

Results of Questionnaire Survey

Long Binh

Total number of valid questionnaires: 894

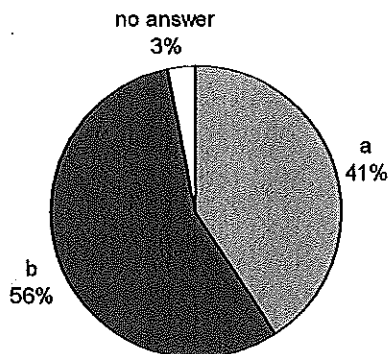
A. General results

A1. Sex

Among the respondents, 40.94% are males and 56.04% are females. 27 persons (3.02%) gave no answers to that questions.

a	b	no answer	Total
366	501	27	894
40.94	56.04	3.02	100.00

a. male b. female

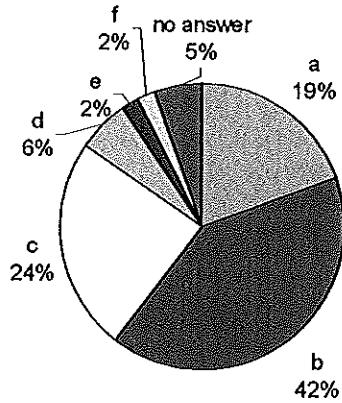


A2. Age

Only 4.02% of the respondents are 36 years old or older. The biggest group of age is between 21 and 25 years old, with 40.72%.

a	b	c	d	e	f	no answer	Total
174	364	218	53	18	18	49	894
19.46	40.72	24.38	5.93	2.01	2.01	5.48	100.00

a. below 21 b. 21-25 c. 26-30 d. 31-35 e. 36-40 f. over 40



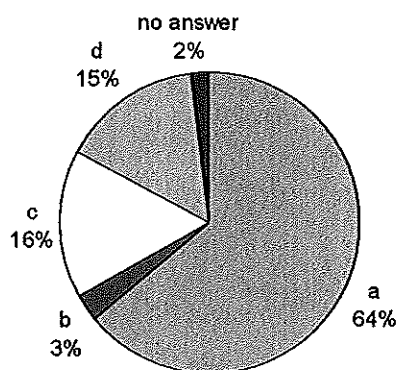
A3. Marital status

By far the largest group consists of single persons, making up 63.98% of the respondents

a	b	c	d	no answer	Total
572	26	141	138	17	894
63.98	2.91	15.77	15.44	1.90	100.00

31.22% responded to be married, greater than Kim Chung survey (22.07%).

- a. single b. single with child c. married d. married with child

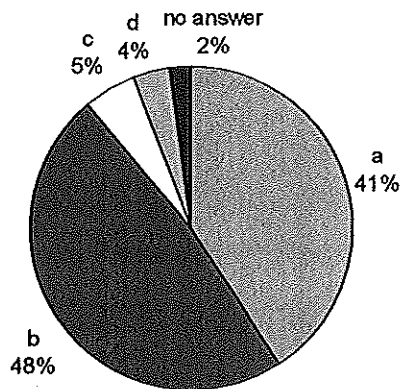


A4. Educational level

48.10% were graduated from highschool, while 40.72% graduated from Junior Highschool only. Only 3.69% responded to have university degree.

a	b	c	d	no answer	Total
364	430	47	33	20	894
40.72	48.10	5.26	3.69	2.24	100.00

a. junior high-school b. high school c. colleague d. university



A5. Personal monthly average income

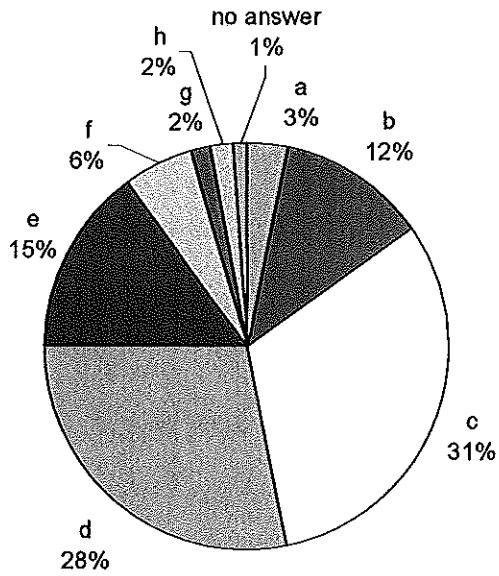
The level of income varied over respondents. There is no dominant group as in case of Kim Chung, Dong Anh, Hanoi.

For those earning less than 0.8 million VND/month, we take the assumption that they are in the test-phase of work, or they work at the company with incentive salary structure which allows them to earn less during the period of less jobs, less outputs, less overtime and holiday working hours.

Only more than 3.25% of the respondents earn more than 3 million VND per month.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	f	no answer	Total
31	105	280	254	134	51	15	14	10	894
3.47	11.74	31.32	28.41	14.99	5.70	1.68	1.57	1.12	100.00

a. below 0.8mil VND b. 0.8-1.0mil VND c. 1.0-1.5mil VND d. 1.5-2.0mil VND
d. 2.0-2.5mil VND e. 2.5-3.0mil VND f. 3.0-4.0mil VND g. over 4.0mil VND



A6. Other source of income

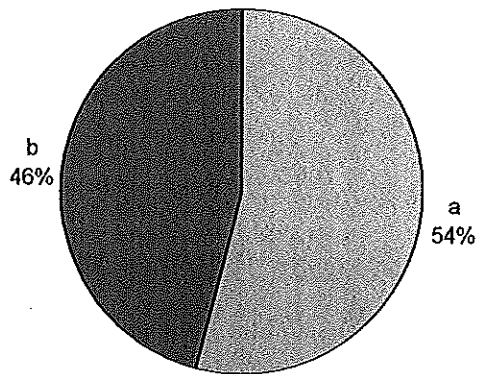
47.4% (424 persons) responded to have other sources of income, either from wife/husband or parents/ children.

We can have the assumption that a part of single workers still need financial support from their families (parents).

a	b		
236	202	Total	424
55.66	47.64	answer	

a. wife/husband

b. parent(s)/child(s)



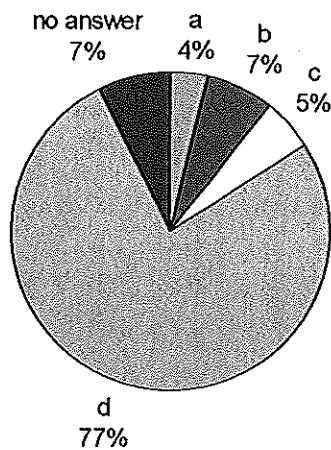
A7. Distance from hometown

More than 3/4 of the respondents (76.85%) need to spend 3 hours or more for the trip from working place to their hometown. During the questionnaire survey, it was made clear to the respondents that “hometown” means the place they, their families lived before they moved to industrial park to work. Because in Vietnamese terms, “hometown” can be understood as the place of origin of the ancestors – “Que quan”, as registered in the ID.

Only 3.58% responded to live within 1 hour trip area.

	a	b	c	d	no answer	Total
	32	62	47	687	66	894
	3.58	6.94	5.26	76.85	7.38	100.00

a. below 1hr trip b. 1 to 2 hours trip c. 2-3 hours trip d. 3 hours and over



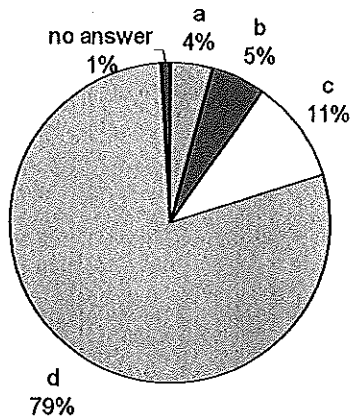
It can be observed in Long Binh area or in another industrial area in Southern part of Vietnam, that workers come from all corners of the country, especially from the Northern and Central parts of the country. This is why a large percentage of workers responded to need over 3 hours to get to home town. In industrial areas of northern part, this percentage is substantially smaller.

A8. Time basis of distance (Q7) above

As for the question how they take the trip to hometown, 78.64% responded as to use bus as transport mean for the hometown trip. 4.25% responded to “walk” to hometown, probably referring to that their family live around. the area of industrial park.

a	b	c	d	no answer	Total
38	48	94	703	11	894
4.25	5.37	10.51	78.64	1.23	100.00

a. by walk b. by bicycle c. by motorbike d. by bus



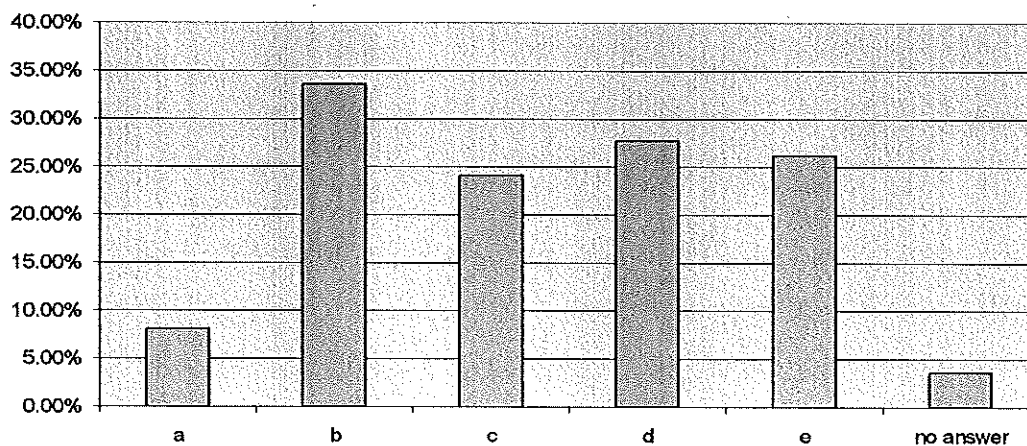
A9. Relations in neighborhood

Only 26.17% responded to have no relatives/friends in the area, much smaller percentage than in Kim Chung case. It can be assumed that workers from other provinces came here already having had friends/relatives working in Long Binh area.

Those with brothers/sisters in the area were more than 33%, much larger than Kim Chung with 15% only.

a	b	c	d	e	no answer
72	300	216	248	234	32
8.05	33.56	24.16	27.74	26.17	3.58

a. parents b. brother/sister c. other relatives d. old friends e. none (alone)

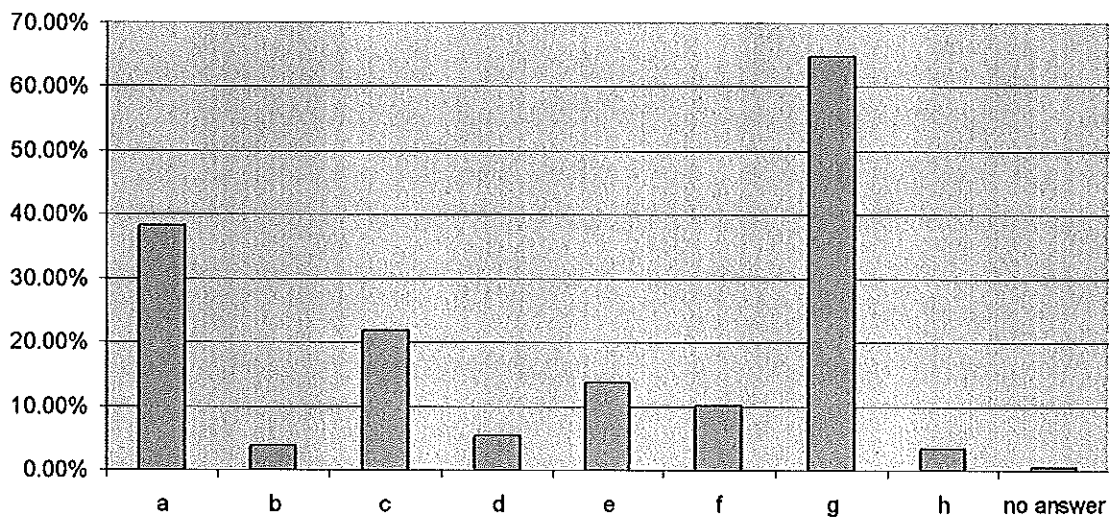


A10. Activities during off-time (answers with multiple choice)

64.88% responded to “stay at room” during off-time, followed by “talking with friends/relatives” (38.26%) and “go shopping” (21.81%). 10.07% responded with “go to drink”, much greater than Kim Chung case (2.65%). It can be assumed that (1) the percentage of males is larger in Long Binh and (2) the outgoing lifestyle of people in Southern part of Vietnam influences the workers behavior.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	no answer
342	34	195	49	123	90	580	31	5
38.26	3.80	21.81	5.48	13.76	10.07	64.88	3.47	0.56

- a.talking with or visiting friends/relatives
- b.stay overnight with friends/relatives
- c.go (window) shopping in surrounding
- d.go to city center
- e.play sport
- f.go to drink
- g.stay at room (reading a book/ listen to the music/ see TV/movie)
- h.others



A11. Activities time range

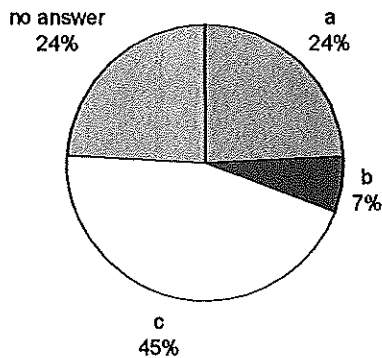
The question was somewhat confusing to the respondents, most of them stated the working hours as the answers, commonly in the working hours, depending on what shift they have.

A12. Personal relations

45.19% of the respondents answered with “no lover”, lower than Kim Chung (58%) with high ratio of non-respondents (24.05%).

a	b	c	no answer	Total
215	60	404	215	894
24.05	6.71	45.19	24.05	100.00

a. Have a lover b. Have a plan for married within 1 year c. No lover

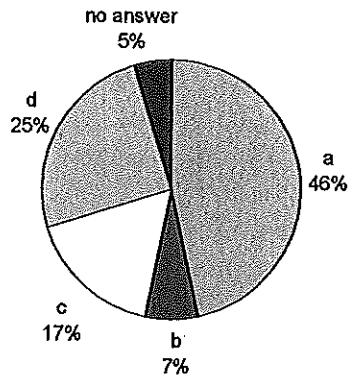


A13. Willingness to stay

46.42% responded “need to stay here as long as I can”, followed by “want to go back home” (25.28%).

a	b	c	d	no answer	Total
415	60	151	226	42	894
46.42	6.71	16.89	25.28	4.70	100.00

a. Need to stay in this place as long as I can
 b. Need to stay in this place until have a child
 c. Need to stay in this place until get marriage
 d. Want to back hometown soon or as soon as possible



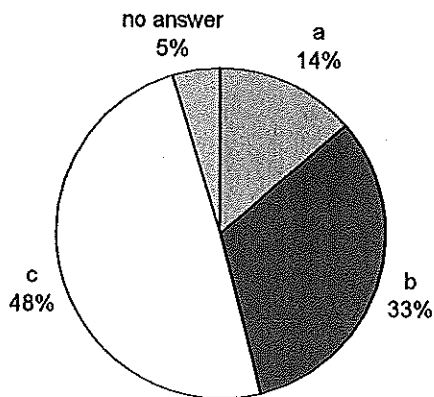
In Kim Chung survey, only 17.66% said they want to go back home. The greater percentage in Long Binh can be backed by the assumption that a greater percentage of workers come from remote areas (Northern and Central parts of Vietnam) and wish to be closer to home.

A14. Future life plan

More than 81% responded with “stay with families, parents or children”

a	b	c	no answer	Total
121	292	440	41	894
13.53	32.66	49.22	4.59	100.00

- a. Stay alone, leave family at hometown
- b. Stay with family, including children
- c. Stay with family and parent(s)

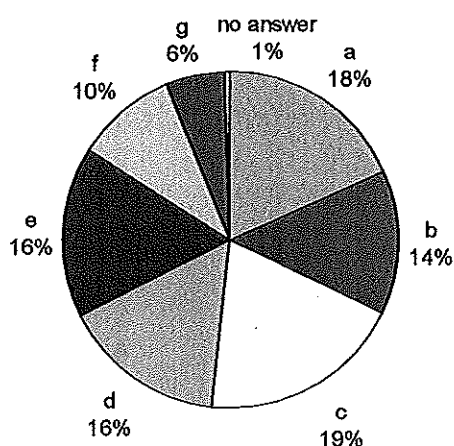


A15. Living period in this district/ward

15.66% of the respondents reported to stay in the area more than 5 years. The percentage is substantially greater than in Kim Chung survey (5%). This may reflect the fact that industrial production (especially FDI production) was developed sooner in Southern area, especially in Bien Hoa area.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	no answer	Total
163	125	174	142	145	90	50	5	894
18.23	13.98	19.46	15.88	16.22	10.07	5.59	0.56	100.00

- a. below 6 months b. 6 to 12 months c. 1-2 years d. 2-3 years
 e. 3-5 years 5-10 years g. over 10 years



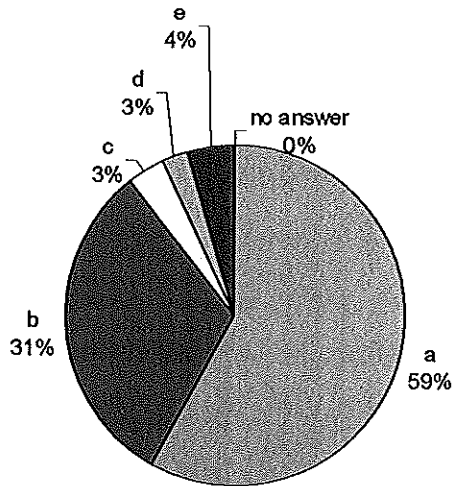
A16. Current housing style

58.17% responded to share rental rooms with friends, commonly (69% of those sharing rooms) with 1,2 or 3 another persons.

3.47% reported to live in own/parents' house. 2.57% responded to stay in "companies' house".

a	b	c	d	e	no answer	Total
520	281	31	23	39	1	895
58.17	31.43	3.47	2.57	4.36	0.11	100.11

- a.Rental: sharing (or not) with friends
- b.Rental: stay with family
- c.Parent/own house
- d.Dormitory or company's room/house
- e.Others



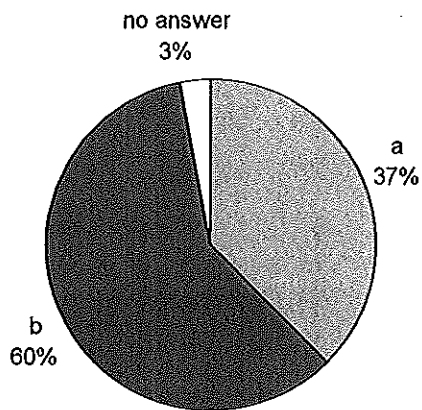
31.43% reported to stay in rental house with family, greater than Kim Chung survey (14.79%). It can be assumed that workers in Long Binh area have stayed longer and either build families or have relatives staying with them, as above answers stated.

A17. Public utilities

59.40% reported to have toilette/kitchen/bathrooms in the rooms, much greater than Kim Chung survey (14.79%). It reflects the fact that many of rental rooms in Southern area have bathrooms inside the living rooms.

a	b	no answer	Total
335	531	28	894
37.47	59.40	3.13	100.00

- a.Shared with other rooms
- b.Have in own room/house

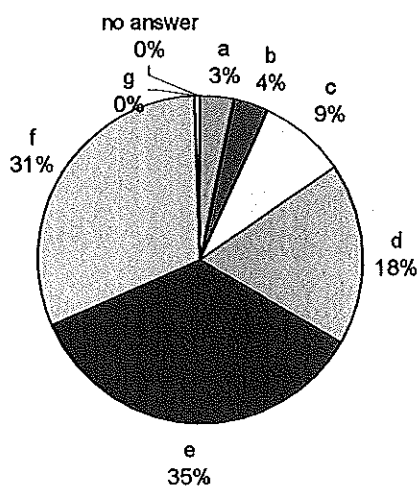


A18. Monthly rental fee

More than 83% responded to spend 300,000VND or more for monthly rental fee. 3.24% reported to have “free monthly rental fee” – either in own/parents or companies’ house.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	no answer	Total
29	32	77	160	314	276	2	4	894
3.24	3.58	8.61	17.90	35.12	30.87	0.22	0.45	100.00

- a. free of charge
- b. below 0.2mil VND
- c. 0.2-0.3mil VND
- d. 0.3-0.4mil VND
- e. 0.4-0.5mil VND
- f. Over 0.5mil VND

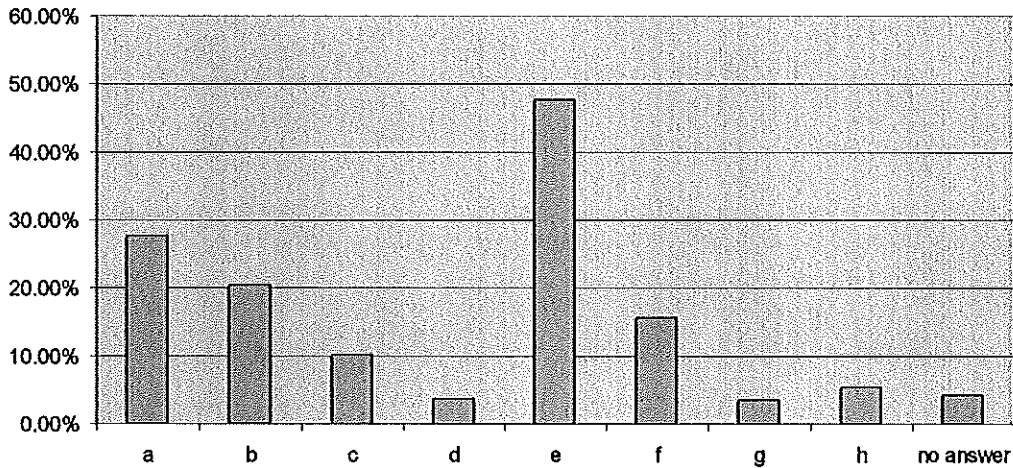


A19. Most insufficient housing condition (multiple choice)

47.76% complained about “rental fee”, followed by “room area” (27.63%) and “toilette” (20.36%).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	no answer
247	182	91	33	427	140	31	49	38
27.63	20.36	10.18	3.69	47.76	15.66	3.47	5.48	4.25

- a. room area b. toilet c. bath d. kitchen e. rental fee
 f. privacy g. rental regulation h. others



A20. Most insufficient living condition (multiple choice)

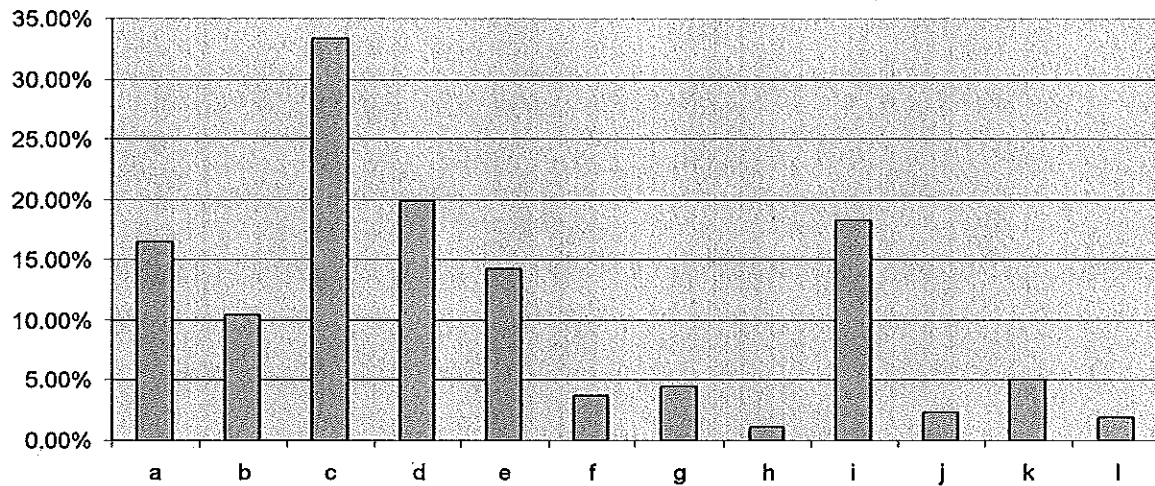
Security (33.33%), Education for own (19.8%) and Transportation (18.34%) were mentioned most by the respondents, like in Kim Chung survey.

Lack of café/restaurant was mentioned only by 10 persons (1.12%).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g
147	93	298	177	127	33	40
16.44	10.40	33.33	19.80	14.21	3.69	4.47

h	i	j	k	l	no answer
10	164	21	45	17	56
1.12	18.34	2.35	5.03	1.90	6.26

- a. sanitation
- b. medical
- c. security
- d. education for own
- e. education for child
- f. kinder garden
- g. market
- h. cafe/restaurant
- i. Transportation
- j. park/green
- k. entertainment
- l. others



A21. If any difficulties on living environment request to be considered/ improved

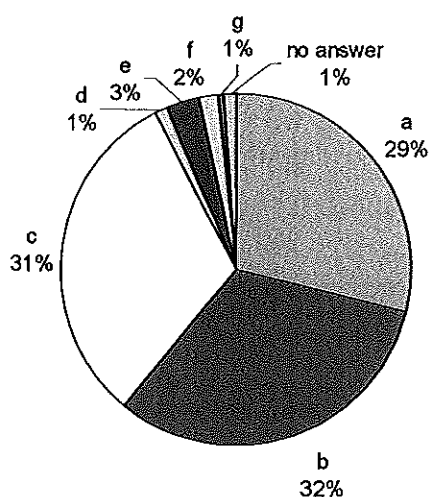
74 out of 220 said their salary is too low, not sufficient for living.

A22. Commuting method

32.1% reported to commute by bicycle, followed by “motorbike” (31.43%) and “walk” (28.86%).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	no answer	Total
258	287	281	10	28	15	5	10	894
28.86	32.10	31.43	1.12	3.13	1.68	0.56	1.12	100.00

- a. walking
- b. bicycle
- c. motorbike
- d. bike taxi
- e. public bus
- f. company busg. others



In Kim Chung survey, only 18.32% reported to go to work by motorbike, much smaller than 31.43% in Long Binh. It can be observed that the residential area in Kim Chung is more concentrated than in Long Binh, where living area and industrial area are greater.

A23. Commuting time

55.48% need 15 to 30 minutes to get to work. 15.55% reported to need more than 30 minutes.

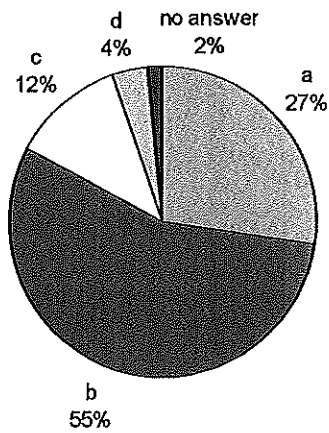
a	b	c	d	no answer	Total
244	496	106	33	15	894
27.29	55.48	11.86	3.69	1.68	100.00

a. below 15 min.

b. 15-30 min.

c. 30-60 min

d. over 1hr

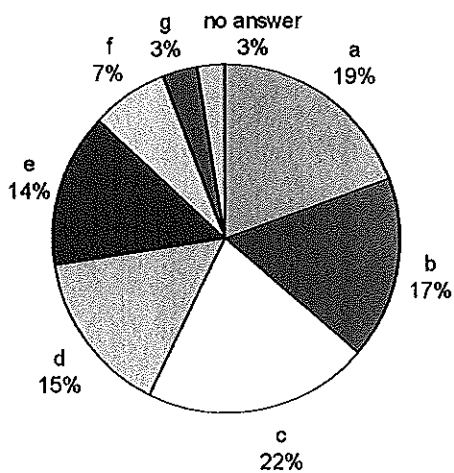


A24. Working period in the industrial park

The answers varied over 0 to 5 years stretch, with only 7.16% responding to have worked here from 5 to 10 years. 3.36 answered to have worked here for more than 10 years.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	no answer	Total
174	151	187	136	129	64	30	23	894
19.46	16.89	20.92	15.21	14.43	7.16	3.36	2.57	100.00

- a. below 6 months
- b. 6 to 12 months
- c. 1-2 years
- d. 2-3 years
- e. 3-5 years
- f. 5-10 years
- g. over 10 years



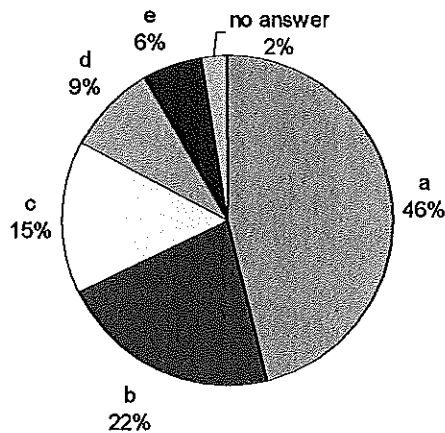
In total, 10.52% reported to have worked here for more than 5 years, compared with 2.87% in Kim Chung survey.

A25. Experience on job changing

More than 67% reported to have changed job 1 time (21.81%) or yet to change job (45.97%). The assumption might be: (1) they have stayed here not long enough (<3 years) or (2) They are somewhat satisfied with working for Japanese factories so that job changing does not occur more frequently, like in Kim Chung survey.

a	b	c	d	e	no answer	Total
411	195	134	80	52	22	894
45.97	21.81	14.99	8.95	5.82	2.46	100.00

a. none times or more b. 1 time c. 2 times d. 3 times e. 4 times or more



However, the figure 67% (have changed 1 time or not yet) is smaller than the figure in Kim Chung survey (88%).

A26. Reason to work in factories

The answers varies, with 27.40% responding “better working environment” and 20.47% responding “high/stable income”.

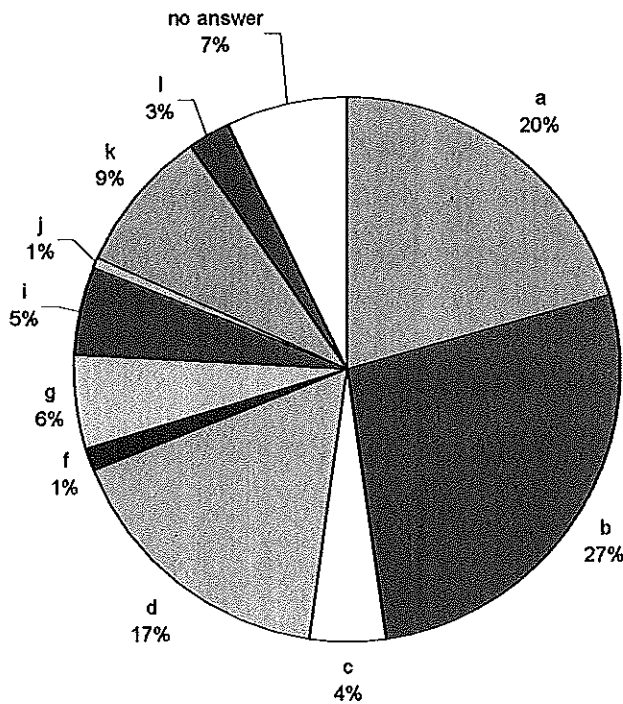
Only 0.56% answered “because I want to live in urbanized area”.

a	b	c	d	e	f
183	245	40	148	12	51
20.47	27.40	4.47	16.55	1.34	5.70

no

g	h	i	j	answer	Total
45	5	77	23	65	894
5.03	0.56	8.61	2.57	7.27	100.00

- a.High/stable income/salary
- b.Better working environment
- c.Skillful work
- d.Meets with personality
- e.Can commute from (parent) house
- f.Many people from same home town came to work in this place
- g.Can go to work together with relevant (family and/or friend)
- h.Want to living in urbanized area
- i.No other choice
- j.Others



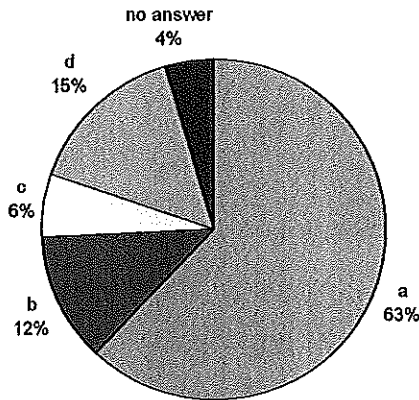
20.47% responded with “high/stable income”. In Kim Chung survey, the figure is 11.26% only. It can be assumed that the salary in Long Binh is more attractive than in Kim Chung area.

A27. Willingness to work as industrial workers

61.86% of the respondents want to work for several years only. Only 6.15% want to work until have child. 12.3% want to work until marriage. 15.32% have intention to work permanently as industrial workers.

a	b	c	d	no answer	Total
553	110	55	137	39	894
61.86	12.30	6.15	15.32	4.36	100.00

- a. For several years only b. Until get married
 c. Until have a child d. Lifework (until retirement)

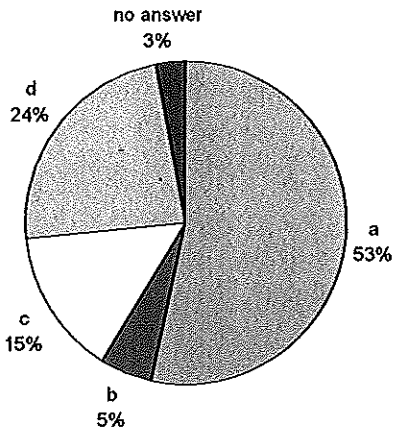


A28. Desirable career path

53.24% stated they want to work for one company and get promotion, followed by "No intention to work permanently as industrial workers" (23.6%).

a	b	c	d	no answer	Total
476	49	131	211	27	894
53.24	5.48	14.65	23.60	3.02	100.00

- a. Working permanently for one company and get promotion
 b. Changing job for several times to have more different experience
 c. Changing job until meets with sufficient working condition
 d. No intention to work permanently as industrial workers



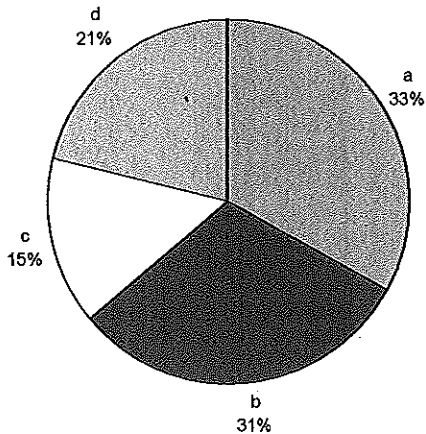
A29. Desirable career path for female workers

For mistakes, some male workers still answered the question, in the assumption what needs they see for their female counterparts.

33.05% responded “to need reinstatement after birth”.

a	b	c	d	Total
192	179	88	122	581
33.05	30.81	15.15	21.00	100.00

- a. Need to reinstatement after give birth b. Need to reinstatement after child care
 c. Have no intention to reinstatement d. Others



A30. Request of ideas to improve

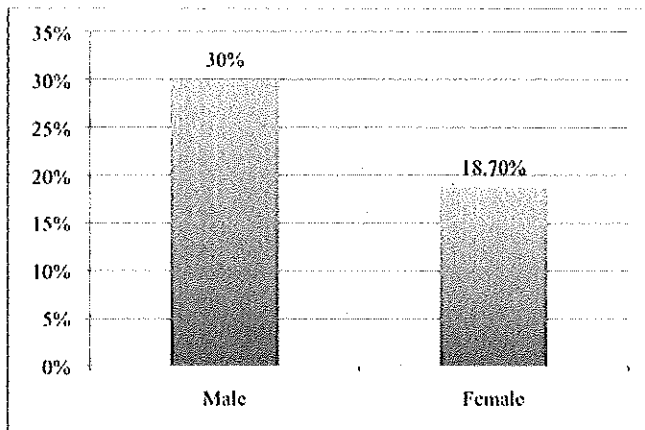
154 out of 320 said they wish to have better salary. 94 wish to have stable job. 84 want to have better working environment and 76 said they want to have better living environment/ safety.

B.Differences in responses

between males and females

B5. Personal monthly average income

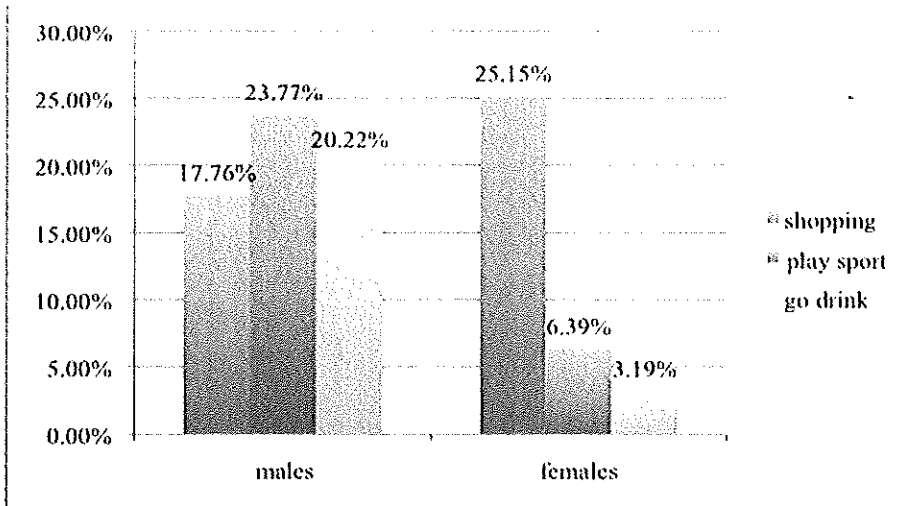
More than 30% of male respondents reported to earn 2.5million VND/month or more, while only 18.7% reported to earn that figure monthly.



Percentage of workers earning VND 2.5million/month or more

B10. Activities during off-time

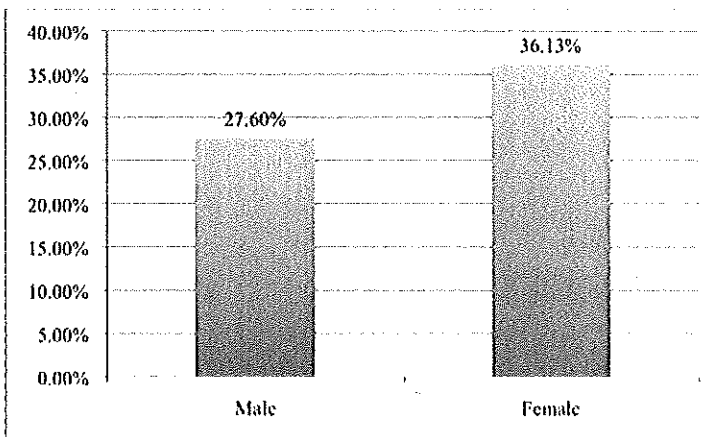
25.15% females reported to go shopping, compared with 17.76% of males. 23.77% of males reported to play sport, compared with 6.39% females. 20.22% of males reported to go drink, while 3.19% of females reported so.



Percentage of activities conducted by workers

B14. Future life plan

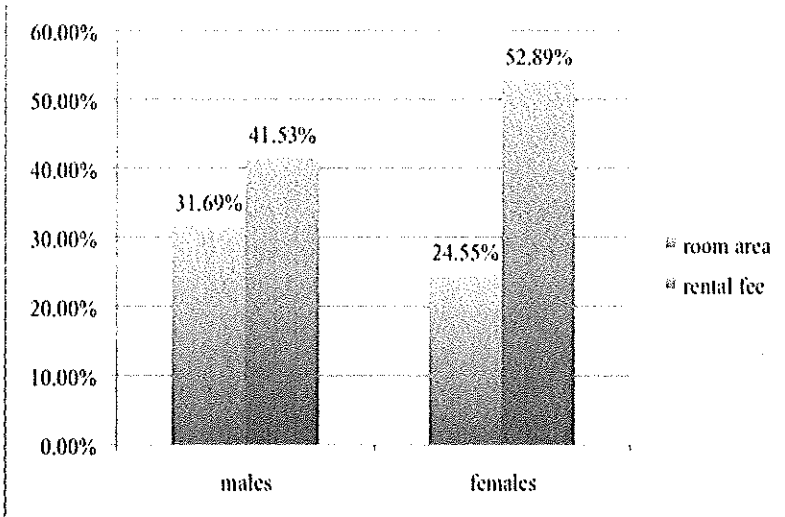
27.6% of males said “they want to stay with family, children”, compared with 36.13% of females.



Percentage of workers “wanting to stay with family/ children”

B19. Most insufficient housing condition

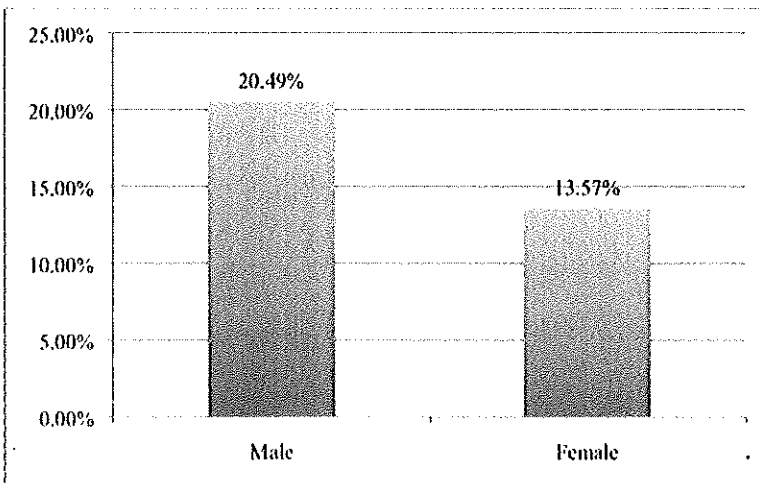
More males complained of “room area” than females (31.69% versus 24.55%) while more females complained of “rental fee” (52.89% versus 41.53%).



Percentage of workers complaining of "room area" and "rental fee"

B20. Most insufficient living condition

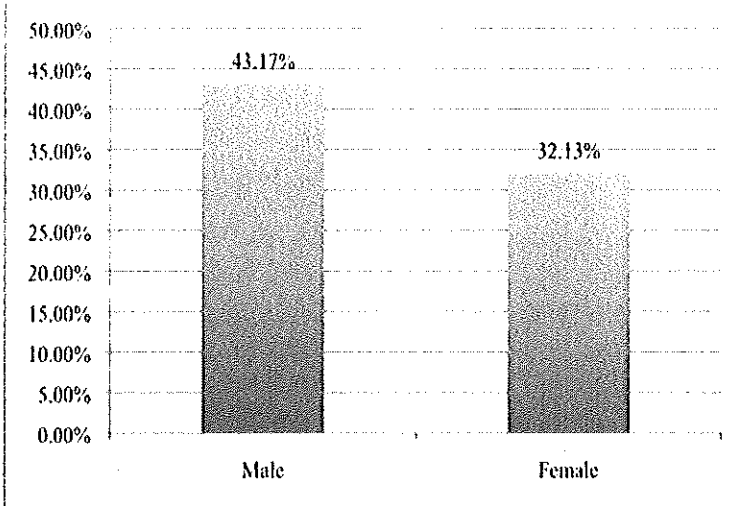
More males complained of "sanitation" than females (20.49% versus 13.57%).



Percentage of workers complaining of "sanitation"

B24. Working period in industrial park

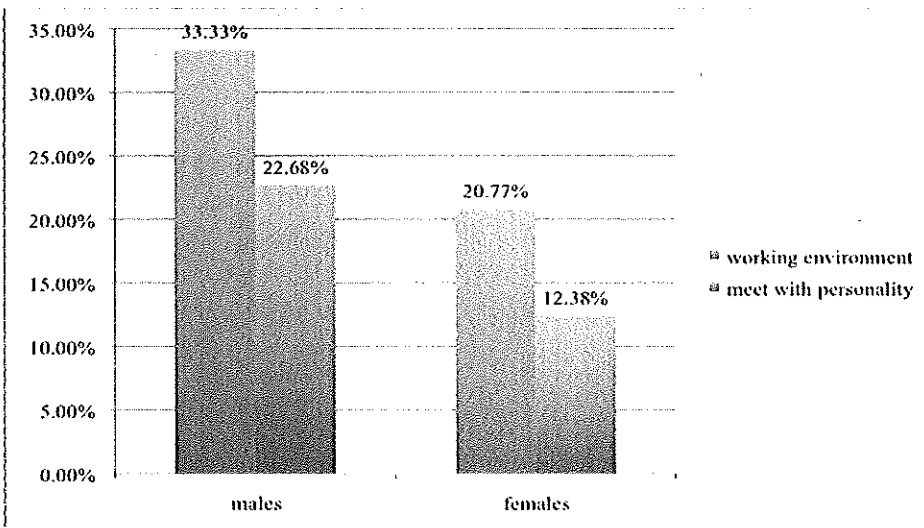
43.17% of male workers responded to have worked in industrial parks for 1 year or less, while that figure is 32.13 for females.



Percentage of workers, who have worked in industrial parks for 1 year or less

B26. Reason to work in factory

More females appreciated “working environment” than males (33.33% versus 20.77%) while more males appreciated “meet with personality” (22.68% versus 12.38%).



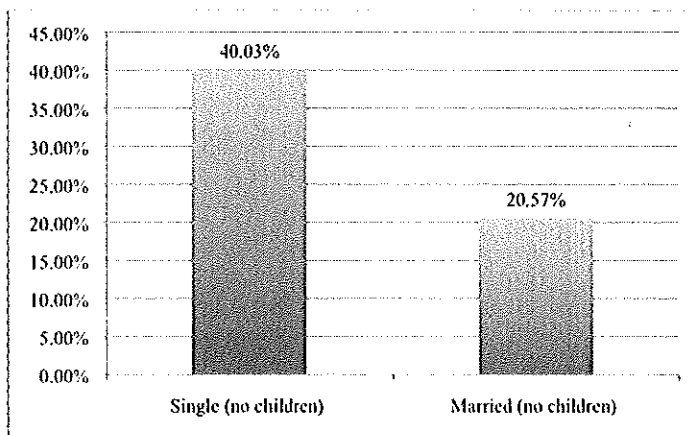
Percentage of workers choose to work because of “working environment” and “meet with personality”

C. Differences in responses

between Single (no children) and Married (no children) groups

C15. Living period in this district/ward

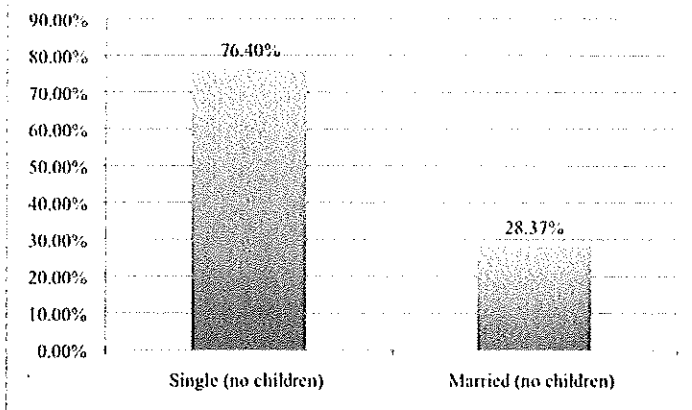
40.03% of single respondents have stayed 1 year or less in the area, versus 20.57% of married respondents. The assumption is that married workers tend to be more stable in terms of stay. The results are similar to Kim Chung survey.



Percentage of workers who have stayed in the area for 1 year or less

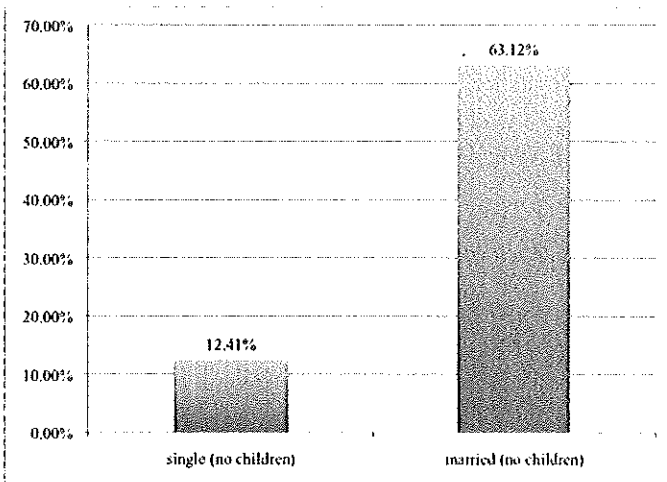
C16. Housing style

76.40% of single respondents share rooms with another, versus 28.37% of married workers.



Percentage of workers who stay in "shared room"

63.12% of married workers hire rooms to stay with family, versus 12.41% of singles (who understand family as to stay with brothers/sisters/relatives).



Percentage of workers who stay in "rental room with families/ relatives"

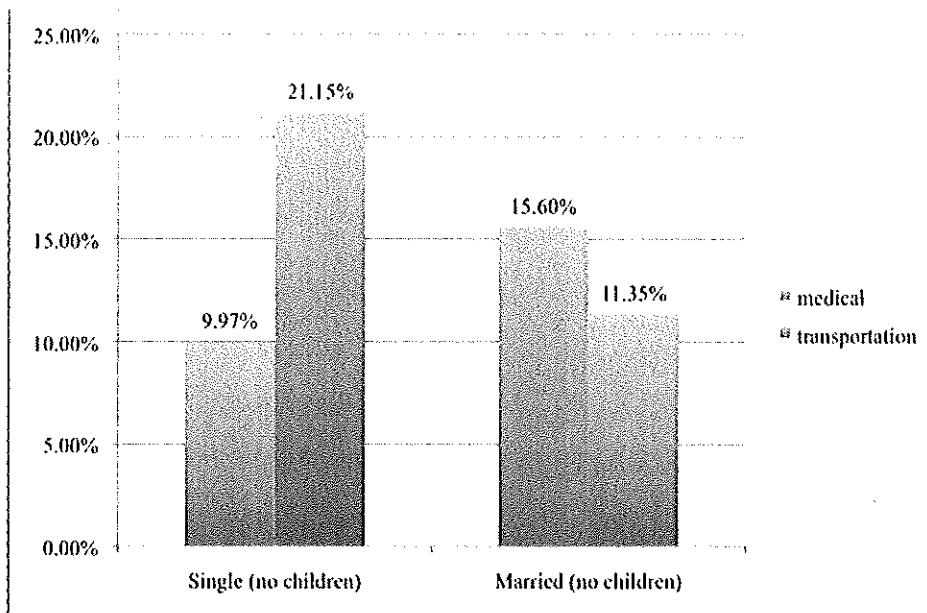
The figure 12.41% is significantly higher than in Kim Chung survey, backed the fact that more respondents in Long Binh said, they have relatives in the area where they live.

C20. Most insufficient living condition

Only 9.97% of single respondents complained of "medical", versus 15.6% of married respondents. The assumption is that married respondents care more for health.

Only 11.35% of married respondents complained of "transportation", versus 21.15% of

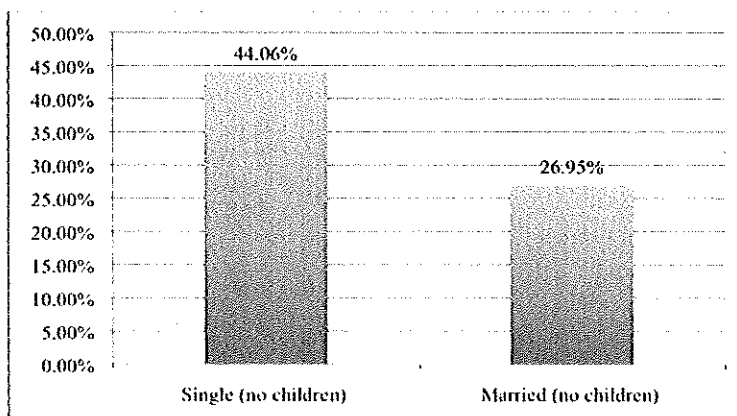
single respondents. The assumption is here that “transportation” is better available to married workers.



Percentage of workers who complained of “medical” and “transport”

C24. Working period in industrial park

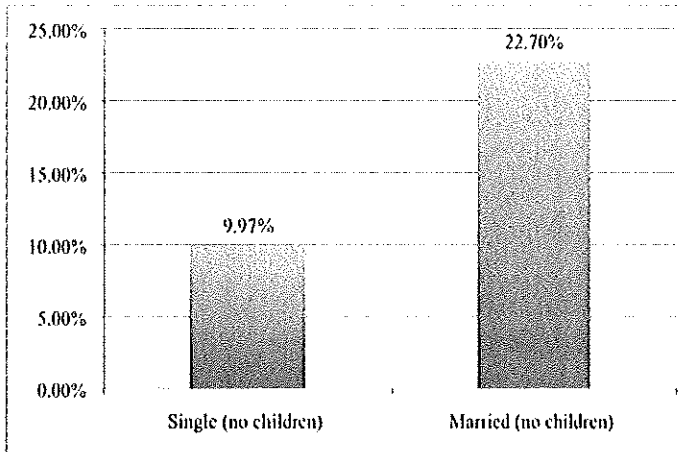
44.06% of single respondents reported to have worked in the area for one year or less, compared with 26.95% of married respondents.



Percentage of workers who have worked in the area for 1 year or less

C27. Willingness to work as industrial workers

Single respondents (9.97%) show less desire to work until retirement than married respondents (22.7%).



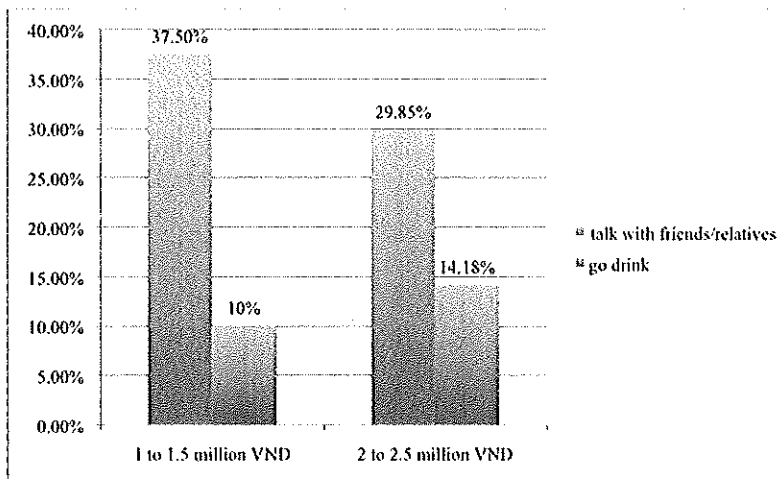
Percentage of workers who "want to work until retirement"

D. Differences in responses

between income groups “1 to 1.5 million VND” and “2 to 2.5 million VND”

D10. Activities during off-time

Workers of less income group tend to “talk with friends/relatives” more than workers with higher income (37.5% versus 29.85%).

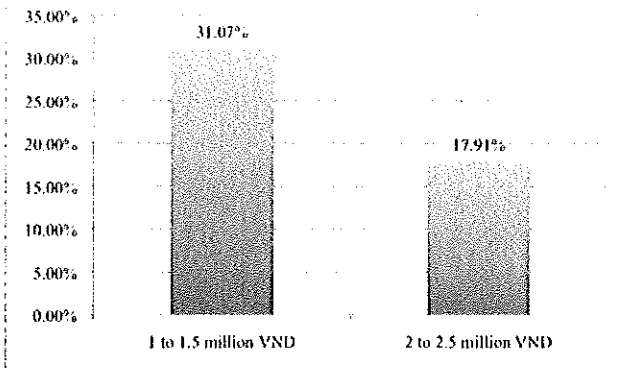


Percentage of activities conducted by workers in off-time

Workers of less income group tend to “go drink” less than workers with higher income (10% versus 14.18%).

D13. Willingness to stay

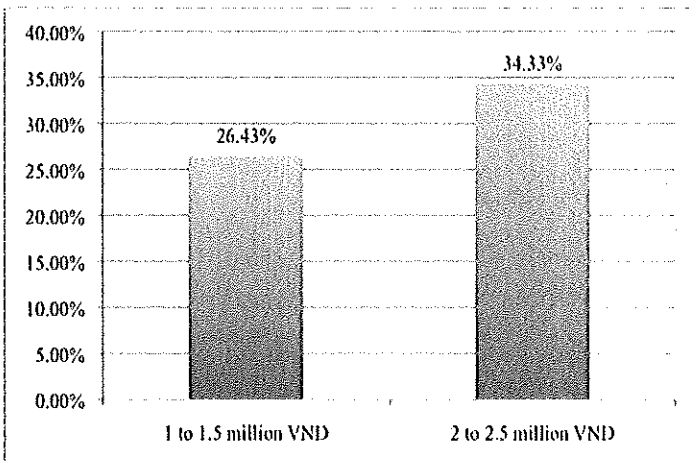
31.07% of less income said they want to go back home, compared with 17.91% of higher income group.



Percentage of workers who "want to go back home"

D16. Current housing style

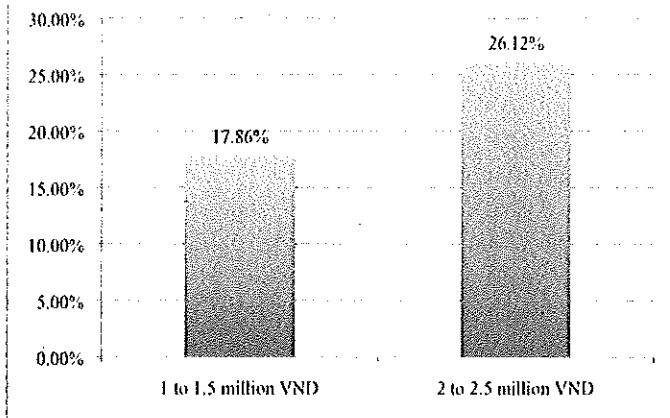
Only 26.43% of less income group stay in rental rooms with family, compared with 34.33% of higher income group.



Percentage of workers who "stay in rental rooms with families"

D19. Most insufficient housing condition

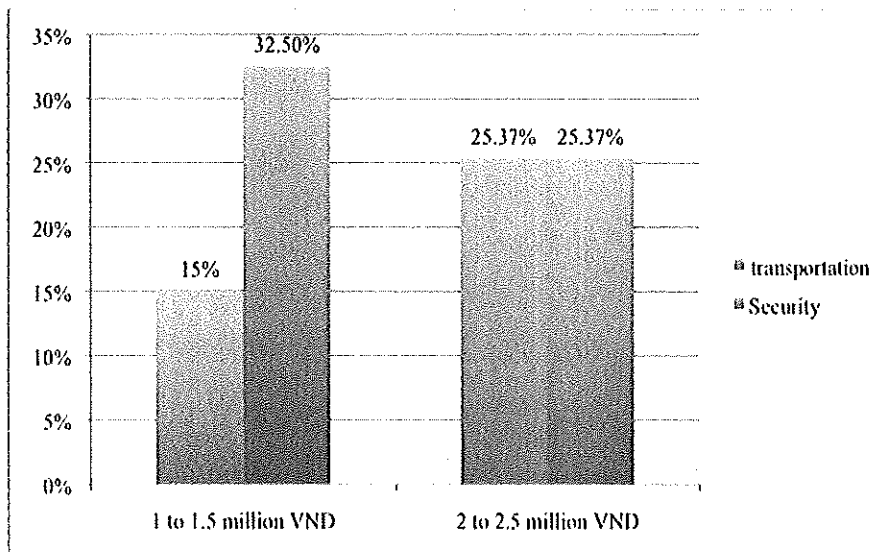
17.86% of lower income group complained of Toilette, compared with 26.12% of higher income group.



Percentage of workers who complained of "toilette"

D20. Most insufficient living condition

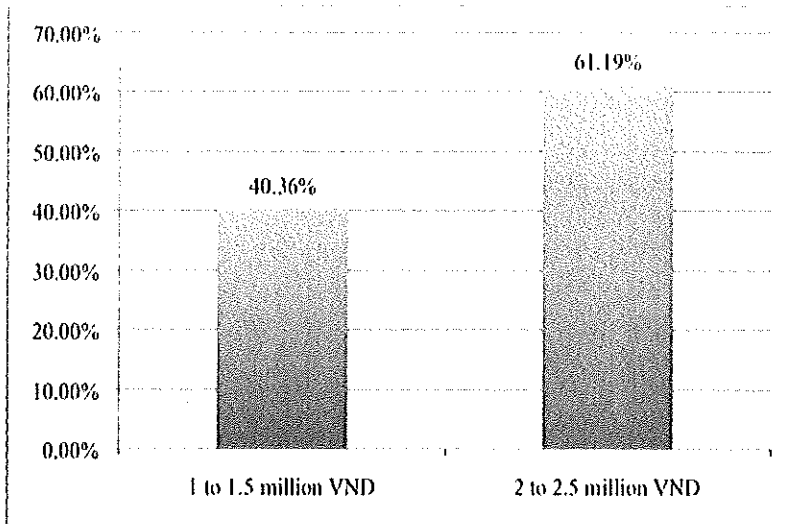
15% of less income workers complained of "transportation", versus 25.37% of higher income workers. 32.5% of less income group complained of Security, versus 25.37% of higher income group.



Percentage of workers who complained of "transportation" and "security"

D25. Experience on job-changing

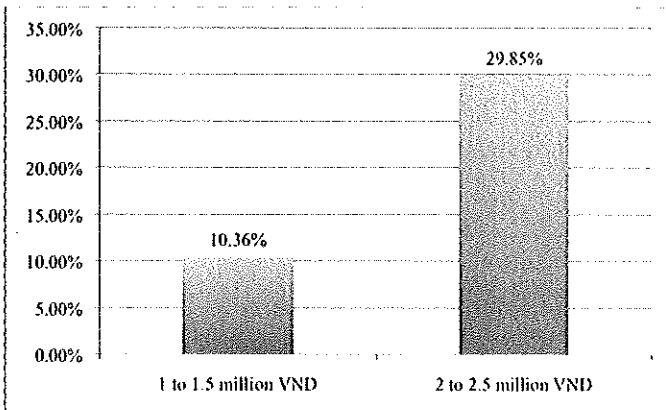
40.36% of less income workers said they have never changed job, versus 61.19% of higher income workers.



Percentage of workers who have yet to change job

D26. Reason to work in factory

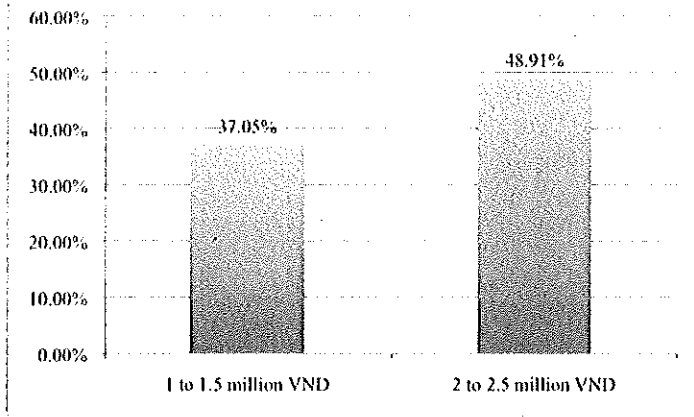
10.36% of less income workers said, they work because “high/stable salary”, versus 29.85% of higher income workers.



Percentage of workers who choose to work because of “high/stable salary”

D29. Desirable career path for females

37.05% of less income female workers said they need reinstatement after birth, versus 48.91% of higher income females.



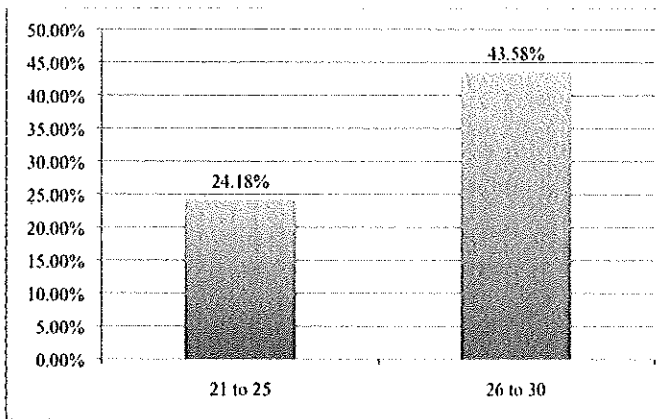
Percentage of female workers who said "need reinstatement after birth"

E.Differences in responses

between age group “21 to 25” and “26 to 30”

E16. Housing style

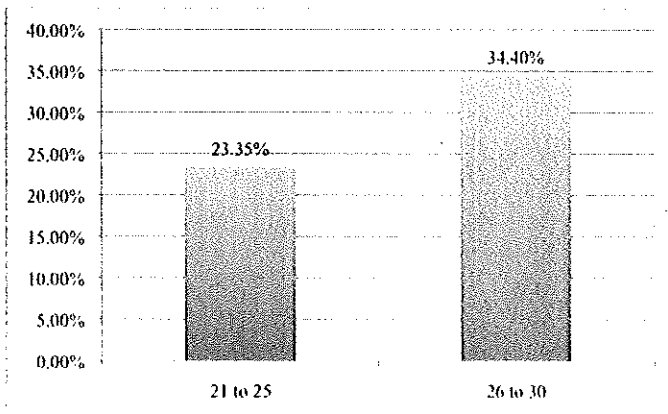
24.18% of “21 to 25” said they live in rental rooms for families, versus 43.58% of “26 to 30”.



Percentage of workers who stay in “rental rooms for families”

E19. Most insufficient housing condition

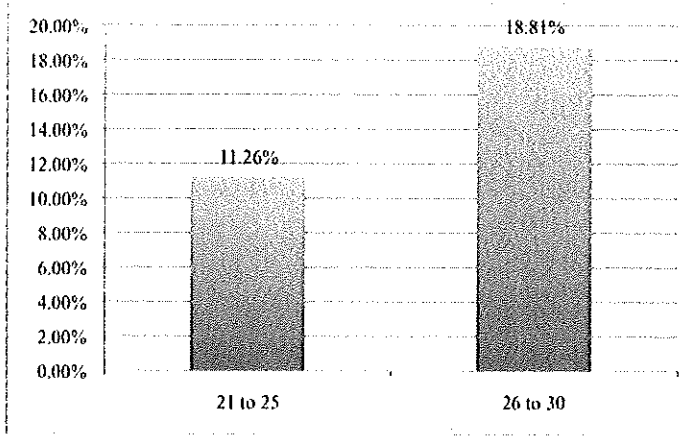
23.35% of “21 to 25” complained of “room area”, versus 34.40% of “26 to 30”.



Percentage of workers who complained of “room area”

E20. Most insufficient living condition

11.26% of “21 to 25” complained of “Education for child”, versus 18.81% of “26 to 30”.



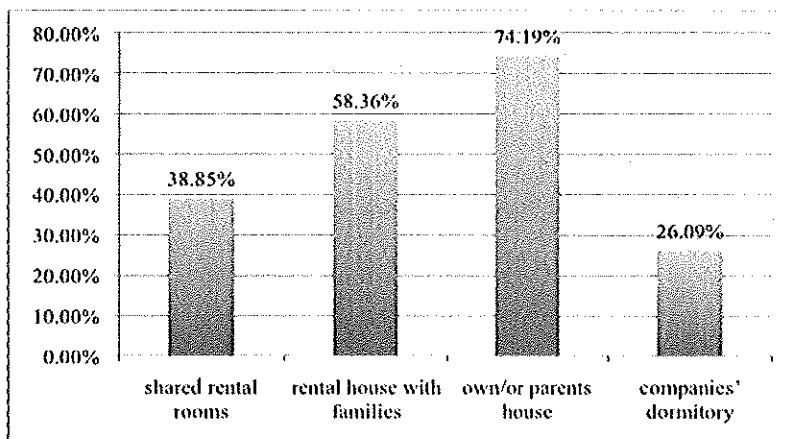
Percentage of workers who complained of “education for child”

F.Differences in responses

between groups of different housing styles

F13. Willingness to stay

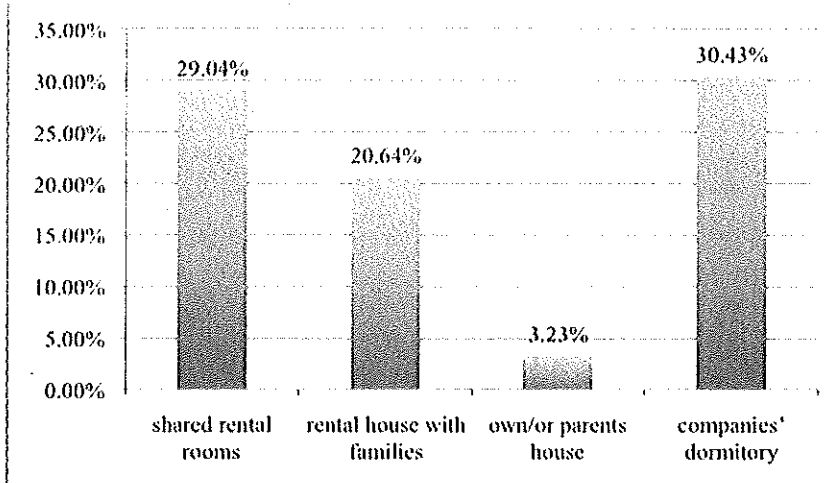
Workers staying in rental house with families (58.36%) and with own/or parents house (74.19%) express the willingness “to stay as long as I can” more than workers staying in shared room (38.85%) or companies’ dormitory (26.09%).



Percentage of workers who want to stay “as long as I can”

The results are similar to Kim Chung survey.

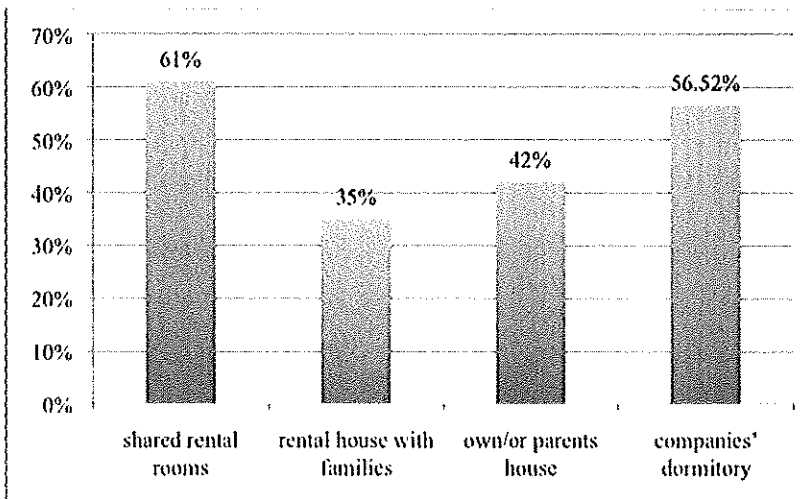
30.43% of companies dormitory workers said they want to go back home, compared with 3.23% of workers with own/parents house, 20.64% of workers staying in rental house with families and 29.04% of workers staying in shared rental rooms.



Percentage of workers who "want to go bak home"

F15. Living period in the area

56.52% of workers living in companies' dormitory said they have lived in the area for 2 year or less, compared with 61% of "sharing room" workers, 35% of "rental house with family" workers and 42% of own/parents house.



Percentage of workers who have lived in the area for 2 years or less

The results are different to Kim Chung survey where 84% of companies dormitory workers have stayed for 1 year or less. In Long Binh, this figure is 30.43% only.

However, there are only 23 samples of companies dormitory workers for Long Binh only. To analyze the trend, further study must be taken.

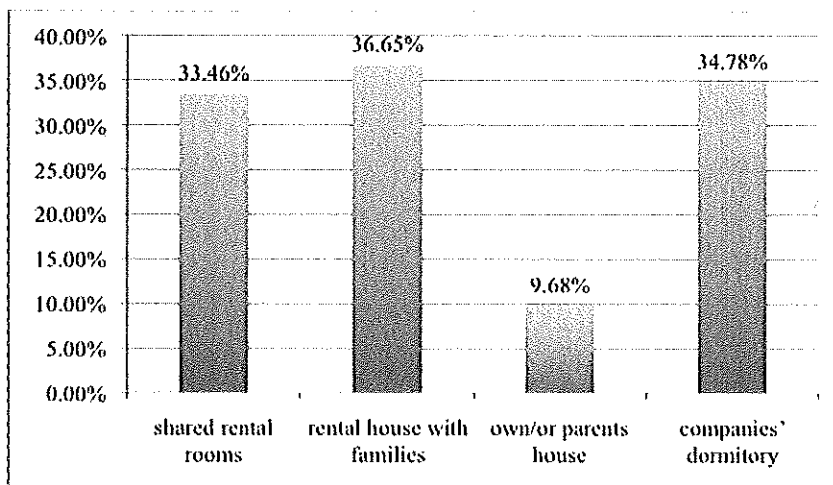
F19. Most insufficient housing condition

Only 8.7% of workers living in companies' dormitory complained about "privacy", much smaller than in Kim Chung survey.

There is only one small are for companies dormitory in Long Binh and the sample is only 23. We doubt whether it is able to express some trend.

F20. Most insufficient living condition

34.78% of "dormitories workers" complained of security, compared with 9.68% of workers with own/parents house, 36.65% of workers in rental house with families and 33.46% of workers in rental rooms without families.



Percentage of workers who complained of "security"

Results of Questionnaire Survey

Lieu Xa – Hung Yen

Total number of valid questionnaires: 119

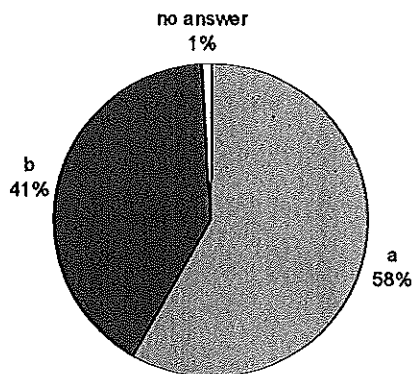
A. General results

A1. Sex

Among the respondents, 57.98% are males and 41.18% are females. 1 person gave no answers to that questions.

a	b	no answer	Total
69	49	1	119
57.98	41.18	0.84	100

a. male b. female

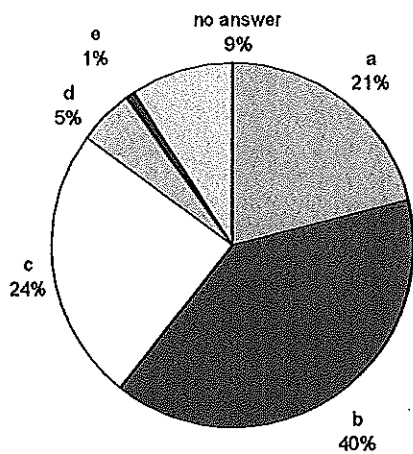


A2. Age

Only 7 persons of the respondents are over 31 years old, only one 36 year old or more. The biggest group of age is between 21 and 25 years old, with 39.50%.

a	b	c	d	e	no answer	Total
25	47	29	6	1	11	119
21.01	39.50	24.37	5.04	0.84	9.24	100

a. below 21 b. 21-25 c. 26-30 d. 31-35 e. 36-40 f. over 40

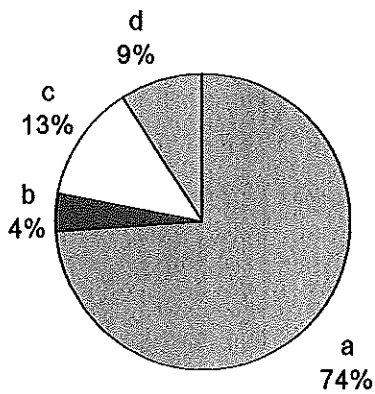


A3. Marital status

By far the largest group consists of single persons, making up 73.95% of the respondents

a	b	c	d	Total
88	5	15	11	119
73.95	4.20	12.61	9.24	100

a. single b. single with child c. married d. married with child

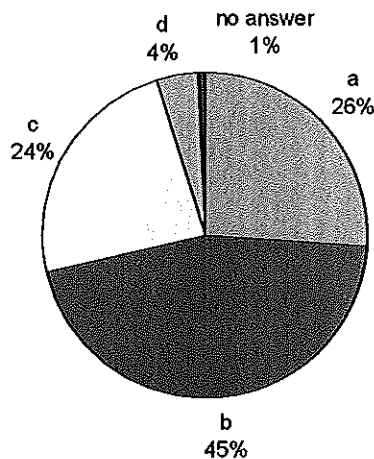


A4. Educational level

71.43% were graduated from highschool or junior highschool. Only 5 persons responded to have university degree.

a	b	c	d	no answer	Total
31	54	28	5	1	119
26.05	45.38	23.53	4.20	0.84	100.00

a. junior high-school b. high school c. colleague d. university



A5. Personal monthly average income

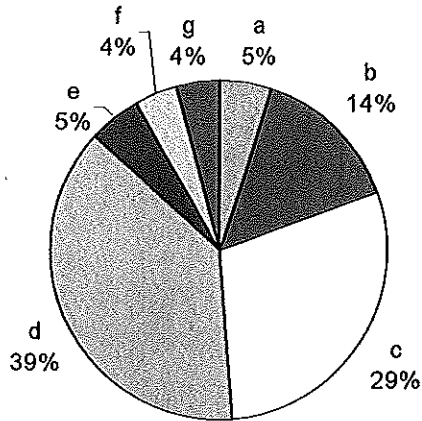
Most of the workers (67.23%) responded to earn between 1 and 2 million VND per month, with more than 37.82% earning between 1.5 and 2 million VND per month.

For those earning less than 1 million VND/month, we take the assumption that they are in the test-phase of work, or they work at the company with incentive salary structure which allows them to earn less during the period of less jobs, less outputs, less overtime and holiday working hours.

Only more than 8.4% of the respondents earn more than 3 million VND per month.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	Total
6	17	35	45	6	5	5	119
5.04	14.29	29.41	37.82	5.04	4.20	4.20	100.00

a. below 0.8mil VND b. 0.8-1.0mil VND c. 1.0-1.5mil VND d. 1.5-2.0mil VND
d. 2.0-2.5mil VND e. 2.5-3.0mil VND f. 3.0-4.0mil VND g. over 4.0mil VND



A6. Other source of income

52.10% (62 persons) responded to have other sources of income, either from wife/husband or parents/ children.

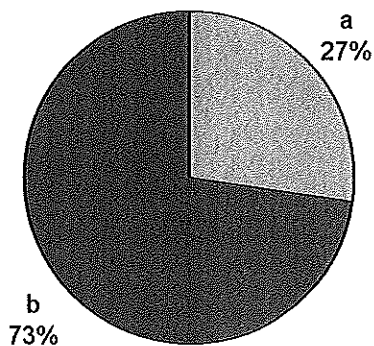
We can have the assumption that a part of single workers still need financial support from their families (parents).

a	b
18	48
29.03	77.42

Total	62
answer	

a. wife/husband

b. parent(s)/child(s)



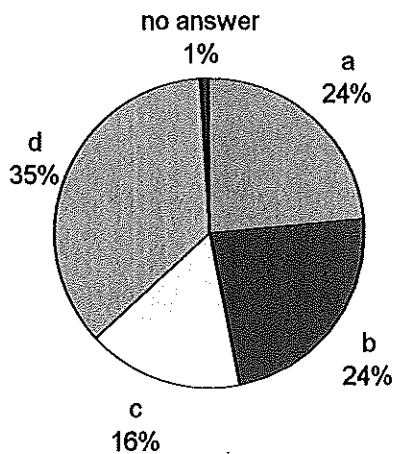
A7. Distance from hometown

36.13% need to spend 3 hours or more for the trip from working place to their hometown. During the questionnaire survey, it was made clear to the respondents that “hometown” means the place they, their families lived before they moved to industrial park to work. Because in Vietnamese terms, “hometown” can be understood as the place of origin of the ancestors – “Que quan”, as registered in the ID.

23.53% responded to live within 1 hour trip area.

a	b	c	d	no answer	Total
28	28	19	43	1	119
23.53	23.53	15.97	36.13	0.84	100.00

a. below 1hr trip b. 1 to 2 hours trip c. 2-3 hours trip d. 3 hours and over



Similar to Nghia Hiep area, it can be observed that workers in Lieu Xa area are likely to live closer to hometown than in Kim Chung or Long Binh survey (workers with >3 hours home trip were 50% and 76% respectively of the total surveyed workers). The assumption is that smaller industrial area does not attract workers from remote area such as traditional, bigger industrial areas.

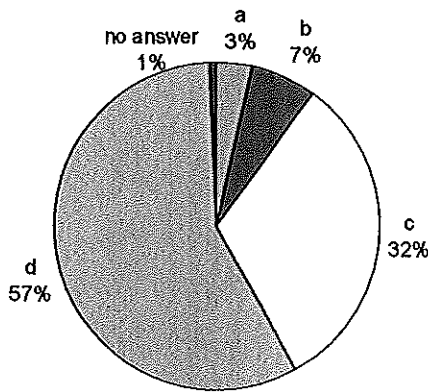
A8. Time basis of distance (Q7) above

As for the question how they take the trip to hometown, 57.14% responded as to use bus as transport mean for the hometown trip.

3.36% responded to “walk” to hometown, probably referring to that their family live around. the area of industrial park.

a	b	c	d	no answer	Total
4	8	38	68	1	119
3.36	6.72	31.93	57.14	0.84	100.00

a. by walk b. by bicycle c. by motorbike d. by bus



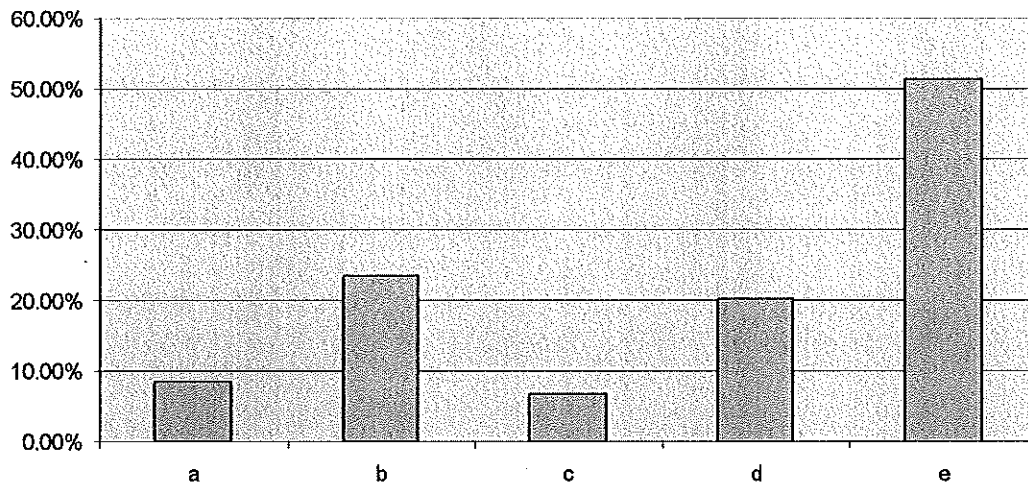
A9. Relations in neighborhood

51.26% responded to have no relatives/friends in the area.

Those with parents/ brothers/sisters in the area were 31.93%.

a	b	c	d	e	no answer
10	28	8	24	61	3
8.40	23.53	6.72	20.17	51.26	2.52

a. parents b. brother/sister c. other relatives d. old friends e. none (alone)

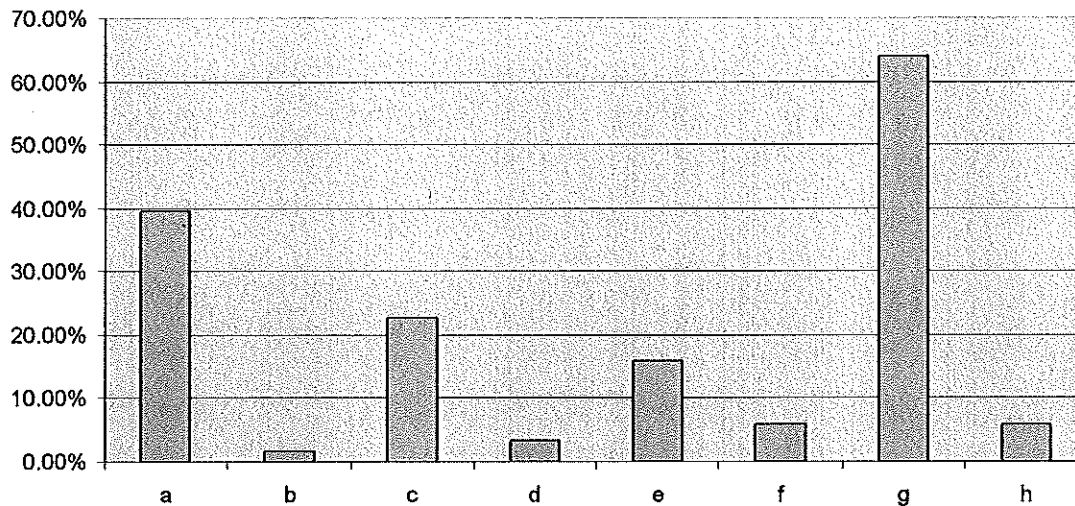


A10. Activities during off-time (answers with multiple choice)

63.87% responded to “stay at room” during off-time, followed by “talking with friends/relatives” (39.50%) and “go shopping” (22.69%). Only 5.88% responded with “go to drink”.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	no answer
47	2	27	4	19	7	76	7	1
39.50	1.68	22.69	3.36	15.97	5.88	63.87	5.88	0.84

- a.talking with or visiting friends/relatives
- b.stay overnight with friends/relatives
- c.go (window) shopping in surrounding
- d.go to city center
- e.play sport
- f.go to drink
- g.stay at room (reading a book/ listen to the music/ see TV/movie)
- h.others



A11. Activities time range

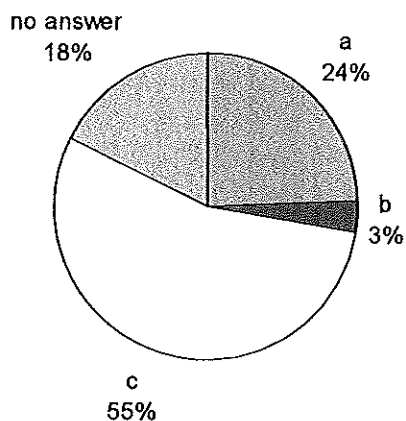
The question was somewhat confusing to the respondents, most of them stated the working hours as the answers, commonly in the working hours, depending on what shift they have.

A12. Personal relations

54.62% responded with “no lover” with high ratio of non-respondents (17.65%).

			no	
a	b	c	answer	Total
29	4	65	21	119
24.37	3.36	54.62	17.65	100.00

a. Have a lover b. Have a plan for married within 1 year c. No lover



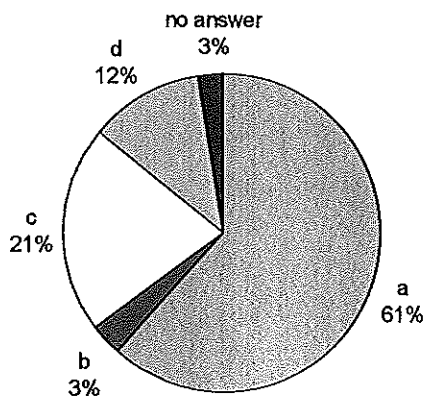
A13. Willingness to stay

61.34% responded “need to stay here as long as I can”, followed by “stay until getting married” (21.01%).

11.76% want to go back home as soon as possible.

a	b	c	d	no answer	Total
73	4	25	14	3	119
61.34	3.36	21.01	11.76	2.52	100.00

- a. Need to stay in this place as long as I can
- b. Need to stay in this place until have a child
- c. Need to stay in this place until get marriage
- d. Want to back hometown soon or as soon as possible



The rate of “stay as long as possible” (61.34%) is significantly higher than that of Kim Chung (46.36%), Long Binh (46.42%) and even neighboring Nghia Hiep (47.67%).

Correspondingly, the rate of “want to go back home” (11.76%) is smaller than that of Kim Chung (17.66%) and Long Binh (25.28%), and at the level of Nghia Hiep (10.47%).

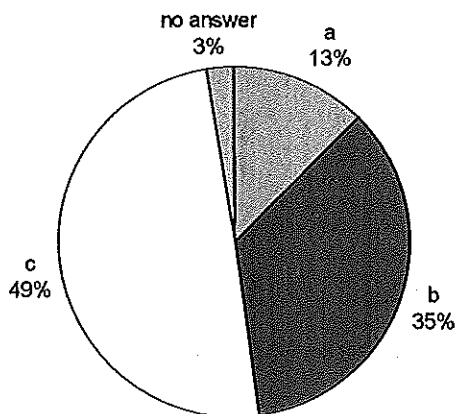
Among 14 persons, who responded to want to go back home, 4 persons stated “insufficient income” and 3 persons “if I have job in hometown, I would go back” as reason.

A14. Future life plan

84.87% responded with “stay with families, parents or children”

a	b	c	no answer	Total
15	42	59	3	119
12.61	35.29	49.58	2.52	100.00

- a. Stay alone, leave family at hometown
- b. Stay with family, including children
- c. Stay with family and parent(s)

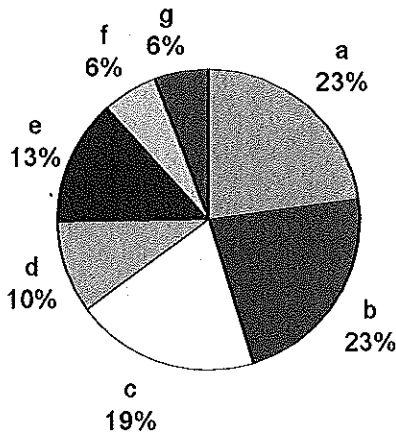


A15. Living period in this district/ward

11.76% of the respondents reported to stay in the area more than 5years. Most have stayed here less than 3 years. 45.48% have been here for 1 year or less.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	Total
27	27	23	12	16	7	7	119
22.69	22.69	19.33	10.08	13.45	5.88	5.88	100.00

- a. below 6 months b. 6 to 12 months c. 1-2 years d. 2-3 years
 e. 3-5 years 5-10 years g. over 10 years

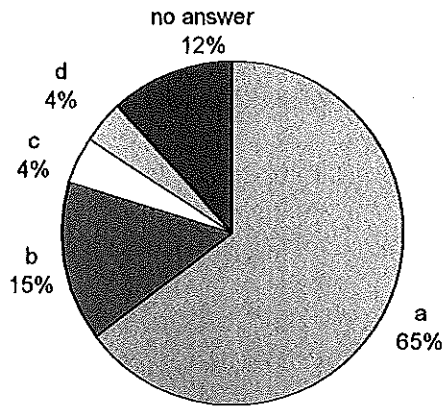


A16. Current housing style

64.71% responded to share rental rooms with friends. 4.20% reported to live in own or parents' house. 4.20% responded to stay in "companies' house".

a	b	c	d	no answer	Total
77	18	5	5	14	119
64.71	15.13	4.20	4.20	11.76	100.00

- a.Rental: sharing (or not) with friends b.Rental: stay with family
 c.Parent/own house d.Dormitory or company's room/house
 e.Others



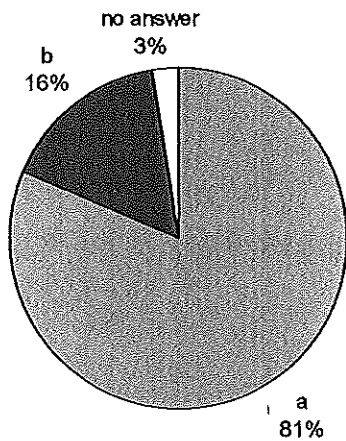
A17. Public utilities

81.51% reported to share toilette/kitchen/bathrooms with other rooms.

a	b	no answer	Total
97	19	3	119
81.51	15.97	2.52	100.00

a. Shared with other rooms

b. Have in own room/house



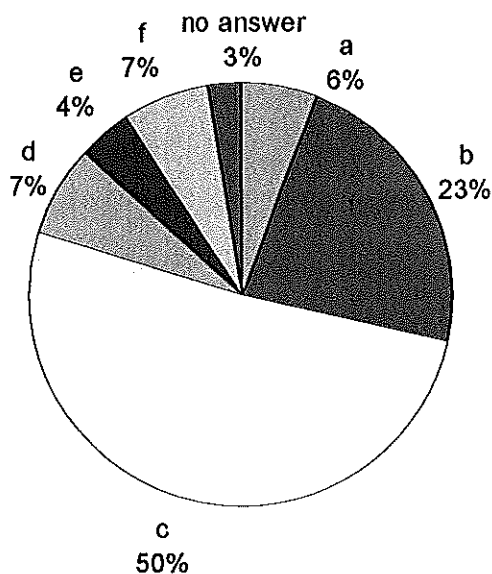
A18. Monthly rental fee

79.83% responded to spend 300,000VND or less for monthly rental fee.

5.88% reported to have “free monthly rental fee” – either in own/parents or companies’ house.

a	b	c	d	e	f	no answer	Total
7	27	61	8	5	8	3	119
5.88	22.69	51.26	6.72	4.20	6.72	2.52	100.00

- a. free of charge b. below 0.2mil VND c. 0.2-0.3mil VND
d. 0.3-0.4mil VND e. 0.4-0.5mil VND f. Over 0.5mil VND



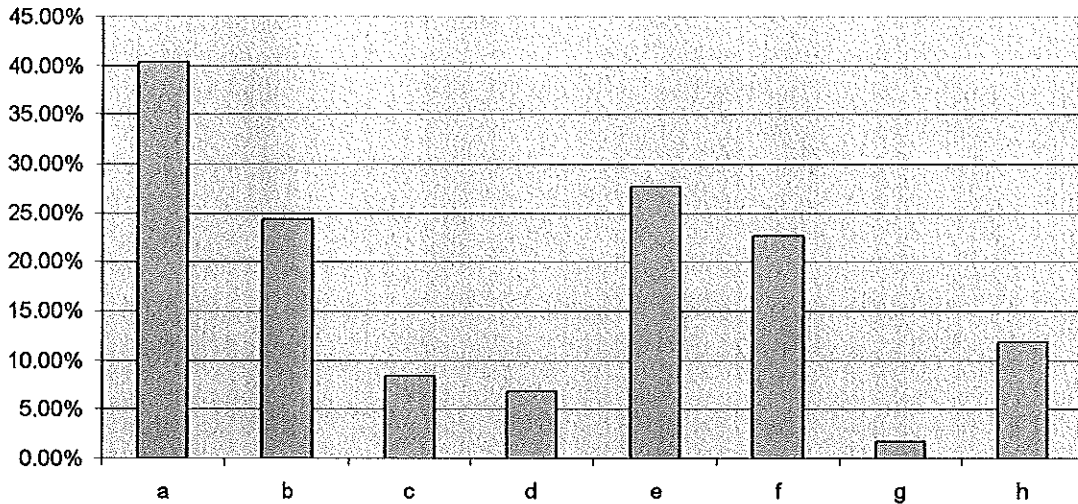
The dominant group (51.26%) pay between 200,000 and 300,000VND/month for rental fee. There is a huge difference between Lieu Xa and Kim Chung (22.96% spend 300,000 or less/ month) and Long Binh (15.43%).

A19. Most insufficient housing condition (multiple choice)

Only 27.73% complained about “rental fee”, topped by “room area” with 40.34%, followed then by “toilette” (24.37%) and “privacy” (22.69%).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
48	29	10	8	33	27	2	14
40.34	24.37	8.40	6.72	27.73	22.69	1.68	11.76

- a. room area b. toilet c. bath d. kitchen e. rental fee
f. privacy g. rental regulation h. others



We can have the assumption that the rental fee is somewhat more acceptable for workers in Lieu Xa area. On the contrary, the quality of room must be poor. This is the fact we were told by workers when conducting survey.

For comparison, 47.67% of Nghia Hiep respondents complained about Rental fee, while the figure is 52.76% for Kim Chung and 35.12% for Long Binh.

2 perons complained about often power cut (answered as Others).

A20. Most insufficient living condition (multiple choice)

Security (36.97%), Sanitation (23.53%) and Education for own (22.69%) were mentioned most by the respondents.

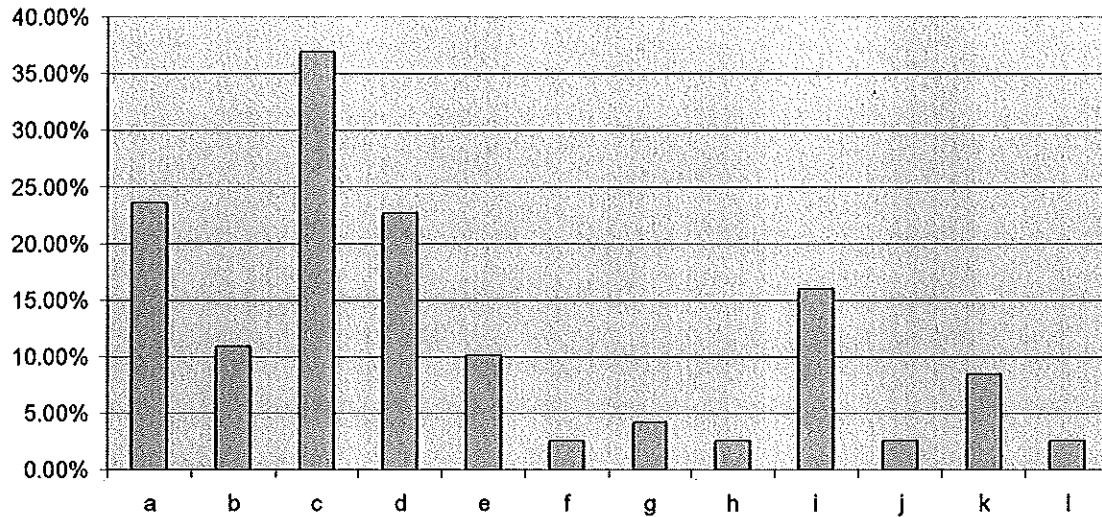
Lack of café/restaurant was mentioned only by 3 person.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g
28	13	44	27	12	3	5
23.53	10.92	36.97	22.69	10.08	2.52	4.20

no answer					
h	i	j	k	l	answer
3	19	3	10	3	2
2.52	15.97	2.52	8.40	2.52	1.68

- a. sanitation
- b. medical
- c. security
- d. education for own

- e. education for child
- f. kinder garden
- g. market
- h. cafe/restaurant
- i. Transportation
- j. park/green
- k. entertainment
- l. others



A21. If any difficulties on living environment request to be considered/ improved

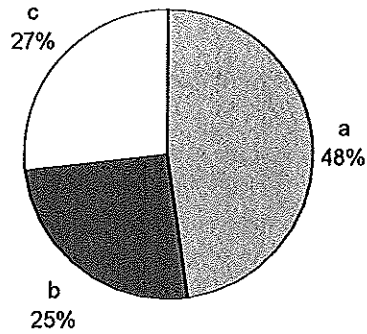
9 respondents said, their income is too low and the price level is high, their life is difficult. 4 workers complained about “too many working hours”. 3 complained about the contaminated environment.

A22. Commuting method

47.90% reported to commute by walk, followed by “motorbike” and bicycle.

a	b	c	Total
57	30	32	119
47.90	25.21	26.89	100.00

- a. walking
- b. bicycle
- c. motorbike
- d. bike taxi
- e. public bus
- f. company busg. others

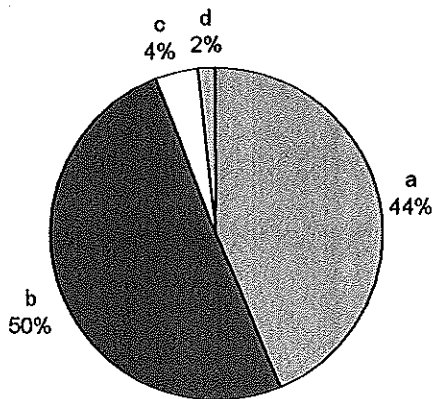


A23. Commuting time

94.12% need 30 minutes or less to get to work. 43.70% reported to need less than 15 minutes, much greater ratio than in Kim Chung (15.45%) and Long Binh survey (27.29%).

a	b	c	d	Total
52	60	5	2	119
43.70	50.42	4.20	1.68	100.00

a. below 15 min. b. 15-30 min. c. 30-60 min d. over 1hr



A24. Working period in the industrial park

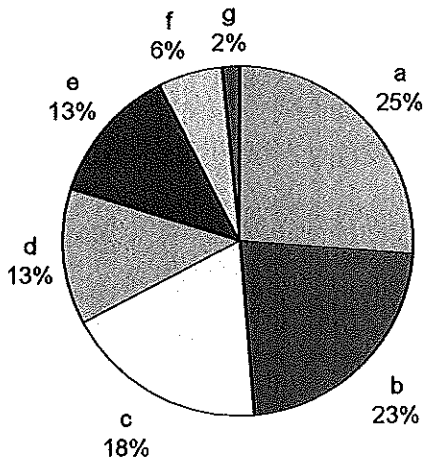
The answers varied over 0 to 5 years stretch, with 7.56% responding to have worked here from 5 to 10 years. 2 workers answered to have worked here for more than 10 years.

a b c d e f g Total

31	27	22	15	15	7	2	119
26.05	22.69	18.49	12.61	12.61	5.88	1.68	100.00

48.74% have worked here for 1 year or less.

- a. below 6 months b. 6 to 12 months c. 1-2 years d. 2-3 years
e. 3-5 years f. 5-10 years g. over 10 years

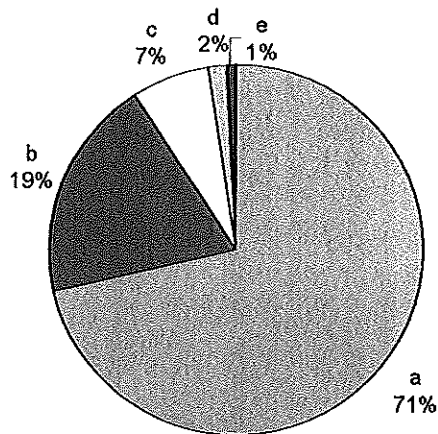


A25. Experience on job changing

90.76% reported to have changed job 1 time (19.33%) or yet to change job (71.43%).

a	b	c	d	e	Total
85	23	8	2	1	119
71.43	19.33	6.72	1.68	0.84	100.00

- a. none b. 1 time c. 2 times d. 3 times e. 4 times or more



A26. Reason to work in factories

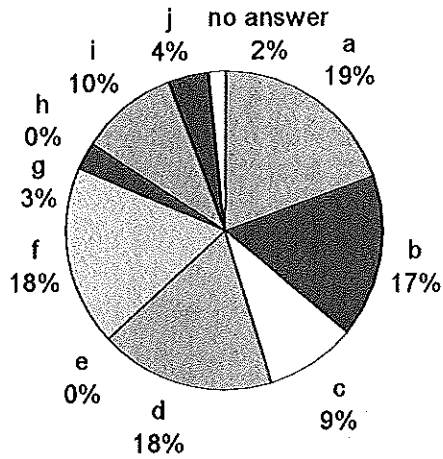
The answers varies, with 19.33% responding “high/stable income” and 18.49% responding “have people from hometown working here, too”, and 17.65% “work meets with personality”.

10.08% answered “have no choice”, higher than Nghia Hiep, Kim Chung or Long Binh.

a	b	c	d	e	f
23	20	11	21	0	22
19.33	16.81	9.24	17.65	0.00	18.49

no					
g	h	i	j	answer	Total
3	0	12	5	2	119
2.52	0.00	10.08	4.20	1.68	100.00

- a.High/stable income/salary
- b.Better working environment
- c.Skillful work
- d.Meets with personality
- e.Can commute from (parent) house
- f.Many people from same home town came to work in this place
- g.Can go to work together with relevant (family and/or friend)
- h.Want to living in urbanized area
- i.No other choice
- j.Others

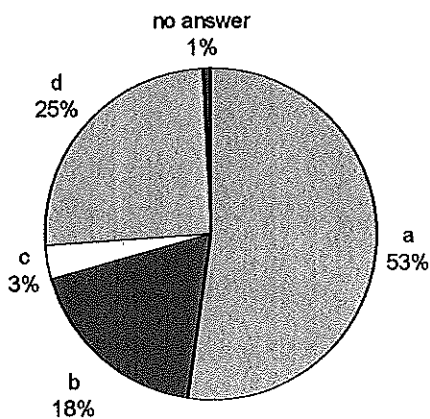


A27. Willingness to work as industrial workers

52.1% of the respondents want to work for several years only. Only 3.36% want to work until having child. 18.49% want to work until marriage. 25.21% have intention to work until retirement as industrial workers.

a	b	c	d	no answer	Total
62	22	4	30	1	119
52.10	18.49	3.36	25.21	0.84	100.00

- a. For several years only b. Until get married
 c. Until have a child d. Lifework (until retirement)



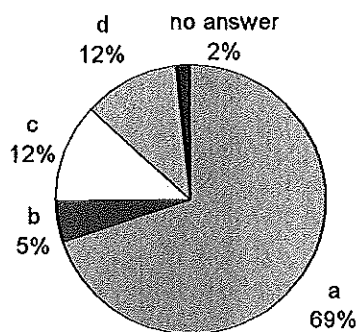
A28. Desirable career path

69.75% stated they want to work for one company and get promotion, followed by "No

intention to work permanently as industrial workers” and “change until meeting suitable job” (both 11.76%).

a	b	c	d	no answer	Total
83	6	14	14	2	119
69.75	5.04	11.76	11.76	1.68	100.00

- a. Working permanently for one company and get promotion
- b. Changing job for several times to have more different experience
- c. Changing job until meets with sufficient working condition
- d. No intention to work permanently as industrial workers



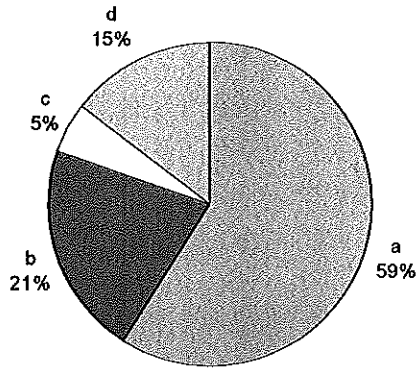
A29. Desirable career path for female workers

For mistakes, some male workers still answered the question, in the assumption what needs they see for their female counterparts.

59.02% responded “to need reinstatement after birth”.

a	b	c	d	Total
36	13	3	9	61
59.02	21.31	4.92	14.75	100.00

- a. Need to reinstatement after give birth
- b. Need to reinstatement after child care
- c. Have no intention to reinstatement
- d. Others



A30. Request of ideas to improve

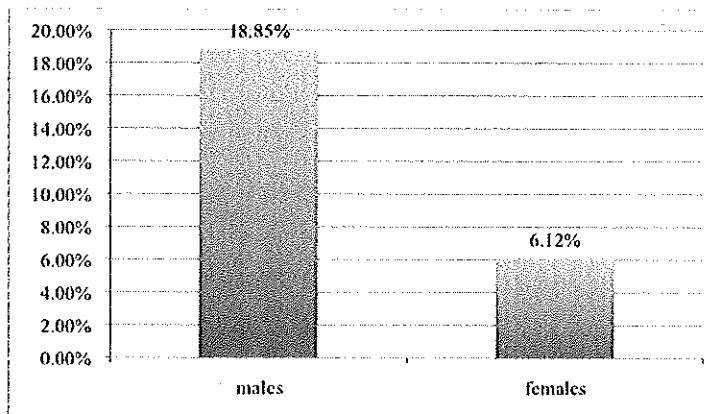
There are 76 respondents to this question. 27 requested to companies to raise salary and lower working hours. 15 persons expressed desire that companies should build housing for workers. 11 wanted to have a stable job. 8 wanted to have support in housing/ or housing fee.

B.Differences in responses

between males and females

B5. Personal monthly average income

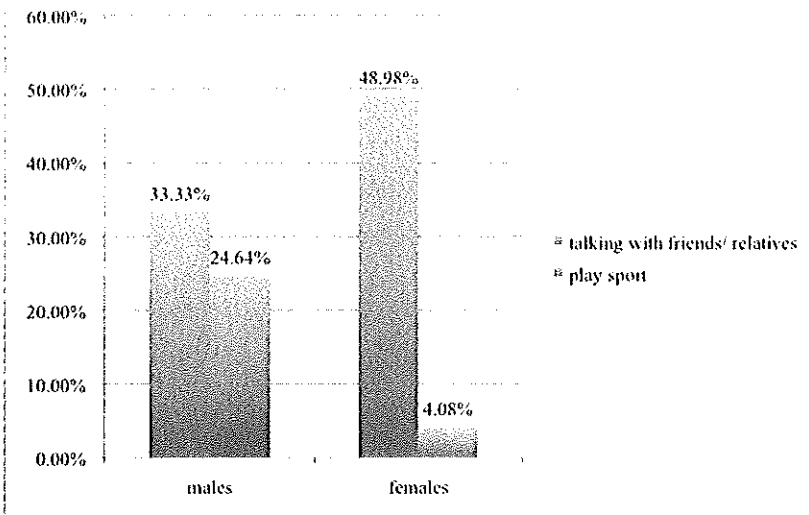
18.85% of males reported to earn 2 million VND or more per month, versus 6.12% of females. Only from that span (2mio VND and above), the difference is clear to see. In Nghia Hiep survey, the difference can be observed from 1.5 million VND/month.



Percentage of workers earning VND 2million/month or more

B10. Activities during off-time

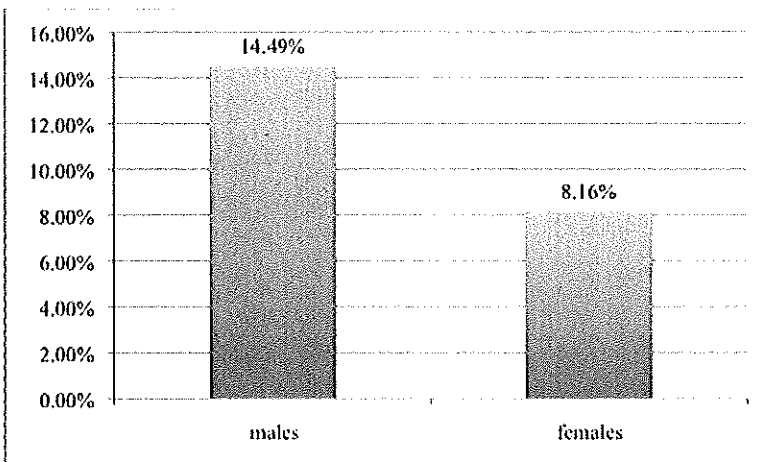
Males tend to stay talk less with friends (33.33% versus 48.98% of females) and play sport more (24.64% versus 4.08% of females).



Percentage of activities conducted by workers in off-time

B13. Willingness to stay

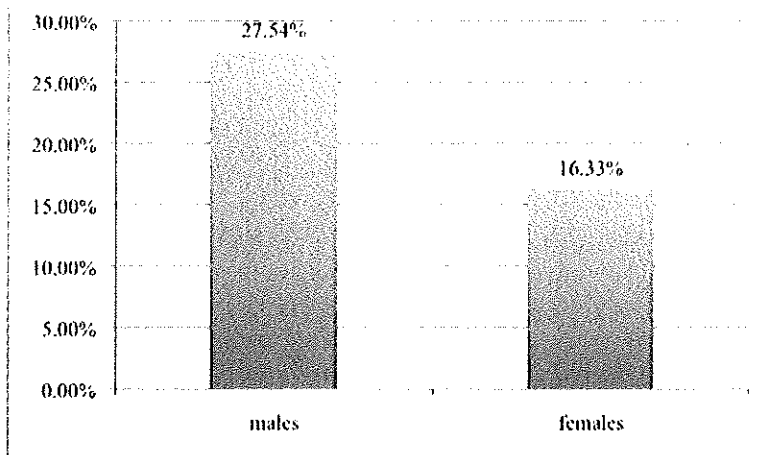
14.49% of males said “they want to go home”, compared with 8.16% of females.



Percentage of workers “wanting to go home”

B15. Living period in this district/ward

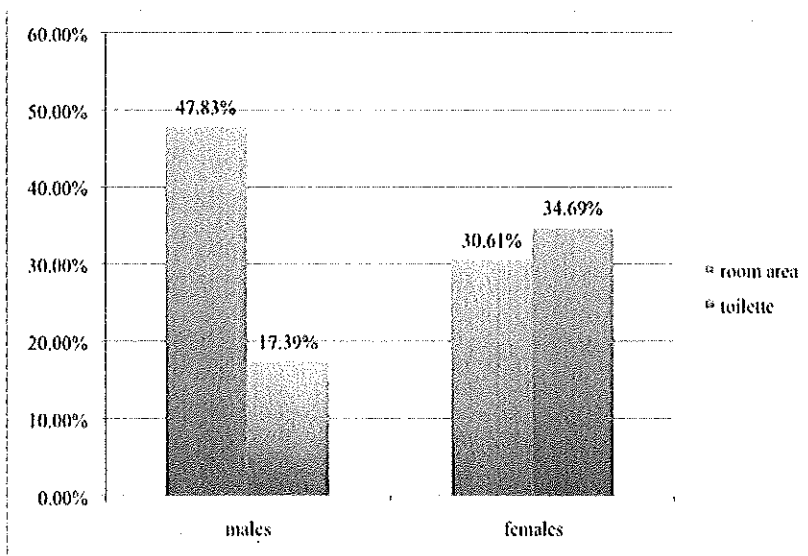
27.54% of males said they have stayed here for 6 months or less, compared with 16.33% of females.



Percentage of workers who have lived in the area for 6 months or less

B19. Most insufficient housing condition

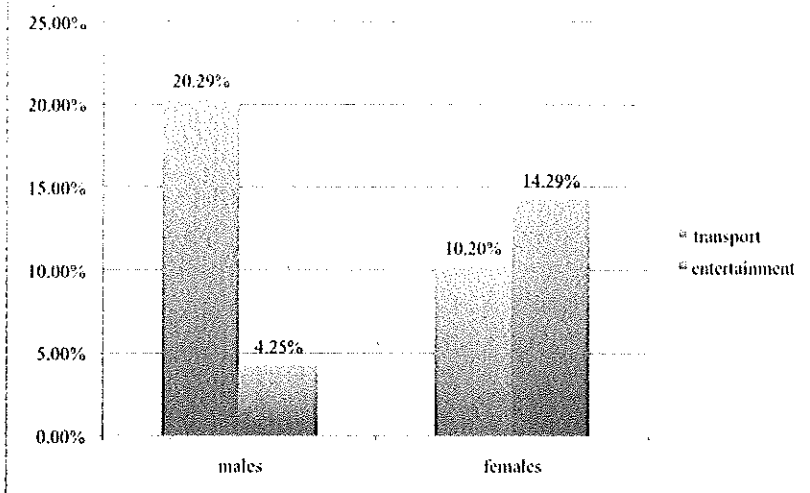
More males complained of “room area” than females (47.83% versus 30.61%) while more females complained of “toilette” (34.69% versus 17.39%).



Percentage of workers complaining of “room area” and “toilette”

B20. Most insufficient living condition

Males complained more of “transport” than females (20.29% versus 10.20%), while females complained for of “entertainment “14.29% versus 4.25%).

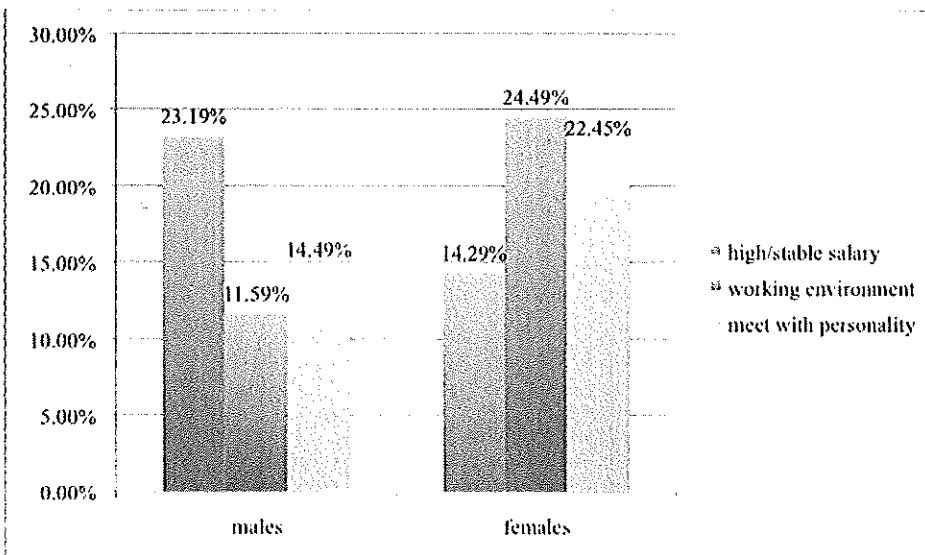


Percentage of workers complaining of "transport" and "entertainment"

Both complained of Security (39.13% of males and 32.65% of females)

B26. Reason to work in factory

More males appreciated "high/stable salary" than females (23.19% versus 14.29%) while more females appreciated "working environment" (24.49% versus 11.59% of males) and "meet with personality" (22.45% versus 14.49% of males).

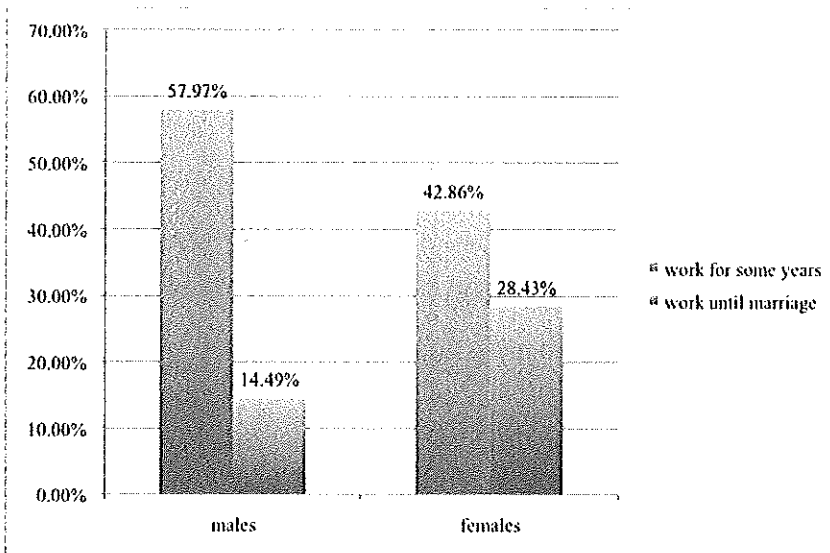


Percentage of workers choose to work because of "high/stable salary", "working environment" and "meet with personality"

B27. Willingness to work as industrial worker

57.97% of males said, they want to work for some years, versus 42.86% of females.

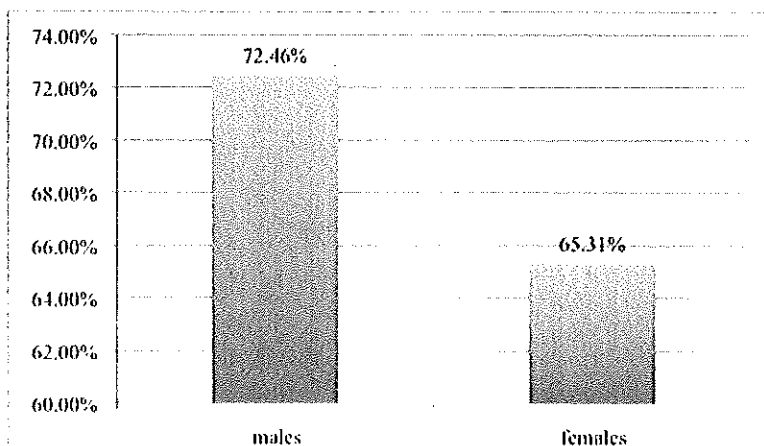
28.43% of females reported to want to work until marriage, versus 14.49% of males.



Percentage of workers who want to work "for some years" and "until marriage"

B28. Desirable career path

72.46% of males said they want to work for one company and get promotion, versus 65.31% of females.



Percentage of workers who wish to work for one company only, and get promotion

Other group comparison has been conducted, but the total sample of a group is too small (not representative enough) or the results indicate no significant difference such as in case of Kim Chung or Long Binh.

Results of Questionnaire Survey

Nghia Hiep – Hung Yen

Total number of valid questionnaires: 86

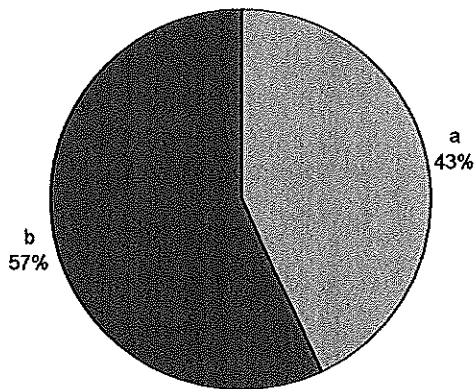
A. General results

A1. Sex

Among the respondents, 43.02% are males and 56.98% are females.

a	b	Total
37	49	86
43.02	56.98	100.00

a. male b. female

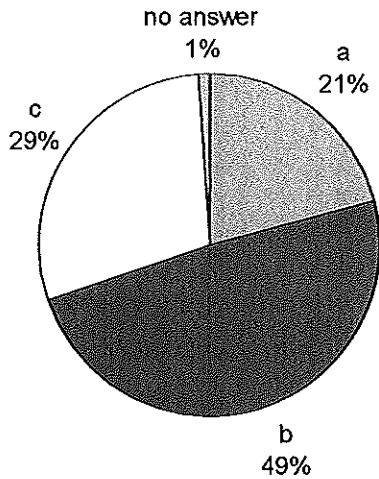


A2. Age

None of the respondents are over 31 years old. The biggest group of age is between 21 and 25 years old, with 48.84%.

a	b	c	no answer	Total
18	42	25	1	86
20.93	48.84	29.07	1.16	100.00

a. below 21 b. 21-25 c. 26-30 d. 31-35 e. 36-40 f. over 40

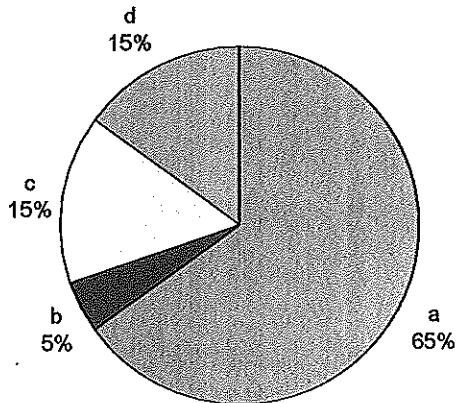


A3. Marital status

The largest group consists of single persons, making up 65.12% of the respondents. 30.24% reported to be married, either with children or no children.

a	b	c	d	Total
56	4	13	13	86
65.12	4.65	15.12	15.12	100.00

a. single b. single with child c. married d. married with child

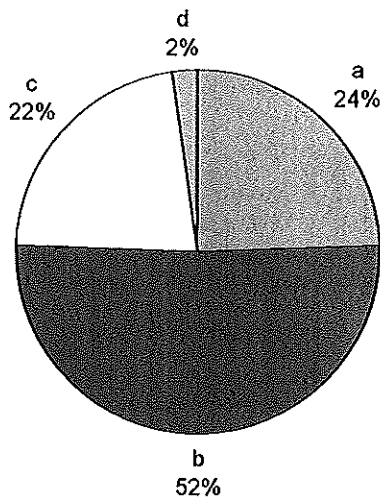


A4. Educational level

51.16% were graduated from highschool, 24.42% from junior highschool. Only 2.33% responded to have university degree.

a	b	c	d	Total
21	44	19	2	86
24.42	51.16	22.09	2.33	100.00

- a. junior high-school b. high school c. colleague d. university
 a. below 1hr trip b. 1 to 2 hours trip c. 2-3 hours trip d. 3 hours and over



A5. Personal monthly average income

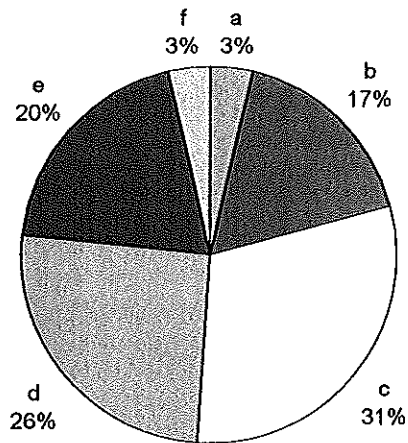
Most of the workers (>75%) responded to earn between 1 and 2.5 million VND per month, with 55.81% earning between 1 and 2 million VND per month.

For those earning less than 1 million VND/month (20.92%), we take the assumption that they are in the test-phase of work, or they work at the company with incentive salary structure which allows them to earn less during the period of less jobs, less outputs, less overtime and holiday working hours.

3.49% of the respondents earn more than 3 million VND per month.

a	b	c	d	e	f	Total
3	15	26	22	17	3	86
3.49	17.44	30.23	25.58	19.77	3.49	100.00

- a. below 0.8mil VND b. 0.8-1.0mil VND c. 1.0-1.5mil VND d.
 1.5-2.0mil VND
 d. 2.0-2.5mil VND e. 2.5-3.0mil VND f. 3.0-4.0mil VND g. over
 4.0mil VND



A6. Other source of income

30% (26 persons) responded to have other sources of income, either from wife/husband or parents/ children (8 versus 18 persons).

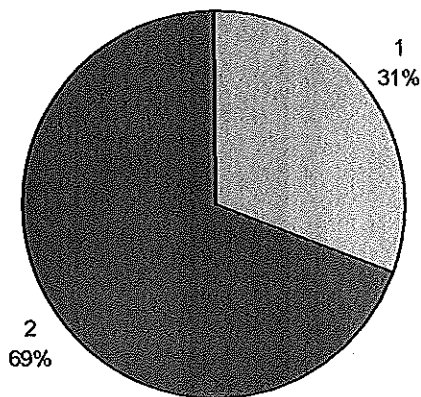
We can have the assumption that a part of single workers still need financial support from their families (parents).

a	b
8	18
30.77	69.23

26
answer

a. wife/husband

b. parent(s)/child(s)



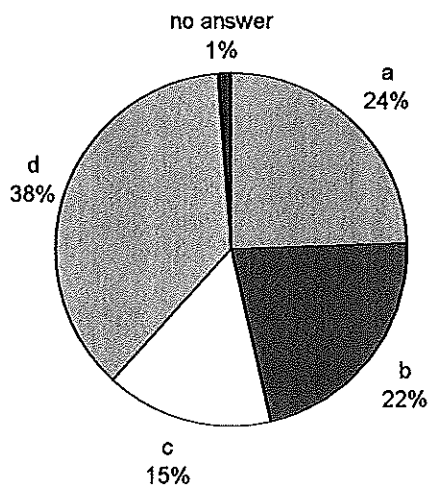
A7. Distance from hometown

37.21 of the respondents need to spend 3 hours or more for the trip from working place to their hometown. During the questionnaire survey, it was made clear to the respondents that “hometown” means the place they, their families lived before they moved to industrial park to work. Because in Vietnamese terms, “hometown” can be understood as the place of origin of the ancestors – “Que quan”, as registered in the ID.

24.42% responded to live within 1 hour trip area.

a	b	c	d	no answer	Total
21	19	13	32	1	86
24.42	22.09	15.12	37.21	1.16	100.00

a. below 1hr trip b. 1 to 2 hours trip c. 2-3 hours trip d. 3 hours and over



It can be observed that workers in Nghia Hiep area are likely to live closer to hometown than in Kim Chung or Long Binh survey (workers with >3 hours home trip were 50% and 76% respectively of the total surveyed workers). The assumption is that smaller industrial area does not attract workers from remote area such as traditional, bigger industrial areas.

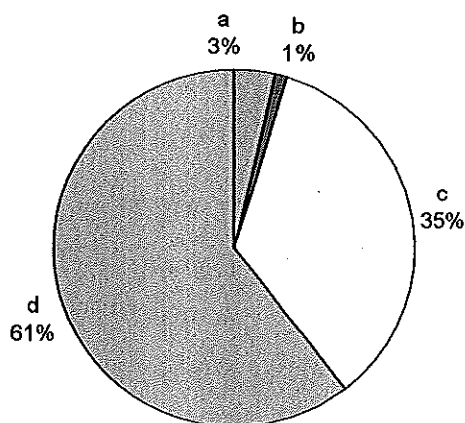
A8. Time basis of distance (Q7) above

As for the question how they take the trip to hometown, 60.47% responded as to use bus as transport mean for the hometown trip.

3.49% responded to “walk” to hometown, probably referring to that their family live around. the area of industrial park.

a	b	c	d	Total
3	1	30	52	86
3.49	1.16	34.88	60.47	100.00

a. by walk b. by bicycle c. by motorbike d. by bus



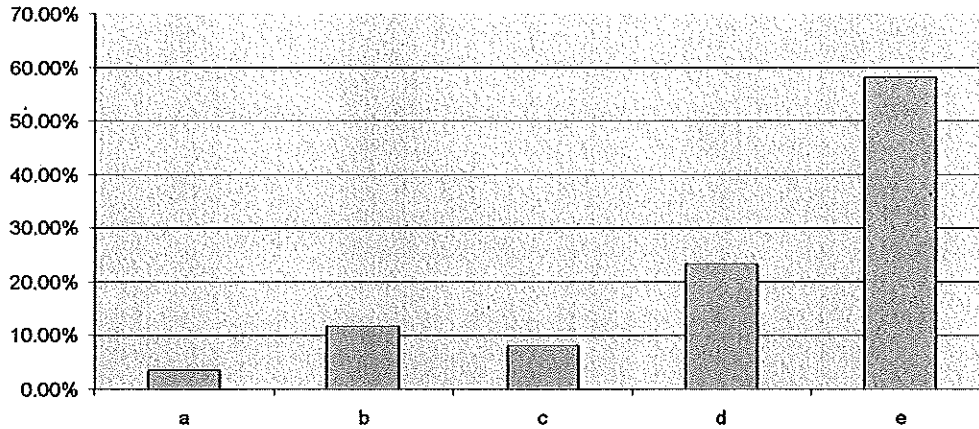
A9. Relations in neighborhood

58.14% responded to have no relatives/friends in the area.

Those with parents/ brothers/sisters in the area were more than 15.12%, smaller than in Kim Chung (>21%) and Long Binh survey (41%).

a	b	c	d	e
3	10	7	20	50
3.49	11.63	8.14	23.26	58.14

a. parents b. brother/sister c. other relatives d. old friends e. none (alone)

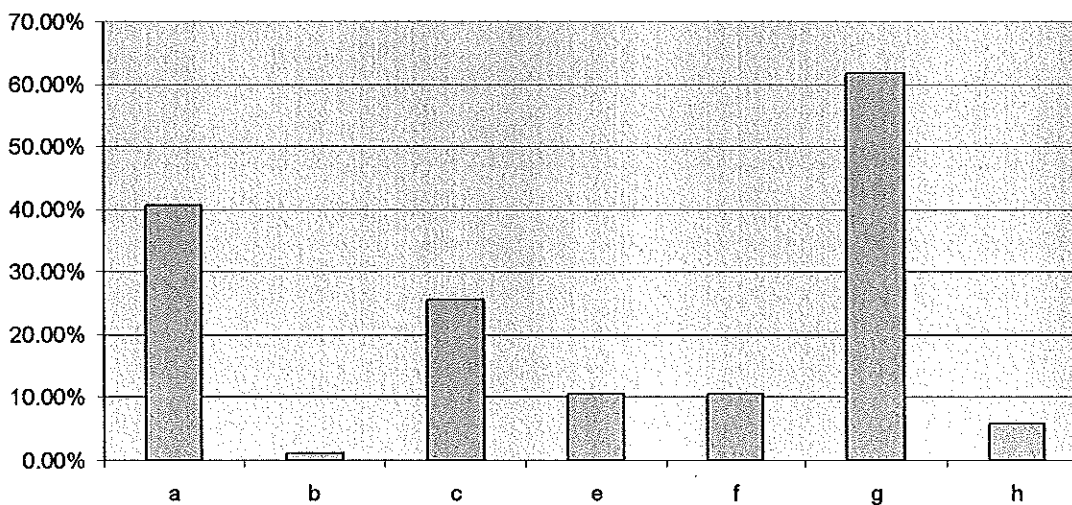


A10. Activities during off-time (answers with multiple choice)

61.63% responded to “stay at room” during off-time, followed by “talking with friends/ relatives” (40.70%) and “go shopping” (25.58%). 10.47% responded with “go to drink”, greater than in Kim Chung survey with 2.65% only.

a	b	c	e	f	g	h
35	1	22	9	9	53	5
40.70	1.16	25.58	10.47	10.47	61.63	5.81

- a.talking with or visiting friends/relatives
- b.stay overnight with friends/relatives
- c.go (window) shopping in surrounding
- d.go to city center
- e.play sport
- f.go to drink
- g.stay at room (reading a book/ listen to the music/ see TV/movie)
- h.others



A11. Activities time range

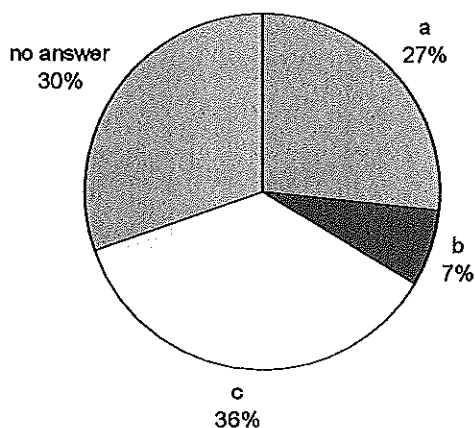
The question was somewhat confusing to the respondents, most of them stated the working hours as the answers, commonly in the working hours, depending on what shift they have.

A12. Personal relations

36.05% of the respondents answered with “no lover” with high ratio of non-respondents (30.23%), which include married workers.

a	b	c	no answer	Total
23	6	31	26	86
26.74	6.98	36.05	30.23	100.00

a. Have a lover b. Have a plan for married within 1 year c. No lover



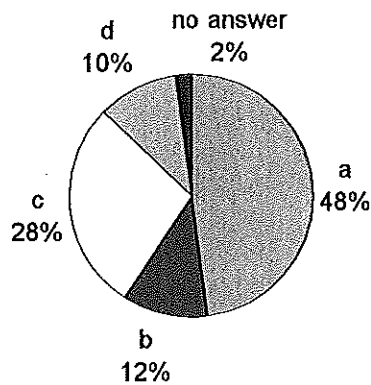
A13. Willingness to stay

47.67% responded “need to stay here as long as I can”, followed by “stay until getting married” (27.91%).

10.47% want to go back home as soon as possible. The percentage is smaller than in Kim Chung (17.66%) and Long Binh survey (25.28%).

a	b	c	d	no answer	Total
41	10	24	9	2	86
47.67	11.63	27.91	10.47	2.33	100.00

- a. Need to stay in this place as long as I can
- b. Need to stay in this place until have a child
- c. Need to stay in this place until get marriage
- d. Want to back hometown soon or as soon as possible



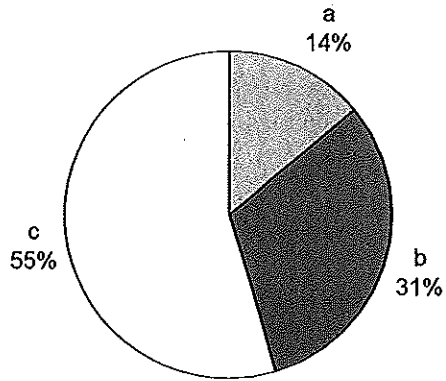
Among “d” respondents, 4 said, if they have job in hometown, they would go back immediately. 2 said they would go back because they want to be closer to family/children.

A14. Future life plan

86.05% responded with “stay with families, parents or children”

a	b	c	Total
12	27	47	86
13.95	31.40	54.65	100.00

- a. Stay alone, leave family at hometown
- b. Stay with family, including children
- c. Stay with family and parent(s)

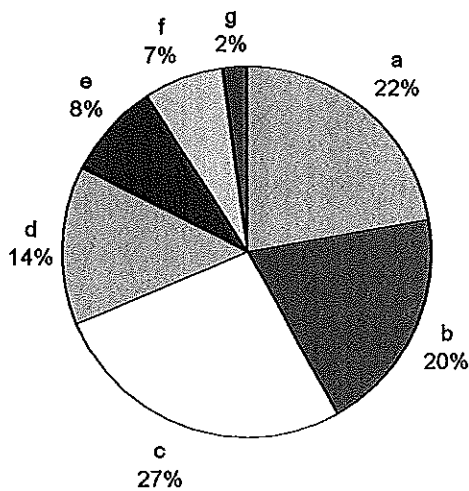


A15. Living period in this district/ward

9.31% of the respondents reported to stay in the area more than 5 years. Most have stayed here less than 3 years (82.55%).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	Total
19	17	23	12	7	6	2	86
22.09	19.77	26.74	13.95	8.14	6.98	2.33	100.00

- a. below 6 months
- b. 6 to 12 months
- c. 1-2 years
- d. 2-3 years
- e. 3-5 years
- 5-10 years
- f. 6-8 years
- g. over 10 years

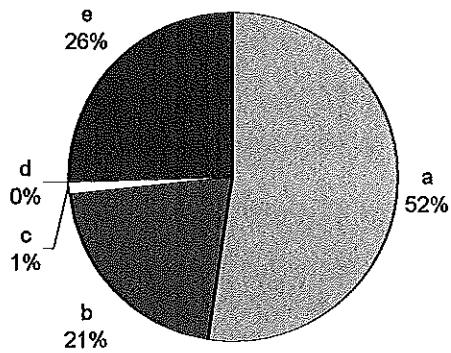


A16. Current housing style

52.33% responded to share rental rooms with friends. 1 person reported to live in own or parents' house. 0 responded to stay in "companies' house".

a	b	c	d	e	Total
45	18	1		22	86
52.33	20.93	1.16	0.00	25.58	100.00

- a.Rental: sharing (or not) with friends b.Rental: stay with family
c.Parent/own house room/house d.Dormitory or company's
e.Others

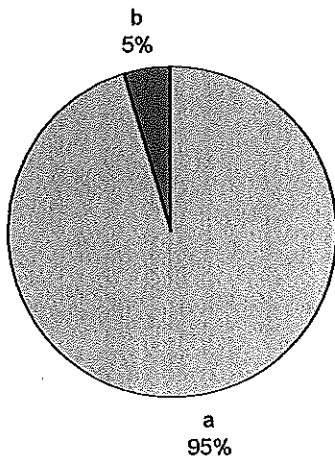


A17. Public utilities

95.35% reported to share toilette/kitchen/bathrooms with other rooms.

a	b	Total
82	4	86
95.35	4.65	100.00

- a.Shared with other rooms b.Have in own room/house

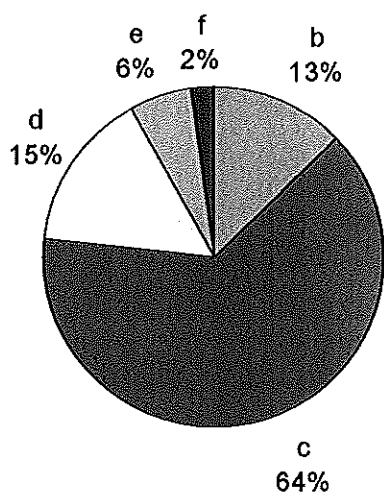


A18. Monthly rental fee

76.74% responded to spend 300,000VND or less for monthly rental fee. .

b	c	d	e	f	Total
11	55	13	5	2	86
12.79	63.95	15.12	5.81	2.33	100.00

- a. free of charge b. below 0.2mil VND c. 0.2-0.3mil VND
 d. 0.3-0.4mil VND e. 0.4-0.5mil VND f. Over 0.5mil VND



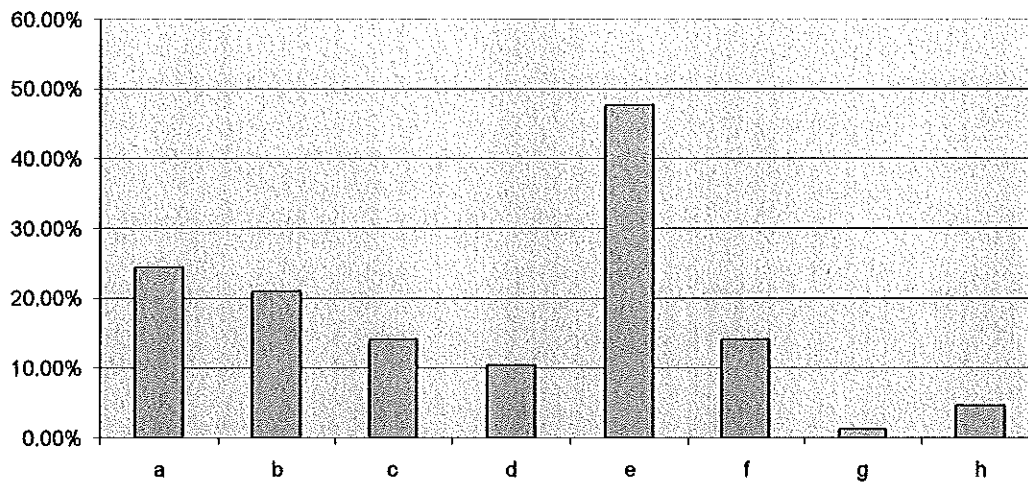
There is a huge difference between Nghia Hiep and Kim Chung (22.96% spend 300,000 or less/ month) and Long Binh (15.43%).

A19. Most insufficient housing condition (multiple choice)

47.67% complained about “rental fee”, followed by “room area” (24.42%) and “toilette” (20.93%).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
21	18	12	9	41	12	1	4
24.42	20.93	13.95	10.47	47.67	13.95	1.16	4.65

- a. room area b. toilet c. bath d. kitchen e. rental fee
 f. privacy g. rental regulation h. others



2 complained about power cut (others as answer).

A20. Most insufficient living condition (multiple choice)

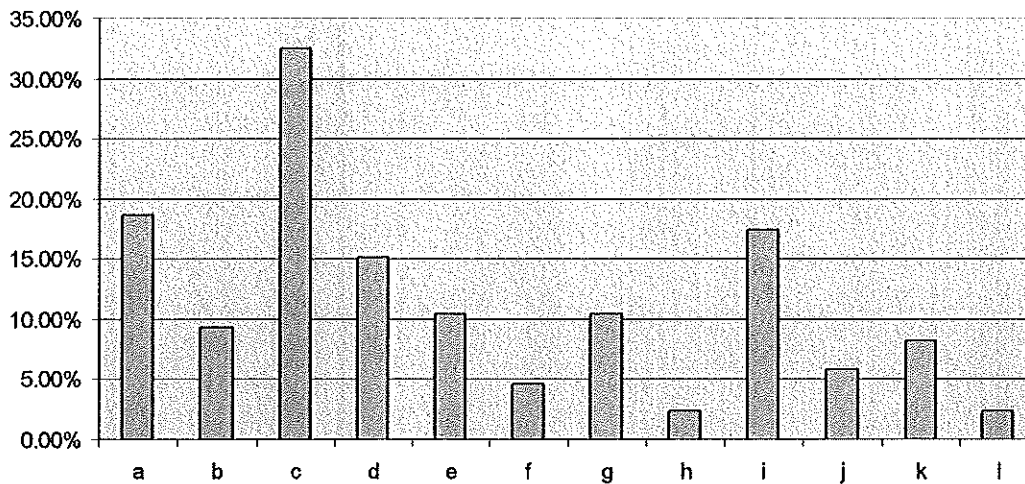
Security (32.56%), Sanitation (18.6%) and Transportation (17.44%) were mentioned most by the respondents.

Lack of café/restaurant was mentioned only by 2 person.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g
16	8	28	13	9	4	9
18.60	9.30	32.56	15.12	10.47	4.65	10.47

h	i	j	k	l	no answer
2	15	5	7	2	3
2.33	17.44	5.81	8.14	2.33	3.49

- a. sanitation
- b. medical
- c. security
- d. education for own
- e. education for child
- f. kinder garden
- g. market
- h. cafe/restaurant
- i. Transportation
- j. park/green
- k. entertainment
- l. others



A21. If any difficulties on living environment request to be considered/ improved

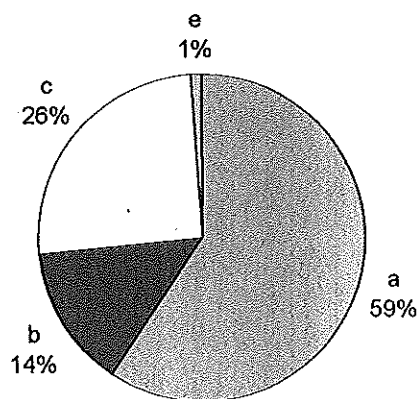
10 complained of low salary and high working hours.

A22. Commuting method

59.30% reported to commute by “walk”, followed by “motorbike” (25.58%)

a	b	c	e	Total
51	12	22	1	86
59.30	13.95	25.58	1.16	100.00

a. walking b. bicycle c. motorbike d. bike taxi e. bus



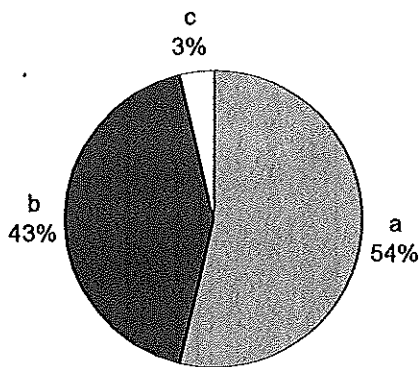
In Kim Chung and Long Binh survey, only 28% reported to “walk’ to working place.

A23. Commuting time

53.49% need less than 15 minutes to get to work, much greater ratio than in Kim Chung (15.45%) and Long Binh survey (27.29%).

a	b	c	Total
46	37	3	86
53.49	43.02	3.49	100.00

- a. below 15 min. b. 15-30 min. c. 30-60 min d. over 1hr



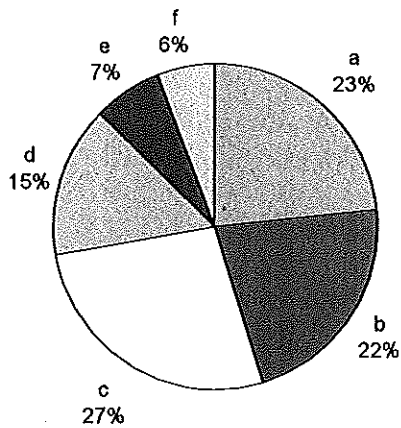
Only 3.49% reported to need 30 minutes to more to get to working place.

A24. Working period in the industrial park

The answers varied over 0 to 5 years stretch, with only 5.81% responding to have worked here from 5 to 10 years. No one answered to have worked here for more than 10 years.

a	b	c	d	e	f	Total
20	19	23	13	6	5	86
23.26	22.09	26.74	15.12	6.98	5.81	100.00

- a. below 6 months b. 6 to 12 months c. 1-2 years d. 2-3 years
 e. 3-5 years f. 5-10 years g. over 10 years

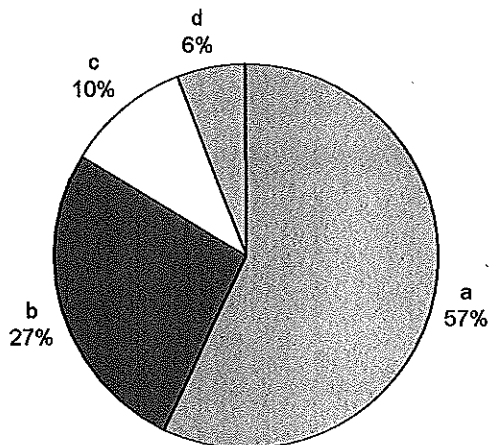


A25. Experience on job changing

More than 83.72% reported to have changed job 1 time (26.74%) or yet to change job (56.98%).

a	b	c	d	Total
49	23	9	5	86
56.98	26.74	10.47	5.81	100.00

a. none b. 1 time c. 2 times d. 3 times e. 4 times or more



A26. Reason to work in factories

The answers varies, with 23.26% responding “high/stable income” and 17.44% responding “better working environment”. 16.28% responded with “meet with

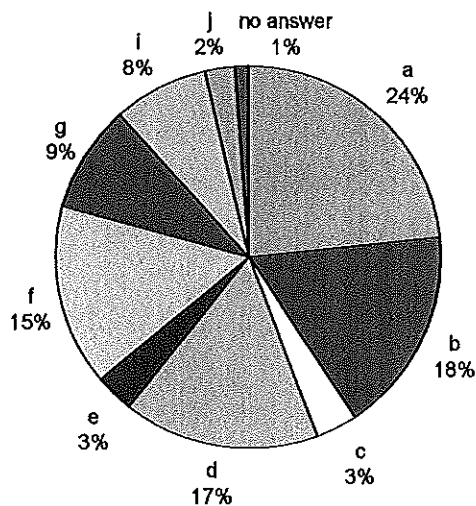
personality”.

8.14% answered “because I have no choice”.

a	b	c	d	e	f
20	15	3	14	3	13
23.26	17.44	3.49	16.28	3.49	15.12

g	i	j	no answer	Total
8	7	2	1	86
9.30	8.14	2.33	1.16	100.00

- a.High/stable income/salary
- b.Better working environment
- c.Skillful work
- d.Meets with personality
- e.Can commute from (parent) house
- f.Many people from same home town came to work in this place
- g.Can go to work together with relevant (family and/or friend)
- h.Want to living in urbanized area
- i.No other choice
- j.Others

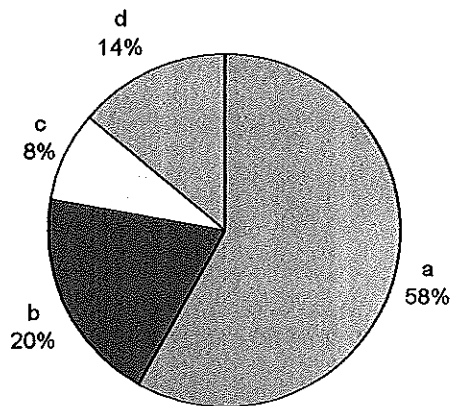


A27. Willingness to work as industrial workers

58.14% of the respondents want to work for several years only. 13.95% have intention to work as industrial workers until retirement.

a	b	c	d	Total
50	17	7	12	86
58.14	19.77	8.14	13.95	100.00

- a. For several years only b. Until get married
 c. Until have a child d. Lifework (until retirement)

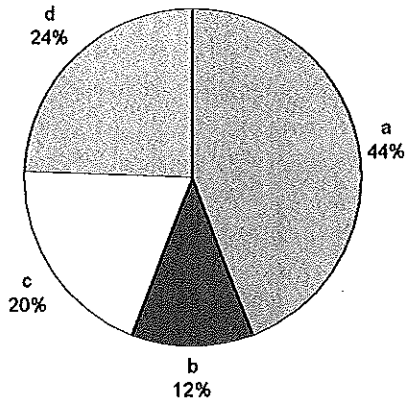


A28. Desirable career path

44.19% stated they want to work for one company and get promotion, followed by "no intention to work as industrial workers" (24.42%).

a	b	c	d	Total
38	10	17	21	86
44.19	11.63	19.77	24.42	100.00

- a. Working permanently for one company and get promotion
 b. Changing job for several times to have more different experience
 c. Changing job until meets with sufficient working condition
 d. No intention to work permanently as industrial workers



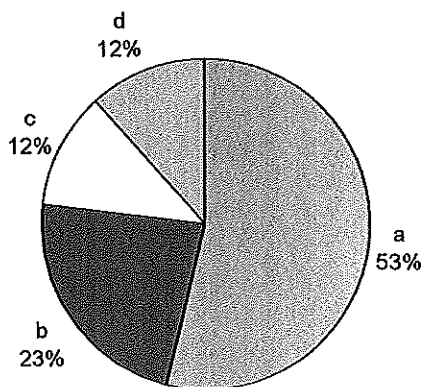
6 persons said, they do not want to be here because of low salary. 3 would go back because their family is in their hometown.

A29. Desirable career path for female workers

For mistakes, some male workers still answered the question, in the assumption what needs they see for their female counterparts. 53.85% responded “to need reinstatement after birth”.

a	b	c	d	Total
28	12	6	6	52
53.85	23.08	11.54	11.54	100.00

- a. Need to reinstatement after give birth b. Need to reinstatement after child care
 c. Have no intention to reinstatement d. Others



A30. Request of ideas to improve

14 respondents said they want to have higher salary and lower working hours.

12 said they wish to have better working and living environment.

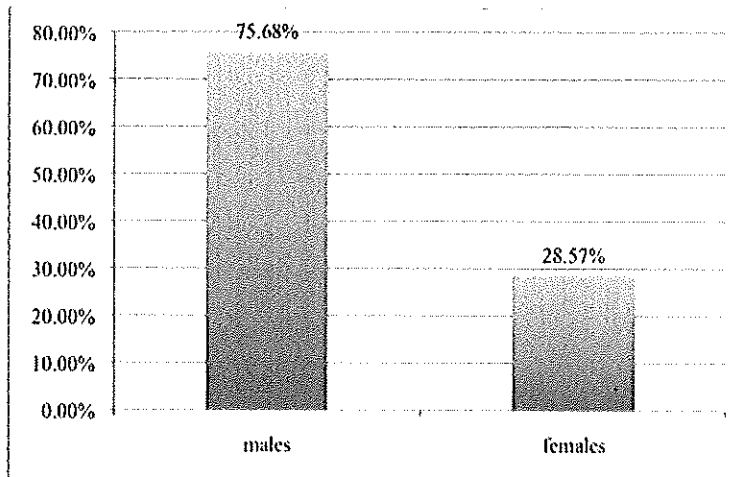
8 persons said they wish more stable job.

B. Differences in responses

between males and females

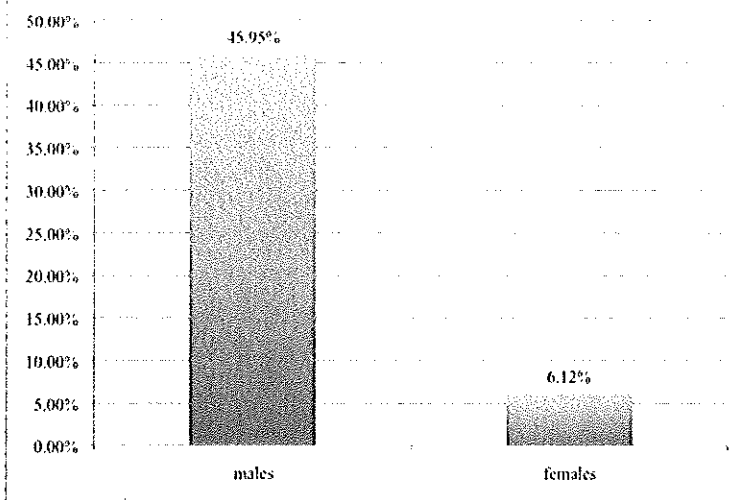
B5. Personal monthly average income

28.57% of female workers responded to earn more than 1.5mio VND/month. 75.68% of male workers reported to earn more than 1.5mio VND.



Percentage of workers earning VND 1.5million/month or more

Especially, only 6.12% of females said, they earn 2 million VND or more per month. The figure for male counterparts is 45.95%.

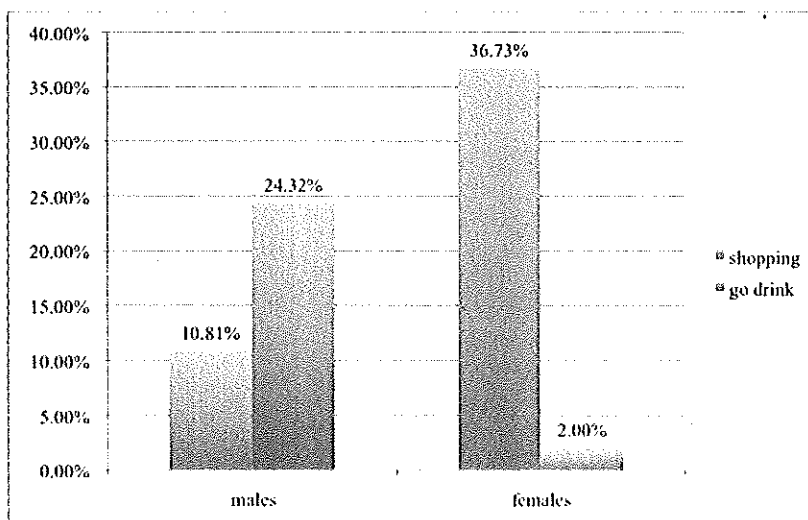


Percentage of workers earning VND 2million/month or more

It can be observed that in Nghia Hiep survey, males are much better off than females in earnings.

B10. Activities during off-time

36.73% females reported to go shopping, compared with 10.81% of males. 24.32% of males reported to go drink, compared with 2.0% of females.



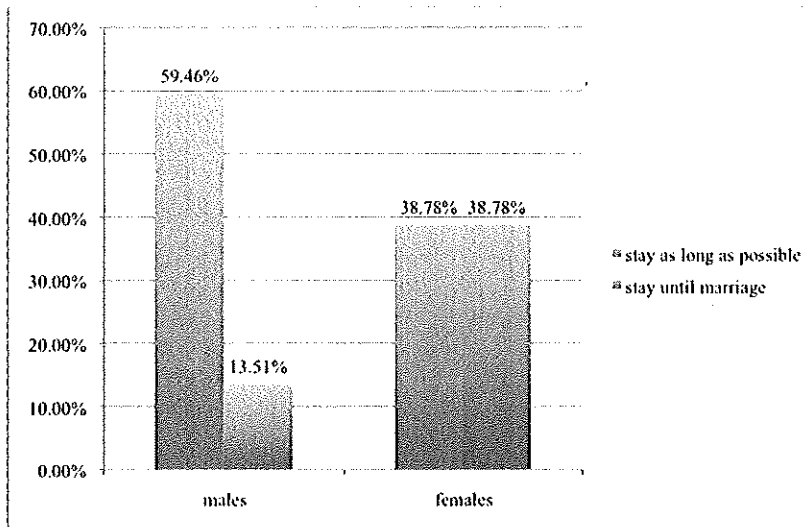
Percentage of activities conducted by workers in off-time

In Kim Chung survey, only 10.87% of males responded to “go drink”.

B13. Willingness to stay

59.46% of males said “they want to stay as long as possible”, compared with 38.78% of females.

13.51% of males reported to stay until marriage, compared with 38.78%.



Percentage of workers “wanting to stay as long as possible”

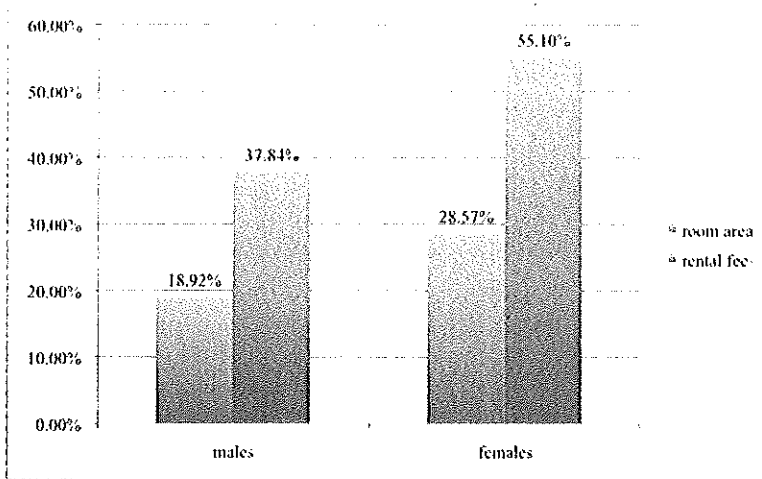
Males showed greater willingness of staying than females in Nghia Hiep survey.

Compared with Kim Chung and Long Binh, Nghia Hiep area females showed less willingness to stay. In Kim Chung and Long Binh survey, around 45% of females responded “they want to stay as long as possible”.

B19. Most insufficient housing condition

18.92% of males complained of “room area” versus 28.57% of females.

37.84% of males complained of “rental fee” versus 55.1% of females.

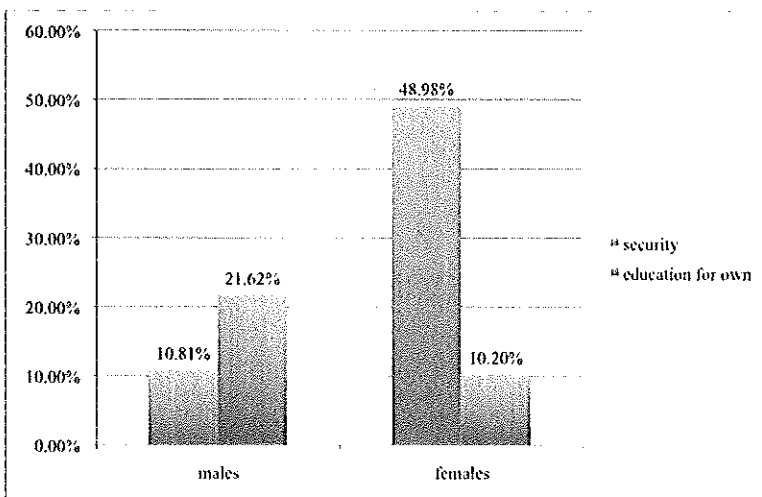


Percentage of workers complaining of "room area" and "rental fee"

B20. Most insufficient living condition

10.81% of males complained of "security" versus 48.98% of females.

21.62% of males complained of "education for own" versus 10.20% of females.



Percentage of workers complaining of "security" and "education for own"

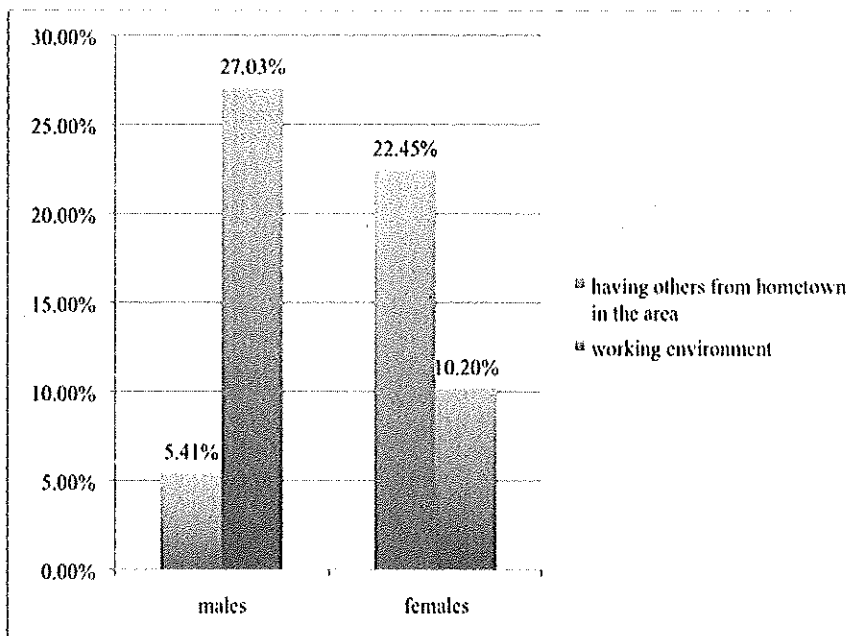
In terms of security, this is the most discrepant result between males and females. In Kim Chung and Long Binh survey, perception between males and females about security in the area are almost the same.

We have no explanation why almost half of female respondents said they are not satisfied with security condition in Nghia Hiep while only 10.81% of males said so.

In Kim Chung and Long Binh survey, between 26 and 39% said, they see security condition as “insufficient”.

B26. Reason to work in factory

More females appreciated “having others from hometown in the area” than males (22.45% versus 5.41%) while more males appreciated “working environment” (27.03% versus 10.20%).

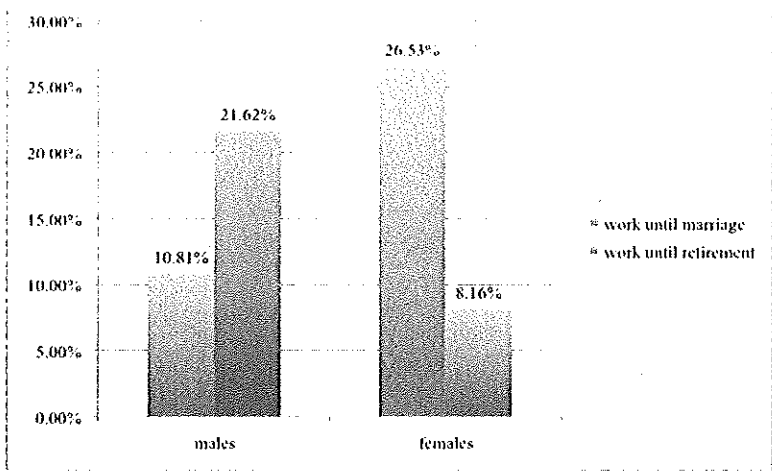


Percentage of workers choose to work because of “having others from hometown in the area” and “working environment”

B27. Willingness to work as industrial worker

26.53% of females said, they want to work until marriage, versus 10.81% of males.

21.62% of males reported to want to work until retirement, versus 8.16% of females.

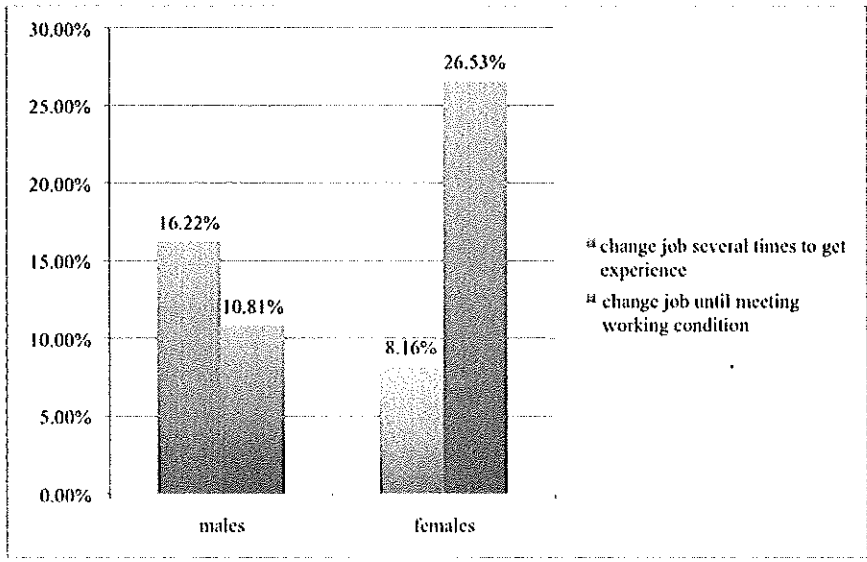


Percentage of workers wanting to work "until marriage" and "until retirement"

B28. Desirable career path

16.22% of males responded to want to change job several times to get experience, compared with 8.16% of females.

10.81% of males said they want to change job until meeting working condition, versus 26.53% of females.



Percentage of workers who want to change job "several times to get experience" and "until meeting working conditions"

It also reflects B26, in which more males than females said: They work here because of "good working environment". It can be assumed that males in Nghia Hiep area are more likely to work in better working environment.

Other group comparison has been conducted, but the total sample of a group is too small (not representative enough) or the results indicate no significant difference such as in case of Kim Chung or Long Binh.

Hearing Survey

Kim Chung Commune – Dong Anh District - Hanoi

Date: 21 April 2010

Time: 09:00 – 12:00

Venue: Kim Chung commune People Committee

Attendees:

Mr. Kawai Kensaku, JICA Study Team

Ms. Doan Phuong Ly, JICA Study Team

Mr. Bui Van Tuong, Consulting Center for International Projects

Mr. Pham Van Bien, Chairman of Kim Chung commune People Committee

1. Urban Infrastructure

(1) Residence:

1) How many rental apartment are there in the commune?

There are approximately 11,000 rental rooms with more than 22,000 tenants in the area, most of them are workers of Thang Long Industrial Park. In the past it was always used in full capacity. During the global economic crisis the occupancy became less. Now, with the economy recovering it is getting slowly to fuller capacity. The number 22,000 does not include the workers living in companies' apartments which is in the area but not under administration of Kim Chung commune. We estimate the total number at more than 30,000.

There is plan to build 15-floor apartments for workers, I was informed.

2) Are there any rules or regulations for the rental apartment (ex, curfew)?

There is no official rental regulation, there is only mutual commitment between room owners and tenants in the contract, regarding security and environment issues. Normally the police rules 10PM as curfew time. In reality it is hard to practice since workers work in night shift, too. It is more about informing about the regulation, rather than enforcing with the regulation.

3) *In general, worker share the room with their friends. Are there other patterns (ex worker stay alone)?*

If they can afford, they atay alone. There are workers coming from this area, too, staying at their houses

4) *After marriage, what kind of the room they normary choose?*

Normally workers stay in shared room, after marriage they tend to rent an own room, or one more room next door, for their parents.relatives to come to take care of the babies, but it happens seldom that they hire one more room.

(2) Water supply

1) *Does people use water from well or public water pipe?*

The village is still using water from well.

2) *If people use water from well, are there any problem (down of water level in the well, smell, turbidity)?*

Sometimes we experience bad quality water, especially in Bau hamlet, due to low elevation and sporadic flooding, the water quality is not guaranteed.

3) *Are there any development plan regarding water supply system?*

The construction of water pipeline is in the process. In 2010, 2 of 3 hamlets will have water from pipelines. The inhabitants are registering now to use pipeline water. Water will be supplied from Van Tri station, the main pipeline is already there. Connecting pipelines will be built.

4) *Please introduce the person who is in charge of water supply system in water supply company*

5) *How is the current developing condition of water supply system in commune (water supplied area)?*

6) *Please provide the annual or monthly report regarding water supply.*

We have no report on water supply situation.

(3) Sewer

1) *Are there any problem regarding the current sewer system in the commune?*

Because the road construction is underway, poor sewer and drainage system, heavy rain often causes flooding.

2) *How is the condition of septic tank in each house?*

Each house has a septic tank, commonly not according to any standard.

3) How is the record of flood damage in the commune?

In 2006 we experienced a flooding cause by 100-120mm rain, the duration of flooding was 2 weeks. Some house are 70cm under water. In 2009 there was heavier rain but the flooding was not severe due to the main open channel, diameter of 2m, expanded from 1.5m from 2006, after the flooding. Long before 2006, because the road construction was not heavy, there was less flooding. The flooding happened more often with the construction 9A Road. Now it is getting better than 2006 but there is still problem. One is that the main sewer channel is at higher elevation than the village ground. To compare, before IP park went to operation, there was less flooding than now.

4) Are there any development plan regarding sewer system in the commune?

We have no budget to develop sewer system.

(4) Power supply

1) How often power interruption is happened? Planed interruption or accident?

2) What is the main reason for the power interruption?

Power cut does not happen often, mainly for reparation. I guess that area around industrial parks enjoys advantage.

3) Where is the nearest substation?

4) How much is the capacity of substation?

We have 11 power station, in 3 hamlets (2,3 and 6 in each hamlet), 22 and 35kW line. The 35kw line comes from another direction.

(5) Telecommunication

1) How many internet café are there in commune?

2) How is the internet environment in comune?

The village has 30 to 40 internet service points, serving both villagers and workers, students.

(6) Road

1) Are there any problem of traffic jam, noise, accident?

We experience traffic jam in rush hours (afternoon). Sometimes it is possible only to walk. In the past we had a market along the highway, it was moved before the ASEAN summit, to clear the face of the highway from airport to Hanoi city center. We claimed a land in the workers apartment area. For longer term, a 1.3ha market will be built,

probably in 2 years, serving workers. We also plan a market for each hamlet, around 1-2,000m²/each but we have no land, for now.

2) How is the condition of street lighting?

Lighting bulbs are along the power pillar, the budget is supported partly by Dong Anh district but not sufficient, every 2 or 3 pillar has a bulb.

3) How is the service of public bus?

There are 3 public bus lines along the highway, not convenient for workers to commute to industrial park. Workers from village use another way to get to industrial park, not affected by the inconvenience of the bus stop location. Other workers using public bus must walk along the highway from the bus stop to the industrial park.

4) How is the current condition of road in commune?

Bau hamlet has 1 concrete road. Hau hamlet has asphalt road and 2 concrete roads.

5) How is the condition of road for the transportation to the industrial park?

To get to the IP, workers can go through the area of workers apartments houses (companies), those roads are asphalt.

(7) Traffic

1) Are there any bus for the long distance?

2) Where is the destination regarding the above bus?

The is long-distance bus to all places in northern Vietnam.

(8) Waste solid

1) Are there any illegal dumping of gabage?

Garbage dumping happens along the highway. It is the responsibility of no one to collect those garbage. In the village it does not happen often.

2) Please introduce the person who is in charge of waste solid (URENCO).

3) What kind of disposal method in dump site and capacity?

4) How often URENCO collect gabage in commune?

URENCO collect garbage in the village, fee is charged per person, VND1-2,000/month. Garbage is collected to 3 points in 2 hamlets, then URENCO collects each day or each 2 days, depending on the quantity of garbage.

5) Are there any problem of the current collecting garbage method?

In general we have no problem with the garbage.

2. Social infrastructure

(1) Medical treatment

1) How many hospital or clinic are there?

There is one clinic, belonging to the district, patients in demand will be sent to district hospital with 60 beds, 20 employees.

The commune medical center has 10 beds and 12 employees.

There is no maternity hospital in the area.

2) Are there any request to the medical facility?

The commune medical center is often overloaded. People prefer to go there. Employees are villagers, taking care better of the villagers and workers in village. Employees of the clinic are people from other places.

(2) Education:

1) Are there any vocational school? How many kindergarden, elementary school, junior high school, high school for each with the student number to be accomodated?

There is one vocational school with 3-4,000 students (1,000 enrollment each year). There are 3 kindergartens in 3 hamlets with 125 kindergarten kids and 662 pre-school kids.

The prime school has 712 pupils, junior highschool has 567. The 4ha highschool is under construction. Students must go to Van Noi or to Hanoi now. There is another highschool in the area (Ngo Tat To school), belonging to the district, but of lower quality.

I don't know the exact figure of kindergarten fee.

(3) Safety:

Are there any fire fighting station or police

The fire fighting station is located in the industrial park.

A police office is located in Hai Boi, 2 km away. Commune police employs 33 staffs, among them 13 commune security staffs.

(4) Community

Are there any event by commune, community center, park, sprt facility,etc?

We have 4 commune cultural center, Bau hamlet has 2. In the past each hamlet has a football ground but now there is no more land.

(5) Commerce

Are there any shopping center, market, restaurant, etc?

No commercial center but several traditional retailers, traditional markets. There are enough, even though small-sized restaurants for workers and villagers.

(6) Amusement

1) What is the general amusement in commune?

Most played sport is badminton and volleyball, each culture center has 3-4 badminton grounds. The primeschool has just finished the construction of sport hall.

2) What kind of the amusement facility people hope?

We wish we could have many things, sport hall, stadium etc., but we have to be realistic, too.

3. Others

(1) What is the different point since the industrial park was constructed from the view point of commune.

1) Good point

Positives: the life, economy is better, because of providing rental rooms and other commercial activities. (One fact is that among 159 people selling in market, only 35 are villagers).

2) Bad point

Negatives: crime rate becomes higher, there are many theft incidents, fightings. And of course there are prostitution and drugs. The environment also gets worse. Remember before industry came we have 10,000 inhabitants, now we have 30-40,000. Traffic and drainage/sewer are also problems.

(2) What is the plan by the commune regarding the improvement of living condition?

(3) Please provide the map of land acquisition for developing the housing project, access road (Auto cad)

Hearing Survey

Long Binh Ward – Bien Hoa City – Dong Nai Province

Date: 26 April 2010

Time: 09:00 – 11:45

Venue: Long Binh ward People Committee

Attendees:

Mr. Kawai Kensaku, JICA Study Team

Ms. Doan Phuong Ly, JICA Study Team

Mr. Bui Van Tuong, Consulting Center for International Projects

Mr. Tran Duc Dai, Vice Chairman of Long Binh ward People Committee

1. Urban Infrastructure

(1) Residence:

1) How many rental apartment are there in the commune?

There are 20.000 rental rooms in our ward with 30.000 tenants, among them approximately 25,000 industrial workers, living in 1,2 or 3 persons rooms.

2) Are there any rules or regulations for the rental apartment (ex, curfew)?

Regulation is the Decision 59 by Dong Nai province. Long Binh ward only administers with the Decision.

3) In general, worker share the room with their friends. Are there other patterns (ex worker stay alone)?

There are workers who have the room for themselves only, and also workers who come from this area, they live in their families' houses.

4) After marriage, what kind of the room they normary choose?

After marriage workers stay in own rental rooms, fee is around 500,000VND/month.

(2) Water supply

1) Does people use water from well or public water pipe?

30-40% have pipeline water since 2005, 60-70% use water from well because they are not connected to water pipeline.

2) *If people use water from well, are there any problem (down of water level in the well, smell, turbidity)?*

Basically we have no problem with water supply and water quality.

3) *Are there any development plan regarding water supply system?*

No

4) *Please introduce the person who is in charge of water supply system in water supply company*

5) *How is the current developing condition of water supply system in commune (water supplied area)?*

6) *Please provide the annual or monthly report regarding water supply.*

(3) Sewer

1) *Are there any problem regarding the current sewer system in the commune?*

There are small floodings sometimes, but not bad at all.

2) *How is the condition of septic tank in each house?*

Every house has it but free of any standard.

3) *How is the record of flood damage in the commune?*

In 2007 and 2008 there were floodings, 1-2m but flooding ended within the day. I think the infrastructure of Long Binh is good, since it has been land for military, back to the time of Vietnam war, it was used a military facility.

4) *Are there any development plan regarding sewer system in the commune?*

But we have no concrete plan as well as budget for sewer. All depends on Bien Hoa city, as other public investments.

(4) Power supply

1) *How often power interruption is happened? Planed interruption or accident?*

2) *What is the main reason for the power interruption?*

Power cut does not happen often, mainly for reparation.

3) *Where is the nearest substation?*

The main power station is in Bien Hoa 2 industrial park. There are many smaller substations scattered around the ward.

4) How much is the capacity of substation?

I don't know all the details

(5) Telecommunication

1) How many internet café are there in commune?

2) How is the internet environment in comune?

There are 67 internet access points with 10 to 50 PC's each. Access is widely available in our area.

(6) Road

1) Are there any problem of traffic jam, noise, accident?

There are sometimes jams, but not big problem.

2) How is the condition of street lighting?

Main roads have high-voltage lighting.

3) How is the service of public bus?

To Bien Hoa City and surrounding area of Dong Nai province.

4) How is the current condition of road in commune?

Main roads are asphalts, some smaller roads are still sand road.

Three main roads are public investments, others come from contribution of local people.

80% of roads are asphalts or concrete.

5) How is the condition of road for the transportation to the industrial park?

Asphalt.

(7) Traffic

1) Are there any bus for the long distance?

2) Where is the destination regarding the above bus?

There are long-distance buses, even to the northern provinces of Vietnam.

(8) Waste solid

1) Are there any illegal dumping of garbage?

No

2) Please introduce the person who is in charge of waste solid (URENCO).

3) What kind of disposal method in dump site and capacity?

4) How often URENCO collect garbage in commune?

URENCO collects garbage, against fee of VND3,000/person/month, approximately 15,000VND/household/month. The fee is ruled under Decision 4798 signed on Dec 15th 2005.

5) Are there any problem of the current collecting garbage method?

No

2. Social infrastructure

(1) Medical treatment

1) How many hospital or clinic are there?

2) Are there any request to the medical facility?

There are 3 clinics, 6 hospitals in Bien Hoa area. No big problem with medical treatment.

There is no maternity hospital in the commune, only ward's medical center with 12 beds. Normally people go to other hospitals to give birth.

(2) Education:

1) Are there any vocational school? How many kindergarden, elementary school, junior high school, high school for each with the student number to be accomodated?

There are 22 private kindergartens and 28 babycare points, with >100 kids each (to doubt). There are 3 primary schools and 1 junior highschool. There is no highschool in the ward but many nearby wards of Bien Hoa city. There are 2 vocational schools.

The fee for kindergarten is VND300,000 to 500,000/month.

(3) Safety:

Are there any fire fighting station or police

We have 14 ward policemen, each hamlet has a security team, a military team, a guarding team of 3 to 5 people.

(4) Community

Are there any event by commune, community center, park, sport facility, etc?

Each hamlet has a playground. The ward has a cultural center.

(5) Commerce

Are there any shopping center, market, restaurant, etc?

Small retailers only, but enough to meet demands of inhabitants. Bien Hoa City has big shopping center.

(6) Amusement

1) What is the general amusement in commune?

Not much.

2) What kind of the amusement facility people hope?

Not important at the moment

3. Others

(1) What is the different point since the industrial park was constructed from the view point of commune.

1) Good point

Positives: Economy is better. Culture is more interesting. People interact with more people, become more open, with more experience. A lot of people have jobs now from industry and from related commercial activities.

2) Bad point

Negatives: like all other places with industry: theft, security, prostitution, environment etc.

(2) What is the plan by the commune regarding the improvement of living condition?

(3) Please provide the map of land acquisition for developing the housing project, access road (Auto cad)

Hearing Survey

Lieu Xa Commune – Yen My District – Hung Yen Province

Date: 22 April 2010

Time: 12:00 – 14:00

Venue: Lieu Xa commune People Committee

Attendees:

Mr. Kawai Kensaku, JICA Study Team

Ms. Doan Phuong Ly, JICA Study Team

Mr. Bui Van Tuong, Consulting Center for International Projects

Mr. Nguyen Khac Du, Vice Chairman of Lieu Xa commune People Committee

Mr. Luu Dinh Hy, Chairman of Lieu Xa commune People Committee

Mr. Tuan, Environment-Cadastral-Construction staff of Lieu Xa commune

Mr. Hoan, Policeman of Lieu Xa commune People Committee

1. Urban Infrastructure

(1) Residence:

1) How many rental apartment are there in the commune?

There are 1,400 workers in rental rooms in the commune.

2) Are there any rules or regulations for the rental apartment (ex, curfew)?

There is not official regulation, it is more an agreement between room owners and tenants.

3) In general, worker share the room with their friends. Are there other patterns (ex worker stay alone)?

Most workers come from northern provinces, from Thanh Hoa northward. The price per room used to be VND150,000/month, now it becomes more expensive, VND180-200,000VND/month.

Workers often share rooms with another 1,2 or 3.

The commune itself has another 1,500 workers (approximately). Those workers live in their families' houses.

4) After marriage, what kind of the room they normally choose?

They will move to own rental room.

(2) Water supply

1) Does people use water from well or public water pipe?

The commune uses water from well, 100%. We don't understand why pipeline water is already underway – Nghia Hiep has it – but the water factory does not continue work to our commune.

2) If people use water from well, are there any problem (down of water level in the well, smell, turbidity)?

Water has elements of Fe, but many families have water filtering system. In Dinh hamlet, if you drill as deep as 18-22m, you don't need filter at all. Water quality is ok in general.

3) Are there any development plan regarding water supply system?

The water problem is not very urgent, so that despite having no water from pipeline, people are not upset at all.

4) Please introduce the person who is in charge of water supply system in water supply company

5) How is the current developing condition of water supply system in commune (water supplied area)?

6) Please provide the annual or monthly report regarding water supply.

(3) Sewer

1) Are there any problem regarding the current sewer system in the commune?

There is no sewer system, we use existing channels, but now the flow is slower than in the past.

2) How is the condition of septic tank in each house?

Households have septic tanks, but not according to any standards.

3) How is the record of flood damage in the commune?

Heavy rain can lead to flooding, but not too bad, due to upgrade of roads.

The industrial park has a pumping station, although serving the industrial park only but for us it is good enough that the industrial park will not affect the commune in that respect.

4) Are there any development plan regarding sewer system in the commune?

We don't know.

(4) Power supply

1) How often power interruption is happened? Planed interruption or accident?

2) What is the main reason for the power interruption?

Power cut does not happen often, mainly for reparation, maybe because industry is very important. But recently we experience 1-2 times power cut daily, not affecting industry.

3) Where is the nearest substation?

4) How much is the capacity of substation?

We have 4 power stations, 35kV line, not sufficient for the commune, and the high voltage line is far.

(5) Telecommunication

1) How many internet café are there in commune?

2) How is the internet environment in comune?

There are 4 internet cafes, each with 15-20 PCs. A few households are connected with internet.

(6) Road

1) Are there any problem of traffic jam, noise, accident?

Roads are small, in rush hours in the morning hours there are sometimes traffic jams. Rush hours in afternoon are not problems because workers return in different hours.

2) How is the condition of street lighting?

For lighting we have compaq bulbs only. Only 39 Road has high voltage lighting.

3) How is the service of public bus?

There is public bus to Hung Yen.

4) How is the current condition of road in commune?

5) How is the condition of road for the transportation to the industrial park?

Most village roads are of concrete, no more sand roads.

(7) Traffic

1) Are there any bus for the long distance?

2) Where is the destination regarding the above bus?

There are long-distance buses to all places, buses can be called along Highway 5 and Road 39 (old and new).

(8) Waste solid

1) Are there any illegal dumping of garbage?

People dump garbage everywhere. Only one hamlet has a garbage collection point.

2) Please introduce the person who is in charge of waste solid (URENCO)

No person

3) What kind of disposal method in dump site and capacity?

4) How often URENCO collect garbage in commune?

URENCO does not work here.

5) Are there any problem of the current collecting garbage method?

Because it is rules that a garbage collection point must be located 500m away from residential and industrial area, we don't have any land that meets that criteria. The garbage issue is our biggest problem.

2. Social infrastructure

(1) Medical treatment

1) How many hospital or clinic are there?

There is a private clinic, one commune medical center. Lieu Xa is home of Hai Thuong Lan Ong, a legendary doctor in Vietnam's history. Traditional medicine is famous here. And often doctors from Hanoi come to do business here.

Patients are sent to district hospital or Pho Noi hospital, 2 km away.

There is no maternity hospital in the commune, but 30% of people give birth at the commune's medical center. It has 7 beds.

2) Are there any request to the medical facility?

No

(2) Education:

1) Are there any vocational school? How many kindergarden, elementary school, junior high school, high school for each with the student number to be accommodated?

Junior highschool and prime school have 2,400 students each. We have 2 public and one private kindergartens. We have no vocational school in the area.

The fee for kindergarden is about VND100,000/month.

(3) Safety:

Are there any fire fighting station or police

Police station is in Tan Lap district. Security includes 8 staffs and 5 other in villages. The chief security man died last year, we have no replacement now. The man – our legal department staff – must take over temporarily.

(4) Community

Are there any event by commune, community center, park, sport facility, etc?

No

(5) Commerce

Are there any shopping center, market, restaurant, etc?

Like Nghia Hiep commune. There are only traditional markets and restaurants, together with the commercial center along the 39 Road.

(6) Amusement

1) What is the general amusement in commune?

No.

2) What kind of the amusement facility people hope?

There are many wishes, but no urgent wishes. We have many other things to care about.

3. Others

(1) What is the different point since the industrial park was constructed from the view point of commune.

1) Good point

Positives: Economy gets better

2) Bad point

Negatives: Lieu Xa is a hot spot for crimes, theft, fightings, prostitution, drug can be found easily here.

Environment has got worse. Traffic, drainage are problems. But the most severe problem is garbage.

One difficulty is that there is no masterplan for the area. Detailed plans can not be developed accordingly.

(2) What is the plan by the commune regarding the improvement of living condition?

(3) Please provide the map of land acquisition for developing the housing project, access road (Auto cad)

Hearing Survey

Nghia Hiep Commune – Yen My District – Hung Yen Province

Date: 22 April 2010

Time: 09:00 – 11:45

Venue: Nghia Hiep commune People Committee

Attendees:

Mr. Kawai Kensaku, JICA Study Team

Ms. Doan Phuong Ly, JICA Study Team

Mr. Bui Van Tuong, Consulting Center for International Projects

Mr. Pham Van Phu, Vice Chairman of Nghia Hiep commune People Committee

Mr. Nguyen Huu Can, Environment-Cadastral-Construction staff of Nghia Hiep commune

A policeman of Nghia Hiep commune People Committee

1. Urban Infrastructure

(1) Residence:

1) How many rental apartment are there in the commune?

The commune has 1,500 households, 173 rental rooms with 300 workers from other places.

2) Are there any rules or regulations for the rental apartment (ex, curfew)?

Regulations are based on mutual agreement. Males and females must show marriage certificate to live together in a room.

3) In general, worker share the room with their friends. Are there other patterns (ex worker stay alone)?

Another 300 workers are villagers, who stay in families' houses. Each rental rooms is occupied by 1 or 2 persons.

4) After marriage, what kind of the room they normary choose?

They move to private rental room.

(2) Water supply

1) Does people use water from well or public water pipe?

60% of inhabitants use water from pipeline, since June 2009. 40% are registering. New connecting pipeline will be supplied by water company, when enough households have registered. There is enough water, taken from Nam Long Water station, 3km from here.

2) If people use water from well, are there any problem (down of water level in the well, smell, turbidity)?

Water from well is not guaranteed in terms of quality. In the past we cleaned the water tank every 6 months, now every 2 months. The reason might be the existence of industry.

3) Are there any development plan regarding water supply system?

No

4) Please introduce the person who is in charge of water supply system in water supply company

5) How is the current developing condition of water supply system in commune (water supplied area)?

6) Please provide the annual or monthly report regarding water supply.

(3) Sewer

1) Are there any problem regarding the current sewer system in the commune?

We have no sewer system, we use existing channels. Now water flows out more slowly than in the past. If 100-200mm rain comes, there will be flooding for 1-2 days, even though not too severe. Yen Thi and Thanh Xa hamlets suffer more from flooding.

We have big problems with sewer from companies. Ha Anh Co.'s waste water caused death of fishes but was fined only administratively.

2) How is the condition of septic tank in each house?

Each house has septic tank, but not of any standard.

3) How is the record of flood damage in the commune?

In 2008 we had flooding up to 20-30cm in the village, after 120-150mm rain.

4) Are there any development plan regarding sewer system in the commune?

We have plan to lead water to Sat river, but yet to be implemented. Hung Yen province has a plan to build pumping station, capacity of 4,000m³/day.

(4) Power supply

1) How often power interruption is happened? Planed interruption or accident?

2) What is the main reason for the power interruption?

Recently we have experienced power cut more often. Industry is not affected from power cut.

3) Where is the nearest substation?

4) How much is the capacity of substation?

We have 3 power station, will soon have one more. An area of the village suffers more from power cut. Power is administered by the district. The commune manages the fee collection only.

(5) Telecommunication

1) How many internet café are there in commune?

2) How is the internet environment in comune?

There are 2 internet cafes. Approximately 40 another households are connected to internet.

(6) Road

1) Are there any problem of traffic jam, noise, accident?

There is traffic around 7:00-7:30AM but no traffic jam.

2) How is the condition of street lighting?

Main roads, and road through the village, only.

3) How is the service of public bus?

Public bus can be found along main roads and Highway 5.

4) How is the current condition of road in commune?

Thanh Xa hamlet has asphalt roads, others are concrete roads. We no longer have sand roads.

5) How is the condition of road for the transportation to the industrial park?

2 main roads leading to Pho Noi B industrial park are asphalt, too.

(7) Traffic

1) Are there any bus for the long distance?

2) Where is the destination regarding the above bus?

Long-distance bus can be found along Highway 5 and Road 39 (old and new).

(8) Waste solid

1) Are there any illegal dumping of garbage?

Each hamlet has a garbage collection point.

2) Please introduce the person who is in charge of waste solid (URENCO).

URENCO does not work here.

3) What kind of disposal method in dump site and capacity?

4) How often does URENCO collect garbage in commune?

5) Are there any problem of the current collecting garbage method?

Big problem since URENCO is not here. Garbage is brought there and burned.

2. Social infrastructure

(1) Medical treatment

1) How many hospital or clinic are there?

2) Are there any request to the medical facility?

There are one medical center and one private clinic – yet to be opened, with no beds.

Patients can be delivered to district, 5km away. There is no overload at the moment.

There is no maternity hospital, people can go to give birth at medical center with 6 beds but people prefer to go to other hospitals to give birth.

(2) Education:

1) Are there any vocational school? How many kindergarden, elementary school, junior high school, high school for each with the student number to be accommodated?

The prime school has 309 pupils, junior highschool has 244, highschool (Bo tuc van hoa) has 450 students. We have 3 kindergartens with 260 kids in total.

The fee for kindergarden is VND69,000/month.

(3) Safety:

Are there any fire fighting station or police

Commune security includes 6 security staffs and 22 other village security persons. We have no firefighting in the area.

(4) Community

Are there any event by commune, community center, park, sport facility, etc?

Each hamlet has a cultural center, a playground. The commune has a public playground, too.

(5) Commerce

Are there any shopping center, market, restaurant, etc?

There are only traditional markets. Thanh Xa has one bigger market. There is a commercial center along the 39 Road.

(6) Amusement

1) What is the general amusement in commune?

Nothing, except the music group of the commune, to perform in occasions.

2) What kind of the amusement facility people hope?

Other things are more important at the moment.

3. Others

(1) What is the different point since the industrial park was constructed from the view point of commune.

1) Good point

Positives: Economy gets better, from rental rooms and commercial activities.

2) Bad point

Negatives: Crime rate is higher now, fighting, drug, theft, prostitution. Environment gets worse with problems in traffic, drainage.

(2) What is the plan by the commune regarding the improvement of living condition?

(3) Please provide the map of land acquisition for developing the housing project, access road (Auto cad)