

CHANGE OF FAMILY STRUCTURE IN RURAL AREA OF VIETNAM NOW UNDER THE IMPACT OF THE LABOR MIGRATION PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The article studies the change in family structure in rural areas of Vietnam today under the influence of the labor migration process, thereby pointing out the current situation, limitations, and some recommendations and suggestions.

Method: To conduct research on changes in family structure in rural areas of Vietnam today under the impact of migration and labor, the authors used qualitative research methods and quantitative research methods such as in-depth interviews, and questionnaire interviews to collect, process and analyze data to achieve the research objectives.

Results: In Trieu Son district, Thanh Hoa province, Vietnam's rural labor migration has been positively affecting all aspects of farmers' lives. However, the process of labor transition also makes Trieu Son district face many big challenges such as employment issues, labor restructuring, and family restructuring. Domestic and international labor migration leads to a breakdown in family structure, a decrease in family size, from multi-generational families with elderly family members who depend on relatives to move to a family with a missing generation or a family of one generation, thereby leading to a change in the roles of the remaining members. Through the research results, the author proposes and recommends policies for the migration survey to help agencies and agencies.

Conclusion: Labor migration has been affecting all aspects of socio-economic life in Vietnam, in which the problem of changing family structure is a clear situation. Due to the impact of the market mechanism, the difference in living standards, income, attraction, and repulsion has directly impacted the labor migration process. This article provides a better understanding of the current phenomenon of labor migration in rural Vietnam, the difficulties and challenges faced by the people who stay behind, and proposes the main groups of solutions to contribute to solving the problem of labor migration more sustainably in the change of family structure.

Keywords: migration, labor migration, family, family structure, countryside.

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MUDANÇA DA ESTRUTURA FAMILIAR NA ÁREA RURAL DO VIETNÃ AGORA SOB O IMPACTO DO PROCESSO DE MIGRAÇÃO TRABALHISTA

RESUMO

Objetivo: O artigo estuda a mudança na estrutura familiar nas áreas rurais do Vietnã hoje sob a influência do processo de migração de trabalho, apontando assim a situação atual, limitações e algumas recomendações e sugestões.

Método: Para realizar pesquisas sobre mudanças na estrutura familiar nas áreas rurais do Vietnã hoje sob o impacto da migração e da mão de obra, os autores usaram métodos de pesquisa qualitativa e métodos de pesquisa quantitativa, tais como entrevistas em profundidade e entrevistas de questionários para coletar, processar e analisar dados para alcançar os objetivos da pesquisa.

Resultados: No distrito de Trieu Son, província de Thanh Hoa, a migração de trabalhadores rurais do Vietnã tem afetado positivamente todos os aspectos da vida dos agricultores. No entanto, o processo de transição laboral também faz com que o distrito de Trieu Son enfrente muitos grandes desafios, como questões de emprego, reestruturação do trabalho e reestruturação familiar. A migração de mão de obra nacional e internacional leva a uma quebra na estrutura familiar, uma diminuição no tamanho da família, de famílias multigeracionais com membros da família idosos que dependem de parentes para se mudar para uma família com uma geração ausente ou uma família de uma geração, levando assim a uma mudança nos papéis dos membros restantes. Através dos resultados da pesquisa, o autor propõe e recomenda políticas para a pesquisa sobre migração para auxiliar agências e agências.

Conclusão: A migração de trabalhadores tem afetado todos os aspectos da vida socioeconômica no Vietnã, onde o problema de mudar a estrutura familiar é uma situação clara. Devido ao impacto do mecanismo de mercado, a diferença nos padrões de vida, renda, atração e repulsão afetou diretamente o processo de migração de mão de obra. Este artigo fornece uma melhor compreensão do atual fenômeno de migração de trabalho no Vietnã rural, as dificuldades e desafios enfrentados pelas pessoas que ficam para trás, e propõe os principais grupos de soluções para contribuir para resolver o problema da migração de trabalho de forma mais sustentável na mudança da estrutura familiar.

Palavras-chave: migração, migrações trabalhistas, família, estrutura familiar, campo.

1 INTRODUCTION

In the history of the world and of Vietnam, many large-scale migrations have taken place, including labor migration. Like the process of industrialization and modernization of many countries in the world, the industrialization and modernization process in Vietnam has further promoted the process of labor migration. Many households choose labor migration as a livelihood strategy to increase income and create jobs and unemployment in their homeland. Labor migration has a direct relationship to structural changes in the family of households with migrants, because, in the family, someone works away from home, which will affect the rest of the family, which is the



relationship between husband and wife, children and grandparents, and husband and wife in the overall relationship.

Labor migration is viewed by families as a life strategy to solve economic problems or make economic dynamics better (Suryaningsih et al., 2023). The migration rate of one or more family members will affect how it operates and how its roles are distributed within families. The absence of family members, permanent or temporary, will affect the family structure, both in the place of origin and the place of destination. According to its structural change, the family has to make adjustments, such as in the role of family members who stay in the homeland. During the husband's absence, wives can take on several alternative roles to maintain family functions, such as handling more agricultural work or acting as head of the household.

Trieu Son district is a locality with a relatively large number of domestic and foreign labor migrants from Thanh Hoa province in the years from 2005 to the present. This is one of the purely agricultural areas, the local economic production in recent years has been slow to develop, and people's lives are still facing many difficulties. To improve production, and living, and improve their spiritual life, many laborers have left their homeland for urban cities in the country and abroad to earn a living to increase income and improve the lives of households. family. Assessing objectively, the contributions of labor migration in recent years, although people's lives are increasingly improved and enhanced in all aspects, it is also the actual situation of labor migration that has been affecting people's lives. negative and profound impact on all areas of a farmer's life. The positives and limitations of labor migration show the need for an objective and scientific assessment of the impact of migration.

In the coming time, the process of changing family structure in rural families will continue to have positive and negative effects in many different dimensions. The above situation requires a systematic study of the theoretical basis to explain and apply to the study the process of changing the structure of the rural family in Vietnam in terms of both theory and practice. That is to find out the appropriate direction, orienting policies to develop rural labor unions in a reasonable way in the process of developing the country.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Changing the relationship between husband and wife in the family of migrants has been interesting and studied by many scholars around the world such as Yuying Tong,



Monica Accordini, and Ekawati S. Wahyuni.

In 2005, author Ekawati S. Wahyuni conducted a study on the impact of migration on family structure and function: The Jawa case study clarified the nature and strength of the relationship between migration and changes in Javanese family structure and function and family welfare in Indonesia. This study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected in a micro-study using sample survey methods, participant observations, and in-depth case study methods. Secondary data sources mainly consist of Indonesian Census datasets and other published materials from Government sources. At the micro-scale, both quantitative and qualitative information is collected. Quantitative data were collected through the questionnaire survey method, while qualitative data were collected by participant observation and in-depth case interviews. Participant observations are made to study the processes and relationships between family members and organizations in their lives. On the other hand, the in-depth interview method is used to collect information about the respondents' interpretation. The combination of quantitative and qualitative data aims to deepen the analysis of the research problem (Ekawati S. Wahyuni, 2005).

Research by Alina Botezat and Friedhelm Pfeiffer shows that many children grow up in the absence of their parents due to working abroad. Economists are interested in the achievement and well-being of these “home alone” children to better understand the positives and negatives of parental labor migration. This article examines the causal impact of parental emigration on their children leaving their homeland in Romania, a country where more and more children have been left behind in recent years. The study used samples from a single representative survey conducted in 2007, the instrumental variable and two-variable probit estimates were performed. Early evidence has shown that in Romania children who are left at home alone score better in school, in part because they increase their allocation of time to study. However, they are more likely to be depressed and have frequent health problems, especially in rural areas (Alina Botezat et al., 2014).

In 2018, Monica Accordini and colleagues in their study on the challenge of migration to husband and wife relationships from the perspective of Muslim women pointed out the barriers of migration to relationships. marital relationship in the family. The factors of geographical distance in terms of migration, economic stress, and cultural and social stability have created threats to the stability of migrant couples. Muslim women's perception of changes occurring in their marital relationship after migration is rarely



investigated. To address this issue well, an in-depth semi-structured interview was conducted with 15 Moroccan women and many Pakistani women living in Italy. The content of the interview aimed to address the following issues: (a) The value and meaning of marriage; (b) couple life in Italy: The role of partners; (c) adjustments required by the post-migration context; and (d) post-migration finance. The results show that although migration is often a big challenge for couples in dealing with financial, cultural, and lifestyle issues in the destination, it can also be an opportunity to experience a new and better life with their family. For Moroccan women, migration often entails greater autonomy and a more balanced marital relationship, while Pakistanis still adhere to traditional gender values and are more likely to feel isolated (Monica Accordini et al., 2018).

Research by Yuying Tong et al shows that separation from spouses due to migration is a common phenomenon in developing countries, but the psychological consequences for those left behind is an issue worthy of discussion. and interest in this study. Using survey data from 2010, 2012, and 2014 in Chinese family groups, this study examines for the first time whether inter-spousal migration causes any psychological stress for these families. whether people stay in the countryside or not. The results show that prolonged separation from spouses due to migration increases the depressive symptoms of married adults in rural China and has adverse effects on those left behind. When it comes to happiness, the psychology of a spouse is a common and concerning issue. On the other hand, the family burden on the stayer increases the intensity of work pressure and control over family resources among the spouses who stay behind (Yuying Tong, et al., 2020).

In terms of changing the relationship between parents and children in migrant families, the author Yao Lu pointed out that the fact that parents migrate abroad to look for work has had a significant impact on children in migrant families. family, and became a popular trend all over the world. Migration can bring economic and social benefits to children in migrant families. Although now with the development of science and technology, the assessment and recognition of the positive and negative impacts of migration on the people who stay are still not deeply understood. This study examines the relationship between parental emigration and children's education differences between migration flows (domestic versus international) and between two different countries. Mexican families and 2938 Indonesian families. The results show that children have poorer academic performance in families with migrant parents, and children with non-migrant



parents have higher academic performance. On the other hand, children whose parents migrate within the country have better academic performance than those whose parents migrate internationally in the same migration context (Lu, Yao, 2014).

Similarly, Franziska Gassmann et al. used household survey data collected from September 2011 to December 2012 from Moldova and Georgia, this study measures and compares children's multidimensional happiness with and without parents emigrating abroad. The authors' previous literature has mentioned a lot about the effects of migration on children who stay in their homeland, but empirical studies have examined whether migration leads to Results differ in happiness, level, and comparisons between countries are quite small. To compare children's outcomes between migrant and non-migrant households, this study defines a multidimensional happiness index that includes six dimensions of health: education, physical health, condition housing, security, access to communications, and emotional health. This study hypothesizes that parental migration is harmful to children's health, while migration in Moldova seems to have no conclusive evidence on this, but in Georgia, migration has been associated with higher fertility and happiness in the areas of communication access, housing, and combined welfare. The differential relationship between migration and child welfare in Moldova and Georgia may reflect different migration trajectories, migration patterns, and maturity levels of each migration stream (Franziska Gassmann et al., 2017).

In Qiaobing Wu's research, Victor Cebotari discusses migration experiences, parent-child interactions about life, and children's satisfaction in Ghana and China. This study is a pioneering attempt to examine the relative life satisfaction of migrant children and their interactions with their parents in two geographic contexts: Ghana and China. It also provides evidence for how these relationships differ between the sex groups in the two countries. This study used survey data collected in 2010 and 2013 from schoolchildren and young adults aged 11-20 in Ghana (N=1,622) and China (N=2,171). The results indicate that children (a) who previously migrated but returned and are currently living with both parents and (b) who are currently remaining migrants are generally less satisfied with their lives. In addition, there is suggestive evidence that Chinese girls are more vulnerable to the effects of parental migration, evidence not repeated in Chinese boys. In Ghana, girls of migrant parents and sons of migrant families returning from abroad showed some degree of vulnerability when assessing their life satisfaction. These findings add nuance to an area of research that has yet to conceptualize the complexity of children's experiences with



migration and how this complexity relates to children's health (Qiaobing Wu et al., 2018).

Getnet Tesfaw and Abebaw Minaye studied the impact of parental migration on the educational outcomes and behavior of children left behind in South Wollo. Research results show that the reason for parents' migration is believed to be for economic benefits and the desire to have a better life for their children in the family. The objective of this study was to examine the impact of parental migration on the educational and behavioral outcomes of abandoned children. A total of 622 children from families with migrant parents and children living with parents were selected for this study. Data were collected using questionnaires from children of non-migrant parents and children with one or both parents emigrating abroad in south Wollo, Ethiopia, through the use of a method stratified sampling method. More than 18 teachers were selected for interviews and focus groups to explore their perceptions of the impact of migration on children's education and perceptions. The results show that the average score of children with migrant parents is 15.86 (SD= 3.18) compared to children living in the same family with a mean score of 12.06 (SD=3.20). The study results showed that there was a significant difference in mean values found between children of migrant parents and children living with both parents ($F(1,620)= 219.25, p<0.01$). The results of interviews and group discussions also show that children are isolated, hungry, sad, and lack motivation to study after their parents migrate (Getnet Tesfaw et al., 2022).

Discussing the change in the relationship between migrant children and the elderly in the family, Ten Kate et al. have shown that older migrants living in Europe, especially those who migrated to Turkey, feel relatively lonely, because of the lack of care and concern of their children for themselves. Social cohesion in the family, especially the relationship between children and grandparents, can alleviate loneliness for the elderly, but such relationships can also be at odds. This may not prevent loneliness altogether. Previous research has shown that older Turkish migrants in Germany report good relationships with their children and a high level of social support in family communication; however, some still report disappointing aspects of their relationship with their children, such as feeling disrespected. Research has focused on different aspects of parent-child relationships that may explain loneliness among Turkish elderly migrants in Germany. Survey data with 606 elderly respondents in Turkey aged 50 and over, found that there is a low satisfaction relationship with grandchildren and no satisfying relationship with children. Elderly people have higher expectations of their children's filial piety, which will reduce loneliness and



psychological comfort if there is no concern from their children (Ten Kate et al., 2021).

The impact of labor migration is not limited to self-migrants. Migration of the middle generation group (of working age) from rural areas to urban areas, to industrial zones and export processing zones leads to the phenomenon of families with "generational defect" that is, leaving the elderly behind, and children in rural areas. Families with "middle generation missing" due to labor migration lead to the elderly without children and children without parents living with or near, and at the same time creating changes in living conditions, circumstances, and habits of the daily routine of the elderly and children living due to the lack of timely attention, care and support of the main economic, spiritual and emotional key members of the household. Internal labor migration leads to a breakdown in family structure, and a decrease in family size, from multi-generational families with elderly family members who depend on relatives to move to families with missing generations (lack of a group of members of working age, only the elderly and children remain) or a 1-generation family (only the elderly remain), thereby leading to a change in the roles of the remaining members. Recent evidence from Viet Nam shows a similar trend with an increasing proportion of elderly people living alone and a decreasing proportion of elderly people living with dependents (Institute of Labor and Social Sciences, 2022).

Internal migration affects the well-being of the elderly. Evidence from China indicates that elderly relatives of migrants feel more lonely due to staying behind, but they are also more satisfied by the family's economic improvement. It is explained that while not having a carer increases loneliness, migrants often try to solve this problem with deposits and gifts or paying rent for support services for the elderly-year-old. In other cases, care for elderly relatives is rotated between relatives (usually sons) who used to receive contributions from the other relative when it was their turn to care for their parents (Australian AID, 2021).

Research on the influence of labor migration on the perception of quality of life of the elderly: A study in Long An province by the authors Vo Thanh Tam & Huynh Ngoc Chuong used an analytical framework on quality of life to assess the quality of life of the elderly. evaluate the impact of migration on the perceived quality of life of the elderly staying in the household. Through quantitative combined qualitative analysis in a specific case study in Long An province, the research results show that the migration factor plays an important role in affecting the quality of life of the elderly in the family. Besides, other factors also affect the quality of life of the elderly: Psychological factors, social relations,



economy, and living environment. From the research results, the author makes some relevant policy suggestions such as (i) Improving the role of the elderly in the community; (ii) Expanding the welfare and care system of the social community; and (iii) Improving welfare as well as living environment to support the better life of the elderly (Vo Thanh Tam et al., 2017).

3 RESEARCH APPROACHES AND METHODS

3.1 SAMPLING METHOD

The study has selected a non-probability sampling method by cluster divided into several periods, the sample size is 385 migrant households in 2 communes Hop Ly and Thang commune of Trieu Son district. The research household must be located in the two selected communes, and at the same time be representative of the households in the area. The number of survey samples was intentionally selected based on the list of households with migrants, the sample structure was divided equally among the villages in the area of the 2 communes, ensuring enough households belonging to 3 groups of households: poor, medium, and poor and quite.

3.2 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

- (i) For qualitative information, use the observation method to describe the object, to test the hypothesis and test information from other methods, and to clarify and supplement the information that the author collects. obtained during their research.
- (ii) In-depth interviews with 15 cases including labor migrants and non-migrants, relatives staying at home provide information at the time of migration about their relatives who are migrating and are not present in the home country, together with the local authorities where the migrant workers are located. Specifically, 5 cases for migrants, 5 cases for non-migrants, and 5 cases for migrants' relatives to collect their opinions on the impact of labor migration on the structural change in the family in the countryside today in the locality.
- (iii) The information collection tool is a questionnaire designed in a logical sequence, consisting of 45 questions. Surveyed 385 households, to measure the current situation, impacts, and impacts of labor migration on the structural change in families in rural areas today in the locality.



Table 1: Characteristics of households and informants in the survey sample

Survey commune Characteristic	Hop Ly		Hop Thang	
	N (People)	(%)	N (People)	(%)
1. Gender				
Male	87	43.5	81	43.9
Female	113	56.5	104	56.2
Total	200	100.0	185	100.0
2. Age				
From 18 to 25	61	30.5	54	29.2
From 26 to 35	76	38.0	71	38.4
From 36 to 45	57	28.5	52	28.1
From 46 to 60	6	3.0	8	4.3
Total	200	100.0	185	100.0
3. Literacy				
Primary school	5	2.5	4	2.2
Junior high school	36	18.0	35	18.9
High school	159	79.5	146	78.9
Total	200	100.0	185	100.0
4. Qualification				
No qualification	137	68.5	141	76.2
Intermediate and up	63	31.5	44	23.8
Tổng	200	100.0	185	100.0
5. Household living standards				
Poor	9	4.5	13	7.0
Medium	39	19.5	47	25.4
Wealthier	133	66.5	115	62.2
Rich	19	9.5	10	5.4
Total	200	100.0	185	100.0
6. Household income				
Under 1 million	0	0.0	0	0.0
From 1 million to less than 3 million	52	26.0	31	16.8
From 3 million to less than 5 million	89	44.5	104	56.2
From 5 to less than 10 million VND	44	22.0	37	20.0
Over 10 million won	15	7.5	13	7.0
Total	200	100.0	185	100.0
7. Occupational structure of the household				
Agriculture	127	63.5	135	73.0
Mixture	31	15.5	28	15.1
Non-farm	42	21.0	22	11.9
Total	200	100.0	185	100.0

Source: Survey data of the subject

After surveying and collecting 385 sample units. All information obtained from the questionnaire will be synthesized, coded, entered, cleaned, and processed through SPSS version 22.0 software according to basic variables. The results show that, in general, the data quality ensures reliability, and logic, and meets the requirements set out by the study.



4. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 IMPACT ON DIVISION OF LABOR AND ROLES OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

The results of the analysis of survey data show that labor migration affects the division of labor and changes the roles of family members. The data (Table 2) shows people's perceptions of the impact of labor migration on the labor structure and the change in the roles of household members.

Table 2: Impact of labor migration on the division of labor and roles of household members
Unit: %

Impact of labor migration			Number of people migrating to work		Total
			Much	Little	
The structure of labor in the family is changed **	Agree	N	301	53	354
		%	93.8%	82.8%	91.9%
	Disagree	N	20	11	31
		%	6.2%	17.2%	8.1%
Total		N	321	64	385
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Changing roles in the family **	Agree	N	289	49	338
		%	90.0%	76.6%	87.8%
	Disagree	N	32	15	47
		%	10.0%	23.4%	12.2%
Total		N	321	64	385
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Lack of people to shoulder the responsibilities in the family **	Agree	N	282	50	332
		%	87.9%	78.1%	86.2%
	Disagree	N	39	14	53
		%	12.1%	21.9%	13.8%
Total		N	321	64	385
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
There is a change in the division of household chores **	Agree	N	282	49	331
		%	87.9%	76.6%	86.0%
	Disagree	N	39	15	54
		%	12.1%	23.4%	14.0%
Total		N	321	64	385
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Lack of key workforce in the off-season**	Agree	N	276	47	323
		%	86.0%	73.4%	83.9%
	Disagree	N	45	17	62
		%	14.0%	26.6%	16.1%
Total		N	321	64	385
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

(Statistical significance level: *p<0.1 **p<0.05 ***p<0.01)

Source: Survey data of the subject



Correlation analysis between independent and dependent variables shows that Pearson's correlation coefficient is $r = 0.270$; $t = 2.967$; $p < 0.05$ shows a positive relationship, according to which the larger the number of labor migrants, the greater its impact on the change in labor structure in households. For the impact on the role of household members, the Pearson correlation coefficient $r = 0.344$; $t = 2,068$; $p < 0.05$ reflects the positive relationship between the number of labor migrants and the change of roles in households.

Similarly, labor migration also reduces the number of people shouldering family responsibilities. The Pearson correlation coefficient in the sample is $r = 0.344$; $t = 1.143$; $p < 0.05$ shows that the larger the number of labor migrants in the household, the greater its impact on the change of responsibility.

Impact on the change of work assignment in the family, Pearson correlation coefficient $r = 0.861$; $t = 1,956$; $p < 0.05$ also reflects a positive relationship between the number of labor migrations and the change in work division in the family. This correlation is statistically significant. Impact of labor migration on households lacking the main labor force in the off-season (Pearson coefficient $r = 0.137$; $t = 2,507$; $p < 0.05$). Households with a large number of migrant workers will lack labor and affect the division of labor in the family.

As analyzed above, Hop Ly and Hop Thang communes are purely agricultural communes in the Trieu Son district, especially the Hop Thang commune female workers in the locality migrate to other places to find work to earn more income for their families. Especially in recent years, the domestic and international labor market has more demand for female workers in light industries (textiles, footwear, etc.) than men. This is the same thing that has significantly increased the rate of female labor migration in households in the Trieu Son district, affecting the household economic production in the crop year.

This situation is reflected in the survey data presented in Table 3 below, which examines the percentage of households that hire additional workers.

Table 3: Percentage of households hiring additional laborers by sex of migrant workers
Unit: %

Migrant gender **		Labor hire status		Total
		% hiring labor	% do not hire labor	
Male	N	146	28	174
	%	42.6%	66.7%	45.2%
Female	N	197	14	211
	%	57.4%	33.3%	54.8%
N		343	42	385



Total	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
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(Statistical significance level: * $p < 0.1$ ** $p < 0.05$ *** $p < 0.01$)
Source: Survey data of the subject

The results show that there is a gender difference of migrants in hiring household labor, whereby 57.4% of households with female migrant workers have to hire labor compared to 42.6% of households with men working far away, with statistical significance $p < 0.05$.

When women leave the family to join the labor market, the jobs in the household that were previously performed by women such as harvesting, fertilizing, weeding, raising livestock, etc., are now jobs. This is changed and given to other family members or forced to hire local labor. While the proportion of households with female migrant workers is quite high, the percentage of households with male workers is similar, but the rate of hiring labor is still high.

The shortage of seasonal labor is becoming a common practice in the survey area. Most of the households agree that they have to hire labor in the off-season because the main workers in the family work far away in the locality. Most of the remaining workers are the elderly and young children, so they are unable to perform heavy work, forcing them to hire outside workers to support their families. The jobs that women used to do in the past after they migrated to work, these jobs put a lot of responsibility on the relatives to stay (children, grandparents, or husbands). For households with male migrant workers, the results show that on the contrary, responsibility and burden are placed on women's shoulders, women in addition to having to take on previous jobs, now after the husband migrates to work, many other jobs women have to take. Thus, there has been a redistribution of labor in households since the arrival of labor migrants.

4.2 IMPACT ON ELDERLY PEOPLE STAYING IN RURAL AREAS

Research results on the topic show that, when family members migrate and leave the elderly at home, most elderly people feel lonely, but they also express more satisfaction in terms of income. The income and living standards of the elderly are improved, and they are better able to take care of their health. This may explain that although the absence of carers makes the elderly feel more lonely, migrants often correct this problem by sending money and gifts back to the elderly. More and more aged care services are being commercialized as depositors can hire others living in the aged care community on a regular or infrequent basis.



Table 4: Opinions of labor migrants on healthcare-related statements of the elderly

Identify	Yes		No		Total	
	N (People)	(%)	N (People)	%	N (People)	(%)
The health of the elderly will deteriorate if they are not taken care of	269	69.9	116	30.1	385	100.0
The health of the elderly will deteriorate due to more participation in household chores	265	68.8	120	31.2	385	100.0
The health of the elderly will be better due to improved material conditions	135	35.1	250	64.9	385	100.0

Source: Survey data of the subject

The results in Table 4 show that up to 69.9% agree with the statement that the elderly's health will deteriorate due to lack of good care” and 68.8% agree with the statement that the health of the elderly will be poor. poorer due to more participation in helping their families and children, while only 35.1% agree with the statement that the elderly's health will be better due to improved material conditions.

Most of the migrants are in the working age range from 18-60, so most of the households are left with only elderly people. In the main seasons of the year, most of the heavy work in the family has to be hired or hired by outsiders. In times of illness, there are no relatives around to take care of them. Although labor migrants send money home to cover the family economy, medicine, gifts for medical examination and treatment as well as encouragement and sharing over the phone. Some families with more conditions have hired helpers to take care of family members. However, most elderly people still feel a lack of affection in the family. This has a significant impact on the psychology of the elderly in particular as well as taking care and nurturing relatives in the family in general.

Table 5: Living situation of the elderly in old age (%)

Year	1992/93	1997/98	2000	2004	2006	2008
Living with a biological child	79.73	74.48	74.27	70.65	63.74	62.61
Live alone	3.47	4.93	5.29	5.62	5.91	6.14
Only elderly couple	9.48	12.73	12.48	14.41	20.88	21.47
Living with grandchildren	0.68	0.74	0.82	1.09	1.16	1.41
Live with others	6.64	7.12	7.14	8.23	8.31	8.37

Source: Survey data of the subject

The UNFPA report shows that the proportion of elderly people living alone tends to increase in the period 1992-2008. With an increased rate of 1.76 times (3.47 and 6.14). In old age, the working capacity of the elderly decreases, which may cause some diseases related to old age, causing them to lose their ability to be self-sufficient,



self-sufficient, and even lose their ability to understand. Therefore, when they have to live a lonely life, without children and relatives by their side, the elderly will fall into a disadvantaged group in society. Thus, labor migration is a phenomenon related to many aspects of socio-economic life. It is necessary to look at this phenomenon from both positive and negative angles, thereby having appropriate mechanisms and policies to limit the negative aspects and promote the positive aspects of this phenomenon, especially in the current issue of ensuring social security for the elderly in rural areas in our country (UNFPA, 2011).

4.3 IMPACT ON CHILDREN STAYING IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

The results of the study show that the number of workers leaving the countryside for urban areas and working abroad is constantly increasing, leaving behind an increasing number of children without the care of their fathers. Mom. This worrying situation has been directly affecting the education and character formation of young people in the study area.

Table 6: Changes in the learning capacity of children in a family with a migrant worker

Literacy	Better than		Constant		Worse		Total	
	N (People)	(%)	N (People)	(%)	N (People)	(%)	N (People)	(%)
Primary school	35	9.1	215	55.8	135	35.1	385	100.0
Junior high school	45	11.7	225	58.4	115	29.9	385	100.0
High school	49	12.7	232	60.3	104	27.0	385	100.0
Above High school	65	16.9	239	62.1	81	21.0	385	100.0

Source: Survey data of the subject

Table 6 shows that only 9.1% of the respondents said that primary school children do better, while the percentage that they say "worse" is 35.1% and this rate is also the highest of all grades. ; 11.7% "better" and 29.9% worse for secondary school children. The main reason is that the labor migration force in the study area is currently mainly young and middle-aged couples from 18 to 18 years old. 45 years old, so the children of these household groups are all studying at primary and lower secondary school levels. The age group from 46 years old and above has a lower number of migrants, so the impact on children's learning also has a lower rate of 21%.



Table 7: Reasons for changes in dynamism are worse

Identify	Yes		No		Total	
	N (People)	(%)	N (People)	(%)	N (People)	(%)
Children miss their mother	259	67.3	126	32.7	385	100.0
Must work more	219	56.9	166	43.1	385	100.0
No one to help protect you	311	80.8	74	19.2	385	100.0
Being dragged by friends due to lack of parental attention	117	30.4	268	69.6	385	100.0
Another reason	35	9.1	350	90.9	385	100.0

Source: Survey data of the subject

The above fact shows that the quality of life of children without parental care and education has been reduced in many aspects. Due to economic reasons, many parents have to leave their hometown to work and earn a living in other regions and regions at home and abroad, so they cannot directly and often take care of their children (Benoit, M et al., 2022). The division of labor in the family changes dramatically when a parent or one of them goes to work far away. Some children have to control their household expenses to meet their daily living needs. The amount of work, including housework and self-care will increase without parental support, which means less time for studying, playing, and entertaining...

In addition, the negative effects on children's psyche can also make children less interested in learning than when parents are at home. Frequent separation from parents can create psychological pressure on children, especially adolescents. Children who stay behind often lack the attention, protection, and regular care of their parents, so they may be at high risk of psychological harm. Accidents, anxiety, loss of control, low self-esteem, stress, fear, feelings of abandonment, and violent acts are some of the risks that children left behind may face. Parents are away from home for a long time and often make many children tend to prefer to be alone, difficult to integrate into society. They may have growth retardation, poor cognitive ability, mental disorders, and many deviant behaviors. In some cases, children are also at risk of being sexually abused because they do not have the control of family members (Rachmayanthy, R et al., 2023). Many families, whose parents have been migrating to work for a long time, have little time to return to their homeland, which will widen the gap between parents and children. Accordingly, children will not see the closeness and emotional attachment of the family. Especially for children who are going through puberty with psycho-physiological changes, the absence of parents' attention will negatively affect the child's spiritual and personality development. Children's questions and concerns will not be answered promptly by parents. Children



will find out on their own online or through friends. Chances are, they only receive incorrect negative information, thereby taking wrong actions. There are many cases where children mentally deviate, have a wrong understanding of life, or have a distorted view of sex because of the lack of care, sharing, and orientation of their loved ones, especially their parents.

5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In recent years, the promotion of industrialization, modernization of the implementation of the market economy, and international integration will create strong and rapid changes in the country's economy and society in line with social orientation. Along with socio-economic change is the process of differences between urban and rural areas, between countries, between places with favorable and developed economic conditions, and places with favorable economic conditions the economy still faces many difficulties. That difference has created a “pull-push” force that has a direct impact on the process of labor migration in the Trieu Son district in particular and the country in general. This is one of the main causes affecting the current labor migration process in the locality. However, the process of labor migration has been posing many problems that need to be solved, including the problem of labor restructuring and the transformation of rural family structure. The study proposes a few main groups of solutions to contribute to solving labor migration issues more sustainably in the change of family structure as follows:

Firstly, in the context of labor migration, vocational training needs to pay attention to young workers migrating to cities and industrial zones, the remaining workers are the elderly and children. Therefore, the survey to survey employment needs for rural workers in Trieu Son district must be carried out regularly, grasping the actual needs of people in each locality (village, commune) and enterprises. To do this well, in addition to mobilizing specialized agencies (labor, statistics, agriculture, and rural development) it is necessary to combine propaganda, career counseling, and information for each person about the labor demand of enterprises;

Second, research and promulgate social assistance policies to ensure access to social services for the elderly and children, especially for the elderly and children who stay in poor families. migrants with special circumstances, from poor households;



Third, develop supportive policies in the delivery of social work services, elderly and child protection services at families, respite families, communities, schools, and facilities. social assistance,...

Fourth, attach importance to the work of making and managing the list of households with migrants and non-migrants as a basis for providing immediate or regular support for children and the elderly who are facing extreme poverty. difficult scene; strengthen the mobilization of individuals in the community to join hands to help children and the elderly receive good care, good protection, study well, and integrate well into common life in the community;

Fifth, for the family of migrants, it is necessary to perform well in the management of civil status and household registration: Migrants and those who stay are responsible for providing information to the village head about the destination and employment of the migrants. migrate so that the village head can make a list of people who are temporarily absent from the village and send the list to the People's Committee of the commune. Residents also need to maintain contact with the local authorities for medical, educational, and legal support... especially the elderly and children so that the local people can understand the situation and have support timely support when the family is in trouble.



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