



# Urbanization and Access to Education of the Poor in Hanoi Suburban Regions, Vietnam

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**Abstract-** Urbanization is a good concept that is mentioned when it comes to the socio-economic development of a city, this is the process of reorganizing the human residence environment on major aspects including geography, structure population, occupational labor structure, social organization and many other factors. Urbanization is also driven by flows, labor, currency, goods, information, and many other factors.

This paper will analyze and proposes access to education for the poor in Hanoi suburban areas in Vietnam.

**Keywords:** Hanoi Suburban, Access to Education, The Poor.

## I. INTRODUCTION

### Vietnam and Hanoi Capital in the Process of Urbanization

Before doimo, Vietnam's urban areas developed slowly, with small scale and heterogeneous nature, the population according to preliminary statistics was only 7.4% (1930), 10.96% (1955) and slight increase over the next 30 years.

Over the past three decades, Vietnam has linked the urbanization process with the country's industrialization and modernization process and achieved many important achievements. The Vietnamese urban system has increased in quantity and developed in quality. According to the orientation of the master plan on development of urban system of Vietnam to 2025 and a vision to 2050, approved by the Prime Minister in Decision No. 445 / QĐ-TTg dated April 7, 2009, 2015 The rate of urban areas nationwide is expected to be 38%, by 2020 it will be 45%, and by 2025 it will be 50%. According to the Law on Urban Planning (2009), these will be areas with high density of population and mainly operate in the non-agricultural economic sector, as political centers. major, economic, cultural or specialized, having a role in promoting the socio-economic development of a country or a territory, a locality, including inner cities or suburbs of the city; urban and suburban areas of the town; town.

## II. METHODOLOGY

### Multi-dimensional Poverty and Poverty Measurement in Vietnam

On the basis of the national income level, socio-economic development, local living standards and the cost of basic needs, the poverty line of Vietnam was initially based on the calculation of in exchange for rice, since 2005 it has been denominated in money. From 2016 to 2020, Vietnam aims at sustainable poverty reduction, multidimensional approach according to the general trend of countries around the world.

**Table 1.** Measurement of rural and urban multidimensional poverty in Vietnam, 2016-2020

Measurement dimensions	Specific metric 1	Specific metric 2
Income criteria	Urban	Rural
Poverty line	900.000 VND/person/month	700.000 VND/person/month
Near Poverty line	1.300.000 VND/person/month	1.000.000 VND/person/month
Poverty dimensions	target 1	target 2
1. Health	Access to medical service	Medical insurance
2. Education	Adult education level	Children school status

3. Housing	Housing quality	House arear/person
4. Clean and sanitary water	Water source	Hygienic toilet
5. Information	Telecommunication services	Property for access to information

*Source: Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs, 2015.*

During the period 1993 to 2015, Vietnam achieved impressive achievements in poverty reduction. The successful implementation of the Socio-Economic Development Strategy and poverty reduction programs has created the conditions for the poor to have better access to basic social services. The national poverty rate decreased from 22% in 2005 to 9.45% in 2010 (Government, 2011), and then continued to decrease. In Hanoi, the poverty rate in rural areas has decreased from 3.65% in 2016 to 2.57% at the end of 2017.

Approach to measure NDC in the period 2016-2020 in rural and urban areas of Vietnam is implemented in accordance with Decision No. 59/2015 / QD-TTg 19/11/2015 on promulgating the applicable multidimensional poverty standard. for the period 2016-2020. The poverty standard income in rural areas is 700,000 VND / person / month, in urban areas is 900,000 VND / person / month; the rural near-poverty standard is 1,000,000 VND / person / month and in the urban area is 1,300,000 VND / person / month. Criteria for measuring the level of gaps in access to basic social services include 05 dimensions: health, education, housing, clean water and sanitation, and information. Corresponding to those dimensions are 10 specific criteria used to calculate the score, including: access to health services; Health Insurance; adult education level; the child's school attendance; housing quality; housing area per capita; domestic water source; hygienic toilet / toilet; using telecommunications services; assets for access to information.

Also according to the provisions of Decision No. 59/2015 / QD-TTg, poor rural households are households that meet one of two criteria: Having a monthly income per capita of VND 700,000 or less and earning an income. per capita per month is over 700,000 VND to 1,000,000 VND and has a shortage of 03 or more targets. Poor households in urban areas are those that satisfy one of two criteria: Having a monthly income per capita of VND 900,000 or less, or having a monthly income per capita of over VND 900,000 to VND 1,300,000. and lack of 03 targets or more.

Multidimensional poverty can be understood as a condition in which people do not meet at least some basic needs in life (Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs, 2015). This is a new approach that has a more comprehensive impact on the poor because at the same time, the poor may face many different disadvantages in their lives. However, it must be affirmed that to a certain extent, there is a basis to move to multidimensional poverty reduction, because in order to solve the problem of multidimensional poverty reduction and improve the quality of life, it is first necessary to erase hungry and guaranteed income.

### III. MAIN RESULTS

#### **Education Access of the Poor in Peri-urban Areas**

The survey was conducted in two areas of Dan Phuong district, Phung town and Tan Lap commune, with a sample size of 500 households, with 41.2% of poor households, 33.6% of near-poor households, and the rest are households have just escaped from poverty and have an average standard of living. Most of the respondents are the head of the household (93.8%), the rest 6.2% is the wife / husband of the household head.

In terms of the sex structure of the sample, female headed households are higher than that of men (55.6% versus 44.4%). According to the age structure, nearly 90% of households in the survey have the head of the household aged 40 and over, of which the group of householders aged 40-59 accounts for 50%; The proportion of household heads aged 60 and over has 39%. In the group of poor / near poor households, female heads are approximately 5% higher than men (52.1% female; 47.9% male); The average age of the respondents is 56, of which male householders are about 51 years old, nearly 10 years younger than that of women. The proportion of female heads is elderly, and the proportion of female heads of households in the elderly is nearly 3 times higher than that of male householders. This result is not much difference between Tan Lap and the town.

The educational attainment level of the suburban poor is generally low for reasons related to physical health, thinking capacity, family economic conditions or gender inequality in rural society. Vietnam in the period before doi reform. Nearly 50% of the poor in the survey have an education level of grade 5 or lower, lower secondary level about 34.7%, the rest of the group have high school education or higher, but those who go to college, university is very few, only a few cases.

The educational attainment of adults, according to the survey results, on the gender level, in general, women have lower education levels than men. With qualifications from high school and above,

male accounts for 38.4%, while the female group is 31.7%. The proportion of men who have graduated from vocational secondary schools / secondary schools, college or university graduates is much higher than that of women.

**Table 2.** Education of the poor by sex and region (%)

		Illiterate	Elementary	Secondary	High schools	College (Mid)	Universities	Postgraduates
Classify		0,6	31,1	33,8	28,3	0,6	5,4	0,1
Sex	Male	0,6	27,4	33,3	31,3	1,1	5,7	0,3
	Female	0,6	33,7	34,0	26,3	0,2	5,2	0
Region	Urban	1,0	25,0	33,1	32,8	1,0	7,1	0
	Rural	0,4	34,5	34,1	25,9	0,4	4,5	0,2

Source: 2018 suburban multidimensional poverty survey data

There is a gap in educational attainment between the poor and the non-poor, whereby the education of the non-poor is much higher than the poor. Nearly two thirds (62.9%) of the poor have an education from high school or higher, while this proportion in the poor group only accounts for about one third. The proportion of the non-poor with primary and lower secondary education is also correspondingly lower than that of the poor. The majority of the non-poor have upper secondary education (56.5%), which is twice as high as that of the poor (28.3%).

### Children's Access to Education from Poor Families

In 2000, Vietnam completed national primary education universalization. Not only universal primary education, but also made positive progress in primary school age. In 2009, the primary school attendance rate was 97%. According to statistics, in the period 2006-2009, there were about 8 million turns of poor students exempted from school fees, the number of poor students receiving support for textbooks was about 2.8 million times (UNDP, 2015).

Children's school attendance and the correct age enrollment rate at all levels are one of the most important indicators of assessing the educational accessibility of poor children. Right-age enrollment rate is the proportion of children aged one level attending school at that level. According to the Law on Education, children at preschool age are 3-5 years old, primary school age is 6-10 years old, middle school age is 11-14 years old, and high school age is 15-17 years old. year old. According to the survey data, in general, the enrollment rate at the correct age among poor children is quite high at all educational levels. In 2017, the enrollment rate of preschool children was 97.1%; 98.6% at primary level; 98.6% lower secondary school. By location, the enrollment rate at the right age at all levels does not have a significant difference between urban and rural areas.

In the survey sample, among poor households, there are 1.4% of families with children entering primary school later than their age; 1.2% of families have children enrolled in lower secondary school later than their age, mainly due to health problems, illnesses, family arrangements. The fact that children of primary and lower secondary school enrollment in peri-urban areas are late to enrollment is little or no related to the lack of money to pay school fees, due to the policy of universal primary education. In addition, poor families in suburban areas are supported with educational expenses and they are also always interested in their children's education, even in difficult economic conditions. Survey data also shows that nearly half of poor households (42.8%) have someone over 18 years old who has not completed lower secondary school. This group includes mainly people aged 40 and over. Before urbanization, they are rural people, whose jobs are mainly in agriculture, and their lives are chaotic, so investing in study is not a top priority. In addition, there are also cases where the lower secondary school level has not been reached due to health, illness, gender issues and family economic conditions.

Education expenditure mainly includes tuition, boarding, books, supplies and some other expenses. The overall level of household expenditure affects education expenditure and the poor's ability to access education services. Average monthly expenditure of poor households for each study rate is about more than 4 million VND, with the following structure of expenses: school fees accounting for the largest proportion (38.3%), boarding fees 20.4% 19.5% extra study; 11.3% books and supplies and some other expenses. Most non-poor households spend on education each month, at least 1.5 to 2 times higher than that of the poor.

The structure of expenditure by urban and rural areas, a considerable gap can be seen between the urban poor and the rural poor. Accordingly, nearly half of a month's expenditure on education of rural poor households is on school fees, and this proportion only accounts for 22.4% of urban poor households. The average annual expenditure on education of urban poor households is at least 2 million VND higher than in rural areas, but the share of expenditure on education in the total expenditure of rural poor

households (37.6%) is higher than urban poor households (30.7%). This shows that spending on education is relatively important in the annual expenditure structure of rural poor households.

Poor families with children who are university students are also entitled to social subsidies, but this level of support is quite modest and has not basically reduced the burden of education costs for the poor. Approximately 7% of poor households borrow money to pay school fees for their children. The majority of poor household heads have low education levels at primary or lower secondary levels, limiting access to life opportunities, making it difficult to escape poverty. Many poor households only rely on descendants, so they sometimes accept the risk of borrowing to pay for tuition fees, job applications, even labor migration.

#### IV. DISCUSSION

In Hanoi, before the impacts of the general development process, nationwide and in neighboring areas, the urbanization of the capital structure is also undergoing strong changes. The degree of urbanization can be seen first and foremost through spatial and territorial expansion and the growth rate of urban population in the total population. In terms of urban space, Hanoi has developed from 4 urban districts and 5 suburban districts in 1990 into 12 urban districts, 1 town and 17 suburban districts, with an area of 3,358.9 km<sup>2</sup> (according to data of General Statistics Office of Vietnam 2016). GSO data also shows that the population of Hanoi's inner city is constantly increasing year by year. In 2011, the average population in Hanoi city was 6,761.3, by 2019 it reached over 8 million people. From a sociological perspective, it can be seen that the peri-urban area is the area bordering the city, constantly changing and diverse in many aspects. The process of urbanization, urbanization and rural encroachment creates impacts and multidimensional impacts on neighboring rural areas, serving as a basis for further expansion and reaching the neighboring rural areas, transforming into a new peri-urban area, preparing for the next stages of urbanization.

In the suburban area, there are still poor, near-poor households, households that have escaped from poverty in the past decade, but their incomes and living conditions are close to the poverty line, and the risk of falling back into poverty is high. Regarding expenditure, the expenditure of poor households in suburban areas is less than one third of the average expenditure of urban residents, they spend 50% on food and drink. The higher the rate of expenditure on food, the lower the standard of living, and vice versa. Families with children of school age still focus on investing in education and consider it as one of the ways out of poverty. Education expenditure plays a significant role in the structure of annual expenditures. Over 57% of poor households have at least 1 member who is old, frail, or disabled, and needs monthly health care. Approximately 16.8% of poor households bear catastrophic medical expenses (expenditure accounts for 40% of the household's ability to pay).

The education support policy, according to the survey of the topic, based on the identified poverty levels, students from poor families are mostly reduced tuition fees (about 60%), the number of tuition fees accounting for over 25% of the total sample, including those households with children of school age. In the past 12 months, based on the total expenditure on education of the majority of poor households, the expenditure on tuition accounts for over 30%. Therefore, the enjoyment of supportive policies for education will facilitate access, maintain learning, and open up more opportunities for children from poor families. In addition to tuition fee exemptions and reductions and other contributions, poor households are also supported in cash to buy books and supplies, the beneficiaries of which are preschoolers and high school students; Support period 9 months / school year.

#### V. CONCLUSION

Achievements of more than 30 years of renovation, along with the rapid transition in economic structure and transition to a market economy, Vietnam has achieved remarkable achievements, making an important contribution to implementation. economic growth, poverty reduction, ensuring social security, improving people's lives. The suburban area has been creating a profound social change, affecting many aspects of the lives of people, communities and in urban management. However, besides the bright spots in poverty reduction, there are still many challenges in the immediate future to further reduce the poverty rate and eradicate poverty in the future.

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