain/sickness

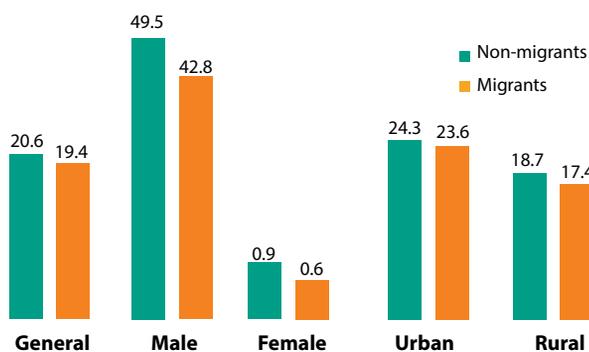


2. It is noted that the question on the payment for the latest health treatment is a multiple response question.

4. The percentage of tobacco consumption has diminished but the percentage of alcohol consumption has not

The survey results show that the percentage of migrants and non-migrants who smoke has declined in the last ten years. This proportion for migrants has fallen more rapidly. The 2015 Survey shows that only 19.4 per cent of migrants smoke, a substantial decrease compared to that of the 2004 Survey (28.1 per cent). This suggests that the non-smoking policies of the government have had positive impacts on raising public awareness about the harmful effects of smoking on health and the environment, and have contributed to behavioural change that help people give up smoking. There are differences among the percentages of smoking by sex. Approximately 42.8 per cent of male migrants and 49.6 per cent of male non-migrants smoke. This proportion is negligible for women, less than one per cent in both female migrants and non-migrants (Figure 6).

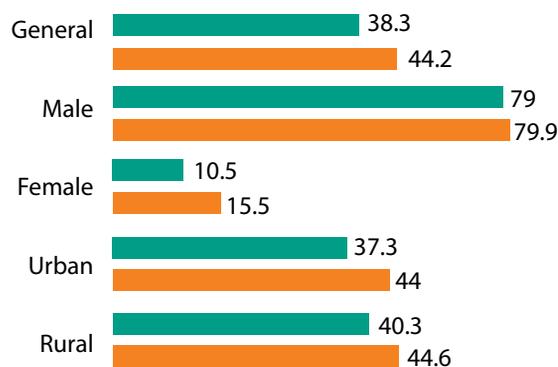
Figure 6: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants using tobacco by urban/rural areas and sex in 2015



Although the proportion of cigarette smoking fell considerably, the use of alcohol in 2015 did not change as compared with that in 2004. This percentage among non-migrants and migrants is 38.3 per cent and 44.2 per cent, respectively. Actually, the survey shows that the level of alcohol consumption among female migrants has tended to increase (from 10.5 per cent in 2004 to 15.5 per cent in 2015).

Approximately 80 per cent of male migrants and non-migrants reveal that they drink alcohol and/or beer while this proportion for female non-migrants and migrants is 10.5 per cent and 15.5 per cent (Figure 7). The prominent share of male alcohol use reflects society's acceptance of men who drink alcohol, particularly in social settings.

Figure 7: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants using alcohol by urban/rural areas and sex in 2015



Among Viet Nam's regions, the highest percentage of alcohol use is observed in the Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas, accounting for 53.7 per cent, with the lowest percentage seen in Ha Noi City accounting for only 31.9 per cent.

5. Migrants' awareness of sexually transmitted infections is relatively high but there are considerable differences by regions of residence and by sex

Generally, the level of knowledge of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) of migrants is relatively high (over 80 per cent) and higher than that of non-migrants, by sex and by socio-economic region; with the exception of the Southeast area (the proportion for migrants is lower than non-migrants). The percentage of migrants that understand the causes of STIs and how to prevent them is quite high: most of them (80 per cent) think that unsafe sex (for example, having sex without condoms) is a cause of infection and 82 per cent of migrants reported that both husband, wife/partners must see the doctor if either one of the couple has signs of infection. This suggests that communication campaigns on reproductive health have contributed to raising public awareness of STIs and prevention measures.

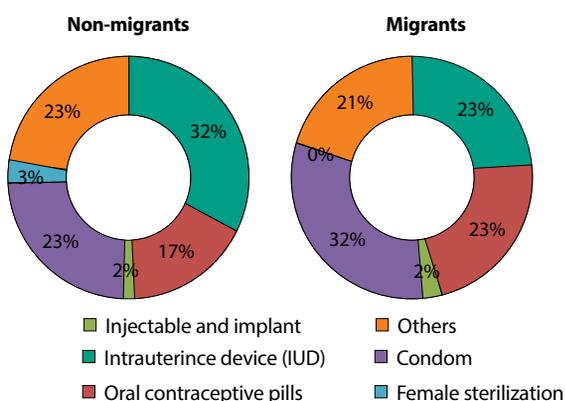
However, around 30 per cent of migrants and non-migrants think that sharing toothbrushes and towels can result in STIs. This percentage in urban area is higher than in rural area and higher among women than men. Thus, it is necessary to continue investing in raising public awareness of STIs, especially in the young and female population group.



6. There are disparities in using contraceptive methods between migrants and non-migrants

The level of contraceptive use is much lower among migrants (37.7 per cent) than non-migrants (58.6 per cent). Most of those who responded “non-use of contraceptives”, reported that they did not have a spouse/partner. Due to the high proportion of unmarried adults in the sample (accounting for nearly 40 per cent), they may have hesitated to report its use because of the social stigma involved for unmarried women believed to be engaging in sex. The difference between migrants and non-migrants in contraceptive use is also clear: migrants are more likely to use condoms or oral contraceptive pills while non-migrants favor intrauterine devices (IUD) (Figure 8).

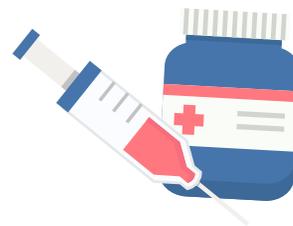
Figure 8: Percentage distribution of migrants and non-migrants currently using contraceptive methods



7. Maternal and child health care are considerably improved

Most migrants and non-migrants (95 per cent) attend antenatal visits for their last-born child,

of which, over 70 per cent attend four antenatal visits or more. The majority of them report that their last birth delivery was attended by health staff. 99 per cent of female migrants and non-migrants indicate that their children under the age of five are all vaccinated.



Up to 99 percent of children younger under 5 years old, of migrants and non migrants are immunized

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

1 Migration issues need to be integrated into socio-economic development polices and plans including health care and reproductive health-related policies, strategies and plans at the national, sub-national and sectoral levels.

- Migration is indispensable to the development process. Therefore, formulating socio-economic development policies and plans at regional and local levels needs to be responsive to migration in order to ensure that the contribution of migration to the development of both places of departure and destination, as well as the response to migration status in localities and equality of access to basic social services (such as

housing, education, health, loan, etc.) for migrants.

- Policies for youth development need to focus on raising awareness of behavioural change respective to reproductive health for young migrants.
- Policies and strategies on reproductive health need to focus on migrant groups in order to ensure that the unmet needs of migrants for reproductive health and contraceptives are met.

2 Communication and advocacy activities need to be strengthened to raise public awareness of and interest in the necessity of health insurance in order to encourage people, especially migrants, to obtain health insurance.

- Despite the fact that the percentage of migrants possessing health insurance cards has increased considerably after more than ten years, there are still nearly 30 per cent of migrants without health insurance ownership. This may result in their facing financial and health risks if they have to pay for their own diagnosis and treatment.
- Thus, it is necessary to raise public awareness of the significance and importance of possessing health insurance, and eliminating the misperception of a large part of population that “only participates in health insurance when there are needs of health diagnosis and treatment”.

3 Communication and education activities need to be strengthened to raise public awareness, including among migrants, especially in remote areas, to minimize harmful health behaviours such as smoking cigarettes, consuming alcohol, contracting STIs and about prevention methods.

It is necessary to take advantage of different communication channels such as mass media, campaigns, newspapers, books, public activities in the community, and schools and training institutes, to improve public knowledge that includes migrants.

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Note:

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

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

The survey focuses on migrants and non-migrants aged 15-59



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